February 20, 1949

[Handwritten text on the page, presumably a list of cables and memos, with dates and destinations listed.]
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Representatives of ICRC DSA visited several liberated concentration camps and displaced persons centers in Bavaria during last week in May, including Dachau Landsberg and DP camp at Mittenwald, Gerisch-Unter-Greinau and Viins. They report general need of relief foodstuffs and warm local appreciation of goods DSA is regularly shipping in. According to their estimate of needs during coming several weeks, balance our WSB parcels at present rhythm of shipment will soon be exhausted. ICRC DSA has, therefore, asked me whether it will be possible to use some of the 206,000 former POW parcels for this special relief program. DSA will undertake to repack all parcels released to them.

More critical than need of foodstuffs is DAS's lack of fuel to run these emergency truck convoys. If

Secretary of State
Washington

3053, June 6, 9 a.m.

O'Dwyer, WSB, from Mcclelland.

Depts. 1939, WSB's 825, May 18, and Last's 2997.

June 9

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 19 1972
at all feasible and material not otherwise disposed of, I would recommend (A) releasing 50,000 parcels to them and (B) single grant of 20,000 gallons of gasoline (plus lubricants) from same source as previous grants. Total fuel now available to DSA comes from French sources and represents barely 30% their monthly needs. Please instruct.

HARRISON

JT
SECRET

Secretary of State,

Washington.

2987, June 1, 4 p.m.

DONALD FROM NICHOLAS

Department's 1889, May 18 and Log. 2797,
May 18.

In its 1973 DSA is continuing to do splendid work distributing food relief including WRB parcels to liberated detainees in southern Germany and Austria.

4 trucks were despatched to Linz on May 28 with 40 tons food including 2650 WRB parcels for relief detainees liberated from Buchenwald. Some 37,000 of latter are reported loading most precarious existence in Linz area with 600 to 400 dying daily from disease and starvation. In light of these reports I requested ICRC's DSA to prepare second truck convoy for Linz to leave about June 4. Hope to be in this area myself at that time as part of camp visits you authorized and will accordingly be able determine where our remaining WRB stocks can do most good.

Convoyst consisting

DECLASSIFIED

By R. H. Parks Date, SEPI 9 1972
-2-#2087, June 1, 4 p.m., from Born.

Convoys consisting of 28 trucks left Switzerland May 29 for Pilson with Theresienstadt as final destination carrying along with relief goods from other organizations both confessional and non 3600 WB parcels. Two Czech officials accompanied convoy to attempt to arrange Czech and Russian clearance so that relief goods may proceed to Theresienstadt.

DSIA is sending out third convoy on June one carrying 80 tons supplies including about 5000 WBA parcels for released civil detainees in Slausburg area.

HARRISON

ERG
Secretary of State, Washington,

2960, First
WBB AND DEPT FROM CLEVELAND
Legation's 2471, April 27.

Following report has been received from Dunand,
ICSC delegate, who was in Theresienstadt in early May:

As of April 6 there were 17,556 Jewish deportees in Theresienstadt between that date and May 5: 12,863 new deportees arrived from camps all over Germany such as Bergen Belsen, Buchenwald; Dachau and Mauthausen. Of these 12,863 88 arrived dead and 221 died shortly after arrival; total survivors there as of May 5 was therefore 30,110. Theresienstadt is now reported to be under Czech control.

HARRISON

JT
The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

CREDIT: Donald M. Nelson was in the Barberry Room last night and listened to some of the dinner giving the former Chairman of the War Production Board the credit for having mobilized America's industrial power which won the war in Europe. Then he heard others assert that Roosevelt had won the war, that Gen. Marshall had won the war, that Eisenhower had won the war, etc. . . . "There was a discussion like this after the last war in Europe," said Nelson, "and someone asked Marshal Foch 'Did you win the war?' Foch answered: 'Well, I don't know. But I do know that if we had lost, I'd have been blamed.'"

SOLUTION: Gen. Bill O'Dwyer, head of the War Refugee Board, arranged for some trucks and food to be used in administering relief to war refugees who were brought out of the battle areas to safety in Switzerland. Then came word that the job was being complicated by the rule that war-relief could not be administered on neutral soil. "If they want to become technical about it, we'll feed and clothe each refugee," O'Dwyer warned, "if I myself have to lift each one, individually, off the neutral soil of Switzerland."

END: A veteran political reporter who has known Fiorello LaGuardia for many years was told by his editor to prepare the Mayor's political obituary. This was after the Mayor had twice announced that he is retiring at the end of this year . . . "LaGuardia's political obituary will be his actual obituary," said the reporter. "He'll be running until he dies."

PROBLEM: Attorney General Francis Biddle, soon to be succeeded by Tom Clark, was the fall guy at the Circus Saints & Sinners yesterday. Biddle was asked whether he had seen LaGuardia lately. "Yes, and I found him in deep meditation," said the Attorney General. "Fiorello can't make up his mind whether God made him or he made God."

FASHION: Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has beenfrontend for many years with David Dubinsky, head of the left, Ladies Garment Workers Union. Hillman's friends aren't sure whether Mrs. Hillman's latest stunts in a clothes-conservation measure or whether it's for the purpose of avoiding the ghost of Biddle's union in any event, Mrs. Sidney Hillman most likely having her husband's old duds remade into a suit for her.

CHATTER: Frank Sinatra, about to go overseas, has introduced a new kind of hair-cut for the youngsters who ape him. He has a crew hair-cut, except for the curl in front which still remains ... Harry and Jeanie Crozatier have sold their Miami Beach hotel and purchased the famed Pancoast Hotel in the same city . . . Paul Shul's family has acquired the world's rights to the show "Two.

1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.
PH. . . . . . .
SY. y
Evening Post (I)
New York City
DATE: 1-1-1945
The Lyons' Den

By Leonard Lyons

CREDIT: Donald M. Nelson was in the Berlitz Room last night and listened to none of the scenes giving the former Chromagen of War Production Board the credit for having mobilized America's industrial power which was the war in Europe. Then he heard others assert that Roosevelt had won the war, that Gen. Marshall had won the war, that Eisenhower had won the war, etc. Then there was a discussion like this after the last war in Europe," said Nelson, "and someone asked Marshall: "Did you win the war?" Roosevelt answered: "Well, I don't know. But I do know that if we had lost, I'd have been blamed.'"

SOLUTION: Gen. Bill O'Dwyer, head of the War Refugee Board, arranged for some trucks and food to be used in administering aid to war refugees who were brought out of the battle areas to safety in Switzerland. Then came word that the job we'll feed and clothe each refugee," being have to lift each one, individually, off the neutral soil of Switzerland.

END: A veteran political reporter who has known Fiorello LaGuardia for many years was told by his editor to prepare the Mayor's political obituary. This was after the Mayor had twice announced that he is retiring at the end of this year... "La Guardia's political obituary will be his actual obituary," said the reporter. "It'll be running until he dies.'"

PROBLEM: Attorney General Francis Biddle, soon to be succeeded by Tom Clark, was the fall guy at the Citrus Baflet & Shop yesterday. Biddle was asked whether he had seen LaGuardia lately. "Yes, and I found him in deep deploration," said the Attorney General. "Fiorello can't make up his mind whether God made him or he made God.'"

FASHION: Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has been funding many years with David Dubinsky, head of the Textile, Garment Workers Union. Hillman's friends aren't sure whether Mrs. Hillman's latest stunt is a clothes-conservation measure or whether it's for the purpose of avoiding the outbreak of Dubinsky's union. In any event, Mrs. Sidney Hillman now has having her husband's old tuxedo remade into a suit for her.

CHATRI: Frank Stome, about to go overseas, has introduced a new kind of hair-cut for the young men who ape him. He has a crew-cut, except for the curl in front which still remains. Harry and Jennie Grostenger have sold their Miami hotel and purchased the famed Pancake Hotel in the same city. . . . Poodle Spaniel's family has acquired the world's rights to the play, "Fris" whose chauvin by the city officials precipitated a censorship fight here. The play will make a swing-wide opening at the Mayfair Theatre in Los Angeles. It will be billed as "The Show New Yorkers Weren't Allowed to See." . . . Mrs. Ed Pauley accompanied his husband on his latest to the War Crimes Commission. They'd spend 2 weeks in Germany and then go to Moscow.

BEAUTY: In Jacques Deval's new play, "Oh, Brother," Arliss Wishon and two other girls will appear in ballet suits. Their fare-display will have but little relation to the plot. Duval always was preferred to feature pretty girls, in all his plays, in his shows. . . . Once, in Paris, Duval had a play in which there was a nude role. He promiscuously offered to tow different girls. He kept his promise to each by rewriting the play and finally presenting a script in which there was a different maid in each of the three acts.

TRICK: Within an important customer at the Stock Market isn't adorned the superfine which Sherman Billingsley installs he shall receive the proprietor has two enlargements made of the customer's photo. These enlargements are displayed on the walls of the room where the Stock Exchange dreams each night, as a reminder that this is a face to be remembered. . . . And whenever there are additions or replacements among his staff of 250 employees, Billingsley carries with him the photo of the new employees — a photo with the employer's name written clearly across it. "When I call him by his first name, especially after he's been only a short time," Billingsley explains, "he likes it. It flatters him. And so he doesn't join a union.'"

REVENGE: Michael Foote, former editor of Ironworkers' London Standard, and winisbuckl for the Daily Herald, will return to England next week to stand for Parliament. His father and two brothers also will stand for Parliament. . . . At the last election Foote's father, a member of the Liberal Party, was opposed by a Conservative, and lost. During this campaign his opponent was helped by a surprising letter of support from Leslie Hore-Belisha, who at that time also was a member of the Liberal Party. . . . In the July 5 election, Foote will run against Hore-Belisha.

RECOVERY: When Keenan Wynn was taken to the hospital, after a smashup in the motorcycle accident, he was unconscious for a long time. When he lifted his head and opened his eyes he saw a battered man whose features were almost unrecognizable. "At least I can't be as bad as that guy," Keenan said. Each time he looked up, his mind was confused, and saw that battered man, he later confessed that his nosele were improved—just by seeing some one who assumed worse than he could possibly be. One week later Wynn discovered that he was used to be looking into a mirror.

LOCATION: Lt. Col. Robert Henriques, author of "No Arms, No Armour," who becomes Balfour officer between Gen. Patton and Marshal Montgomery, now is in America to help the War Bond Drive. A group of American models studied the society of the country, and asked: How do you manage to write such typically British books and yet retain your Scottish appearance? . . . "That's quite natural," replied Lt. Henriques, "My family didn't get to England until only 400 years ago.'"
Secretary of State
Washington

2803, May 20, 9 a.m.

To: HEN PRINZBACH

With reference to our telephone conversation of May 14 interrupted direct communications between Switzerland and Lubeck (L) and apparently between Sweden and L have thus far made difficult an exact determination of status of USR parcels in L. Information obtained by ICRC indicates that 140,000 parcels shipped from Gotteborg on SS LASDALEFA April 16 arrived in L. As ICRC delegate in L had previously distributed an unknown number of parcels under his control from other sources to civil detainees in northern Germany particularly in Ravensbrueck USR stocks have been diminished to extent that these advances have had to be replaced.

We are led to believe that limited communications between Gotteborg and L now exist and are accordingly cabling Clausin in Stockholm as follows:

"Across"
Coord, 10206, May 20, 9 a.m., from Bern.

"Amcross delegates in Switzerland state that their representative Visser in Stockholm has been able secure through channels available to him information regarding status Amcross PC7 stocks and supplies in L. I would appreciate your attempting obtain data for us regarding 140,000 PB parcels shipped to L on SS KODAIKA on April 16 particularly how many remain undistributed.

Any verification you can obtain on aggregate number of our parcels shipped to L how many distributed where when and through what agencies would be indispensable for Board's records and in connection with final disposition of remain "RB parcels".

In addition to this attempt secure information through Oltem it may be advisable for Board investigate possibility obtaining report through SHAEP or other appropriate channel.

HARRISON
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Date: May 19, 1945

To: Secretary of State

From: Washington

Subject: UNRRA parcels

With reference to second paragraph your SSI there are approximately 26,792 undistributed UNRRA parcels, exclusive of 236,000 still in Switzerland. They are located in I.C. warehouses at Geneva.

Out of original 60,000 UNRRA parcels shipped to Switzerland, some 51,500 were shipped into Italian occupied territory for relief of civil detainees or otherwise used for this same category of beneficiaries, through ICRC's Div. of Social Assistance, as follows: 16 March 1170 to Theresienstadt 16 March 4902 to Vienna area 19 March 492 to Theresienstadt 16 April 900 to Mauthausen 17 Apr. 4230 to Theresienstadt 19 Apr. 3660 to concentration camps in Auschwitz and Lemberg principally Bechau 23 Apr. 3650 to Landsberg ma-Lech 1st May 1500 to temporary ICRC deportee camp at Hoechst.
SECRET

Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

TELEGRAPH SECTION

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2797, May 18, 1 p.m.

OSIYER OF USR PROI. KASSEK AND LOCALLAND

Re our telephone conversation of May 14. ICRC SDSA has reported that their representatives recently returned from Germany, Austria and Northern Italy have stated that although every effort is being made by Allied military authorities to assure adequate relief to liberated detainees, deportees, etc., magnitude and complexity of this task coupled with difficulties of transport and distribution have resulted in unavoidable time-lag in reaching many persons previously aided through ICRC SDSA by WAD. Committees field workers have been sending in emergency calls for aid daily for such liberated detainees and deportees in temporary agglomerations and on roads. A large number of sick remaining in concentration camps are also reported in need. Local Allied commanders have to deal with such displaced persons welcome those shipments which ICRC has been able to provide.

R. H. Parks

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19 1972

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 5-11-72
able to get through to them. It cannot be determined at this time how long this period of emergency need will last. ICRC SDSA is technically able to continue relief shipments to meet this situation and their truck convoys are still departing periodically from Switzerland.

In view of foregoing supplemented by information that has come to us from other sources we strongly recommend that the approximately 28792 undistributed WNB parcels remaining in Switzerland again be made available to ICRC SDSA to permit it to meet this temporary urgent demand until situation becomes clearer.

Your early advice on this question would be appreciated.

HARRISON

RR
The following for McClelland is WRB 524.

Reference paragraph 6 of your note 2688, May 10.

Board authorizes you to visit as soon as possible some of the liberated concentration camps, particularly Dachau. Arrangements for necessary permission and travel facilities should be made by you with SHAPE 9-6.

For security reasons, the text of this message must be closely guarded.

DECLASIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 1 9 1972
CABLE TO ARCHIBALD, BR, FOR NOUVELLED AND FROM AR ALLEGED BOARD

Reference paragraph 5 of your No. 2688, May 10 Board authorizes you to visit as soon as possible some of the liberated concentration camps, particularly Buchenau. Arrangements for necessary permission and travel facilities should be made by you with Shaw G-5.

SIGNED RICHARD D. LEONARD

1509 A.M.
6, 17, 45

Also Dumbrey (for the Sec'y), Cole, Kubis, Gaston, Hodel, Hatchison, Jordan, Wheeler, Milne.

Filed 6/16/45
Secretary of State

Washington

2698, May 10, 3 p.m.

D/CONVY OF VHR FROM NCL/LL

Legation's 2550, May 1

There is as yet no practical indication of extent to which SHAEF desires or will permit ICRC to continue relief shipments to Germany in general and in particular for concentration camp survivors and other categories of deportees who have been special interest of board and for whom ICRC's division of special assistance has done such excellent work during past many months when those detainees were still under Nazi control. We have also received no expression of board opinion as to extent we should plan more continuing shipments of VHR parcels to their former beneficiaries through ICRC's DSA or other competent channel or agency.

We still have about 35,000 VHR packages in Switzerland (exclusive of 206,000 recently acquired) and there

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM
DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

RS-146
Distribution 195 MAY 11 PM 122

Due reading only by special arrangement.

DC/L Liaison

Dated May 10, 1945
Recd 6:50 p.m.

CONTROL COPY

DISCLAIMER
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date Sept 9 1972
and there ought to be in excess of 100,000 at Luebeck (Legation's 2271, April 18) although IGNC has not yet been able obtain report state their stocks there.

I fear that every day's delay in forwarding such available food relief to concentration camps may be causing deaths which could be avoided and therefore again raise the question of continued shipments from our stocks—concerning which your opinion would be most appreciated.

In interest of securing reliable and recent information as to needs in such camps (Dachau for instance regarding which there has been practically no news available in Switzerland) and of contacting SHAPE to determine whether they desire food aid from outside from unused USA stocks, I think it would be advisable for either Herbert Katzki or myself to go to Paris for consultation with competent G-5 authorities. Success of such a mission would naturally depend on Board's approval and backing.

For above reasons and out of sincere personal interest in this problem of concentration camp relief on which I have worked at a distance for so many months, I would very much appreciate opportunity of being able to visit some of liberated camps, particularly Dachau.

If Board
3-22696, May 10, 4 p.m. from Bern

If Board approves I should be grateful for any assistance you could give me in securing necessary permission and facilities for such a visit if it can be at all practicably arranged through SHAEF 0-5.

While on this subject I feel it worth while to mention following matter to Board in hope that you may be able to draw it to attention of responsible organs.

Preponderance of newspaper reports available to date Th Switzerland concerning liberated concentration camps in Germany have dealt almost exclusively and at length on degradingly brutal aspects of Nazi treatment noted out in them a fact of which organization dealing with these questions have unfortunately been too well aware for several years. With exception of one agency dispatch reporting British relief measures for Bergen-Belsen survivors there has been no news released here regarding aid being given these survivors or reliable figures on size of national groups freed. This lack is creating unfavorable repercussions among allied national groups relief and confessional bodies in Switzerland whose understandable anxiety for welfare their country men and coreligionaries who have suffered years of this treatment is intense and impatient and should be satisfied if at all possible by more reassuring news or at least considerably more detailed information.

HARRISON

EDA.
SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

TELEGRAPH SECTION

RECEIVED

SECRETARY

INFORMATION

REC'D 9:21 P.M.

Dated May 5, 1945

Secretary of State,

Bern

Cable No. 2125, May 5, 6 p.m.

SECRET

Hans Brehmann, confidential secretary to Eichmann

President of IGFO, reported to us that Eichmann met of

SS with whom Brehmann was negotiating week ago in Innsbruck

give assurance that Theresienstadt's status quo would be

maintained up to last and that no last minute extermina-

of inmates would take place.

I trust hope that this proves to be the case as

Theresienstadt is the last "camp" of its size in German

hands. (Location's 2562, May 2).

HARRISON
DSH-367

Distribution of true rec'd by special arrangement (c/o RESESSON)

DSH-367 July 4, 1945

Rec'd July 4, 1945

DSH-367

Secretary of State
Washington

2620, May 5, 1945

FOR R. H. PEEELLING

Negation's 2600, April 27.

A fourth convoy consisting of 13 POW trucks reached Switzerland on April 30 coming from Lauthuassen bringing about 300 persons mostly French women. Convoy crossed Swiss border at Martinsbruck in Engadin region and its passengers are at present in Susa. There are reported to be few Jewish women among them. Trip was long and difficult, 10 persons died en route.

This will undoubtedly be last group out of Lauthuassn although there are still 7 trucks of this convoy which originally consisted of 20 which have not yet turned up.

HARRISON

HMS

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19 1972
Secretary of State,
Washington.

2562, May 2, 9 a.m.

FOR DELIVER TO IRS FROM MODIEM.
Legation's 2466, April 27.

ICRC delegate Dannand visited the Resienstadt again on April 27 and reports conditions there good (repeat good) in every respect. 4000 new Jewish internees have arrived apparently mostly from "protectorate" since his previous visit on April 7. Dannand advised ICRC that he considered it unnecessary send further food shipments to the Resienstadt. Ultimate fate of Ghetto is still uncertain although Dannand seems very optimistic.

On other hand, deportees recently rescued from concentration camp of Mauthausen Bellinz (Legation's 2466, April 27) reports frightful conditions prevailing there. Most brutal type of extermination is in progress.

It is most doubtful that ICRC will be able evacuate further inmates camp since Russians were reported to have crossed Enns river south of Mauthausen about two days ago.

Ironically enough at last minute (April 30) Swiss
2-12562, May 2, 9 a.m., from Bern.

Army placed 60 postal buses with capacity of 25 to 30 persons each at disposal ICRC for such evacuation work. If these buses had been available a month ago several hundred more detainees could have been rescued. I fear, however, that it is too late.

HARRISON
FOR CONSIDERATION.

ICRC DMA informed us on April 30 that convoy of 10
Renault trucks which left Switzerland April 28 carrying
among other relief goods, 3660 "RB" parcels for
concentration camp of Dachau are now stalled at Uttin
outside Munich, ICRC Southern Delegation Headquarters.
Allied military authorities will not permit this convoy
proceed to Dachau. While we hope this situation is only
temporary and based on military operational requirements
we should appreciate any steps board could undertake in
competent quarters to insure continued flow of relief
supplies to Dachau and similar camps at least during
immediate post liberation, when food will doubtless
be even more necessary than before.

In absence here of adequate information as to scope
food relief which liberating Allied forces are able under-
take for such concentration camp inmates it is difficult
for us
-2- #2660, May 1, 6 p.m., from Bern.

for us to judge extent to which we should stand ready
continue shipments of WIB parcels through ICRC. We
understand basic question of continued ICRC relief
activity in this sort of zones now occupied by United States
forces is at present being examined by SHAPE. Meanwhile,
however, all shipments are held up at a particularly
official moment.

It would seem logical extension WIB ICRC program
to continue shipping parcels at least temporarily to
concentration camps until, for instance, unused blanket
approximately 25,000 WIB packages still in Switzerland
out of 50,000 originally sent here (not counting 206,000
recently acquired by board from War Department) is
exhausted, provided SHAPE does not object or is able
send adequate supplies directly through Army channels.

We would welcome expression your opinion.

KIRKBY
SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

TELEGRAPH SECTION

201-1953

To Secretary of State, Washington,

2332, May 11, 1945

FIRTH LOCKELED

We are making plans send WAC parcels with emergency

50,000 truck convoy to Bolzano region in northern Italy

for relief several thousand undernourished Italian

deportees who have been escaping across Brenner into

Italy during past 2 weeks under conditions of frightful

physical hardship. Concentration camp of Gries near

Bolzano reported to still contain several hundred Jewish

deportees will also be included this relief action.

Will inform you if and when this convoy can get

to Meid.

HARRISON

JRS
Washington, May 1, 9 p.m.

For delivery of observed Kitzki and Medellin.

Legation's SAG, April 27.

Four Swiss commercial trucks destined to repatriate Swiss citizens from Austria left Switzerland April 25. In agreement with ICRC D/E, they carried 3,560 ICRC parcels, among other relief goods, for off-loading at concentration camp of Landsberg am Lech. These trucks were routed via Buchs, Feldkirch, Landek in Leiberg and were then to cut north to Landsberg. As yet we have no news whether they reached their destination safely. Landsberg was reported occupied on April 27.

HARRISON
SECRET

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION
OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

CH-301

This telegram must be
perforated before being
conveyed to anyone
other than a Government
agency.

Secretary of State

Washington

2471, April 27, 1945

FOR COL. SYRACUSE OFFICE

Legation's 2285; April 19.

Propositions made by Becher relative to surrender
of remaining unliberated concentration camps intact through
Krautner with whom Suly Mayer, Herbert and I conferred
at length will not, we are afraid, yield any practical
results. We have some doubt as to the reliability and
sincerity of the proposals and as to Becher's ability
to carry them out. Hasty changing military situation
has rendered successful rescue action of this nature
conducted by Becher most unlikely. We are, however,
attenting to maintain contact with Becher in hope of
possible future assistance to detainees taken into the
Yiddish "republic".

Krautner visited Theresienstadt on April 16 while
two ICRC delegates, Zurer and Lehner, were there on
April 7. From these two independent sources we have
received
CORRECTED PAGE Y30

CONTROL COPY

—5— #6571, April 27, 5 p.m., from Bern

received following information concerning this ghetto:

As of mid-April there were still somewhat over 20,000

Judish detainees in Theresienstadt: 8,000 former Germans,

8,000 Czechs from the "protectorate", 1,900 Hungarians,

1,000 Slovaks, 800 Dutch and about 300 Dunes who, according

to Kastner (unconfirmed), were removed from the ghetto on

April 16 by Swedish Red Cross trucks.

Roughly 50% of these 20,000 detainees seem to have

been transferred to Theresienstadt in the course of the

past two or three months, particularly the Czechs and

Hungarians, letter from Austria. Most of the holders of

Latin American documentation and Palestine certificates

who remained in Bergen-Belsen have also been apparently

transferred to Theresienstadt where they now are.

Four truck loads of relief goods shipped to the

ghetto (last paragraph, Legation's 2045, April 7) under

ICRC control were satisfactorily received and distributed

according to both Kastner and ICRC notes.

As of beginning
As of beginning of April, Keastner reported that there were close to 30,000 Hungarian Jews on former Austrian territory, two-thirds of them being Hungarian. Army forced labor battalions sent to Austria to construct fortifications, one-third being persons deserted there in June 1941. He estimates that about 80% of these Jews were left behind by Germans when they withdrew.

With reference to your 506 (Department's 1501, April 18,) Keastner also reported that he was in the concentration camp of Hanbury Neuengamme, which he described as a relatively good one, on about April 18. At that time there were some 9 to 10,000 inmates half of whom were Danes and Norwegians, remainder being Russians and Poles. The Danes and Norwegians enjoyed fairly good treatment and were actively assisted by the Swedish Red Cross.

HARRISON

L125
Stockholm

Dated April 19, 1945

Rec'd 10:17 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

April 19, 1 P.M.

FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Approximately 5,000 Danish and Norwegian Jews arrived in Malmo yesterday from Germany and are being sent to an especially arranged Swedish internment camp. So far as is known this group comprises virtually all Danish and Norwegian Jews in German concentration camps and their release is a consequence of certain special negotiations conducted by Count Bernadotte during the past several weeks.

The Swedish Foreign Office is endeavoring to secure the release of Norwegian Jews in Glini, under the same guarantees of special internment in Sweden.

JOHNSON

For security reasons the text of this telegram must be closely guarded.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 11-1-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19 1972
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

2473, April 27, 6 p.m.

For O'Leary of Mrs. Proh KATZKI and MacLELLAND.

We were informed by Legation's 2461, April 26 (Legation's 2461, April 26) that prospects for getting further truck convoys of relief supplies for detainees in Germany out of Switzerland looked more favorable than two days ago. Attempt will be made dispatch at least one more convoy to camp of Mauthausen near Linz which has not yet been overrun by Russians and possibly other smaller convoys to the Resienstadt and Landsberg.

We will keep you posted all developments this situation.

HARRISON

LJ
JJM

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEp 19 1972
Secretary of State,  
Washington,  

2488, April 27, 4 p.m.  

FOR USE BY WEI FRAH Katzki AND NOELLELAND.  

Third truck convoy bringing detainees from Mauthausen reached Switzerland April 25. (Legation's 2465 April 25) It is now officially reported that these 3 convoys evacuated 761 detainees almost all women of French, Belgian and Dutch nationalities. Group is at present being cared for at St. Gall where it will remain some days prior to repatriation (with probable exception of Dutch).  

Germans permitted release these people on basis "exchange" agreement reported in Legation's 2175 April 13 negotiated by ICRC which applied only to French and Belgians. We do not yet know on what grounds Dutch were extricated although Eurekhart stated during April 12 meeting that he "hoped to be able to do something about evacuating Dutch Schutzhaftlinge."  

We have

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 9-11-72
By R. H. Perls dated SEP 19 1972
We have urged ICRC attempt bring back detainees of other nationalities in future evacuations if at all possible.

HARRISON

JEB
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement. Rec'd 11:40 p.m.

Secretary of State, Washington.

Dated April 25, 1945

FOR MYER OF WKB FROM KATZKI AND MCCLELLAND.

ICRC informed us that the 6 Renault trucks dispatched to Luebeck where it was planned they would remain for distribution of WKB parcels (Location's 2271, April 19) will now unfortunately have to return to Switzerland due to developments in military situation.

ICRC plans request permission from French military authorities now controlling German territory along Swiss border to allow Luebeck and other trucks pass northward through their zone to resume food deliveries in Germany to still accessible camps.

JH

For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.

cc:

For official use only.

APR 25 1945

Secretary of State

Harrison

H. Parks Data, 1-11-72

SEP 19 1972

000343
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government liaison agency.

Dated April 25, 1945

FOR O'DWYER OF WRB FROM KATZKI AND MCCLELLAND

At meeting held April 23, ICRC made preliminary decision discontinue all shipments of food parcels from Switzerland to Germany. German territory NE of Swiss border has now become military operations zone which from technical point of view makes it impossible for moment to send either trucks or block trains via this route. Principal ICRC dispatching point for German bound shipments is at Kreuzlingen, now definitely excluded as point of departure. ICRC's present decision was also motivated by danger to life and limb incurred by personnel travelling through such zones of military operations as well as danger of plundering for which committee felt it could no longer assume responsibility certain of their personnel already having been injured through bombardment and aerial attack. As result of this decision several convoys transporting WRB parcels and other supplies destined
April 25, 11 a.m., from Bern

Destined for concentration camps have been held at Kreuzlingen and Geneva pending developments in the transport situation.

We urged ICRC to explore all possibilities for dispatching trucks by other routes than those heretofore used but now inaccessible. At a conference with Burkhardt on April 24 he informed us that single other possible route through Buchs-Fachkisch-Landest and from thence northward is under consideration. As this road runs directly through Reduit and in addition may be impassable due to snow at Arlberg Pass this possibility requires further exploration. We are meanwhile actively pursuing matter of WRB parcel shipments with ICRC in order take advantage of any opportunity relief supplies to civil detainees which may remain.

With reference to Department’s 1603, WRB’s 503 April 18, Amcross representative in Geneva has now received instructions from Washington to release to WRB in Switzerland 206,000 POW parcels purchased by board from War Department for our programs. Should developments make it impossible for ICRC to continue controlled deliveries of parcels to civil detainees in Germany it may be necessary to reconsider use to which these new WRB parcels
I

2421, April 25, 11 a.m., from Bern

WNB parcels will be put.

ICRC has informed us that because of limited facilities and backlog of other repackaging requirements they will not be able to begin repackaging these WNB parcels for at least three weeks. This will prove period to observe developments. Meanwhile we would welcome any suggestions you might wish to make.

Since March 23, ICRC has shipped from WNB stocks in Switzerland approximately 16,790 parcels destined for Theresenstadt, Vienna area and camp of Landsberg Am Lech. In addition substantial relief supplies furnished ICRC's DSA by JDC, union OSE and Sternbuch's organization have been shipped also largely as a result of fuel obtained through board's efforts.

In view of confused transport situation in Germany ICRC has not yet been able inform us how much of this will arrive at its destination.

HARRISON
Two columns of trucks comprising 28 vehicles arrived in Switzerland on April 23 and 24 bringing French, Belgian and Dutch women and an unspecified number of men from concentration camp of Mauthausen Beilina. A third column transporting similar groups also consisting of 12 trucks is awaited. Total number of persons involved in this movement is between 800 and 900. We do not as yet have any details regarding number of our proteges who might be included but shall inform you as soon as further details are known.

HARRISON

FOR O'NEVER-OF THE FROM KATZKI AND MCCULLAND
SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

US URGENT

2271, April 19, 4 p.m.

FOR O'BRIEN OF WBR FROM NOGUELIARD

Legation's 2153, April 11

ICRC reports that the six Renault trucks carrying
food parcels which left Swiss border at Kreuzlingen on
April 13 for Lubeck ran into and were stopped by Allied
advance at unspecified point in Germany. Pradervand, ICRC
delegate from Paris is now attempting to extricate them,
and was reportedly flown to spot by our military authorities.
It is not known whether he has been successful in redispatch-
ing trucks to Lubeck. This may be militarily impossible
since they would have to cross fighting line although
trucks were under ICRC colors and insignias.

It would be most desirable for these trucks to be able
proceed to Lubeck as they are only ones available for
distributing WBR parcels to civilian detainees in that area.

Any assistance
April 19, 4 p.m., from Bern

Any assistance heard might lend in this matter through whatever channel you deem appropriate would be of great value.

ICRC reported that 140,000 JWB parcels were shipped from Gotteborg for Lubeck April 16 on SS ALEWIJEN, so that stocks will be available this region.

HARRISON
Secretary of State,

Washington

PRIORITY
2250, April 19, 7 p.m.

FOR MR. FRANCISCO MCCLELLAND

Kasztner, Sternbach, Masy and Swiss police all informed me that small group of 69 Jewish refugees apparently mainly from Bratislava reached Konstanz yesterday and would be admitted to Switzerland today.

It is not clear due to whose efforts these people reached Switzerland although Masy is already claiming credit.

Sternbach has undoubtedly reported this matter by wire to Vaad Hakotel.

Kasztner arrived in Switzerland yesterday and according to report from Nathan Schwalb of Hechaluz, after an extended trip with Kurt Becker of SS which reportedly included Theresienstadt (April 19) and Bergen-Belsen (day or so before liberation). Kasztner apparently
-2- J22800, April 19, 7 p.m., from Bern

apparently has considerable interesting information on Jewish survivors in Austria, Slovakia and Theresienstadt where he stated there were 20,000 Jews, including many new arrivals from Austria and Slovakia. According to Kasztner, Becher "organized" capitulation of camp of Bergen-Belsen with all inmates remaining on spot. Kasztner further reports to be bearing important proposals concerning possible rescue of Jewish deportees in camps still under German control.

As soon as Kasztner is released from temporary Swiss custody, I shall secure all details possible and report to you.

HARRISON

LNS
April 17, 1945

Secretary Morgenthau

Miss Hodel

The attached cable from Mr. McClelland contains a discouraging report on the possibilities of evacuating internees from German concentration camps.

(Signed) Florence Hodel
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement. ( )

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2175 April 13, 2 p.m.

Burckhardt of ICRC called special meeting afternoon of April 12 concerning current possibilities evacuate "schutzhaftlinge" from German concentration camps. (FROM KOOLELAND LEGATION'S 2130 April 11) practically speaking after several weeks of ICRC negotiations with the Germans appear to be willing to permit exit from Germany of only (only) civil detainees of French and Belgian nationality in exchange for similar groups of German civilians now held by French and Belgians. Germans, however, do not insist that exchanges be on a head for head basis. These exchanges are to be limited as previously reported to women, children and elderly people (over 65) of both sexes. Within these national groups Germans do not seems to be discriminating against Jews since convoy of 300 French women (there were no children although this was originally announced) included 7 Jewish women.

Kaltenbrunner of SS informed Dr. Meyer, ICRC delegate who accompanied trucks which brought women from Ravensbrueck, that ICRC could evacuate all remaining French women from this camp as soon as committee wanted. There seemed, however, to be only 300 more French women actually still in Ravensbrueck whereas last fall (October) there were at least 3000. Apart from those who have died (certainly 50%) this leaves many hundreds unaccounted for who are probably in work companies detached from camp. There is no (repeat no) evidence though ICRC continues to negotiate for this that Germans will be willing to allow evacuation of women who are being used as labor. In case not only of these French women but of civil detainees in general this probably constitutes majority still alive.

According to sober reports from these French women who passed through here from Ravensbrueck Nazis are pursuing in that camp (and one has every reason to believe this is true of other similar groups of "schutzhaftlinge") a policy of simply working detainees to death. When they are no longer able to work this human material is literally discarded.

Declared secret
State Dept. 11-72
By R. H. Pimlott Sept, 13, 1972
In light of this information, ICRC is now making special effort to obtain immediately a few buses from Swiss army to supplement limited number of POW parcel trucks available for such evacuations. ICRC is also examining possibility of using clocked POW parcel train now at Moosburg for similar purpose. Committee has hopes that outside of French and Belgian detainees they may be able to get some of other nationalities on an "ad hoc" basis depending on attitude of individual camp commanders.

Will keep you informed.

HARRISON

JHS
Special convoy of ten Renault trucks running on fuel obtained by WRB and carrying 42,000 kilos relief supplies including 900 WRB parcels left Geneva 5 a.m., April 17 for concentration camp of Mauthausen, 25 kilometers east of Linz, in former Austrian territory. In view rapid approach Eastern fighting fronts to this large and very bad camp ICRC felt extraordinary, last minute effort send in parcels should be made. Presence of extra ICRC personnel there at this critical moment might also afford opportunity protective action. Combined camp and penitentiary of Mauthausen, which have always been among worst in Nazi system, house a great many Poles, French, Italians and lesser numbers inmates other nationalities.

Four more Renaults also left Geneva April 17 traveling with
with Mauthausen convoy but destined for Dachau area. They carried 16,000 liters gasoline only. This fuel will be placed ICRC's depot and used to operate trucks distributing relief during coming weeks to camps that region. Parcels, including WRB's will be shipped in by train according to present plan. Ten more Renaults will be assigned to ICRC's DSU during next ten days for carrying relief to unassimilated persons all categories.

We now have more trucks available through ICRC than fuel to operate them. As per our telephone conversation from Paris, could you therefore examine with War Department possibility release additional gasoline to ICRC for WRB programs during this final emergency period? Our present quota is 2,000 gallons weekly. Could this be increased to 3,000 or more? This fuel for WRB in Switzerland comes up from Delta Base section, communications zone along with that supplied ICRC for POW relief.

Please let us know about this fuel question as soon as possible.

END OF MESSAGE

HARRISON

LMS
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement.

Secretary of State
Washington

2109, April 14, 11 a.m.

FOR MR. SAM KICELLAN

Regarding number of WRO parcels still at Goteborg and number already shipped either to concentration camps or to Luebeck for later delivery to camps, ICRC supplied me on April 11 with following details: (Legation’s 1765, March 24).

On March 5, 10,800 parcels went to Hamburg-Neuengamme; March 16 ditto; March 17, 9,600 parcels to Ravensbrueck; March 17, 13,200 parcels to ICRC depot at Luebeck. Total 44,400.

Original number of parcels at Goteborg was 224,328. 39,324 WRO “K” parcels were released to WJC in Sweden. ICRC informs me WJC entrusted these parcels to the “Kooperativa Förbundet” in Goteborg for shipping.

This leaves some 140,604 WRO parcels still in Goteborg. ICRC has instructed its delegate there to ship these as rapidly as possible to Luebeck for further distribution.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM
DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

Rec’d 12:12 p.m.
DC/L
LIASON

CONTROL COPY

ICRC

State Dep. Letter, L-114-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19 1972
April 14, 11 a.m., from Bern

distribution by Renault trucks now en route.

Repeated to Stockholms for Olson of WRB.

HARRISON

LWS
Department of State

Incoming Telegram

Division of Central Services
Telegraph Section

Delivery of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (X)

HRK-1362
Dated April 13, 1945
Rec'd 6 p.m.

Bern

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2175 April 13, 2 p.m.

Lukhardt of ICRC called special meeting afternoon
of April 12 concerning current possibilities evacuate
"schutzhaftlings" from German concentration camps. (From
International Legion's 2130 April 11) practically speaking
after several weeks of ICRC negotiations with the Germans
appear to be willing permit exit from Germany of only
(only) civil detainees of French and Belgian nationality
in exchange for similar groups of German civilians now
held by French and Belgians. Germans, however, do not
insist that exchanges be on a head for head basis. These
exchanges are to be limited as previously reported to
women, children and elderly people (over 65) of both sexes.
Within these national groups Germans do not seem to be
discriminating against Jews since convoy of 300 French
women (there were no children although this was originally
announced) included 7 Jewish women.

Kaltenbrunner of SS informed Dr. Moyer, ICRC delegate
who accompanied trucks which brought women from Ravensbruck

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Dec. 1972
2-3/175, April 13, 2 p.m., from Bern

that ICRC could evacuate all remaining French women from this camp as soon as committee wanted. There seemed, however, to be only 300 more French women actually still in Ravensbrück, whereas last fall (October) there were at least 3000. Apart from those who have died (certainly 50%) these are merely hundreds unaccounted for who are probably in work companies detached from camp. There is no (reap or no) evidence although ICRC continues to negotiate for this that Germans will be willing allow evacuation of women who are being used as labor. In case not only of these French women but of civil detainees in general this probably constitutes majority still alive.

According to sober reports from those French women who passed through here from Ravensbrück Nazis are pursuing in that camp (and one has every reason to believe this is true of other similar groups of "schnauftlings") a policy of simply working detainees to death, when they are no longer able to work this human material is literally discarded.

In light of this information ICRC is now making special effort to obtain immediately few buses from Swiss army to supplement limited number of POW parcel trucks available for such evacuations. ICRC is also examining possibility of using blocked POW parcel train now at Hoosburg.
-3-J-2170, April 13, 2 p.m., from Born.

Koeburg for similar purpose. Committee has hopes that outside of French and Belgian detainees they may be able to get some of other nationalities on an "ad hoc" basis depending on attitude of individual camp commanders.

Will keep you informed.

HARRISON

JMS
Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Harold Trobe was received through the United States Embassy in Lisbon under Date of April 12, 1945, as your number 214:

"The information which follows was received from Gary. 'Intercross trucks with parcels for camps near Switzerland. A convoy from Ravensbruck brought back 365 Jewish women living in Belgium and France'."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

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

RH:inp 4/16/45
Distribution of food, reading only by secret arrangement.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

767, April 12, 10 a.m.
WB 399, JLC 214 FOR LEAVITT FROM TROBE

Following information received from Gory.
Inter-cross trucks with parcels for camps near Switzerland.
365 Jewish women living Belgium France brought back
from Ravensbruck by one convoy.

CROCKER

REP

SECRET

For security reasons the

text of this message
must be closely guarded.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
To WE. Pulse Date SEP 19 1972
April 16, 1945

Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer,
Executive Director,
Des Moines Board,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have been informed by Mr. Joseph Scamah, of my organization, that the Des Moines Board is desirous of receiving cooperation in Switzerland in the work of furnishing food to internees within that nation. Mr. Scamah informs me that the Board's representative in Bern, Switzerland, is Mr. Howell McEland, United States Legation, Bern, Switzerland.

As I understand it, your main problem in this program, the packaging of food for delivery to International Red Cross, requires:

1. Additional warehouse space in Geneva.
2. Containers.
3. Repairs.
4. Additional trucks.

I hope to be in France in the near future in connection with a United States Army Air Forces contract. My plant is located at Inc. on Villers, France. I am very interested in the work you are doing and would like to be of every possible service. I believe that through my organization and business friends, I can be of great help to Mr. McEland in the solution of this problem. I shall inform you of my departure so that you may direct Mr. McEland to contact me in France should he need any assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

BULOVA WATCH COMPANY

A. SIVOLA
Chairman of the Board
AMERICA'S BIGGEST SELLING FINE WRIST WATCH
The cable below for ROM is HU 86.

For your information following is text of cable No. 2045 dated April 7, received from OCL/ICRC:

Additional to Legation's 1066, April 6 regarding

ICRC's Division of Special Assistance's plan for trucking relief to civil detainees in Germany.

Five Instead of six new scheduled leave trucks, sent April 6 for Luebeck carrying 10 ton relief goods and gasoline. This convoy if feasible will unload supplies at Bergen-Belsen on route. ICRC plans to have these trucks remain and work out of Luebeck distributing 500 parcels, 250 from Okeberg, to concentrations of detainees at Aumundebroek and Henburg-Neuengamme. ICRC is now checking with Okeberg on number of HU0 parcels already at Luebeck all of which committee hopes to be able to distribute area in question within coming three weeks.

Present stress of Luebeck Henburg area is activated by ICRC fear that this region may soon be cut off and by fact that no trucks are at present available in that zone for civil detainee relief. Committee is accordingly anxious send in more

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By H. H. Pyle, Dept. SEP 19 1972
April 12, Paris, to London.

more relief and means of transport to distribute it before it is too late.

Four more Renaults with capacity of 3200 miles each scheduled to depart April 12 or 13 for Buchan. They will also remain thin west to distribute parcels to large number smaller camps administered from Buchan.

ICGC further counts on being able ship within next ten days by rail to new ICGC depot at Brynburg between Italy border and Munich, balance of approximately 80,000 UNR parcels remaining in Switzerland. Plan is then to move these parcels on by trucks as rapidly as possible to accessible camps near Munich and to west and northwest thereof mentioned by ICGC. This trucking will be done with 11 more Renaults which ICGC's 23rd is due to receive week after next total agreed being 20. They will be operated by Gasoline furnished to ICGC by United for ICGC program first tank arrived of which is already on route from Marseille to Geneva.

Our thirty tires and tubes have arrived and first advance of Diesel oil (Legation's 1981, April 8) will be sent to ICGC today. Herbert Ketadi is now in Geneva reassembling arrangements with ICGC to make at least four more trucks available for ICGC shipments on basic tires and oil.

ICGC
-S-32869, April 18, 3 B. to London.

ICRC informs me that in addition to above mentioned trucks a small convoy of five wood burning Swiss trucks belonging to commercial transport concern of Assendelft in Utrecht will carry humanitarian next week in effort to get through to Denmark to protect Swiss citizens there.

Assendelft has agreed transport ten tons of relief goods to women's concentration camp of Ravensbrück for ICRC.

The four trucks which Sternbuch was fortunately able to rent (Legation's 1940, March 23) left Switzerland on March 20 with ICRC assistance but headed for Horensienstrat rather than Bergenbelsen as previously reported. UNFINISHED

STATEMENT

(D.AK)

TRANSMITTED

4/12/45

60

D.

arp
For your information following is text of cable No. 2045
dated April 7, received from McClelland:

Additional to Legation's 1986, April 6 regarding
ICRC's Division of Special Assistance's plan for trucking
relief to civil detainees in Germany.

Five Renault trucks instead of six now scheduled
leave Switzerland April 9 for Luebeck carrying 16 tons
of relief goods and gasoline. This convoy if feasible
will offload supplies at Bergen Belsen en route. ICRC
plans have these trucks remain and work out of Luebeck
distributing WWII parcels, shipped over from Goteborg,
to concentrations of detainees at Ravensbrueck and
Hamburg-Bangangan. ICRC is now checking with Goteborg
on number of WWII parcels already at Luebeck all of which
committee hopes be able distribute area in question within
coming three weeks.

Present stress of Luebeck Hamburg area is motivated
by ICRC fear that this region may soon be cut off and by
fact that no trucks are at present available in that zone
for civil detainees relief. Committee is accordingly
anxious send in more relief and means of transport to
distribute it before it is too late.

Four more Renaults with capacity of 3200 kilos each
scheduled depart April 12 or 13 for Rendsburg. They will
also remain this area to distribute parcels to large number
smaller camps administered from Rendsburg.

ICRC further counts on being able ship within next
ten days by rail to new ICRC depot at Berneburg between
Swiss border and Munich, balance of approximately 50,000
WWII parcels remaining in Switzerland. Plan is then to
move these parcels on by trucks as rapidly as possible to
accessible areas near Munich and to east and northeast
thereof mentioned by 1986. This trucking will be done
with 11 more Renaults which ICRC's BSA is due to receive
week after next total agreed being 20. They will be operated by gasoline released to IORO by SHAPE for NUS progress first tank caissons of which is already on route from Marseille to Geneva.

"Our thirty tires and tubes have arrived and first advance of Diesel oil (Legation's 1945, April 5) will be made to IORO today. Herbert Katz is now in Geneva accelerating arrangements with IORO to make at least four more trucks available for IORO shipments on basis tires and oil.

"SIGO informs me that in addition to above mentioned Sennas a small convoy of five wood burning Swiss trucks belonging to commercial transport concern of Sennas in Basel will leave Switzerland next week in effort to get through to Denmark to repatriate Swiss citizens there. Sennas has agreed to transport ten tons of relief goods to women's concentration camp of Ravensbrueck for IORO.

"The four trucks which Sennas was fortunately able to rent (Legation's 1945, March 23) left Switzerland on March 29 with IORO assistance but headed for Terezienstadt rather than Bergen Belsen as previously reported."

THIS IS WEB LONDON CABLE NO. 66

11:30 a.m. April 12, 1945
Miss O Conner (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hadel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Giles.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

AMBASSADOR

LONDON

2827

The following is text of cable received from McCallum under date of April 6th:

"OUTLINES arrangements with ICRC for securing trucks to transport UN food-parcels into Germany for civil destines are shaping up as follows: Six Renault trucks will be available for loading morning April 9 and should depart on April 10. ICRC's Division of Special Assistance still hopes send them to Berlin - Luebeck - Hamburg area to relieve rapidly worsening condition of destines in concentration camps of Cremnitz, Ravensbrueck and Hamburg Neuengamme. If it proves impossible to dispatch this area they will be sent to Munich area and east. Prospects are good getting four to six more Renaults moving by April 12.

These French trucks, although new, all required light overhauling, painting, with ICRC insignia, et cetera, which has delayed their use. With tires and diesel oil procured for ICRC by Board's efforts committee hopes make at least four trucks available also next week for our program."

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 4-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19 1972
-2-3627, April 11, 7 A.M., to London

program.

Since it is quite possible that only areas of Munich
and to east and northwest thereof will be accessible in
future it is planned to direct relief shipments by truck
mainly to three regions taking in areas of Berlin, Lande-
berg, Malch, Flensburg and Lübeck now Allied, including
emergency relief to evacuated population on roads. More
shipments could be sent from any that might go to inland
areas.

Recent news from German authorities that almost all
internal telephones and telegraph communications are dis-
rupted so that individual areas considered are progressively
more isolated. little or no control is exercised, there-
fore, reports to existing centers tend to indicate any general
first estimate extermination of large groups of civil detainees.

Also reported this afternoon that truck convoy carrying
1000 women and small children, presumably civil
detainees, in expect to arrive here in tomorrow.

Concert detail arrived this afternoon, April 9 from
Berlin and will actively work with us on these WBC program.
3227, April 11, 7:30 to London

All further significant developments in situation
will be reported to Board. UNWORTH

For your further information, Board has agreed to purchase
from War Department 200,000 United States prisoner of war par-
cels now in Switzerland for distribution by Intercross to refu-
gees in various concentration camps. Details of transfer now
being worked out between War Department and Board.

STETTINUS
(3RM)
GABLE TO SIR HUBERT LUCAS, FOR MARY FROM WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.B.
REFUGES BOARD.

For your information, following is text of cable received from Meglidland under date of April 6th:

"Arrangements with IORU for securing trucks to transport W19 food parcels into Germany for civil detainees are shaping up as follows: Six Renault trucks will be available for loading morning April 9 and should depart on April 10. IORU's Division of Special Assistance still hopes send them to Berlin - Luebeck - Hamburg area to relieve rapidly worsening condition of detainees in concentration camps of Osnabrueck, Ravensbrueck and Hamburg Neuengamme. If it proves impossible to dispatch trucks this area they will be sent Munich region and east.

"Prospects are good getting four to six more Renaults moving by April 13.

"These French trucks, although new, are required light overhauling, painting with IORU insignia, at cost, which has delayed their use. With tires and diesel oil procured for IORU by Board's efforts committee hopes make at least four trucks available also next week for our program.

"Since it is quite possible that only areas of Munich and to east and northeast thereof will be accessible in future it is planned to direct relief shipments by truck mainly to these regions taking in camps of Dachau, Landsberg Aileich, Flossenburg and Nordhausen near Linz, including emergency relief to evacuated departees on roads. These shipments would be sent from any that might go to Luebeck area.

"Recent news from Germany indicates that almost all internal telephone and telegraph communications are disrupted so that individual camp commanders are progressively more isolated. Little or no centralised control, therefore, appears to exist which may tend to preclude any general last minute extermination of large group of civil detainees.

"IORU reported this afternoon that truck convoy carrying 300 French women and small children, presumably civilian detainees, is expected to arrive Kravusingen tomorrow."
"Exact area or camp from which these persons come is still unknown.

"Herbert Ketzki arrived this afternoon, April 9 from Paris and will actively work with me on these UNR programs.

"All further significant developments in situation will be reported to Board."

For your further information, board has agreed to purchase from War Department 375,000 United States prisoner of war parcels now in Switzerland for distribution by Internationa to refugees in German concentration camps. Details of transfer now being worked out between War Department and Board.

THIS IS 428 LETTERS CASE NO. 64

1:15 p.m.
April 9, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, Dubois, Gustin, Model, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Pilek.

PHild 4/9/46
Secretary of State, 
Washington, 

2121, April 17, 4 E.P.

OFFICE OF URB FROM HAGELAND

10 Renault trucks left Czerniu at 5 a.m. today
(Letters 1988, April 6) and will proceed via
Treblingen with Luebeck as final destination. 6 of
these were loaded with 10 tons food parcels, 2 with
gasoline and 2 with repair parts, tools, etc. a part of
mechanics. Food will probably be off loaded at
concentration camps of Oranienburg and Ravensbruck
and trucks will go on to Luebeck to remain and work
in this area.

There are excellent prospects that 5 more Renaults
will be ready to depart end this week for Buchau.
Will keep you current informed.

HARRISON

JES

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

B09-533

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement.

Dated April 11, 1945

DC Rec'd 4.51 p.m.

LIAISON

CONTROL COPY

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept: Letter 1-11-72
By H. H. Painter Ink SEP 19 1972
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

195 APR 12 MN 11 21 Bern

MS-534
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement.

Dated April 11, 1945
Rec'd 1:50 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2130, April 11, 3 p.m.

WRD FROM MCCLELLAND.

Truck-convoy carrying French women and children
(Legation's 1968 April 6) from concentration camp of
Ravensbrueck referred to in our 1968 finally arrived in
Kreuzlingen, Switzerland night of April 10 with 299
persons after having been delayed about 3 days in Hof
for lack of gasoline which had to be sent by ICRC from
Switzerland.

Approximately 490 German civilians taken, I
understand in Alsace, and largely women, children and
old people were exchanged for the French. German group
which had been in Annemasse since Saturday, April 7,
also passed through Switzerland yesterday. Actual ex-
change has therefore taken place.

Liberation these French detainees accordingly did not
constitute much of a concession on part of Germans. Ac-

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R.E. Parks Date SEP 19 1972
April 11, 3 p.m., from Bern.

and exit from Germany of civil detainees, SS had merely permitted this exit of women from Ravensbrueck in order to save face of ICRC and preserve working relationship.

... Bachmann of ICRC (Bernkastel's assistant) was negotiating again with "Aussiedler" people in Konstanz on April 10 with view to working out details of continued release or exchange of similar groups.

HARRISON

JAS.
Joint aid in the form of food, clothes and medicine is now flowing regularly to all the concentration camps in the sections not yet liberated. This statement was made yesterday by James A. Leavitt, Secretary of the Joint, at the first monthly press conference of that organization.

Mr. Leavitt gave high praise to General O'Dayor, head of the War Refugee Board, and the entire apparatus of that agency, created by President Roosevelt a year ago to help save from the clutches of Hitler as many Jews as possible.

"The major problem," said Mr. Leavitt, "is transportation. It is necessary to have trucks for carrying this aid to the Jew, clothes, medicines-- into the concentration camps. General O'Dayor took it upon himself to obtain five trucks, the needed tires and gasoline. So today the five trucks started from Switzerland with 50 tons of food, medicines and clothing which will be turned over to the International Red Cross to be distributed among the Interned. Two weeks ago, the 23rd of March, there were sent, also from Switzerland, several wagons of food and other products." Mr. Leavitt told the conference.

Part of these products were bought by the Joint and part by the War Refugee Board. The Hadassah also sent a quantity of salt, soap. "Now there will be trucks," said General O'Dayor has plenty of provisions to make the aid flow regularly." Mr. Leavitt said, There is enough to send approximately three million pounds of food and clothing every three or four months.

How great the need is, may be seen from the fact that the Joint already appropriated, during the first four months of this year, $10,000,000 for all forms of aid, stated Joseph S. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint. Mr. Hyman, who presided at the conference, pointed out further that this year the Joint has already spent more money on relief and rescue than it did for all of 1933.

Telling about relief for the Jews of Poland, Mr. Leavitt emphasized that transports of 50 tons each are now leaving weekly from Hebron for Lublin. Aside from this, the Joint forwards monthly 10,000 packages of food and clothing to individuals-- Polish-Jewish refugees now in Asia Minor. Each package is enough to maintain a family for about two or three months and they get these packages on the average of one every three months. For this operation alone, the Joint spends $1,200,000 a year.

The Joint is also about to send to Poland several fully equipped 100-bed field hospitals.

According to the latest reports received by the Joint, stated Mr. Leavitt, there were registered in Budapest alone 150,000 Jews, and thousands of others are now emerging from the woods and concentration camps, and it is expected that many thousands more will come forth.

There are reports that in and about Vienna there are 180,000 Jews who, it is hoped, will soon be liberated by the Red Army. To aid the Hungarian Jews, the Joint has appropriated 10,000,000 Swiss francs.
The Joint is endeavoring to raise this year $46,000,000 for its work.

- - - - - - - -

2 The Day

Joint Sends Relief to Nazi Concentration Camps

With the aid of the War Refugee Board, the Joint succeeded recently in sending transports of food, clothes and medication to the Nazi concentration camps in Germany and Austria, where the condition of Jewish internees is particularly bad, since the Nazis do not consider Jewish internees and therefore not to be given the protection of international law in accordance with the Geneva Convention. Two weeks ago, five trucks left for Theresienstadt and Lomack, and during the coming months it is planned to send a transport of three million pounds to the internees. In the Vienna area alone there are about 50,000 Jews subjected to slave labor.

These facts were made known yesterday at a press conference of the Joint presided over by Joseph Hymen, Executive Vice-President, Moses Leavitt, Secretary. Emphasized the important part played by the War Refugee Board and its Director, General O'Dwyer, in making possible these shipments to the internees in the Nazi camps, and he expressed to both his profound gratitude.

Mr. Leavitt also told of $2,000,000 having been sent through Switzerland to Bucharest, to Dr. William Fillerman, for relief work in Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria. He told of 50 to 50 tons of food, clothing and medication being sent each week to the Jews in Poland. It is being sent in addition to the 1,000 packages, transmitted to individual Polish-Jewish families in Lithuania, Galicia, the Ukraine and White Russia. The Joint bought $300,000 worth of food and other goods in America and Canada for the Jews in Poland, consisting of soap, powdered eggs, powdered milk, shoes, etc. The Joint has already spent $1,000,000 on relief for the Jews in Poland. Aside from its purchases in the United States and Canada, food and other items are being bought in Sweden, Switzerland, Iran, as well as in South America. The most difficult problem is transportation.

All in all, the Joint will have spent $10,000,000 for its relief work for the first four months of 1945. This is a much greater amount than was spent for the same period last year. But the need is much more acute and Jewish lives are at stake. It is the hope of the Joint leaders to send as soon as possible machinery and tools in order to start the work of rehabilitation. At that time it will be possible to reduce the vast sums now spent on relief. In the next few weeks there will be sent to Poland a transport of sewing machines and tools, which the Joint has already acquired, in the amount of $50,000.

The speaker also praised the South African Jews who are cooperating with the Joint by giving substantial sums.

The Joint has appropriated $10,000 for medicines for the Jews in Greece and Italy; this amount will round out the sum of $100,000 allotted to that community.

The Joint sends to Yugoslavia each month $35,000, and the aid for Italy amounted to $30,000 in the first three months of this year.

The Jews in France have obtained from the Joint $600,000 in the form of food, clothing and cash during the last three months.

- - - - - - - -
3 - Jewish Daily Forward

Joint Sends Help to Jews in German Prison Camps

About the extensive and multifaceted work of relief carried on by the Joint in Europe and the millions of dollars which the Joint has spent in order to save the surviving Jews from extermination, Mr. Moses A. Leavitt, Secretary of the Joint, reported yesterday at a press conference of the representatives of the Jewish Press, held at the office of the Joint. During the first four months of this year the Joint has already spent $10,000,000 for relief.

Leavitt first reported on the aid now being given to Jews who are still to be found in the concentration camps of Germany. Until recently this sort of work was still impossible. The products — food, clothes, medicines — for this purpose were bought in Switzerland and are now being distributed through special agents of the International Red Cross. The products are being distributed in trucks especially equipped for this purpose to the various camps. This project would have been impossible without the aid of the War Refugee Board and particularly without the help of General O. K. Cole. The General is wholeheartedly devoted to this undertaking and only because of his efforts has this work now become possible.

It is not known exactly how many Jews are still to be found in the German concentration camps. In July of last year there were 35,000 Jews in Theresienstadt and approximately 10,000 Jews are still to be found in Bergen-Belsen. According to the report received by the Joint, there are now 150,000 Jews in Budapest, the capital of Hungary; another 140,000 Hungarian Jews are now in the labor camps around Vienna.

Recently the Joint has been carrying on relief activities in Poland. Fifty tons of products are being sent there weekly. Preparations are being made to send tools to the surviving Jews of Poland to enable them to earn a living. Four hundred sewing machines will also be included. In addition, in order to save the several hundred field hospitals and they will be sent to Poland at the first opportunity.

Aside from this, the Joint forwards 10,000 packages each month to the Polish refugees now in Russia.

For its work in Poland, the Joint appropriated $1,500,000.

The Joint also sent to its representative in Bulgaria, Dr. Wildeman, 10,000,000 francs, amounting to $2,000,000, to carry on the work of relief in Bulgaria.

4 - Freiheit

Joint Appropriated $10,000,000 for Relief Work for the First Four Months of This Year

Aid in the form of food and medication is being sent through the Joint and through the War Refugee Board.

This fact and other important facts about the activity of the Joint for the Jewish victims of the war and the "saved remnant" of the Nazi murders in Europe, were disclosed yesterday by Mr. Moses A. Leavitt, Secretary of the Joint, at a press conference held at the office of the Joint. Mr. Leavitt expressed recognition and grati-
Regarding the Joint's work in close cooperation.

Among other important facts given by Mr. Leavitt are the following: The Joint has appropriated some $10,000,000 for its relief work during the first four months of this year. The Jewish communities in Europe have demanded of the Joint for this year a minimum of $40,000,000.

Approximately 60 to 80 tons of food, clothing and medication are being sent by the Joint each week to the Jews in Poland through Soviet Russia. The transports are sent from Tehran. This is in addition to the 10,000 individual packages being sent each month from Tehran to the Jewish refugees in the Asiatic parts of Soviet Russia. Aside from this, 1,000 packages are being sent to individuals in liberated cities in Lithuania, Galicia, the Ukraine and White Russia. The average of aid for the Jews in Poland amounts to more than $1,200,000.

In Greece there are about 8,000 Jews left and they received from the Joint $100,000 for loan income. (Food is being supplied by the WNRA).

In Hungary there are about 150,000 Jews left. Thousands of Jews are now emerging from the woods and enrolling to Budapest. About 140,000 Hungarian Jews are in the area of Tihany. The Joint representative at Budapest sent to Budapest 330,000 pounds of food, clothing and medication. A second transport of 300,000 pounds is now on its way. About $150,000 is now being sent each month to Hungary through Switzerland.

4/10/45
SOFIA, April 9 (JTA) -- About 210,000 Hungarian Jews from the Osviecim death camp have already returned to Budapest, it was reported here today by a Jewish leader who has just arrived from the liberated Hungarian capital.

Another 20,000 Jewish survivors are expected to be brought from Osviecim to Budapest within the next few days, he said. He emphasized that there is unprecedented misery and starvation among the Jews in liberated Hungary because Jews were robbed of all their possessions by pro-Nazi Hungarians prior to the entrance of the Red Army.

"Especially pressing is the situation of scores of thousands of Jewish children whose parents have either been killed, or deported to Germany for forced labor, or sent to Oswiecim," he stated. "The number of deaths among these children is increasing daily, as a result of starvation. In addition to the great need of food, there is also an urgent need for clothes and shoes for these orphans."

The reconstituted Jewish community of Budapest has succeeded in establishing special institutions for Jewish children, but these institutions can shelter only about 1,000 children. There are about 1,500 Jewish children sheltered in private homes, but they are unsure of the fact that they are Jewish, the Budapest leader reported.

Special efforts, he said, are being made to arrange that as many children as possible should go to Palestine.

Beginning next week a Zionist weekly newspaper will be published in Budapest. It is also expected that a Zionist conference will take place there before the month is over. A Jewish school was opened there this week, but there is an acute shortage of Jewish teachers, because almost all of them were either massacred or deported. The Bobults organization in Budapest has resumed its activities and established agricultural training courses in the suburbs of the city, the Jewish leader declared.

STATE DEPARTMENT MAY INVITE REPRESENTATIVES OF TWO JEWISH GROUPS TO SAN FRANCISCO

WASHINGTON, April 9 (JTA) -- The Jewish Telegraphic Agency was today informed by unofficial sources that the State Department is considering inviting the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress to send representatives to the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

These representatives would form part of a cross-section of American organizations which the State Department plans to invite in response to a deluge of requests which have been pouring in, it was pointed out. Through a State Department liaison officer these organizations, including probably four labor bodies, will be kept in touch with what goes on at the conference and will be enabled to present their views informally to the conference.
JEWISH AGENCY DOES NOT BELIEVE SAN FRANCISCO WILL DECIDE PALESTINE'S FATE

JERUSALEM, April 9. (JTA) -- The Jewish Agency has no reason to believe that the fate of Palestine will be decided at the Security Conference of the United Nations which opens at San Francisco at the end of this month, Dr. Bernard Joseph, the Agency's legal adviser, declared at a press conference today.

Although Dr. Chaim Weizmann and David ben-Gurion may arrive in the United States shortly before the opening of the San Francisco Conference, it is not clear yet whether there will be any necessity for them to go to San Francisco, Dr. Joseph said. Despite this, the Jewish Agency will send several observers to San Francisco, who will, however, in no way officially represent the Agency, he added.

Dr. Joseph took issue with Lord Devonsdrie's statement in the House of Lords in which the Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office declared that the British Government has information that Jews from Europe do not want to go to Palestine. "This allegation," Dr. Joseph stated, "is absolutely untrue. We are being deluged by hundreds of thousands of demands for immigration certificates." He revealed that at present there are only 8,000 immigration certificates remaining under the terms of the White Paper, adding that Palestine can absorb "at least 100,000 new immigrants immediately."

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IS ASKED TO PROVIDE JUDAIC OUTLAWING OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

LONDON, April 9. (JTA) -- A three-point program suggesting that the San Francisco Conference takes steps to outlaw racial and religious discrimination after the war was submitted today to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden by the National Committee for the Rescue of People from Nazi Terror, headed by Sir Max Has and the Archbishop of Canterbury, St. Edmund and York. The program urges:

1. Establishment of a multi-lateral convention regarding an international standard of rights securing the freedom of life and liberty of the inhabitants of all countries, regardless of their origin, nationality, race, faith or language.

2. Prohibition of national laws and creation of appropriate international legal instruments providing that anti-racial activities and incitement against racial and religious groups, as well as discrimination against them, are to be considered violations of criminal law.

3. Negotiation of an international agreement for the elimination of statelessness. While statelessness exists, however, persons affected should be under protective jurisdiction of an international organization. Suitable identity documents which will be issued to them should be recognized as valid by all nations. No stateless person should be compelled to resume his former nationality.

E. L. Briem, Oxford professor of International Law, whose opinion presumbly determined the official attitude of the British Government towards the question of war crimes, published an article today expressing the view that German crimes against their own nationals, Jews and others, are not war crimes in the strict sense, and therefore "dealing with them under the terms of law would be mockery."

GERMANS SET DANISH SYNAGOGUE AFTERS; DESTROY CENTURIES-OLD TORAH

STOCKHOLM, April 9. (JTA) -- The Sydsvenska Dagbladet today reports that German soldiers set fire to the synagogue in Aalborg, Denmark, and completely destroyed the building with its centuries-old Torah.
JEWISH LOOT FROM ALL OVER EUROPE FOUND AT HEADQUARTERS OF ALFRED ROSENBERG

JERUSALEM, April 9 (JTA) -- A cache of Jewish literary and art treasures stolen by the Germans from all over Europe was discovered yesterday at Dungen, Germany, by a unit of the Third Army led by a Jewish lieutenant who fled from Austria six years ago, it was reported here today.

In addition to art treasures, including manuscripts dating from the fourteenth century, there was found a complete file of clippings from foreign newspapers concerning Jewish questions. This had been used by Dr. Alfred Rosenburg, the Nazi's "expert" on racial theories, as a basis for his attacks on Jews.

The bulk of the collection, including 200 paintings, was found in an ancient castle, which had been the central collection point for Rosenburg's researchers. The lieutenant who found the cache was Robert Schoenfeld of Brooklyn, who had been an attorney in Austria.

PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST JEWS WILL BE FIRST ROMANIAN WAR CRIMINALS TO BE TRIED

BUCHAREST, April 9 (JTA) -- Romanians charged with the persecution and murder of hundreds of thousands of Jews will be tried before any other war criminals, Minister of Justice Lucretiu Petrescu told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today in an exclusive interview. The trials will begin as soon as preliminary examinations, before which survivors of Transnistrian camps are testifying, are completed.

At the same time, Mr. Petrescu assured the JTA correspondent that houses and apartments from which Jews were ousted during the Antonescu regime will be returned to them on April 23, in accordance with the decree on restoration of property issued several months ago.

Referring to a recent decree which divided offenders into two categories, "war criminals" and those accused of being "responsible for the disaster of the country," the minister said persons charged with perpetuating ghettos and concentration camps for Jews, although falling into the latter category, for which milder punishment are usually provided, will be liable to the death sentence.

The trials will take place before the new People's Tribunals, consisting of a magistrates and six civilians representing all sections of the population. Those charged with initiating and organizing the pogrom in Iași, in 1941, during which thousands of Jews were murdered, will be tried in Bucharest, while those who carried out the orders will be sent to Iași for trial in accordance with the desires of the city's population.

Mr. Petrescu blamed the long delay in bringing these criminals to justice on sabotage by members of the National Peasant and National Liberal parties who were in the previous cabinets.

PALESTINE FLOATS NEW $4,000,000 BOND ISSUE; EXPECTED TO BE OVER-SUBSCRIBED

JERUSALEM, April 9 (JTA) -- Public sale of the second issue of Palestine bearer bonds began today. Financial circles expect that the entire issue of one million pounds will be subscribed and over-subscribed before the end of the day.
NEW YORK, April 9 (JTA) -- A huge program for feeding Jewish internees in labor and concentration camps in Germany has been initiated by the War Refugees Board, through the efforts of its executive director Brigadier-General William O'Dwyer, it was revealed here today at a press conference of the Joint Distribution Committee addressed by Moses A. Lavitt, secretary of the organization, and presided over by Joseph O. Hymen, executive vice-chairman.

The food will be brought into Germany from neutral countries on trucks by representatives of the International Red Cross. The J. D. C. has been sending food to Jewish internees in German camps, Mr. Lavitt revealed. He reported that according to the latest information received by the JDC, there are about 140,000 Jews, mostly Hungarians, being used by the Germans as slave laborers in the Vienna regime. There are also about 10,000 Jews in the Bergen-Belsen camp, near Hanover, which is now about to succumb to the advancing British Army. Many Jews are still interned in Theresienstadt, he said.

The Joint Distribution committee is now sending an average of 60 tons of food and clothing a week to Polish Jews in the USSR, and in liberated Poland in addition to 10,000 pounds a month for individual Jews whose addresses are known, Mr. Lavitt reported. Tons are also being sent by the J. D. C. to reconstituted Jewish communities in the liberated Baltic countries and Poland for distribution among local Jewish families.

It was disclosed at the conference that the J.D.C. has spent $20,000,000 during the first four months of this year for relief for Jews abroad. The latest appeals for relief received by the J.D.C. during the last few days are from 150,000 Jewish survivors in Budapest and from the surviving Jews in Greece.

HIGH COMMISSION OF PALESTINE MENS FORMS DECIDES TO FOUNDED DECLARATION COMPANY

Cairo, April 9 (JTA) -- After prolonged negotiations and deliberations a "High Commission" of Palestine Arabs has been formed, consisting of heads of all the Arab parties in the country, the Cairo radio reports.

The broadcast said that the first meeting of the committee was held on Friday, when it was decided to found an "Arab Land Declaration Investment Company" capitalized at one million pounds. Shares of one pound per value will be sold.

The assembled leaders also expressed thanks to the Arab governments for the recent establishment of a League of Arab Nations and for the appendix to the league's charter, which called for an independent Arab state in Palestine.

ERIKER KAPLAN, TREASURER OF JEWISH AGENTCY, ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 9 (JTA) -- Eliaser Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, has arrived here from Jerusalem by air. Mr. Kaplan will coordinate the economic activities on behalf of Palestine being conducted by various American Jewish groups. He will also confer with leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee on relief activities in liberated European countries.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS BULLETIN ... ARE NOT FOR PUBLICATION WITHOUT SPECIFIC PERMISSION.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AIR MAIL
Office of the Treasury Representative

Embassy of the United States
London, April 9, 1945.

Miss Florence Mabel,
Assistant Executive Director,
Embassy of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Florence:

The Sire-necessary trip to London came as a surprise. This
letter is an attempt to give you a more summary of our nego-
tiations and a picture of events.

Reserving the trip on Thursday, March 28, and arrived
in Paris on the morning of March 31. Miss Bataille
arrived in London on Friday evening, March 29. She appeared to
approve a majority for me to continue to Paris. However,
due to misunderstanding at the S.I.C. we were unable to pro-
cee to Paris on the same plans, but Herbert arrived there by
plane on the afternoon of March 31. The next arrival we im-
mediately got in touch with General Hilland, Chief of Staff,
and arranged to see him on Sunday afternoon. Herbert and I met Sunday morning discussed this matter.

When we saw General Hilland on Sunday, March 31, he
stated that he had been expecting us and, Embassy Car Depart-
ment cables, knew the purpose of our visit. He gave the General
an outline of the interest of the White House and the
personal interest of the members of the Senate in seeing that
this project was carried out. He stressed the urgency and
stated that delays would probably be measured in terms of
human life. The General appeared to be very much impressed and
stated that he had to clear this matter with 11 which he would
do and would see if there were facilities of trucking can be
available plus other things as required. He stated at that
time that he was unable to give us any time because of the
critical time situation. In the course of our conversation on
Sunday, which lasted approximately an hour, the General mentioned
the trucks which had been given by the International Red
Cross and asked if they were possible for us to use a part of this
transport. He explained that the matter had been taken up with the
American Red Cross in Washington and that such was out of the
question. As emphasized that we desired not to interfere in
any way with the prisoner of war shipments. General Hilland
stated that he would try to call us sometime during Monday,
March 31, and let us know what could be done.
Late in the afternoon of Monday, March 26, I called General Gilland since Katz and I had not heard from him. The General stated that he had just received a message that McClelland was arriving that evening. He wanted to see McClelland the first thing Tuesday morning as he felt that it would be a good idea to talk with the man who had actually been on the spot before making a decision. After this telephone conversation we investigated and found that through phone connection we had relayed a cable message from McClelland along the lines indicated by General Gilland without first clearing with Katz and me. We arranged to sit in touch with McClelland as soon as he arrived and told General Gilland that McClelland would telephone him sometime during the morning of Tuesday, March 27.

Katz and I met McClelland at the Embassy on the morning of March 27 and discussed the situation in detail. It was arranged that the three of us should call on General Gilland that afternoon at 2:30. It should be noted that in the period from Sunday to Monday the news and reports of the allied breakthrough across the Rhine appeared in all the papers and we had learned from a well-advised friend that Patton's breakthrough was much of the Allied break-through than was indicated in the newspapers. In view of this news and the supply problem facing 21st Army Group we felt that our chances of getting trucks were not as good as they had been.

In the Tuesday afternoon meeting with General Gilland we briefly outlined the situation which we had discussed on Sunday and again stressed the urgency. The General's attitude at this time did not appear to be as favorable as on Sunday. He had several questions to ask McClelland about the operation of prisoner of war trucks and about the situation in Switzerland. On this point I thought McClelland gave him very good answers. The General's attitude was such in the early part of this meeting that we all feared that he was going to say that he had considered the situation and that he was unable to comply with any of our requests. The General did point out the supply with a few of our requests. The General finally stated that he could not give us a definite "yes" or "no" answer to our requests. He promised a definite answer on the transportation situation and he recognized that he would canvass the General on this matter than when the meeting started. The General again stated in this meeting that he could give us no definite answer to the problems which we had presented. He promised a definite "yes" or "no" answer to our requests. He promised a definite answer on Wednesday and it was arranged at that time that we should call on Wednesday and it was arranged at that time that we should call
on him at 11:30 a.m., March 26. After this meeting we were somewhat depressed because it was clear to us from our conversation with the General that tremendous demands were being made on him for trucks to supply the Front.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, March 27, we received a call from Captain Clare of the SWEEP mission to France who requested a meeting with us to discuss the evacuation of the Danish refugees from Switzerland and other refugees from France and asked that representatives of the Substance, War Department, and UNRRA would also attend. To set this meeting for the afternoon of March 28.

On Wednesday morning, March 28, we called on General Gilland who received us in the presence of Colonel Rensco. The General stated that he had concluded the transportation situation and was unable to meet our requirements. In this meeting we made every argument available to us. I shall list them in detail but suffice it to say: we threw the book at him. He ended by telling the General that we were both surprised and extremely disappointed since it was our understanding that our mission was really not to "obtain" trucks but to work out the details for getting them to Switzerland and we thought that the Army had sent a rather strong cable recommending that they be given us. It was our impression that the recommendation was tantamount to an instruction. It then developed that the General had not seen the actual cable from the War Department. He knew that the War Department had sent a cable on the matter but didn't know that a document as strong as the one which we described had been sent. At this point he literally raised hell and sent all members of his staff to search for the cable which was soon found and given to him. The General studied it carefully and stated that as sympathetic as he was to our project and as much as he would like to help us, as a military man in the field he had no alternative other than to say that he could not comply with the War Department's request on the basis of "overriding military necessity".

I am certain that there is nothing that could have been said or done that would have resulted in our obtaining any trucks. However, we told the General that if he couldn't give us trucks we had to have tires, gasoline and balanced lubricants if our program was to go forward. General Gilland said he felt that he had to do something to help us and that he would give us gasoline and lubricants providing we could arrange transportation to Switzerland. But we assured him we could do. The tires, however, were an entirely different matter. After an extended discussion concerning tires which would release Swiss Army trucks to us the General finally asked McClelland if he had the tire sizes of Swiss Army trucks and when the sizes were given to him he telephoned his tire section to find if any of the named sizes were available. He was told that none of such sizes were available but that there was a tire size available which could be substituted for one of the requested sizes. The General then said he would give us enough tires to equip five trucks. At this point I told him that I appreciated the fact that he was giving us the thirty tires and asked
if he could not possibly raise this figure to 100, pointing out that such an amount would be a substantial help to us. The General looked very much surprised at this request and stated that he could not possibly increase the 30 by one tire and that if we only appreciated the critical position on tires we would realize that he had gone "all out" for us. At that point all of us were convinced that we had gotten everything out of the army that we could. Accordingly, we thanked the General and left on the understanding that we would call the next day and be put in touch with the appropriate supply people who were to work out details for delivery.

The afternoon of March 29 we held our meeting with Captain Clark of the SHAEF Mission to France, Captain Helms of SHAEF (Main) together with a "major" and a Captain of the Transportation Division of his office, Mr. Young, the NARA representative attached to SHAEF (Main) and Mr. Avery, SOE agent, the Paris representative of the Soviet Distribution Committee. In this meeting, we worked out most of the details for the evacuation of the refugees from Switzerland. We discussed the situation extremely well and I think we made some progress towards working out the details of evacuation. I shall not attempt to go into detail at this point since Captain Clark is furnishing me with minutes of the meeting which I expect to receive any day and will forward to you by airmail promptly upon receipt.

Following the above-mentioned meeting, Katzki and McClelland went to see Pradervant, the ITO delegate in Paris, to arrange for the transportation of the gasoline and lubricants by the ITO. I did not attend this meeting since there were a few details that had to be taken care of and since McClelland was of the impression that Pradervant spoke only French and maybe German. (It subsequently developed that the meeting was conducted in English but that, of course, we couldn't know beforehand.) At this meeting, Pradervant assured McClelland that there would be no difficulty in getting the gasoline transported along with the FOY shipment. He also advised McClelland and Katzki that the French had recently sent 100 or three-ton Renault trucks to Switzerland for ITO use but that many of such trucks were presently not in use because of lack of gasoline and he assured McClelland that we could use enough of them to continue the allotment of gasoline given us by the Army.

Tuesday, March 30, we called at General Gillsland's office and were put in touch with Lt. Col. J. J. Moore who had been told by the General to see that the details for the delivery of gasoline and tires were worked out. Col. Moore gave us action with a capital "A." In our presence, he instructed the Colonel in charge of the petroleum section immediately to give orders by telephone to Paris to ship the gasoline and balanced lubricants and he dictated a letter to be signed by the appropriate person in the Adjutant General's office stating that such arrangements had been made. (We felt that we needed such a letter in order for McClelland to attempt to get advancements of ITO gasoline before our shipments actually arrived.) Col. Moore gave orders to the tire section for the tires
to be taken by army transport to the Swiss border town of

Vorarlberg Langenbruck where they would be picked up by a
representative of the FRC at noon on Tuesday, April 3.

In our conversations with the Colonel in charge of the
petroleum section we gathered that if we were able to get sufi-
cient trucks to use more than the supply of gasoline allotted,
we possibly could increase our allotment provided appropriate
orders were sent from Washington. Katzke, McClelland and I talked
over this matter and we felt that no request for an additional
allotment should be made until we determined that we would have
sufficient vehicles to use it. It is possible that Katzke and
McClelland will communicate with you on this point after they
have canvassed the situation in Switzerland.

On Thursday afternoon, March 29, pursuant to appointment we
Saw San Hew, one of the Swiss political advisers to see whether
we could obtain some on the army trucks for any of our parcels.
At that time Hew told us that it was not within his power to
make such an allocation but advised us that he had sent out a
telegram to March 28 asking that the trucks be used for emergency
relief to Allied internees both in camps and on the roads. We
mentioned that cable to you in our telephone conversation with
General O'Dwyer.

After we had made our arrangements with Lt. Col. Moore we
felt that it would be extremely helpful if we could telephone
General O'Dwyer and you and give an up-to-the-minute account of
what had transpired and what we had accomplished. In order to get
through the call we saw a Col. Meyer and finally talked him into
permitting us to make the call. Obtaining permission to communi-
cate with General O'Dwyer is a story in itself as you, no doubt,
appraised from the nature of the facilities used.

On Friday, McClelland returned to Switzerland to take up the
question of the French trucks with the FRC, to arrange to have the
tires picked up and to get the program started. Pursuant to
General O'Dwyer's telephone instruction Katzke and I were to re-
main on the spot until we heard from McClelland in case difficulties
arose which required someone in Paris.

On Saturday, March 31, we learned through a cable which was
sent to McClelland but which he did not receive before he left
that the Swiss were unable to furnish a locomotive as had originally
been agreed to take the evacuees from Switzerland to Marseille.
Katzke and I immediately got in touch with Captain Demans and ob-
tained assurance that this matter would be taken care of by the Army.

During the remaining days that Katzke and I were in Paris
nothing much of importance happened. We did confer with a number
of people but the conversations were not of sufficient importance
warrant summarizing. On Wednesday we were scheduled to see
Pat Hall (who happened to be in Paris) who, we had been told, was
slightly angry at the fact that he had not attended the evacuation
conference. At the last minute it developed that I could not attend this meeting with Katzki and Halin because a rather urgent Treasury matter developed which required my attention. Katzki tells me that in his meeting with Halin he informed him that the conference on evacuation had been arranged by the Army and had only met at the Embassy as a convenience for us. He also tells me that Halin complained that he did not get good service out of the American Government on ICE requests. I explained to Katzki Halin's attitude as I have already described it in letters to the Board, namely, he has never attempted to get in touch with the ICE representative here but insists that since he represents an international organization he must have his dealings with one of the regular diplomatic staff of the Embassy. Incidentally, I mentioned to one of the Embassy officers Halin's complaint and he was reported this message as the Embassy has given the Intergovernmental Committee good service on all occasions.

Since we had heard nothing from McClelland to indicate that there were difficulties Katzki arranged transportation and left for Switzerland on the night of April 4. On the afternoon of April 3 I received a telex from Treasury directing me to return to London to take charge of the office as soon as the 3-4 negotiations were completed and stating that the ICE concurred in such instructions. Accordingly, I made plans to return to London on April 5.

On Thursday, April 5, I received a telex from McClelland in which he stated that the French Customs officials at Pontarlier refused to allow the ICE to pick up the tires until instructions had been received from the appropriate Ministry in France. I immediately called upon Fadervant, and we put in a telephone call for M. Flieven, Minister of Finance, who was unavailable at the time. Because of my departure scheduled for the afternoon I was unable to wait until Flieven was available. However, Fadervant assured me that he would see that appropriate instructions were sent to the French customs officials that day. McClelland's cable which stated the custom difficulties indicated that the progress was going well. He stated "With good luck should get five trucks under way by Saturday and ten more next week although geographic area still accessible is rapidly shrinking."

I returned to London on Thursday evening, April 5.

The above, I believe, gives a fairly accurate if rough description and chronology of our mission. It is my feeling and I think it is shared by both McClelland and Katzki that we accomplished all that we possibly could under the circumstances. Bearing in mind the time at which we made our request for trucks to the Army, I don't think there is anything that could have been done that would have resulted in obtaining such trucks. All of us have every reason to believe that the alternative plan for the use of French trucks and Swiss Army trucks (tires supplied by Army) will be sufficient to carry out our objectives equally as effective as would have been done by use of the requested Army trucks.
I enjoyed the mission very much and appreciated your thinking of me for this job. My experiences with Fatzki and McClelland were very pleasant and I have nothing but highest praise for both of them. They are both "full of their job" and sincerely interested in seeing that everything is done to further the Board's objectives. I am certain that the two of them will make things hum in Switzerland.

I know you must enjoy your work with the General. He certainly has the name of a man who gets things done. Please tell him that I am looking forward to making his acquaintance some day.

Again I ask you to excuse this rather rough report but I thought you would be interested in getting an account of our mission as soon as possible.

Please give my regards to all. Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

James B. Mann, Special Representative, War Services Board.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Embassy of the United States
Jesse B. Hannah
London
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Miss Florence Ewell,
Assistant Executive Director,
Our Refuge Board,
Treasury Department,
Washington 25, D. C.

VIA AIR MAIL

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000410
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement.

Secretary of State

Washington

2045, April 7, 6 p.m.

O'MEYER OF WNB FROM MCCLELLAND.

Additional to Legation's 1936, April 6 regarding ICRC's Division of Special Assistance's plan for trucking relief to civil detainees in Germany.

Five Renault trucks instead of six now scheduled leave Switzerland April 9 for Luebeck carrying 16 tons relief goods and gasoline. This convoy if feasible will offload supplies at Bergen Belsen en route. ICRC plans have these trucks remain and work out Luebeck distributing WNB parcels, shipped over from Gotteborg, to concentrations of detainees at Ravensbrueck and Hamburg-Neuengame. ICRC is now checking with Gotteborg on number of WNB parcels already at Luebeck all of which committee hopes to be able distribute area in question within coming three weeks.

Present stress of Luebeck Hamburg area is motivated by ICRC fear that this region may soon be cut off and

by fact

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19 1972
-2-, #2045, April 7, 6 p.m., from Bern

by fact that no trucks are at present available in that zone for civil detainee relief. Committee is accordingly anxious send in more relief and means of transport to distribute it before it is too late.

Four more Renaults with capacity of 3200 kilos each scheduled depart April 12 or 13 for Dachau. They are also remaining there to distribute parcels to large number smaller camps administered from Dachau.

ICRC further counts on being able ship within next ten days by rail to new ICRC depot at Ravensburg between Swiss border and Munich, balance of approximately 50,000 WRB parcels remaining in Switzerland. Plan is then to move these parcels on by trucks as rapidly as possible to accessible camps near Munich and to east and northeast thereof mentioned my 1986. This trucking will be done with 11 more Renaults which ICRC's DMA is due to receive week after next total agreed being 20. They will be operated by gasoline released to ICRC by SHAPE for WRB program.

first tank carload of which is already en route from Marseille to Geneva.

Our thirty tires and tubes have arrived and first advance of Diesel oil (Legation's 1981, April 6) will be
April 7, 6 p.m., from Bern

will be made to ICRC today. Herbert Katski is now in Geneva accelerating arrangements with ICRC to make at least four more trucks available for WBB shipments on basis tires and oil.

ICRC informs me that in addition to abovementioned trucks a small convoy of five wood burning Swiss trucks belonging to commercial transport concern of Braendli in Basel will leave Switzerland next week in effort to get through to Denmark to repatriate Swiss citizens there. Braendli has agreed transport ten tons of relief goods to women's concentration camp of Ravensbrueck for ICRC.

The four 8.5 trucks which Sternbuch was fortunately able to rent (Legation's 1740, March 23) left Switzerland on March 29 with ICRC assistance but headed for Beilenstadt rather than Bergen Belsen as previously reported. /B

HARRISON

EDA