

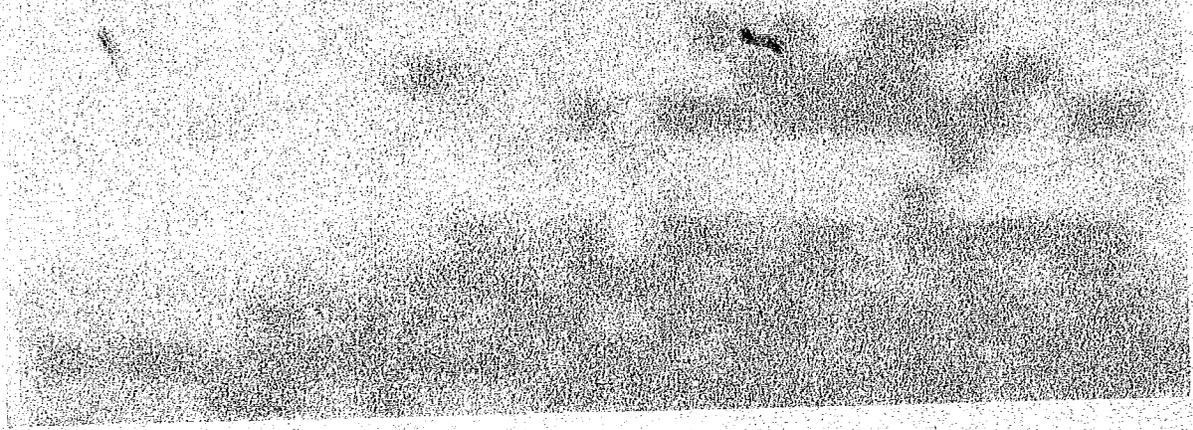
Programs with Post-war Policies and
Rescue of Refugees Other Evacuation
Projects

Evacuation To and Through Sweden

Folder 3

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Mr. Lee Allen -

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AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

STOCKHOLM DEN..... November 20, 1944

Mr. Ivor Olsen
War Refugee Board
American Legation
Stockholm

My dear Mr. Olsen:

Enclosed herewith a copy of the report which I am sending to our
Lisbon office.

I would appreciate it very much if you would transmit this copy to
Moses Leavitt, of the JDC New York,

Many thanks,

sincerely yours,

Laura L. Mangels

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N 55, 1944

REPORT FROM LAURA MARGOLIS

FINNISH AND STATELESS REFUGEES FROM FINLAND

General Information

The immigration of refugees from Finland developed differently from what had been anticipated due to the military developments in this area.

Mr. Wainstein, President of the Mosaiska Forsamlingen of Finland was in Stockholm in October at the invitation of the World Jewish Congress, and I had several long talks with him. The information which he gave about the situation in Finland during and since the war was most revealing and interesting. Attached herewith is his own memorandum on the situation which he asked be made known to our offices. In addition he gave me the following figures about the Jewish population of Finland.

There are in Finland today about 1800 Jews, of which 1200 are living in Helsingfors: 350 in Abu; and 250 in Viborg. Since Viborg is in the war zone most of these Jewish have evacuated to other places but hope to return. Of the 1800 Jews about 300 are in the Finnish Army. According to Mr. Wainstein the Finnish Government has on numerous occasions refused to yield to German pressure to deport either Finnish or Stateless Jews. One night four Jews were picked up by Antoni the well known Finnish Fascist. When this came to the attention of the Jewish Community, Wainstein intervened and Mannerheim procured their release.

As for the immigration of the Stateless from Finland Mr. Wainstein wants to make it very clear that neither the Jewish Community nor the Finnish Government forced these people to leave. They became panicky and asked to leave. He therefore personally came to Stockholm to ask the local Forsamlingen to help in the evacuation. When it looked like the war zones might spread plans were made to evacuate Finnish Jews also if necessary, and this was when Joint gave guarantees: but this evacuation never became necessary.

The Finnish Jewish Community has taken care of the refugees in their midst during all the years since they first arrived in 1938. Mr. Wainstein makes an excellent impression. He sees his responsibility as a Jew, and at the same time seems very devoted to Finland. I have spoken with several Jewish persons from Finland all of whom seem most optimistic about the future in Finland.

Mr. Wainstein has asked me to visit Finland in order to give them some contact with the outside Jewish world from which they have been shut off for many years. This was taken up with our War Refugee Board here. Mr. Olsen thinks it a good idea, but our Minister does not want Americans going to Finland until diplomatic relations are re-established--which will probably be very soon. There is also the possibility that one may be able to get information about the situation in the Baltic from Finland.

Statistical and Financial

The JDC gave the following guarantees to the local community for Stateless and Finnish refugees from Finland.

1. 20,000 dollars for 115 Stateless.
2. 8,500 dollars for three months for sixty Finns.
3. 75,000 dollars for three months for 500 Finnish and Stateless.

According to the above categories only the following actually arrived.

over

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FINNISH REFUGEES: continued

1. Actually 123 Stateless refugees arrived here from Finland, but since 25 of these are being cared for entirely by the Social Democratic party - only 98 are charged against the JDC. For this group the 20,000 dollars guaranteed have been received. Up to and including November 9, 1944 85,000 Kronen have been spent. It is estimated roughly that the State will reimburse approximately 25,000 Kronen of this amount--which will be used for November and December budgetary requirements. The Forsamlingen will need an additional 12,000 Kronen, or 3000 dollars to maintain this group until the end of the year.

2. There were a group of refugees in Finland who had come there before 1933, most of them having Nansen passports. They too are Stateless--38 of them came to Sweden, and are being cared for by the Forsamlingen. This group have been charged against our 8,500 dollar guarantee, and up November 9, 1944 32,000 Kronen have been spent for them. This amount the Forsamlingen is asking in re-imbusement. For future budgetary purposes this group of 38 are being added to Group 1 of 98 Stateless persons--thus making a group of Stateless totalling 136. Thus an additional 3000 dollars will cover the needs for the Stateless from Finland for Nov. and Dec.

3. Of the 500 for whom we guaranteed 75,000 dollars only 8 old or sick persons arrived, and 20 Finnish children. For this total of 28--10,000 Kronen have been spent, which amount the Forsamlingen is asking to be re-imbursed. Of the 20 children who were here all but 10 or 12 have returned to their homes, and 3 among the old and sick have already returned. This group 3 will soon be liquidated, and no special appropriation is needed for them for the rest of this year.

The Forsamlingen is therefore asking for the following amounts for refugees from Finland.

For all Stateless for Nov. Dec, included in Groups 1 & 2	--12,000 kr.
Re-imbusement for Group 2.....	32,000 kr.
Re-imbusement for Group 3.....	10,000 kr.
Total	<u>54,000 kr, or</u>
	13,500 dollars.

It is recommended that this amount be sent to the Forsamligen, thus winding up our obligation towards the Finnish refugee problem. The maintenance of this group for 1945 has been included in the general budget which appears in another part of this report.

It is interesting here to note what the Forsamlingen has done directly for refugees from Finland. They brought over at their own expense 72 Finnish children which cost them 16,000 kronen from their own funds. The children began coming in March 1944, and most all of them have already gone home. Those still here will be returning as soon as their parents have found homes. The transportation for these children were paid by the Jewish communities of Helsingfors and Abu. The children all came from comfortable middle class homes, and every effort was made here to maintain the same standard for them. The children adjusted very well here. The general health was good with only a few cases of malnutrition.

In addition to the children the Forsamlingen invited fifteen pregnant women here. Eight children were born in Sweden--all mothers and babies have returned home except one awaiting confinement and one whose baby was recently born. This project cost the Forsamlingen 10,000 kronen.

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MEMO CONCERNING THE FINNISH JEWS DURING THE WAR

During the last years information has appeared in the press of various democratic countries concerning the situation of the Finnish Jews, according to which it has been claimed that the Jews have not been treated in a way, which agrees with the general view of a democratic country. The Central Committee of the Jewish Congregation in Finland therefore wants to make clear for the sake of good faith this important question and in the following memorandum put right the actual conditions connected with this matter. Seeing that about 20% of the Finnish Jews, total numbering at about 1,500 Finnish citizens, have been called up for the army and thus during the whole of the war have been in intimate contact with their Finnish comrades, we at first want to shortly examine the treatment, which has been given to the Jewish Finnish soldiers during the war.

First of all let us emphasize that there has been no difference whatever in the treatment of Jewish and not-Jewish Finnish soldiers, and for instant the Jewish soldiers have been promoted to officers on exactly the same lines as all the other soldiers and the number of Jews promoted from ensign and up to captains amounts at present to 17. Some of the Jewish doctors, who have been serving during the war, have been promoted to Sanitary -Majors, which is quite a high grade and it goes to prove that the Finnish War Ministry has not hesitated in showing their appreciation. On exactly the same lines the private Jewish soldiers distinguishing themselves in the war have received honourable mention in the order of day and medals for bravery. Likewise pictures of the fallen Jewish soldiers were published in the Finnish magazines.

The Finnish War Ministry has shown every consideration to the religious feelings of the Jewish soldiers and have freely given them opportunities of religious ceremonies and have whenever possible given them leave for the celebration of Jewish holidays. They have also agreed to the erection of a field synagogue and Jewish soldiers even when located in a long distance from the synagogue were given facilities as far as possible to visit the synagogue during the sabbath and other holidays. The services even included Thora-reading. The field synagogue during the hours of services was often visited by Finnish officers.

When fallen Jewish soldiers were put to rest in the joint hero-grave of the Jewish cemetery, the same military guard of honour was rendered as in all other cases and the ceremonies were attended by the Finnish field-priests, who also spoke to the memory of the fallen Jewish soldiers. It made a very deep impression on everybody when the holy Hebrew words were pronounced by the field-priest: "Kodausch, kodausch, kodausch, Adonaj Sebaot." After the burial the field priest used to visit the mourning family and express his deepfelt sympathy for them. The family of a Jewish fallen soldier has without exception been granted the same annual pension as the families of other fallen soldiers.

The intercourse with the Finnish military staffs, as well privates as officers has in every respect shown the very best fellow-ship and brotherhood.

THE JEWISH CIVILIAN POPULATION

There has been no restrictions concerning the rights bestowed on the rest of the population in the country compared to the Finnish civilian Jews. The Jewish school-pupils and students attending the higher schools have without exception freely been admitted to the University, schools and other institutions. The same is the case with the Jewish school, which is maintained by the Jewish Congregation in Helsingfors, and which has got mostly Finnish teachers. The

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school has been allowed to continue its activity, and all pupils graduated from the school have got free access to the Finnish higher schools. The Finnish Womens' Auxiliary Services and Nurse Organizations have been open to Jewish women, who in every respect have felt comfortable in these organizations. There has been no restrictions to Jews being employed as officials in the government service or in private Finnish firms, and the Finnish Jews have got just the same possibilities for the upkeep as the rest of the Finnish population. The Jewish merchants have got the same proportion of allotment of goods, which have been granted to other Finnish businessmen. All Jews, who have suffered from acts of war, have got indemnities on exactly the same line as all other Finnish citizens. The Jews have been allowed to continue their religious ceremonies and there have been no restrictions to their social or cultural life.

Finally we must call attention to a very important matter, viz. the Russian Jewish prisoners of war. When the Finnish Red Cross gave notice that there was a large amount of Jews amongst the prisoners of war in the country, we have managed to get permission to send gift-parcels through this organization to these prisoners of war. By means of a collection, which we for this purpose were allowed to start among the Jews of Finland, a great number of food-parcels and different clothes as well as medical goods have been sent to them. We have received many touching letters from these Jewish prisoners of war, in which they are expressing their most hearty thanks for the parcels received. Our rabbies have been permitted to call on these prisoners of war and have been welcomed most heartily by them, and later on by letters they have expressed their thanks for their visits.

RECAPITULATION

From the above it will appear quite clearly that the condition of the Finnish Jews during the war have been fully in accordance with the rules and principles of a democratic country, and there has never been question of any restrictions in their human rights, not even during the period in which Finland was connected with Germany, and when the treatment of Jews in other countries connected with Germany is taken into consideration, this point should be reckoned to the credit of Finland.

Helsingfors in October 1944

The Central Committee of the Jewish Congregations
of Finland

L.Wainstein
Chairman

S.Wainstein
Secr.

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NORWEGIAN REFUGEES

Statistics issued by the Swedish Government on September 25, 1944 show that there were in Sweden on that date 26,372 Norwegian refugees.

Of this number, coming from Norway between April 1940 to the end of 1942, there were known to be about 600 Stateless, including both Jews and non-Jews.

There are at present 350 Stateless Jews in Sweden who came from Norway. Those needing relief are cared for directly by the Statensflyktingsnämnd. The latter is the functional department of the Swedish Department of Social Welfare which handles all refugee problems.

It is known that 830 Norwegian and Stateless Jews were deported from Norway to Mnowicz and Birkenau. They have never been heard from.

There are in Sweden at present 750 Norwegian Jews, who if they need help are given the same help as all Norwegians by the Norwegian Legation here.

There is a small group of Stateless from Norway here who have lived in Norway for many years but never applied for citizenship. If these refugees have lived in Norway 25 years or more and apply for citizenship (Norwegian) here then they are entitled to direct help from the Norwegian Legation.

The Norwegian Government here has not made any official statement regarding the return of the Stateless from Norway to Norway after the war, but it is the opinion of well informed persons that this will be allowed.

In addition to the above groups of refugees there are two small units of children from Norway here. One is a group of 20 children who came to Norway from Vienna in 1938. They are stateless. These children are in a home at Allingsos near Goteborg and cared for by the Goteborg Mosaiska Forsamlingen with a 70% reimbursement from the Swedish Government. These children left their parents in Vienna and fate is unknown.

A second group of children were brought here by the Nansen Help. These are fourteen children from Czechoslovakia and are placed in private homes. Mrs. Tove Filsøth, formerly secretary of the Nansen Help procures funds for the maintenance of these children thru private contributions.

DANISH REFUGEES

Although the Swedish Government on September 25, 1944 registers 15,114 Danish refugees in the country, the Danish Refugee Office of the Danish Legation here on November 1 registered 16,300 Danes in Sweden. The Danish Refugee Office asks no question regarding religion, therefore the only figures which they have are that about 8,000 persons left Denmark because of race persecution. It is estimated that of the refugees coming from Denmark there are between 6-7,000 Danish Jews and about 2,000 Stateless Jews.

All refugees from Denmark including the Stateless are cared for by the Danish Refugee Office. In the beginning of the immigration, just about one year ago, before the D.R.O. was organized the Mosaiska Forsamlingen had to handle the problem and this was when Joint sent funds. Since the emergency period the Mosaiska Forsamlingen participates in the Danish problem only for supplementary matters primarily of a Jewish nature. This will be detailed under the work of the Forsamlingen.

Please note special accounts submitted for expenditures on Danish Refugee Problem by Forsamlingen.

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The attitude of the Danish Government not only towards their own Nationals of Jewish faith but towards the Stateless of Jewish Faith who came to Sweden with the general Danish immigration is the most social and humanitarian I have encountered anywhere in the world. The Danish Government has officially declared that all Stateless who were in Denmark before the evacuation may return to Denmark when the country is liberated. This generous attitude now cannot be something recent as is reflected in the feelings of loyalty and devotion which all refugees Stateless in particularly express towards their former home. The feeling for Denmark is unanimous. The stories of how the Danish people helped the Jewish refugees to hide and then to escape are among the most dramatic and finest of this period. There can be no doubt that at least 75 percent of the Stateless Jewish population will return to Denmark when the time comes. The Chalutzim and many of the Old who are now very comfortably sheltered in Old Homes supported by the D.R.O. and the Forsamlingen may not want to change. /even some of the chalutzim who came from Denmark have a great desire to return there/. The problem then arises, of course, whether the Swedish Government will allow these people to stay here if they have the opportunity to return. This whole issue however is a very minor matter because of the small numbers involved.

The Director of the Danish Refugee Office is Dr. Wechselman. Dr. W who is a Jew, was Minister of Social Welfare in Denmark. I have discussed the whole problem with him several times. I feel very certain that should the help of Joint ever be needed in Denmark during the period of reconstruction, we can depend entirely on him for advice and help. He is in every sense of the word a "rare" person. As he sees the problem at present, he does not think our help will be needed, but realizes it is too soon to know definitely. Everything depends on the condition of Denmark when the Germans evacuate. There are many very wealthy Jews whose wealth has not been confiscated.

The D.R.O. has Administrative Offices both in Malmo and Goteborg. I visited the office in Goteborg where the work for the Stateless from Denmark is carried on in very close cooperation with the Goteborg Mosaiska Forsamlingen. While in Goteborg I visited the Orthodox Old Home at Helsingborg. This home, which houses 130 old Orthodox Jews is entirely financed by the D.R.O., with the Goteborg Forsamlingen giving occasional grants for special occasions. Of the 130 old folks living here fifty percent are Stateless from Denmark, the others are Danish Jews. The Home is most orthodox. The leader is a young Danish Jewish man who understands all the rituals of orthodoxy himself and even more important understands how to handle old folks. The home is in the countryside, amidst beautiful pine forests and inland lakes. One can readily see why many of these old folks might not want to move. It is interesting to note that some of these old folks have lived in Denmark for many years, having come from Eastern Europe and never acquired citizenship.

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MOSAISKA FORSAMLINGEN

There are in Sweden approximately 6500 Jews, of which about 4500 belong to the community in Stockholm; 720 to the community in Goteborg; and 1200 to the Malmo community which takes in all those residing in the province of Skano. All the others live in small towns or in the country.

The Mosaiska Forsamlingen of Stockholm has a Refugee Section which handles all refugee matters locally, and which also acts as liaison between other communities and the Swedish authorities in refugee matters. The Refugee Section has a committee of sixteen men, with Mr. Gunnar Josephson as chairman. Mr. Josephson is also President of the Forsamlingen. In addition there is a paid staff of about six persons handling the direct work-but the functions are not always clear cut, since these employees are also Forsamlingen employees and have other duties.

Chairman of the Children's Department is Mr. Boris Meyerson. This Department has its own full time worker and its activities will be described separately.

The personnel is very adequate for handling the problem as it exists at present. The one bad administrative feature is that there is no one person really in "charge", resulting in personality conflicts and not making for a very friendly working relationship among the various members of the staff. Whereas this kind of organization undoubtedly was at the basis of many of the complaints directed against the Forsamlingen both by refugees and disinterested outsiders, it certainly is not a problem at present when the load is so very stable and controlled. For example, one year ago, when the Danes came over the disorganization was terrific.

The critics of the Forsamlingen are many and varied and I should say justified from my own observation. About one thing everyone is agreed and this can be born out by our own War Refugee Board Representative-- that at no time was the Forsamlingen ready or helpful in making the immigration of refugees into Sweden a possibility. As recently as this past summer, when the problem of the refugees from Finland came up, and Mr. Wainstein of Finland came here to enlist the help of the Swedish Jews, he tells about the fact that the leaders here were absolutely unwilling to help with the problem. Mr. Wainstein talked with Mr. Olsen, WRB here, who took the responsibility of guaranteeing maintenance, and who did a fine job of winning over the necessary members of the Forsamlingen.

The Forsamlingen itself is very split. There are a group of very strongly assimilated Jews as represented in Mr. Josephson the chairman. Then there is the more orthodox group--zionists, and non-zionists. The one person however who without a doubt is the dominant influence is Rabbi Ehrenpreiss. One can safely say that he is without a doubt the only really brilliant person in the community. But his influence as a leader in the past has not always been a social one. It is definitely known that many more refugees could have come into Sweden if he had not blocked such efforts. There is however, no doubt, that both in Sweden and to the outside world he is the best known and most respected Jew. Although retired by the community as Rabbi, he is still active and at the bottom of everything which is done or not done. He has never allowed himself to be replaced, so that at present a very ineffective and not ordained Rabbi holds services, and Ehrenpreiss appears only on high Holy Days.

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Ehrenpreiss is now chairman of the Swedish Section of the World Jewish Congress, and his relationship to this organization will be detailed under "Congress". His tie-up with the Congress however does not affect his objectivity regarding it, and makes it easy therefore to work with him. He has been completely receptive to our program, and has honestly co-operated. The whole thing would probably not have happened had we had a representative here earlier.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The Department of Social Welfare has registered "5,508 German Refugees". Refugees are registered by the department according to the passport with which they arrive. It is safe to assume that these are all Stateless, since German nationals are registered under "Foreigners". Of these 5508 German refugees it is estimated that about 2500 are Jewish.

The Following is a fairly accurate statement of the Jewish refugees in Sweden having been checked through several sources. The information is not available at the Forsamlingen, since they are concerned only with those they give relief to.

German, Stateless.....	2500
Czech.....	115
Polish.....	70
Norwegian.....	750
Stateless from Norway.....	350
Danish.....	6000
Stateless from Denmark.....	2000
Finnish.....	8
Stateless from Finland.....	123
Total Jewish refugees in Sweden:	<u>11,916</u>

Of the above total 50% live in and around Stockholm.

RELIEF WORK DONE BY MOSAISKA FORSAMLINGEN

Excluding the refugees from Denmark and Finland, which groups are handled separately and budgeted separately, one can say that the Forsamlingen gives relief to the following categories of Stateless.

1. unemployed, unemployable and aged.
2. chalutzim
3. children who came without their parents.

Excluding children and chalutzim which are handled differently, the relief load of the Forsamlingen averages quite regularly about 200 monthly. In September 1944 there were 206 cases on relief. Of these 206, 90 were totally dependent, and the rest received interim relief. This is a fairly constant figure, and makes budgeting fairly simple.

CHILDREN'S WORK

In 1938 the Department of Social Welfare gave the Mosaiska Forsamlingen permission to bring 500 children to Sweden. Among these were a group of Youth Aliyah children. Some of them have emigrated from Sweden; but two Homes are still under the supervision of the Children's Dept.; and are still budgeted under the Children's Dept, although most of the children are now over sixteen. These two homes are at Norkupping and Halsingstrand. Actually, the young people in these two homes call themselves chalutzim, are organized on a co-operative basis, many of them are

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employed, pay taxes to the Hechaluz office in Hesselholm and are an administrative responsibility of the Hechaluz office. The Forsamlingen however still maintains them as part of the Children's Department, assumes financial responsibility for their deficits apart from their contributions to Hechaluz. Although, actually, these young people are no longer children, there seems to be no point to any change at this time.

The Children's Dept, has a total of 370 children under its supervision at present including the homes at Norkupping and Halsingstrand.

There is a small home for boys housing 14 boys here in Stockholm at Hornsgatan 75. Many of these boys are employed full or part time, some are in school, and some are receiving trade training at present. There is a very kindly house mother, and my visit there gives the impression of a well adjusted group of boys. All of them speak Swedish, have been educated here and want to remain here.

Then there is another small home for 8 girls, organized exactly the same way as the home at Hornsgatan. This is in Stockholm.

In Upsala there is Tullgran, a home for 15 boys all of whom are still in school.

35 children are boarded in private homes; and 175 children are either self-supporting and still under supervision, or placed in free homes.

34 children are at present receiving vocational courses and receiving supplementary allowances.

There are 5 so-called "problem children", meaning serious behaviour problems requiring psychiatric treatment and special placement.

The work of the Children's Department is really of a very fine quality. This Department also handled the problem of the Finnish children, most of whom have already returned to Finland.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The MosaiskaForsamlingen receives re-imbursment for certain expenditure on behalf of refugees from the Swedish State. The State re-imburses 40% for adults and 70% for children under sixteen. Re-imbursment is for basic necessities only. All expenses over and above the basic must be paid for by the Forsamlingen, and of course the latter does have a more liberal interpretation of essentials than the State. This re-imbursment however can now be depended upon and estimated in the budget.

Income and Expenditures of the Refugee Section for 1943--excluding refugees from Denmark.

	<u>INCOME</u>
Balance on hand.....	77,540.93
From Forsamlingen taxes.....	75,000.00
Public grant /Swedish State/.....	197,189.67
From Joint and Hias.....	66,798.34
From Warburg Fund.....	16,000.00
Private Contributions.....	30,438.33
Interest.....	124.69
Total Kroner	463,091.96

over

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EXPENSES

Travelling Expenses.....	1,322.67
Relief Allowances.....	223,999.21
Children's Dept.....	
Relief Work, Boards etc.....	69,772.67
Home, 75 Hornsgatan.....	11,201.55
Home, Halsingsstrand.....	14,560.00
Home, Ebbarp.....	13,526.00
Home, Tullgarn.....	13,444.00
Home, Norrkoping.....	5,157.75
Contribution to Hechaluz.....	17,000.00
Total Kroner.....	369,983.85
Balance on hand 1943.....	93,108.11

The following is the 1944 budget....excluding Danish refugees

INCOME

Balance carried over from 1943.....	40,000
From Forsamlingen taxes.....	100,000
Public Grant-Swedish State.....	170,000
Warburg Fund.....	16,000
Private contributions including JDC.....	35,000
Total estimated income.....	361,000

Expenses to date for 1944, including estimates for the next two months are running well in line with the estimated income. It should be noted that expenditures for both Finnish refugees and Danes are treated separately. Whatever expenses are estimated for the group from Finland in 1945 are included in the general budget.

Budget for 1945 is as follows:

INCOME

Carried over.....	15,000
From Forsamlingen taxes.....	125,000
Public Grant--Swedish State.....	160,000
Warburg Fund.....	16,000
JDC.....	41,000
Total estimated income.....	357,000 K.

I should like to point out here that the Forsamlingen did not know in 1944 whether they could count on JDC regular monthly contribution, and therefore, as will be noted in the 1943 budget they estimated less than our normal contribution of 48,000 Kroner yearly. They have also left themselves a margin in 1945, hoping that the JDC will contribute the usual amount, but anticipating also a possible increase in the relief work due to a probable unemployment.

EXPENSES

Relief allowances.....	220,000
Childrens Dept.....	121,000
Hechaluz.....	16,000
Total estimated expenses.....	357,000

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All relief work for refugees from Denmark has been treated as a separate account and continues to be handled thus.

When the refugees first began streaming over to Sweden in the fall of 1943 nothing was really organized to receive them--neither financially or administratively. The Forsamlingen appealed for help to several organizations abroad, and sent its own staff down to Malmo and Halsingborg to work with the Swedish authorities in receiving the refugees. It wasn't until 1944 that the Danish Government, with a loan from the Swedish Government opened the Danish Refugee Office, and is now caring for the major problem for both its own nationals and the Stateless from Denmark. They even give a separate contribution to Hechaluz for the chalutzim who came from Denmark.

The following is a statement of income and expenditures for Danish refugees in 1943.

INCOME

Contributions from Abroad.....	172,399.35
Committee de Secorro, Buenos Aires.....	6000 dollars
Federation Jewish Relief Organizations.....	2000 pounds
London.	
Joint.....	25000 dollars
Magen David Adom Tel-Aviv.....	500 pounds
Jewish Community, Goteberg.....	13,000.00
Danish Embassy for clothing Hechaluz.....	7,480.00
Special Campaign.....	215,177.81
Total income Kroner	<u>408,057.16</u>

EXPENSES

Contribution to relief work in Malmo.....	40,000.00
Relief work in Halsingborg.....	29,248.83
Contribution to Hechaluz for extra Danish needs.....	58,700.72
Contribution to Jugend Alijah Halsingstrand.....	8,000.00
To Society Norden for scholarships.....	25,000.00
Relief allowances.....	49,073.03
Emergency lodging.....	1,450.55
Alby gard / orthodox old home.....	2,720.00
Skarby gard / orthodox old home.....	7,596.45
Religious activity.....	955.00
Total expenses.....	<u>222,744.58</u>
Cost of Administration.....	10,000.00
	<u>232,744.58</u>
To carry over.....	175,312.58

The following is a statement for 1944--from January 1944 to September 1944

INCOME

Joint.....	104,000 K
Special contributions.....	36,000
Danish Refugee Office re-imbusement for Old Homes.....	40,000
Miscellaneous.....	3,000
Foramlingen taxes.....	135,000
Swedish State.....	60,000
Carried over from 1943.....	<u>175,312.58</u>
Total	<u>553,312.58</u>

over

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EXPENSES /from 1-1-44 to 9-1-44/

Relief.....	32,000
Old Homes 1. Albygard.....	66,000
2. Skaarby gard	
3. Elviksudie	
Religious and cultural.....	30,000
Children, Jugend Alijah from Denmark.....	7,000
To Society Norden for scholarships, Danes.....	25,000
Miscellaneous.....	11,000
Total	<u>171,000</u>

SUMMARY

Income.....	553,312.58
Expenses.....	171,312.58
Balance on hand for Danes Sept 1, 1944.....	<u>382,312.58</u>

It is estimated that after expenses for the balance of 1944 are deducted there will still be a balance of 200,000 Kronen for 1945. As can be noted from the way the budget is set up it is difficult to say whether this balance is actually JEC money or not. The budget has been set up very honestly, which is true of all financial matters here. In discussing this particular balance with the Forsemelingen, they asked that this remain to be used for Danish refugees for 1945, and should the entire amount not be necessary they asked permission to use same for other refugee purposes. I told them I did not think we were interested at present in having any balance returned in view of the many emergencies which can still arise during 1945 with the Danish group. It may even be possible should the war be over, that monies will be needed to help in the re-emigration of the group even though all plans for this have already been made by the Danish Government. We left the matter thus--that the balance would remain here for use for Danish refugees, and should money be needed for any other group we should prefer to be asked. It was agreed.

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WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

Contact with the WJC was first established here actively by a man named Storch. Mr. Storch is a Latvian Jew who has been living here since about 1940 or 41. He is personally a very wealthy man. His contact began when he started soliciting funds for "relief work" here since he was not satisfied with the work done by the Forsamlingen. Then he began sending frantic cables all over the world regarding rescue work from the Baltics. Storch is a completely disorganized person - he starts a dozen projects and carries nothing to fruition - he is tireless in his energy and stops at nothing if he wants to see an official - and he has the habit of distorting facts when they do not suit his purpose. It was in an answer to a request of his to the Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations in London that £2,000 were sent to the Forsamlingen for Danish refugees. Once this contact was established he began bombarding the Federation with numerous and incoherent requests for help, and when I was in London, Arnold Kaizer asked me to investigate first who Storch was since they do not know him, and secondly if all the projects he claims he needs money for are really valid projects. When I arrived here and invited Storch to see me in order to discuss his requests from the Federation, he denied having made them, although I personally saw his cables in London. He described at very great length his efforts to save Jews from the Baltic countries, stating that the reason he could not succeed was because the efforts of our WRB in that direction interfered with his plans. Since talking with our own WRB representative here about the rescue work from the Baltics, plus what I've learned about the entire situation here, I am completely satisfied that every possible effort was made by our WRB representative here to save Jews. His own reports are available regarding the rescue work from here, and I do not feel that I have anything to add - except to reiterate that neither Mr. Storch's efforts nor those of anyone else interested in rescuing people was hampered by the WRB effort. In fact, quite to the contrary, everyone was given every opportunity to cooperate in the work. But typical of Storch's way of working is that he spend all his energy in criticizing others rather than in any constructive effort of his own.

Storch rallied around him at first two other persons - Mr. Mazur and Mr. Hollander. Both are formerly from Germany but have now become Swedish subjects. These two men also were among those dissatisfied with the work of the Forsamlingen, and gladly attached themselves to Storch and to the promises he made of the work which the WJC could do. They started plans for a parcel project for Theresienstadt and Belsen-Bergen and applied for a license. Permission was necessary of course both from our Blockade authorities and the Swedish authorities. Apparently Storch told everyone here that as much money as needed would be forthcoming from the WJC. The license finally arrived the middle of October.

Rabbi Ehrenpreiss had been approached on several different occasions by the WJC to become a member and organize a section here; but, according to his very own words, he hesitated accepting since he did not always agree with their "tactics". The pros and cons of organizing a Congress section here have been discussed for two years. Finally it seems that at Storch's suggestion, the WJC invited Ehrenpreiss to become a member of the "World Executive Committee" - and this he could not refuse. Storch is very proud of the fact that he was instrumental in getting E. into the Congress. When E. accepted he knew nothing of the plans for a parcel project. According to him he believes in the political program of the Congress, but feels they should stay out of the relief field.

On October 22, 1944, the local section held its first official meeting to organize a Scandinavian Section. To this meeting were invited representatives from Finland,

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Norway, Denmark, and from Malmo and Goteborg. The latter city refused to send anyone since they do not believe in the program.

I was invited to the meeting, and had not fully decided whether or not I would go. On the afternoon of the meeting however, Ehrenpreiss phoned personally and asked me to come. I told him my misgivings where the relief work of the congress was concerned; but he assured me that here he would assure complete integration of the work. I didn't feel I should refuse to attend the meeting. But I did refuse to speak, merely greeting the gathering very briefly. The Jewish Agency representative, Adler-Rude spoke at great length praising the work of the Congress and particularly the efforts of Storch.

At the meeting Storch gave a report of the work of the Congress for the past years here, and took unto the Congress the credit for everything which had been done by the Forsamlingen as well as by the WRB in Hungary. Ehrenpreiss had not seen his report previously; but was so angry, that publicly at the meeting, he apologized for the report. He told the audience that most of what Storch had reported as the work of the Congress was really the work of the local community, and that the work of the Congress was just beginning. Storch, who is obviously an insensitive person didn't seem to mind this too much.

With regard to the parcels one can truly say that "confusion reigns supreme". It isn't possible in a community of this size not to hear what is going on no matter how much one tries to stay out of such a problem. It seems that Hellman of the WJC in South America sent Ehrenpreiss last summer \$10,000 to use as he pleases. E. is also chairman of the local committee for Foreign Relief. Apparently Storch was counting on using this money for the parcels. E. doesn't agree. In the meantime, 100,000 kilos of food stuffs has been contracted for through the Cooperative Societies here, and a staff has been engaged for addressing, etc. A list of 8,000 names was procured through the Congress in Zurich. Storch has personally guaranteed for the first 10,000 kilos which will cost \$25,000, and he assures everyone that money will be forthcoming from the Congress in America. To date no money has arrived.

In order to save the situation somewhat, Ehrenpreiss has finally created a combination of the Congress section with his Committee for Foreign Relief for the parcel project. But as of this week no parcels had yet moved. Yesterday, I was told however that about 2,500 parcels per week would start - in the meantime, many persons are sending parcels through the Congress who can pay for them.

Each parcel weights $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilos and costs 10 kroner. Contents are ----
1 kilo sugar
one half kilo Swedish bread
one half kilo dried milk
one half kilo bacon or as substitute the equivalent weight in oil or herring.

I had anticipated that at some point we would be asked for money, and yesterday Ehrenpreiss asked me to come to see him. He explained the whole situation, stating that he emphatically disapproved of the whole project since he did not believe the Congress should do relief work. I explained our point of view, stating that I had come here prepared to finance a project through the community, to procure license, etc. but that when I arrived my hands had been tied by the project already initiated by Storch. When this project was finished and paid for we would be glad to finance another one with no trouble to the local community. Ehrenpreiss saw my point of view, and agreed that in our place he would feel the same way.

Somehow I feel packages will begin to roll to camps, simply because the goods have been contracted for, and what they don't get from the Congress they will have to raise locally. But I am absolutely certain that this will be the last relief project ever undertaken by the Swedish Section of the WJC.

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There are in Sweden today 397 chalutzim. As can be seen from the budgetary information of the Forsamlingen, two groups of young people, one living at Norkupping numbering 55, and another living at Halsingstrand numbering 30, are still budgeted under "Children" and the deficits of these two kibutzim carried by the Forsamlingen. In every other respect however they are considered responsible to Hechaluz; pay their taxes, have social responsibilities towards the entire movement; and receive in return cultural and educational material from the Hechaluz office.

The Hechaluz office is in a small home in Hesselholm, in the south of Sweden, in the province of Skana. There live three young married couples with their children, and one single young man. The whole administration of the chalutz movement in Sweden is here. I visited this group for one day. At this time we went over their accounts, and discussed many of their problems.

I don't think any statistical details given by me could be any clearer than their own statement of their social and financial situation. Therefore I am submitting their original statements. These figures bring the situation up to date, that is, up to October 1, 1944.

A few explanations of their tables may be in order.

By "uberseeler" they mean those folks who left Sweden since 1939. It is interesting to note, according to Table 1, that since 1939 the movement has lost as many members as it still has. This of course pertains to the Swedish group only. The arrival of the group from Denmark put new energy into the group here.

I have in my possession detailed accounts as submitted by Hechaluz office to Dr. Gluck; but there seems no necessity to send these on. I was very much impressed with the very correct and business like way in which Hechaluz manages its affairs.

Table 3 shows an average monthly budget. Dr. Gluck receives JDC monies, the contributions from the Forsamlingen, and from the Danish Refugee Office. On the basis of accounts submitted he reimburses Hechaluz. Since the arrival of the Danish group the budget has been fairly stable. As can be seen in Tables 3 and 4--They receive now 3000 Kroner monthly from Dr. Gluck / which is part JDC and part Forsamlingen/; and 4000 Kroner from the Danish Refugee Office. Only a certain amount of their income from taxes / maasser/ is used towards the general budget. This is because many of their cultural and educational activities are not recognized by the Forsamlingen as re-imbursable. The Forsamlingen likes to contribute only towards direct relief needs inasmuch as it can then get re-imburement of certain percentage from the State.

Table 4 is an example of how they managed before the arrival of the Danish group.

Dr. Gluck who has just returned from service in the Army is preparing a statement of his financial situation, and this will be sent at another time. I have met Dr. Gluck and am most impressed with his supervision of this work.

Contribution of the Forsamlingen to Hechaluz was 17,000 kroner in 1943 and 16,000 kroner in 1944.

The distribution of the chalutzim in Sweden is interesting. The largest concentration is in Skana, where 170 live and work on farms, or in very small towns. About 52 live in Stockholm: 23 in Upsala: 55 in the kibutz at Norkupping: and 30 in the kibutz at Halsingstrand. The rest are scattered, but all are in contact with Hechaluz. The population does shift considerably depending on employment.

This group of young people, although living in relative safety and comfort, are still and have been in a difficult situation these past years. They came here with the hope of emigrating to Palestine, and year after year they have seen their chances become slimmer. I personally feel they have done a marvelous job of adapting themselves here, and particularly of tapping their own resources for stimulation. Actually one is very much shut off from the world here, and it has not been easy to hold together for a possible eventual immigration. And there is always the latent fear, and sometimes expressed, that as the years pass they will be too old to do a real job in Palestine. Also, the fear that there may be no certificates for them.

Although these young people are living on a decent standard, they are not living extravagantly and are managing very carefully. They were a little uneasy when I first arrived, because unfortunately, Adler-Rudel had let it be known that the Joint wanted to cut the budget. They were relieved when they heard I had no such orders.

The group is very much concerned right now with one problem which is worth mentioning here because it will concern us in the future and we should be prepared.

According to the agreement between the Swedish and Danish governments, all Stateless from Denmark will return there when the war is over. This includes the chaltzim. Although the chaltzim from Denmark loved it there very much, they prefer to stay here in order to emigrate all together. Should they remain, then certainly they cannot expect financial aid from the Danish Govt. Then there is the question whether the Swedish Govt. will allow them to remain--and should they be allowed to remain, the Swedish Govt. will want a guarantee of maintenance here. They discussed this with me in order to get our point of view. My own feeling was that the Swedish Govt. would not force the group to return to Denmark--but that it is too soon to take this matter up officially. When the time comes, the Forsamlingen will certainly take the matter, and I assured them that neither the Forsamlingen nor the JDC would let them become public charges. In this the Forsamlingen agrees.

SWEDISH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IN BEHALF OF REFUGEES

Herein can only be mentioned a few of the very many public and private projects and committees working now in the area of refugee relief and planning.

First, and most important is the organized effort of the Swedish Govt. to participate directly in the problem. Attached is a schedule of the refugee population as of Sept. 1944, not showing the huge influx of refugees from the Baltic. They are still pouring in from these areas and from Norway.

The Dept. of Social Welfare / Socialstyrelsen/ has set up a completely new section to handle the refugee problem, called Utlanningskommissionen--this department handles all problems pertaining to foreigners, with a sub-department called Statensflyktingsnamnd to handle purely refugee matters. This latter department gives direct relief and is the liaison between the government and all private agencies getting reimbursement for their work with refugees.

Then there are semi private and public committees--for example--"Svenska Kommitton for internationellt hjalparbete / SIH/" which is a committee initiated by private effort, officially recognized by the Government and financed by them for Swedens part in the post war work. Sweden is prepared to contribute both with personnel and material towards the rebuilding of Europe, and a commission of SIH has just returned from London after conferring with UNRRA. Contact between this group and myself is most cordial, and they are very much interested in our work,

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Another such group is "Samfundet for Internationellt samhallsstudium och uppbyggnadsarbete" / SISU/--which means Association for international social studies and Reconstruction Work. This is primarily the group of professional social workers here who have been doing a very fine job in training personnel for post war work. I have been working very closely with this group, helping them with their planning and doing some lecturing.

The City of Stockholm started a committee in July 1944, financed by them plus some funds from America, called "Kommitte for Staslosa Flyktingar". Contrary to American effort where the private agencies usually supplement the basic relief given by public agencies: this Committee supplements many of the needs of the Stateless which are not provided for by private committees.

The "Arbetsarrangemens flyktingshjalp" is the committee of the Social Democratic party to help their own political refugees.

There are many others, both public and private: and I would say that co-ordination is quite good. There are spots where there is a degree of overlapping: but on the whole the refugee in Sweden is very very well cared for.

Malmo

Malmo is the largest city in the province of Skona. There are 1200 Jews in the province who belong to the Malmo Mosaisak Forsamlingen. The leaders of the Malmo community are mostly from Eastern Europe, and are not a wealthy community. They always cared for their own needs however until the influx of the Danes in September 1943. The entire immigration practically landed on their shore. At this time Stockholm sent 40,000 K to help with this problem. The gross expenses of the Malmo community for refugee work from Sept. 1943 to Oct. 1, 1944 is 172,000 K. I visited Malmo and met with the executive committee of the Forsamlingen. They expressed a strong feeling against the Stockholm Forsamlingen for not sending them more of Joins contributions. The stabilized situation here at present certainly makes this no problem.

Goteborg

I also visited Goteborg, and here found a very different type of community. The leaders are mostly assimilated Swedish Jews, wealthy, and most generous. They not only take care of all their own problems but in emergencies send help to Stockholm. They have 720 individuals in their membership. This group refused to join the WJC. They are an independent thinking, generous, and fine community.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF TO THE JEWS OF EUROPE.

In September 1941 Rabbi Ehrenpreis made an appeal to organize an association to help the Jews of Poland. Such an association was organized representing the various Jewish organizations in Stockholm. At the same time Rabbi Loeb of Goteborg also made an appeal and there they collected 11,500 Kronen most of which was immediately sent to Ose and Relico in Switzerland to be used as needed.

Up to March 1942 the Committee for Relief to the Jews of Poland which later was changed for Relief to the Jews of Europe collected 25,000 Kronen plus 800 Kilo of clothes and shoes. With the money 680 parcels were sent through Casa Chinesa in Lisbon to the Juedische Sociale Selbsthilfe in Warsaw, Krakow, Lublin and Lvov. Individual parcels were also sent. In addition 240 parcels were sent from Sweden. Actual cash remittances were small. The Committee received acknowledgements of the parcels sent. Parcels from Portugal were received from one to four months later and from Sweden from fourteen days to one month later.

In March 1943 a special Section of the Committee was formed for Jewish Children's Rescue. 25,000 Kronen was collected at that time.

The following is a financial statement issued September 1943.

To Help the Jews of Europe

Income		110,000 Kronen
Expenses		
Poland	8,300 K	
France	14,800	
Palestine	18,600	
Shanghai	15,600	
Norway	10,000	
Jewish Prisoners of War in Finland	2,000	
Transnistria	500	
Private Persons	4,000	
Total	73,000	

JEWISH CHILDREN'S RESCUE

Income		275,000 K
Expenses		
Alijah Children Palestine /Teheran children	162,000	
Children in France	6,000	
Children in Shanghai	5,000	
Total	173,000	

Money sent to France via Ose was for children's home in Southern France.

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Herewith a statement of their expenditures as of October 31, 1944.

Slovakia	755.00 Kr.
Roumania	5,500.00
Bulgaria	19,993.26
Finland for Russian Prisoners of War	2,305.00
Jued Unterstuetzungsstelle in Cracow	15,716.82
Vicar E.P...Berlin	4,500.00
France	19,745.15
Palestine	21,871.52
Shanghai /Hicem and Yeashivah/	21,820.39
Shanghai /individual help/	1,513.00
Deported from Norway	250.00
Refugees from Norway in this country	10,000.00
Danish boat	10,000.00
Matzoh to Theresienstadt and Berger Belsen	615.00
Individual help in Theresienstadt, France, Germany	10,855.46
Total	<u>145,143.50</u>

FOR JEWISH CHILDREN

Children in Hungary	900.00
" " Roumania	10,000.00
" " France	37,211.31
" " Palestine	238,595.96
Hicem in Shanghai for children	6,362.29
Total	<u>293,069.56</u>

MALMO

52,400 Kronen have been collected in Malmo since 1941 and spent in the following way:

Relico, Switzerland	16,500.00
Armenpflege, Switzerland	10,000.00
Ose, Switzerland	4,500.00
Individual help	267.00
Transport of children to Palestine	12,032.00
Administration	957.00
Total	<u>44,258.00</u>
On hand	8,142.00

over

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IMPRESSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is certainly no pleasure to be a refugee anywhere, but I can truthfully say that if I had my choice of a place for "refuge", Sweden would certainly be a good place to choose. The general standard of living here is closer to that of America than I've seen anywhere in the world.

Although the cost of living here is extremely high at present, and relief allowances are not overly generous, yet at no time have I spoken to a refugee who complains of material lacks. No refugee has sought me out in the two months I've been here to complain about anything. As mentioned previously, many refugees as well as others dislike the Forsamlingen for its previous attitude regarding the immigration of refugees; but certainly that cannot effect the picture at present since there are no possibilities for bringing people to Sweden.

Except for the small group of Stateless refugees, everyone here seems to have his plans all set for after the war. The Stateless from Norway and Denmark want to return there, and barring anything unforeseen, they will be allowed to do so. The Chalutzim will go to Palestine. The small group of Stateless from Finland will eventually return there.

As for the Stateless from Germany, many have built up their homes and their existences here and want to stay. This problem in itself is numerically so small, that I cannot imagine the Swedish Government forcing them to leave.

There is a very small group of Stateless who will want to rejoin families in America or South America.

In spite of certain weaknesses in the administrative structure of the refugee work of the Forsamlingen, it is really doing a good job now. The problem is small and they can handle it. True enough, they sometimes have to be forced into seeing their duty, but there are plenty of good, militant forces within the community to do this.

I can honestly not see how we can be of very great service here for the present. Should the war finish there will be a migration of persons. But those persons who will migrate first will not be the Stateless Jewish group for whom we will be concerned. And for the others, the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian Governments already have plans set. In this area our services are not needed.

As for post-war help in Norway and Denmark--I doubt that it will be necessary to any great extent. But should it be necessary, there are in both countries men of excellent calibre who can be depended on to give an accurate picture of needs. And of course there is nothing to keep us from going to these countries once they are liberated. But in the interim, I can see no problem for us here in Scandinavia.

The Baltic is a closed story for the present, and I am not too hopeful of getting much information from there in the near future.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING INDIVIDUAL REPORTS

In addition to the 7 "chaverim", mentioned in the statistics, who are entirely incapable of working there are 11 chaverim who receive regular subventions from us, because they are unable to provide complete self-support. Moreover, regular subventions are being granted to 45 families with children. The average yearly income of an agricultural worker here in Sweden amounts to about 2500 Swedish Kronas, from which about Sw.Kr. 225 are deducted for taxes. The sum in itself is very low, especially for our Chaverim whose situation is particularly difficult. As a rule a Swedish agricultural worker's family endeavors, in the course of the years, to set up a small farm of their own (vegetable garden, poultry farm etc.). But this can be done only when people intend to stay in Sweden for at least 4-5 years and do not expect to leave from one moment to the other. Furthermore the Swedish agricultural worker generally has saved some money before his marriage, so that he has less difficulties supporting himself and his family during the first few years when the children are still small and the wife is prevented from working. At the birth of a child the Swedish government pays from Kr 75 to 125 to its own nationals. Aliens do not receive anything. The hospitalization costs for a Swedish citizen, are Kr.1 per day, aliens have to pay Kr.6 per day. It must be added, however, that some of our Chaverim who have lived in Sweden since before the war have also enjoyed this privilege. Swedish citizens whose yearly income is less than Kr 3000, are entitled to a reduction in the price of certain food stuffs, a privilege which is not granted to foreign nationals. Certain rural communities grant subventions to needy families, but foreigners do not receive this assistance.

Maasser.

As can be seen from the above, 18 chaverim plus 45 families with children or a total of 108 persons are receiving regular assistance. To this must be added certain individual cases of chaverim who do not, as a rule, need assistance, but who in emergency situations such as illness, etc., must be temporarily aided. Women are not paid the full wage rate as is often true in the case of chaverim under twenty years of age. At present 23 chaverim are going through a vocational training period. As winter approaches this number will increase considerably. (Courses in the agricultural schools are held during the winter). The burden of the tax Maasser is being born by a relatively small number of chaverim. The taxes being paid by a chaver whose income is about Kr. 100 were until now as follows: (This sum represents the net income after deduction of cost for board and lodging) Government Taxes about Kr.25 - Union dues and sick fund about Kr.8.- "Maasser" and a minimum contribution for the K.K.L. (Jewish National Fund) about Kr.2, After deduction of these taxes the remaining sum amounts to approximately Kr 55.-

In the case of a chaver who earns Kr. 150 (this is one of the best wage rates) the deductions would be as follows: Government taxes about Kr 35.- Union dues and sick fund about Kr. 8.- Passport fees Kr. 2, at least Kr.22.- for the Maasser (tithe) and a minimum Kr. 2 for the K.K.L. After these deductions there remains a balance of Kr. 81.-

over

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TABLE I

Survey on the development of the Swedish Hachscharah covering the Period from November 1, 1939 to October 1, 1944

On November 1, 1939	244 Chaverim	54 People who left Sweden Since 1939
New trainees to Youth Aliyah	44 "	
	<u>288 Chaverim</u>	
Expulsions or resignations	104	104 "
	<u>184 Chaverim</u>	<u>158 "</u>
Emigration through Youth Aliyah	41	
	<u>143</u>	
1939-1944 emigrations		<u>17</u>
On October 1, 1944	<u>143 Chaverim</u>	<u>141 People who left Sweden since 1939</u>

TABLE II

Report on the structure of the Danish and Swedish Hachscharah in Sweden. Situation on October 1, 1944

	Danes	Swedes	Total
Chaverim (Boys)	160	98	258
Chaverim (Girls)	94	45	139
Total	254	143	397
Unmarried Chaverim (Boys)	108	74	182
Unmarried Chaverim (Girls)	42	23	65
Total	150	97	247
Married Chaverim	104	46	150
Children	38	17	55
Profession:			
Agriculture - Gardening	146	78	224
Factory and Trade	43	33	76
Household	39	20	59
Training	18	5	23
Organizational Work	2	3	5
Office	1	2	3
Entirely incapable of Working	5	2	7
Total	254	143	397

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AGE	DANES	SWEDES	TOTAL
Chaverin (Boys) 18 to 21	29	19	48
over 21	131	79	210
under 18		2	2
(Girls) 18 to 21	36	21	57
over 21	<u>58</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>80</u>
Total	254	143	397
<hr/>			
Countries of Origin:			
Germans	182	128	310
Austrians	29	15	44
Czechoslovakians	34	--	34
Danes	5	--	5
Latvians	2	--	2
Roumanians	1	--	1
Poles	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	254	143	397

Report on Average Monthly Expenditures and Income from
January 1, 1944 to September 30, 1944

INCOME:		EXPENDITURES:	
Von Dr. Glueck	Kr. 3,000.--	Office	Kr. 442.29
Danes	4,211.03	Rent	828.51
(Taxes)	1,655.46	Household	515.35
		Travel Expenditures	447.54
		Freight costs	592.29
		Taxes	377.17
		Tarbuth	497.15
		Dentist	455.44
		Physician	103.14
		Mothers/Children	2,255.96
		People who are incapable of working	1,801.98
		Miscellaneous	378.50
		Former members	171.17
	<hr/>		
	Kr. 8,866.49		Kr. 8,866.49

(Over)

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Statement on Expenditures in December, 1939

<u>INCOME:</u>		<u>EXPENDITURES:</u>	
Von Dr. Glueck	Kr. 2,392.53	Office	Kr. 260.85
		Travel Expenses	226.80
		Household/Rent	408.65
		Taxes	88.40
		Tarbuth	141.60
		Physician	328.48
		People unfit for work	724.25
		Miscellaneous	213.25
	<u>Kr. 2,392.53</u>		<u>Kr. 2,392.53</u>

Additional Kr. 104 (salaries) were paid for the Schlichim (messengers). This, however, is an extrabudgetary item. We did not establish our average expenditure for the year 1939, because during this year the Maskiruth (secretary's office) moved and a seminar was held, and such a statement would give an inaccurate picture. The expenditures during the month of December were relatively normal so that a general view can be obtained for this month.

TABLE IV

Statement on the average monthly income and expenditures from January 1, 1943 to September 1, 1943, the time when the first Danish Chaverim reached Sweden. (The 9 Chaverim, who arrived in April are not included, since they did not cause any change in the normal Budget.)

<u>INCOME:</u>		<u>EXPENDITURES:</u>	
Von Dr. Glueck	Kr. 2,000.--	Office	Kr. 348.20
Tax	1,052.95	Rent	354.92
		Household	277.43
		Travel Expenses	239.15
		Freight Costs	314.46
		Taxes	127.73
		Tarbuth	226.65
		Dentist	78.96
		Physician	96.11
		Mothers/Children	533.88
		People incapable of working	301.05
		Miscellaneous	154.41
	<u>Kr. 3,052.95</u>		<u>Kr. 3,052.95</u>

Costs for "Former Chaverim" is an extra-budgetary item, and, therefore, does not appear in this statement of account.

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AUG 6 1945

Dear Mr. Olsen:

Please refer to our cable of June 25, 1945, concerning War Refugee Board equipment in Stockholm.

It is the intention of the Board to declare all equipment surplus. Mr. Charles S. Bell, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, has indicated that he wants all Board equipment for use in the Office of the United States Treasury Representative in Stockholm, and Foreign Funds Control will purchase it for that purpose.

Before the transfer can be made, however, it will be necessary to have a declaration of all non-expendable items, showing quantity, description, condition and purchase price. "Declaration of Property" forms, showing condition code, are enclosed for your use.

Foreign Funds Control will write you when they receive notice of ownership, and will, no doubt, give you instructions concerning property records. However, the physical transfer of the equipment need not be delayed until these instructions are received.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) David White
David White
Administrative Officer

Mr. Ivar G. Olsen,
Board Representative,
War Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Stockholm, Sweden.

Enclosure

WMAvery:mlw 7/26/45

2007m white file

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DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

Eric L. & Lina Swedin
S.A.

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

W. H. P. Parks

RD

1945 JUN 25 PM 2 02 25, 1945

arrangement.

Special 3 p.m.

DC/L
LIAISON

AMEMBASSY

CONTROL COPY

STOCKHOLM
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The following for Olsen is WRB 374.

Unless you have made other arrangements, War Refugee Board equipment should be held for Treasury pending further instructions from Charles Bell, Administrative Assistant, Treasury.

GREW
(Acting)

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

WRB:MMVance:kg
6/23/45

NCE

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

000958

CABLE TO OLSEN, STOCKHOLM, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Unless you have made other arrangements,
War Refugee Board equipment should be held for
Treasury pending further instructions from Charles
Bell, Administrative Assistant, Treasury.

THIS IS THE STOCKHOLM CABLE TO THE

4:00 p.m.
June 22, 1945

Miss Ripole (for the Sec'y), Cohn, Hotel, Hutchison, McCormack, Files.

DW:PH:ve 6/22/45

*Instructions copy not
rec'd - files
7/17/45*

000959

JUL 21 1945

Dear Moe:

For your information and records, I am enclosing a copy of a letter sent by Mr. I. C. Olsen to Mr. Ragner Gottfarb concerning the transfer of 218,000 Swedish Kroner by Mr. Olsen to the JDC account in Stockholm.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

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

Enclosure.

FH:hd 7/21/45

Handwritten note:
Included 10-11-45
with no files

000960

Copy for the War Refugee Board, Washington

848/ICO/AET

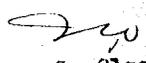
Stockholm, Sweden
June 13, 1945

Mr. Ragner Gottfarb
Representative in Sweden of
American Joint Distribution Committee
Floragatan 6
Stockholm

Dear Mr. Gottfarb:

The United States War Refugee Board, on behalf of the American Joint Distribution Committee, has instructed me to turn over to your local office the balance of funds I am holding for J.D.C. As you know, J.D.C. originally placed a total of 418,000 Sw. kr. at my discretion for use in Hungarian rescue and relief work, of which amount 200,000 Sw. kr. was transferred to Mr. Raoul Wallenberg. There is enclosed, therefore, a check in the amount of 218,000 Sw. kr. which closes this account. Please acknowledge receipt.

Sincerely yours,


Iver C. Olsen
Special Attaché for
War Refugee Board

Enclosure - 1

JUN 13 1945

*No Enclosure and in file - 1
JUN 14 1945*

000961

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

JP-1915
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (W)

Stockholm

Dated June 19, 1945

Rec'd 12:17 p.m

Secretary of State
Washington.

CONTROL COPY

2191, June 19, 1 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM OLSEN

Final report on WRB operations from Sweden has
been completed and is going forward in this weeks
courier pouch. Confidential funds on hand total
92746 Swedish kronor and will be transferred back
to David White per your instructions.

JOHNSON

EDA

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

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

000962

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

Exec to + then see div 5-a

**INCOMING
TELEGRAM**

**DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION**

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES

MS-1560
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (T-O)

Stockholm

Date: June 12, 1945

Rec'd 5:06 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2122, June 12, 2 p.m.

URGENT for SEC TREAS FROM OSLEN

not traced - file

Am confident I can wind up pending affairs in two weeks and leave here by end month. (Re your instructions sent as State DEPT'S 1082, June 8). Final report for WRB being prepared should be completed this week. Final report for OSS also being prepared. Completion report Sweden's internatl financial position delayed because Topriks Bank and MIN of Finance officials been in Norway Denmark past two weeks and they were supplying me with certain basic material to supplement our several discussions. Am certain, however, all required material will be available and report complete in next two weeks altho if necessary could take material with me and process it elsewhere.

If time permits and for my mother's sake would appreciate TREAS permit me make personal visit Norway two or three days before leaving here.

Hudak - Locker
Branks - Arnold

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

cc: 6/15/45 Messrs. Glasser-Gold,
Brons (3), Delaney, Hoffman (2), JOHNSON
Miss O'Brien, E. Hebbard

*Control not used
in file 8/17/45*

000963

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

5-a

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM
CENTRAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

PEM
Distribution of Telegram 8 PM 2:04 p.m.
reading only by special arrangement. [redacted] -W)

June 6, 1945

*War Ref. Bd.
(O. Olsen)*

AMLEGATION, DC/L

STOCKHOLM

CONTROL COPY

1058

The following for Olsen is WRB 372.

Since your reports and records are needed in connection with preparation of final Board reports, they should be forwarded to Board as soon as possible and in quickest manner. Notify us when and how you are forwarding these reports.

GREW
(Acting)

WRB:MM Vance:kg NOE
6/5/45

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

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

000964

CALIFORNIA AIR FORCE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FROM AIR FORCE BOARD

Since your reports and records are needed in connection with
preparation of final Board reports, they should be forwarded to Board as
soon as possible and in quickest manner. Notify us when and how you are
forwarding these reports.

1. DATE AND SOURCE OF REPORT

10:00 a.m.
June 5, 1945

Miss Ripple (for the Sec'y), Comd. Hodel, Hutchison, McCormack, Files.

du Wive 6/4/45

000965

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

JER
Distribution of [redacted] Social
[redacted] DC/L

June 4, 1945
6 p.m.

AMLEGATION

STOCKHOLM
1045

CONTROL COPY

The following for Olsen from War Refugee Board is

WRB 371.

Authorized terminate Filseth upon completion final reports. State Department authorizes pay Filseth lump sum for leave May 1, 1944, to date at rate 2 1/2 days a month. Return unspent WRB confidential funds through Chase National Bank, New York, payable David White, Administrative Officer, WRB.

Sell WRB equipment. Draft for this should be payable Secretary Treasury care of WRB.

For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded. GREW (ACTING) (ADMV)

WRB: E. Vance: kg
6/29/45

NOE

EE

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

000966

5-1 / 1 -

CABLE TO JOHNSON, STOCKHOLM, FOR OLSEN FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Authorized terminate Filseth upon completion final reports.

Department authorized pay Filseth lump sum for leave May 1, 1944, to date at rate 2 1/2 days a month. Return unspent WRB confidential funds through Chase National Bank, New York, payable David White, Administrative Officer, WRB.

Sell WRB equipment. Draft for this should be payable Secretary Treasury care of WRB.

THIS IS THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

10:45 a.m.

May 29, 1945

Apple
Miss Kennedy (for the Sec'y), Cain, ~~Reinhardt~~, Model, Hutchinson, McCormack, O'Day, Files, *M. White*

dw:hd
DW:hd 5/29/45

000967

~~Draft~~

5/14/45

CABLE TO OLSEN

from

Authorized terminate Filseth, completion final reports.

Department authorized pay Filseth lump sum for leave May 1, 1944,
to date at rate 2½ days a month. Return unspent ^{WRB} confidential
funds through Chase National Bank, New York, payable David White,
Administrative Officer, WRB.

Sell WRB equipment. ~~This~~ ^{This should be} draft payable Secretary Treasury
care of WRB.

000968

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

Distribution
Planned and
Controlled

**OUTGOING
TELEGRAM**

DECLASSIFIED
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES

MAY 27, 1945
5 2.
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

War Refugee Board, 1945 MAY 27 AM 11 28

AMLEGATION DC/L
LIAISON

STOCKHOLM

073

The following for Olsen is WRB 370.

Reference paragraph 1 of Department's No. 955,
(WRB 369) of May 24, 1945.

You are requested to advise trustees of Norwegian
labor project of Board's contribution to their program
in amount of 200,000 kroner. Interested labor groups
here have been advised and have requested that trustees
be informed.

GRE:
(Acting)

WRB:mlVance:kg
5/26/45

NOE

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

000969

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

RECEIVED
CENTRAL SERVICES May 24, 1945

Distribution of [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
MAY 25 PM 4 34

DC/L
LIAISON

STOCKHOLM
955

The following for Green in [redacted] 389.
reference your no. 1841 of May 18.

1. You are hereby authorized to cover amount of
200,000 kroner still owed you by Norwegian labor group
with War Refugee Board special funds transferred to you
from Norway.

2. You are hereby authorized to transfer balance
of 218,000 kroner of JDC funds to account of JDC at
Svenska Handelsbanken, Kungsgatan 1, Stockholm, please
advise JDC representative Ragnar Gottfars of this transfer.

GREW
(Acting)

[redacted]

LRB:MMV:kg
5/23/45

NOE

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

000970

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

GEN-797

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. ()

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

Stockholm

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

Dated May 18, 1945

Rec'd 9:40 p.m.

Qua Ref-2d

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1841, May 18, 9 p.m.

FOR WRB FROM OLSEN RE YOUR WRB 366

Dept's 861, May 11, 1 p.m.

CONTROL COPY

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1945
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

It should be possible to liquidate activities of
WRB by end of month. Final reports imply supplementing
detailed report already filed as of November 22, 1944
and bringing accounts up to date should be completed in
following two weeks.

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be classified

In response to your inquiry WRB 367 (Department's
860, May 14, 7 p.m.), JDC has balance with ME of 218,000
kronor of original amount of 418,000 made available,
difference having been sent to Wallenberg in Budapest.
Of this balance, however, 209,000 kronor is still owed
ME by Norwegian labor group and it is assumed that if
American labor relief for Norway cannot make this amount
good it can then be covered by WRB special funds transferred
to ME from Ankara. I have approximately 300,000 kronor
of WRB special funds still on hand.

JOHNSON

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

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

000971

DEPARTMENT
OF STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (██████████)

May 14, 1945
7 p.m.

1945 MAY 13 AM 10 00

DC/L
LIAISON

AMBERGATION

STOCKHOLM
890

The following for Johnson and Cisen from War Refugee
Board is WRB 367.

1. For your information American Relief for Norway
plans to apply for new Treasury license to permit
expenditure of funds for relief in liberated
Norway. Existing rescue license no longer applic-
able.
2. JDC has requested information concerning amount of
unexpended JDC funds still held by you. Please
advise Board.

GREW
ACTING
(GMW)
For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

URE:MEV;kg
5/14/45

NOE

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 10 1972

000972

DEPARTMENT

OF STATE
Distribution of this message only by special arrangement.

RELEASED
CENTRAL SERVICES
OUTGOING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

MAY 12 AM 10 49

W...

AMBUSSION

DC/L
LIAISON

CONTROL COPY

STOCKHOLM

801

The following, for Clean from War Refugee Board is WRB 866.

The Executive Order establishing the War Refugee Board

strictly limits Board's activities to rescue and relief of victims of enemy oppression in enemy-occupied territory. Accordingly, relief and assistance of refugees liberated from the Germans are not (repeat not) within Board's jurisdiction.

Requests received by you concerning relief and assistance of refugees liberated from the Germans should be referred to UNRRA, the appropriate military authorities, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, private refugee organizations or other national or international groups which are authorized to deal with matters of this nature.

// You should begin now to wind up all Board activities in Sweden and prepare final reports. Board would appreciate knowing how long this will take. //

GRW
(Action)
(H V)
For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.

WRB:HRV:kg
5/10/45

NOE

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

000973

Executive Order establishing the War Relocation Authority
11. The Board's activities to receive and relief of victims of enemy
oppression in enemy-occupied territory, cooperation, relief and assistance
of persons liberated from the Germans are not (present not) within Board's
jurisdiction.

Requests received by you concerning relief and assistance of
refugees liberated from the Germans should be referred to the
appropriate military authorities, the Intergovernmental Committee on
Refugees, private refugee organizations or other national or inter-
national groups which are authorized to deal with matters of this nature.

You should begin now to wind up all Board activities in Sweden
and prepare final reports. Board would appreciate knowing how long
this will take.

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM NO. 366

12:45 p.m.
May 10, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison,
McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.

File:ve 5/9/45

*Initials being used
- Files*

000974

5-2
DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

MAR 2 AM 10 16

MS-1093
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. [REDACTED] W)

Stockholm

Dated March 1, 1945

Rec'd 8:27 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

CONTROL COPY

797, March 1, 6 p.m.

This is our No. 128 for WRB in reply to WRB No. 316.

The services of Ulla Afwirson were terminated as
of December 1 and she has been paid for accumulated
leave between May 1 and December 1, 1944 as authorized
by you in our discussions in Washington. (Department's
346, of February 24, 6 p.m.) services of Tove Filseth
are still being retained.

JOHNSON

LMS

[REDACTED]
For security reasons the
contents of this message must
be carefully guarded.

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

000975

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

JP
Distribution of
true reading only
by special arrangement.

Wm. P. [unclear]
February 24, 1945
6 p.m. *[Signature]*

AMLEGATION

STOCKHOLM
346

The following for Olsen is WRB 316.

Awaiting promised report concerning two WRB
employees, Afwirsen and Filseth.

GREW
(Acting)
([unclear])

CONTROL COPY

[Redacted]

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

WRB:MMV:KG
2/23/45

NOE

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

000976

CABLE TO AMLEGATION, STOCKHOLM, FOR OLSEN, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

AWAITING PROMISED report concerning two WRB employees, Afwirszen
~~WRB EMPLOYEES:~~

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 316.

3:30 p.m.
February 22, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Akzin, Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel,
Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files

du DWHITE/ rpj/ 2-22-45

000977

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MF-1819

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. ()

London

Dated November 29, 1944

Rec'd 11:57 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

10542, November 29, 7 p.m.

FOR THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY FROM TAYLOR.

Iver Olsen leaving for Washington today.

WINANT

JMS

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

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

000978

Treasury Department
Division of Monetary Resea. .1

Date... Nov. 21... 1944

To: Mr. Fehle

From: Mr. Fisher

Attached are copies of the cables
concerning Olsen's recall. I regret
that these were not sent to you earlier.

HG:gp 11/22/44

000979

C
O
P
Y

NOV 22 1944

To: Mr. Collado

From: Mr. Glasser

IN CLEAR

Please transmit the following cable to the American Legation
in Stockholm:

"To: Iver Olsen

"From: The Secretary of the Treasury

"Reference your cable No. 4639, November 13, 1944.

"You should leave Stockholm after you have completed urgent
projects."

Charge Appropriation TX 387

HG:gp 11/22/44

000480

C
O
P
Y

MB-579

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (S)

Stockholm

Dated November 13, 1944

Rec'd 4:63 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

4639, November 13, 3 p.m.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM OLSEN

Have requested transportation from here on or about November 25, weather and other flying factors permitting.

This appears earliest date I can complete urgently pending matters. Please advise if unacceptable.

JOHNSON

WSB

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

000981

C
P
Y

BJR

PLAIN

November 9, 1944

AMLEGATION,

STOCKHOLM.

2254, Ninth

X

FOR OLSEN FROM TREASURY

You are instructed to return to Washington as soon
as possible for consultation with the Secretary of the
Treasury.

STETTINIUS
Acting
(GL)

FMA:GL:ja
11/9/44

000982

Enc. to 4th Am. Legation - S-a



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Stockholm, Sweden
November 11, 1944

848/ICO/MET

Mr. John W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

In response to W.R.B. cable No. 230 (Department's 2192 of November 2, 6:45 a.m.), there is attached an inventory of the office equipment which will become surplus material when the War Refugee Board concludes its operations in this region. The authority to purchase this equipment was contained in W.R.B. cable No. 26 (Department's 1223 of June 20, 10 p.m.).

Sincerely yours,

Iver C. Olsen
Iver C. Olsen
Special Attaché for
War Refugee Board

Enclosure - 1

000983

W. R. B. EQUIPMENT - STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Month	P.O. No.	Date of Purchase	Seller	Article	Sw.Kr.	Dollars	Authority
July	590	July 3	Remington Type-writer Co.	4 Office chairs	205.00	49.04	Department's telegram No. 1223 of June 19, 1944
	590	June 22	"	2 Desks	510.00		granted \$1,000 for buying WRB furniture.
				1 Typewriter table	85.00		Expenditures were:
				1 Typist chair	60.00	156.70	
	600	June 28	OEG Bolaget	Waste paper baskets			
				Scissors, rulers, desk trays, desk pads, ink wells	90.64	21.68	
	590	July 19	Remington Type-writer Co.	2 Typist chairs	244.50	58.49	
						285.91	July \$285.91
Aug.	29	July 26	"	1 Desk	255.00		Aug. 384.29
				1 Typewriter stand	85.00		Sept. 18.15
				1 " pad	7.50		Oct. 29.25
	49	July 29	Esselte	2 Straight chairs	80.00	102.27	\$717.60
	2	July 13	Kindell Markisfabrik	1 Filing cabinet	368.55	88.17	
				2 Awnings	150.00	35.89	
	584	July 1	Asea	3 Desk lamps	102.90	24.62	
	30	Aug. 18	Atvidaberg	1 Halda typewriter	557.37	133.34	
						384.29	
Sept.	43	July 26	OEG Bolaget	Waste paper basket, stapling machine, scissors, desk calendars, ink stand, desk pad	75.88	18.15	
Oct.	29	Sept. 22	Remington Type-writer Co.	1 Swivel chair	122.25	29.25	

000984

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

November 1, 1944

Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement.

1944 NOV 2 AM 11 11

AMLEGATION

STOCKHOLM

2192

The following for Cleen is LRB 230.

Reference your 2113 of June 12 and our 1223 of

June 19.

Please furnish inventory of office equipment which will become surplus material when LRB concludes operations.

List each article and approximate value. At proper time

further instructions concerning disposal will be forwarded.

STETTINIUS
ACTING
(S)

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

LRB:MMV:KG
11/1/44

NOE

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19 1972

000985

CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON, AT COPENHAGEN, FROM WARRIOR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference your 2113 of June 12 and our 1223 of June 19.

Please furnish inventory of office equipment which will

become surplus material when WRB concludes operations.

List each article and approximate value. At proper time

further instructions concerning disposal will be forwarded.

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 230

4:45 p.m.

October 31, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Lesser

DWhite:agr 10-30-44 Mannon, McCormack, Files

dec *JH* *Mym* *BT*

000986

*W. H. Board
Pelle*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMERICAN LEGATION, STOCKHOLM
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: September 30, 1944
NUMBER: 3964.

Last evening, Olsen left for London, and before returning here, he expects to remain there not more than ten days. It is requested that the Secretary of Treasury be advised. Likewise, Olsen requests Treasury to inform Ahle.

JOHNSON

CONTROL COPY

DGR:IMT

October 2, 1944

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

000987

Treasury Department
Division of Monetary Research

Date.....19

To: Mr. [illegible]

From: Mr. Taylor

000988

1744
e/7 is

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington 25
London

MR. BUCH

September 13, 1944

No. 33

Dear Mr. White:

When John Richards returned from Stockholm, he told me that Ivor Olsen would like to spend a short time in London starting around September 20th. According to Richards, Olsen says that he has some U.S. business here, but would also like to have some talks with me. Olsen feels that it would be best if he would receive a cable from the Treasury suggesting that he proceed to London for a brief period for the purpose of consultations.

I do not know the nature of the matters which Olsen desires to discuss with me. However, I feel that it would be desirable to comply with his request. If Olsen should come here, I shall, of course, advise you of the nature of the discussions which we may have.

Sincerely,

/s/ L. C. Aarons

L. C. Aarons
U. S. Treasury Representative

Mr. Harry D. White,
Assistant to the Secretary,
Treasury Department,
Washington 25, D. C.

000989

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATES

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

June 19, 1944

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

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

9 p.m.

AMLEGATION,

STOCKHOLM.

1223 *

For Johnson from Peale, War Refugee Board, as WRB

cable no. 26.

Re your 2113. Authorization granted for purchase
of furniture for Olsen up to \$1,000. Arrangements being
made with State Department for payment through Legation
facilities.

From Department.

You are authorized to expend not to exceed \$1,000
for above purpose accordance Regulations Section V-48
for reimbursement by War Refugee Board.

HULL
(GHW)

WLB:MMV:KG
6/16/44

BF

NOE

FA

000990

CABLE TO STOCKHOLM

Please deliver following message to Minister Johnson, Stockholm, from
J.M. Pehle, War Refugee Board.

Re your 2113. Authorization granted for purchase of furniture for
Olsen up to \$1,000. Expenditure from Embassy funds to be reimbursed
here by War Refugee Board.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO STOCKHOLM NO. 26

June 15, 1944
10:15 A.M.

WStewart; pdk 6/14/44

W.S. 6/14

000991

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CONTROL COPY

FBM-596
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. ([redacted] W)

Stockholm
Dated June 12, 1944

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
JUN 14 1944

Secretary of State,
Washington.

x
2113, June 12, 7 p.m.

Authorization is urgently requested of War
Refugee Board to purchase furniture in connection
with Olsen's work as representative of board.
Approximately \$500 will be needed. Telegraphic
reply requested.

JOHNSON

WSB
RR

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By H. H. Parke Date SEP 19 1972

000992

MAY 30 1944

Dear Iver:

I am taking the occasion of Mr. Taylor's return to Sweden as a means of conveying to you my appreciation for the excellent job you are doing on behalf of the Board. Your recent cables opened up new vistas and I hope that by the time you receive this letter the projects you have outlined are in full swing, and that new ones are under way.

The staff joins me in greetings to you.

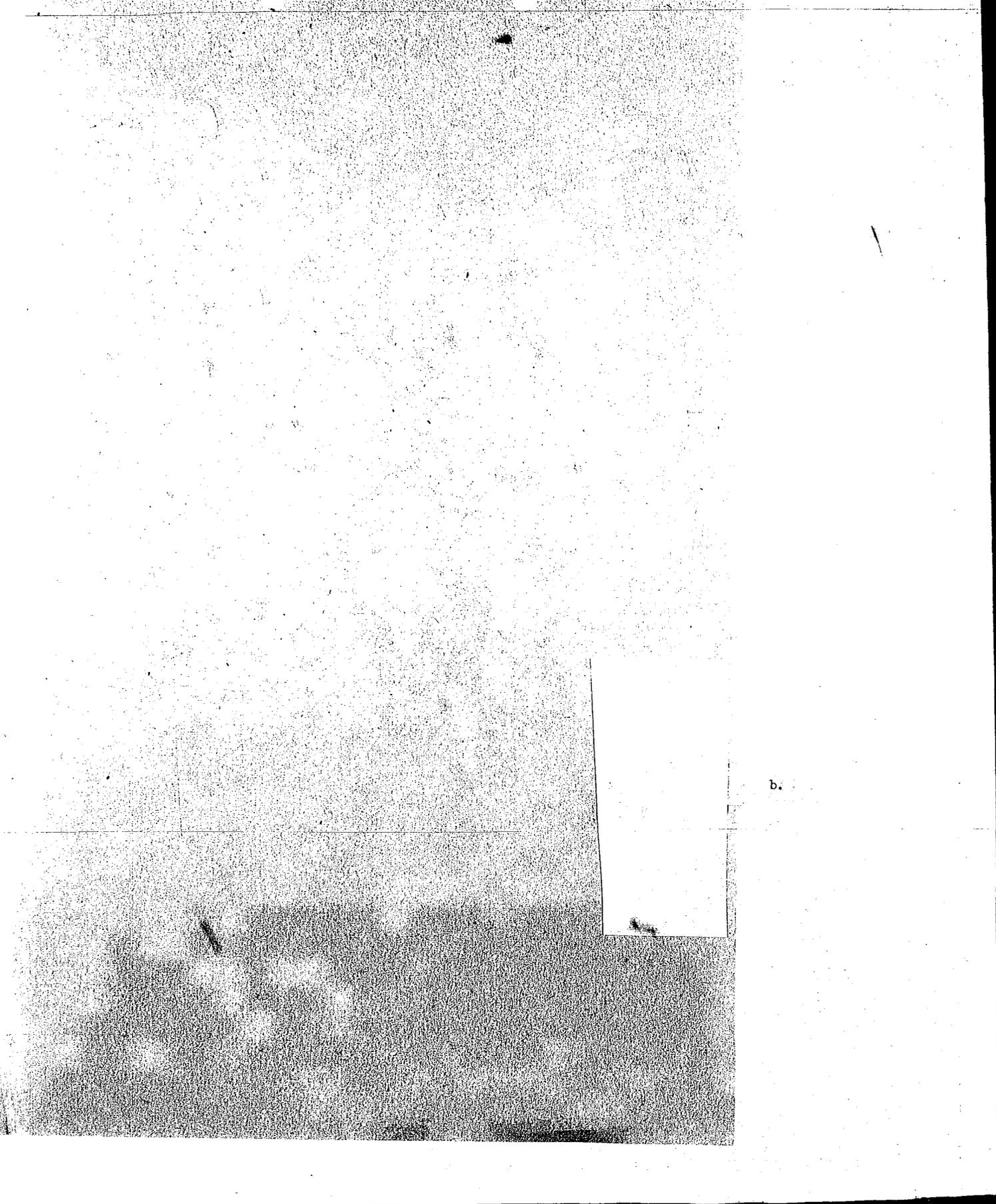
Very sincerely yours,

J. N. Pehls
J. N. Pehls
Executive Director

Mr. Iver C. Olsen
Special Representative of the
War Refugee Board
American Legation
Stockholm, Sweden

LSLesser:als 5/27/44

000993



000994

5-6-46

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

RECEIVED DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION MAY 9 1946 5 P.M. 1945 MAY 11 1946

W. J. ...

DC/L

AMLRDABBY

CONTROL COPY

ANKARA 502

The following for hacker from Her Refugee.

Board is WNB 149.

Stockholm has received 98,500 transferred from Ankara.

Have you mailed envelope containing WNB papers addressed to Mrs. Henderson?

GREW (ACTING) (GLE)

WRL:MRV:kg 5/9/46

ME

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

000995

CABLE TO REINHARDT, ANKA A, FOR LETTER FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Stockholm has received \$98,500 transferred from Ankara.

Have you mailed envelope containing WRB papers addressed to Mrs. Henderson

1:10 am.
5/8, 1945

Miss Shannon (for the Sec'y), Ochs, Noble, Weston, Hesel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Rice.

DW:hd 5/8/45

Handwritten notes and date: 5/8/45

000996

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

MF
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. ~~WRB 354~~ WPM 5 17

April 17, 1945

3 P.M.

AMLEGATION

STOCKHOLM

694

The following for Olsen is WRB 354.

Reference Department's no. 486 of March 15, 1945.

Interested labor groups are very anxious to know how long presently available funds will last for financing Norwegian project. Please report urgently to Board. Please also confirm receipt of \$28,500 War Refugee Board funds transferred from Ankara to you.

STETTINIUS
(GRK)

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

WRB:MEV:KG
4/17/45

NOE

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

000997

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

JMD-457

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (~~RESTRICTED~~)

Ankara

Dated March 23, 1945

Rec'd 10:37 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

CONTROL COPY

398, March 23, 1 p.m.

FOR O'DWYER OF WRB FROM PACKER

Ankara No. 15 Central Bank has transferred
\$98,500 (repeat \$98,500) which is balance of ori-
ginal \$160,000 (REDEPTEL 311, March 15) through the
Chase National Bank, New York to Iver C. Olsen,
United States Legation, Stockholm, Sweden.

STEINHARDT

LMS

000998

DEPARTMENT

OF
STATE
Distribution of funds
leading only by special
arrangement ()

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

March 15 1946
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

1946 MAR 15 2 05

URGENT

SECRET

496

Re: Following for Johnson and Olsen in front of Norwegian

Board.

Reference your no. 757 of February 18, 1946. Mention of funds for Norwegian labor project has been thoroughly discussed with interested groups here and will make every effort to obtain an additional appropriation from the National War Fund. However, at the moment, it is impossible to secure permission to send any more than the \$50,000 available for 1944-1945 and they have requested that you explain to the trustees that it is impossible at the moment to secure anything further than the aforementioned \$50,000 which they expect to remit immediately.

For your information, Board is lending every assistance to the efforts of the labor groups here to obtain an additional appropriation from the National War Fund. However, this does not look too hopeful. For immediate needs, Board will arrange for transfer of all confidential War Refugee Board funds now in Turkey (approximately \$90,000) to you. JOC has not (report not) been advised of advance made to trustees of Norwegian project from JOC funds.

WRB:RNV:KJ
3/14/46

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.
TERMINUS
(CHW)

DECLASSIFIED
SVP State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date

SEP 19 1972

000999

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Sweden

RE
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. ()

July 10, 1944

6 p.m.

EMBASSY,

ANKARA.

621

The following War Refugee Board cable 75 from Pehle

is for Robert F. Kelley, Counselor of Embassy.

Of the \$160,000 transferred to your account in the
Banque Centrale de la Republique de Turquie, Ankara, by
cable on April 11, 1944, please transfer \$10,000 to Ira
A. Hirschmann for his use in connection with War Refugee
Board operations. Also transfer \$50,000 to Mr. Iver C.
Olsen, War Refugee Board Special attache, United States
Embassy, Stockholm, Sweden. Please confirm both trans-
fers by cable.

HULL
(GLW)

WRB:MMV:OMH
7/6/44

NE

FA

BF

SWP

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

001000

TELEGRAM SENT

July 7, 1944

War Refugee Board

TO BE SENT IN [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

AMLEGATION,

STOCKHOLM.

1353

The War Refugee Board cable 41 below is for Johnson and Olsen.

Bohm, Andersen and Polen Hjalpen reports received. Reference your 2231, 2344 and 2360 of June 21, 27 and 28, your 31, 39 and 40 to War Refugee Board. While it is difficult to attempt precisely to outline program from here, the following general approach is suggested:

Since money and favorable post-war consideration may motivate action impeding, relaxing or slowing down tempo of persecution and facilitate escapes and concealments, it should be ascertained in what quarters such inducements may be effective. In this connection, contact should be established, at discretion, with appropriate persons mentioned in Department's 1246 of June 23 and such others as may become known. If circumstances warrant funds will be made available at neutral bank for post-war use or in part in local currency now, procured against blocked counter-value here or in neutral bank. For latter purpose local funds may be procurable from appropriate persons mentioned in Department's 1246 such as (6) in first group and such others as may become known. Whenever a concrete proposal based on financial arrangements of a substantial character or on favorable post-war consideration is broached, the matter should be referred to the Board for clearance, which will require evidence of effectiveness and good faith in the meantime. In order to care for less substantial transactions a fund of \$50,000 will be placed at Olsen's disposal which may be used in his discretion in addition to the fund already available to him for discretionary use.

The problem may be dealt with on various levels such as high official, low official and unofficial, central and local. In connection with unofficial channels an informed source suggests that ships and barges going down the Danube are generally empty and may afford a means of escape for a limited number of refugees in the guise of seamen or otherwise. Same source suggests that skippers can be approached on financial basis and crews through so-called communist channels. Board is also advised that railroad line from Budapest to Mohacs, said to be about ten miles from partisan-controlled Yugoslav territory, might afford similar opportunities if contacts made with trainmen through what are termed communist channels. Board further advised that Transylvanian Unitarian Church, socialist and partisan groups may be in a position because of geographical situation and absence of real occupation to shelter refugees if they can reach that area. In addition, Board believes that Roman Catholic clergy and Nuncio may be helpful both in action and with advice.

Further in connection with lower official and unofficial channels the following list of persons, secured from same sources as list given in Department's 1246 may be useful: In or near Budapest: (a) Dege Vilmanyi, said to be former official in the Police Headquarters in Budapest, in 1939 transferred to the

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date

SEP 19 1972

Wallenberg should consult with the representative of the International Red Cross and impress upon him the urgent need of increasing InterCross representation in Hungary and intercession in an effort to secure permission to visit and inspect concentration camps, ghettos and other places of detention. Wallenberg might undertake also to see whether such permission might be granted him and his colleagues. To the extent that you deem it advisable you may call Wallenberg's attention to Bohm's suggestions so that he may undertake to determine their feasibility and whether they offer channels through which effective measures can be taken. Please express to the Foreign Office and to Wallenberg the Board's sincere appreciation for their wholehearted cooperation. The Board is aware of Sweden's great concern and active measures of assistance for the victims of Nazi persecution and is confident that through cooperation such as has been evidenced in this and other instances, further lives will be saved.

HULL

WRB:MMY:KG

NOE

SE

SWP

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DuBois Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Fehle, Files.

001003

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

March 15, 1945

R.P.
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement.

2 p.m.

1945 MAR 16 PM 2 09

Amor Ref 734
C. Sluyter

EMBASSY

CONTROL COPY

ANKARA
311 X

The following for Becker from C. Dwyer, Executive
Director, War Refugee Board, is WRB 148.

Please transfer at once to Iver C. Clisen, War Refugee
Board Representative, United States Legation, Stockholm,
the balance of the \$160,000 transferred to Banque Centrale
de la Republique de Turquie, Ankara, by cable on April 11,
1944 and deposited in Kelley's name. Please confirm trans-
fer by cable.

STATISTICS
(X 11)
For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

VHS:MMV:KG
3/14/45

HE

NOE

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

001004

CABLE TO BREINHARDT, ANKARA, FOR ROBERT F. KELLEY, FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER,
FROM WILLIAM O'DWYER, WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please transfer at once to Iver C. Olsen, War Refugee Board Representative,
United States Legation, Stockholm, the balance of the \$160,000 transferred to
your account in the Banque Centrale de la Republique de Turquie, Ankara,
by cable on April 11, 1944. Please confirm transfer by cable.

#146

5:15 p.m.
March 13, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Akzin, Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel
Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.

JH dw
Classified
with O'Dwyer
March 3/12/45

001005

FMH-614
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (██████ W)

STOCKHOLM

Dated September 26, 1944

Rec'd 3:45 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington,

3884, September 26, 5 p.m.

This is our No. 85 for the WRB.

A supplemental report just received by the Swedish Foreign Office from its Legation in Budapest indicates that Wallenberg has made extensive arrangements to accumulate food supplies for needy Jewish groups, particularly children. On the basis of Wallenberg's request for funds, Olsen is transferring to him, under appropriate arrangements, 200,000 Swedish kronor out of the funds transferred under WRB cable No. 83 of September 8 (Department's 1795).

JOHNSON

JMS NPL

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Cable Control Files.

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

001001

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

FBM
Distribution of true
copies only by special
order of [redacted]

July 28, 1944

11:00 AM

*5-100 Ref
Bd
Pelle*

AMLEGATION,

STOCKHOLM
1502

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

The War Refugee Board cable 62 below is for Olsen.

Reference Stockholm's WRB no. 58 (Legation's 2716) of July 21.

1. Remittance mentioned in WRB 38 (Department's 1313 of July 1) expected to be made early next week.
2. \$50,000 mentioned in WRB 41 (Department's 1353 of July 7) will be effected through Chase Bank, New York, end of this week.
3. World Jewish Congress advises that \$10,000 mentioned in WRB 44 (Department's 1361, July 7) will be remitted next week.

STETTINIUS
(1014)
(1015)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 1 1944
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

WRB:MMV:OMH
7/28/44

NOE

SWP

S/CR

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

*In. Tracked
Component
chg to [unclear]*

001001