Programs with Hope to Relievers

Promote Employment

Collecting Revenue

Broadening American Exchange

Standards
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Madrid
DATE: May 10, 1942 10:00 p.m.
NUMBER: 1364

SUBJECT (HICOT)

Contrary to the recommendations of the United States Government and the other American Republics associated with it, there are included, (a) alien relatives of American citizens and (b) persons bearing Latin American passports whose nationality has not yet been established, in the list of nationals of the United States and the other American Republics approved by the Germans for exchange against a group of 8 Germans from the United States being repatriated on the GERICHOIN.

In respect to (a) and persons under (b) for whose embarkation authorization is contained in this telegram, you are informed that upon arrival in Breslau the Department is enlisting non-immigrant visa requirements for all alien passengers not in possession of appropriate visas. After their admission on a temporary basis, these persons coming to the United States as immigrants will be admitted as non-immigrants and will be able to arrange for the procurement of immigration visas. Admittance will be granted only in transit to those aliens in transit to Western Hemisphere destination.

With respect to (b), Pedro and Lydia Chapeiro and Julio and Anna Brunstein, bearers of Costa Rica passports, the Costa Rican Government has authorized entrance into that country. Embarkation on the GERICHOIN will therefore be accorded to them.

Authorization has not as yet been granted for admission to their respective countries of the following individuals:

Mexico

1. Alexander Schenau

Columbia

1. Nassen Moreau
2. Alvarez Morano

Peru

1. Clementina Namer
2. Jidma Pacheco
3. Dionicio de Valles
4. Marii Marmite

El Salvador

1. Bruno Recht-Sandorff

Nicaragua

1. Norman Mallingberg

Panama

1. Maria Madrid Castellana
2. Roberto Madrid
3. Roberto Madrid

The purpose is given here to the following instructions:

Transit Line, 1456-88
By A D. Fersch 12 May 773
Authorization is granted by the Department for embarkation on the GRENADIER of such of the foregoing individuals who are bona fide nationals of the American Republics and whose status has been clearly established upon the arrival at Barcelona. You should telegraph most urgently from Barcelona passport or other identifying data regarding them. The Department will inform you urgently if it is subsequently informed by the Republic named that any of the above individuals, who may be unable to qualify for embarkation on basis of examination at Barcelona, are admissible to their territory.

Information has already reached the Department that admittance to the countries whose documentation they bear will be denied to the following individuals:

Nicaragua
1. Otto William Strauss
2. Regina Strauss nee Meier

Dominican Republic
1. Jenny Muller nee Silvastegi

Accordingly, authorization for embarkation of the foregoing individuals on the GRENADIER cannot be granted.

Until they can be included in a transfer of refugees to the Zadbala Camp, North Africa, arrange through Liebherr to provide at the expense of the War Refugees Board for care of these of the foregoing individuals who are not embarked on the GRENADIER.

The foregoing message was repeated to Barcelona for attention of Smith.

null

DOHMAR:

9/27/44

DECLASSIFIED
Date: 1/11/73
By: W. A. 

[Redacted]
Send to Mr. Abel
by Charles Oliphant.
By Apor Ne, Secretary:

Further reference is made to your letter of May 23, 1946 (No. 2000-0015 Sherman No 1920/1920) concerning the letter from this Department dated the 4th, 1946, in which you were advised that an foothold for the tax on the classification of persons imposed by section 3650 of the Neutroin Revenue Code and the foreign tax on citizenship which tickets issued by section 1900 of the Neutroin Revenue Code would be imposed in connection with the certification processes described in the letter from your Department dated June 23, 1946. You received the possibility of this exemption being terminated on and after June 1, 1946.

It is stated that efforts are being continued to terminate citizenship of the United States or of the other American territories and islands by means of exchange for enemy nationals who may be detained in the Western Hemisphere and, in addition, to exchange enemy nationals and enemy nationals of war, for a clearly defined and agreed number of enemy nationals of the United States, who may be held by war, controlled, by the Government of the United States.

Your letter has been given due care and consideration and the conclusion has been reached that the letter from this Department dated May 4, 1946, will remain in force to all certification requirements described by you.

In further correspondence, we shall advise you to make sure of the order dated June 23, 1946.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Apor Ne, Secretary

[Department of State]

Washington, D.C.

Copy attached

[File No.]

[Image of signature]
FROM
To the Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

A-1805, June 26, 11:30 a.m.

Following memorandum submitted by Simmons of this Embassy today:

"I called on June 27 and 28 on Ambassador Velloso, Secretary General of the Foreign Office, with regard to the Department's circular airgram of June 19, 1944, 9:10 a.m., in regard to the possible presentation to the German Government of concrete proposals upon the resolution of May 31, 1944 adopted by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense at Montevideo, on the recommendation of the United States member, favoring the exchange of German nationals in the Western Hemisphere against certain persons belonging to the oppressed peoples of Europe who bear documents issued by or in the name of the American Republics or other non-European states.

"I strongly emphasized to Mr. Velloso the Department's view that it is essential to proceed as quickly as possible with the presentation to the German Government of concrete proposals based upon this resolution. I told him of the hope expressed by the Department that the Brazilian Government would be willing to join in this common program and told him that the Department had expressed the particular wish to learn of any initiative taken by the Brazilian Government to implement this desirable step in strengthening the common front against the Axis. I brought out, in this connection, the attitude expressed verbally by Dr. Aranha last year, to the effect that it might be a good thing for Brazil to get rid of a large number of Germans still in this country. I suggested, might have a bearing on the present question, especially in regard to Brazil's willingness to effect some kind of an exchange of the type suggested.

"Mr. Velloso promised to give this matter careful and prompt study and to see whether anything could be done."

CAPPERTY
With reference to message of July 16, from the Department, Number 1965, the embargo has been assured by a reliable official of the Foreign Office that the Spanish Government will be glad to cooperate in every way possible in order to facilitate the exchange, on Spanish territory, of refugees from territory which is German-controlled for German nationals from South American, also in making arrangements for the prompt transfer of the former refugees to Peru, by any means whatsoever which may be agreed upon by the governments taking part in the exchange of these people.

As regards the latter point, the official has said that the Government of Spain, subject to tonnage being available, would very likely agree to the use of a Spanish ship for this purpose, if the exchange takes place with adequate arrangements for it and all prearranged guarantees and payments are considered.

However, the Embassy believes that the transportation costs of such refugees, exchanged on Spanish territory, would be arranged more satisfactorily outside Spain, and that the arrangements that would be most effective could be taken to be cent.
to remain on the coast until such transports the German res-
patriates to the port of exchange, in this way seeking the stay
on Spanish territory as short as possible. Their through
transportation to Gibraltar by rail, for embarking there on
a ship provided for the purpose by an alternative plan sug-
gested by the Department, as set forth above, an escape
that any and all arrangements entered upon will be covered
by the exchange agreement and safe conduct by the belligerents.

The chief difficulty which would be encountered in
executing all the arrangements which are envisaged in the
Department’s message referred to, seems to the Embassy to be
the insistence on the part of authorities of French North-Africa,
insisting the exchange prior to embarkation where they
are accepted, and the insistence on their right to refuse
migration to those people to whom they object for reasons of
security or for any other reason. It is believed necessary,
if the carrying out of these arrangements is to be successful,
that all of the arrangements of which the exchange groups are
composed be carried out on French soil by French (or other
occupation forces, if any). Accordingly, the proposal made
without having to execute preliminary return in any other jurisdiction on
Spanish territory, and it is pointed out that, with this in mind,
the French authorities be supplied with regard to the matter.

The Embassy feels
The Embassy feels that it can give assurance to the Department, provided the above obstacle can be overcome successfully and provided adequate arrangements for the transportation of these refugees onward can be made, as suggested, that the Spanish Government will not jeopardize the success of the exchange operations by failure to cooperate, so that Government seems anxious to be of assistance.

For reasons given in message of June 31, our Number A-290, the Embassy is particularly anxious that no temporary maneuvers on Spanish territory be made, although it may be stated that assurances have been informally given that the Spanish Government would agree, if necessary, to such maneuvers at the exchange groups.

The above message has been repeated as Number 412 to all.

[Signature]

[January 2074]
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Madrid
DATE: July 16, 1944
NUM: 1946

Reference 1 and 2 and herewith your A-366 of June 31.

The Department is informed that its cables of May 16, no. 1782 and of May 17, no. 1790, were not delivered to the Department's principal representative on the WHOOLM until 11:30 p.m. on May 18, one day and one half hour before the departure of the vessel from Barcelona.

It is intended by the Department to proceed with the idea of effecting exchanges on Spanish territory of German nationals from South America and of refugees from German-controlled territory. It is planned that these individuals shall go to the Federaleca under the course of other exchange operations, additional such individuals may also be received. It is deemed necessary by the Department that a practical means be found of preventing a prolonged stay of such individuals on Spanish territory, the objection to which you have recently outlined in your reference cable. It appears to the Department that arrangements might be made at Madrid and Algiers with the Spanish, French authorities and the military whereby special treatment might be given refugees included in official exchanges since those likely to be less able to perform than that of refugees who appear on Spanish territory as a result of their own efforts. It might be possible to transport them individuals to Gibraltar.
and some arrangements must be made for their transportation hence to Fedra. If the number-admitted enough, it might also be possible to arrange for passage for those individuals on a Spanish trans-Atlantic vessel from a Spanish port to Can-

biana. The Government is not particularly interested in the actual means devised but it is concerned that this Government's program to resettle these unfortunate people be started with the least possible delay and that the lack of material equipment in Spanish territory for their reception and onward transportation be handled by any means by the Depart-

ment that is feasible and you will be able to formulate a method of dealing with this matter which will give assurance that the Department's forthcoming negotiations with the Spanish Government will lead to a successful closure. Very definite instructions have been received by the Department through trusted channels that the present Government be fully prepared to accept this kind of treatment, for your confidential information,

[Page 1]
The War Refugee Board requests that you deliver the following message to Mr. Joseph Linton, Jewish Agency for Palestine, 77 Gr. Russell St., London:

"QUOTK: Understand you informed of import resolution adopted by Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of these Republics on May 31. This resolution endorses the position taken by the United States Government that persons belonging to persecuted groups in enemy territory holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republics must be treated by the enemy as nationals of such countries for all purposes. By the terms of this resolution, all such persons would be considered eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugee Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more correctly, and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States.

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

LEON KUBOWITZKI,
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS.

UNQUOTE"
CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON

The War Refugee Board requests that you deliver the following message to Mr. Joseph Linton, Jewish Agency for Palestine, 77 Gr. Russell St., London:

"Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of these Republics on May 31. This resolution endorses the position taken by the United States Government that persons belonging to persecuted groups in enemy territory holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republics must be treated by the enemy as nationals of such countries for all purposes. By the terms of this resolution, all such persons would be considered eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugee Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more correctly, and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States.

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
LEON ROSENSTEU, UNQUOTE

10:30 a.m.,
July 7, 1944

Miss Cheavney (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Olin, Dubois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lessner, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files

Dassinier 7/6/44
In reply refer to No. 136

Hon. John W. Rohdien, Executive Director

War Refugee Board

Treasury Building

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rohdien:

I would be extremely obliged to you for forwarding through the State Department to Mr. Joseph Linton of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in London the following message:


Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Purposes of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of those Republics on May 1st. This resolution endorses the position taken by the United States Government that persons holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republics must be treated by the enemy nationals of such countries for all purposes. The United States Government has requested the Swiss Government to advise the German Government that the United States considers all persons holding Latin American passports as eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorizing the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugee Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handed by the British Government more correctly, and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States.

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

Sincerely yours,

A. Leon Kubowitski, Head
Rescue Department
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental Agency.

July 6, 1944
4 pm

AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON

5326

Thank Foreign Office for offer contained in your 2076, June 27, 6 p.m., and state that group in question is now at Irún.

Department has decided in view of report in Madrid's recent report repeated to you to accept the British offer provisionally accepted in its 4796, June 17. It would appreciate it if British Embassy Madrid were asked to coordinate with American Embassy Madrid movements of British and American groups to Lisbon.

United States Government will be glad to reimburse the British Government for expenses incurred for carriage of group on Britningofo, but requests that itemization be given for such expenses in form facilitating subsequent settlement of accounts with other American republics whose nationals are included in the group.

 onward transportation of group from Great Britain to the United States should be arranged by Embassy with military authorities.

War Department being given a paraphrase of this telegram.

HULL

SWPAEOBB

CODE ROOM: Please repeat to Madrid.
TO MINISTER HARRISON AND MILLENNIUM, BERN, SWITZERLAND.

The War Refugee Board requests that you deliver the following message to Dr. Gerhart Hagne and Dr. Richard Lichtenstein, 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva:

QUOTK

Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of these Republics on May 31. This resolution endorses the position taken by the United States Government that persons belonging to persecuted groups in enemy territory holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republics must be treated the same as nationals of such countries for all purposes. By the terms of this resolution, all such persons would be considered eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugee Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more correctly, and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States.

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

LEON KUBOVITZKI
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

UNQUOTE
The War Refugee Board re-issues the following telegram to R. Benari Singer and Dr. Richard Lichtenstein, Y.P. Guttman, Geneva:

You are informed of the recent resolution adopted by your Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republic and transmitted to the governments of these Republics on May 14. This resolution endorses the position taken by the United States Government that persons belonging to protected aliens in enemy territory holding documents issued in the name of certain American republics must be treated by the enemy authorities of such countries for all purposes. By the terms of this resolution, all such persons would be considered eligible for evacuation.

Since selective certificates authorize the admission of enemy aliens to territory under the control of the British Government, the United States has always considered that the exchange of such certificates holders for enemy nationals in a neutral country can be carried out by the British government. As a result, the conclusion with more probability of success, then the United States.

Always advise me entirely the steps taken by you.

11408 A.M.
July 1, 1944

Miss Chaumoir (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Gohn, Dubois, Friedmann, Hodel, Lessin, Lasser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Central Files.
In reply refer to No. 116

Dear Mr. Pohler:

I would be extremely obliged to you for forwarding, through the State Department, to Dr. Gerhart Henger and Dr. Richard Lichtenstein of our Geneva Office and of the Geneva Office of the Jewish Agency respectively, the following message as well as a copy of the Resolution XXIV adopted by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense:

"To: Dr. Gerhart Henger and Dr. Richard Lichtenstein, 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, from Dr. A. Leon Kubowitski.

Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republic and transmitted to the governments of those Republics on May 31st. This resolution indicates the position taken by the United States Government that persons holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republic must be treated by the enemy as nationals of such countries for all purposes. This Government has requested the Swiss Government to advise the German Government that the United States considers all persons holding Latin American passports as eligible for exchange.

Since Palestinian certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugee Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestinian certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more correctly, and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States."

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. A. Leon Kubowitski, Head
Rescue Department
The War Refugee Board requests that you deliver the following message to Dr. N. Barou, 55 New Cavendish Street, London W.1, England:

QUOTE Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of these Republics on May 31. This resolution endorses the position taken by the United States Government that persons belonging to persecuted groups in enemy territory holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republics must be treated by the enemy as nationals of such countries for all purposes. By the terms of this resolution, all such persons would be considered eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugee Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more correctly, and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States.

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

LEON KUROWITZKI
CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON

The War Refugees Board requests that you deliver the following message to Dr. H. Harou, 15 New Cavendish Street, London W.1, England:

"QUOTE Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of these Republics on May 31. This resolution endorses the position taken by the United States Government that persons belonging to persecuted groups in enemy territory holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republics must be treated by the enemy as nationals of such countries for all purposes. By the terms of this resolution, all such persons would be considered eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugees Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more correctly and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States.

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
LEON KUBONITZKI UNQUOTE

July 1, 1944
9:00 a.m."
The War Refugee Board requests that you deliver the following message to Dr. Itzhak Gruenbaum, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem:

QUOTE Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of these Republics on May 31. This resolution endorses the position taken by the United States Government that persons belonging to persecuted groups in enemy territory holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republics must be treated by the enemy as nationals of such countries for all purposes. By the terms of this resolution, all such persons would be considered eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugee Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more correctly, and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States.

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.
CABLE TO AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, JERUSALEM

The War Refugee Board requests that you deliver the following message to Dr. Itachai Grunbaum, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem:

QUOZI Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of these Republics on May 21. This resolution endorses the position taken by the United States government that persons belonging to persecuted groups in enemy territory holding documents issued in the name of certain American republics must be treated by the enemy as nationals of such countries for all purposes. By the terms of this resolution, all such persons would be considered eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugee Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more correctly, and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States.

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
LEON KOHENBEK URQUIDE

9:00 a.m.,
July 1, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, Dubois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files

R A R A
Postmark by 9/4/44
In reply refer to: No. 115

Hon. John W. Pohle, Executive Director
War Refugees Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pohle:

I would be extremely obliged to you for forwarding, through the State Department, to Dr. Ilyush Grunbaum, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem, the following message as well as a copy of the Resolution XXIV adopted by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense:

"To: Dr. Ilyush Grunbaum, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem, From: Dr. A. Leon Kubowitski.

Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of those Republics on May 31st. This resolution indicates the position taken by the United States Government that persons holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republics must be treated by the enemy as nationals of such countries for all purposes. This Government has requested the Swiss Government to advise the German Government that the United States considers all persons holding Latin American passports as eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugees Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more correctly, and therefore with more probability of success, than the United States.

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. A. Leon Kubowitski, Head

Revenue Department
In a note dated June 29, the Foreign Minister stated that on that date he sent a note to the Advisory Committee, which reads in translation as follows:

"El Salvador, Republic of El Salvador, June 29. Honorable Sir. Proclaim! Upon complying with your instructions the Consul of the Republic, authorized by that of Salvador, reiterates the evidence of personal documents certifying the identity of persons mentioned above and states that, without reservation, he has received the note of El Salvador, as we do not have information that there are persons to whom certificates of identity or naturalization have been issued, who are in the territory not forth in the recommendations adopted by the Committee. There are in certain territories Salvadorans whose descendants are not in El Salvador, but the government has not been able to ascertain the exact number, or, in other cases, Salvadorans who should be repatriated. Fortunately, the reason for the repatriation of such persons, in accordance with the law, has been established and they are not to be considered as Rolland certificates or naturalized Salvadorans. The Salvadorans who are in Europe and in any case it will be planned to count on the cooperation of the Advisory Committee,"

[Signature]
In reply refer to: No. 114

Hon. John W. Pohle, Executive Director
War Refugees Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pohle:

I would be extremely obliged to you for forwarding, through the State Department, to Dr. N. Barou of our British Section, the following message as well as a copy of the Resolution XXIV adopted by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense:

"To: Dr. N. Barou, 55 New Cavendish Street, London W1, England, From: Dr. A. Leon Kubowitski

Understand you informed of important resolution adopted by Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the American Republics and transmitted to the governments of those Republics on May 31st. This resolution expresses the position taken by the United States Government that persons holding documents issued in the name of certain American Republics must be treated by the enemy as nationals of such countries for all purposes. This Government has requested the Swiss Government to advise the German Government that the United States considers all persons holding Latin American passports as eligible for exchange.

Since Palestine certificates authorize the admission of holders thereof to territory under the control of the British Government, the War Refugees Board has always considered that the exchange of Palestine certificate holders for enemy nationals is a matter that can be handled by the British Government more successfully and therefore with more probability of success than the United States."

Kindly advise us urgently of steps taken by you.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. A. Leon Kubowitski, Head
Rescue Department
Secretary of State,  
Washington,  
A-298, June 21, 7 p.m.


The Embassy fully appreciates the difficult position in which the Department was placed as a result of the action of the German Government in disregarding the nominations made by the Governments of the United States and other American Republics for the inclusion of verified nationals in the recent exchange of civilians, and recognizes as compelling the reasons which prompted the Department to accept, without reference to nationality status, the individuals nominated by the German Government for that exchange. The Department will at the same time, it is believed, recognize the validity of the considerations which prompted the Embassy, in the light of circumstances set forth in its 1721 May 21, to decide to forego the implementation of instructions contained in the Department's 1384 May 16 and 1386 May 17, a decision which it should be pointed out, was reached in full agreement with the Department's representative on board the ORP HELM.

With reference to possible future exchanges of personnel on Spanish territory the Embassy wishes to make it clear to the Spanish Government by not raising any question with respect to the destinations of civilian repatriates exchanged in Spain provided satisfactory arrangements are made for their prompt departure from the country. The difficulty which arises in connection with arrangements such as those envisaged in the Department's instructions mentioned above arises rather from the fact that, in view of the lack of any assurance destination to which to send persons disembarked in accordance with such arrangements, it is not possible to furnish the Spanish Government with satisfactory guarantees in respect to their subsequent departure from Spain. (By way of illustration it may be pointed out that a considerable percentage of those stateless refugees who have applied for admission to the Pedzrad refugee center, the closest approach to an assured destination presently available, have been

FROM American Embassy  
Madrid, Spain  
Dated June 21, 7 p.m., 1944  
Rec'd. June 23, 10 a.m.

CONTROL COPY
have been rejected by the French North African authorities on security or other grounds, and that the rest have remained in Spain for five months awaiting sailing.)

Aside from whatever objections the Spanish Government might have to the prolonged stay of such persons on Spanish territory, there is, moreover, the fundamental objection from our point of view which attaches to the extended presence in Spain, at a time when one of our major objectives is to rid the country of German agents, of a group of persons whose number might well contain such agents.

The Embassy is confident that the Spanish Government will continue to be most cooperative in connection with any further exchanges of personnel which may take place on Spanish soil, but it strongly recommends that, if the necessity continues of accepting unverified nationals in such exchanges, arrangements be made for their onward transportation together with the other exchanges to an arranged destination and that, for the reasons set forth above, every effort be made to avoid disembarking them in Spain.

Hayes
In support of the progress of the operations and the international accord which has been the subject of instructions by the United Nations in various of the United Nations, the Secretary of State for Political Affairs at lunchtime on May 31, 1944, adopted upon the recommendations of the United Nations, and a population favorite, subject to essential reservations regarding national security, the exchange of opinion among various nations against certain persons belonging to the oppressed peoples of Europe who have been detained under the name of the national population of other non-European states reflecting a right of termination or protection, by such population or states.

The Secretary feels that it is essential to proceed as quickly as possible with the presentation to the United Nations of concrete proposals based upon the resolution. We hope that the government to which you are accredited, which has already undertaken official action of the resolution from the perspective, will be willing to join in this action pursuant to the other national resolution and in agreement. The Secretary will be glad to discuss any initiative taken by the government to which you are accredited to implement the recommendations in strengthening the campaign against this plan.

Enclosed translation of the resolution sent to you on June 1 under cover of a letter dated by you and the representative of the United Nations on the same day, the amendment to section for political action, the department to submit...
you in the near future a copy of the official translation of this document. There will also be sent you in the near future an instruction outlining certain points of action in respect to the program on which your report is desired.

Hull

John
June 17, 1944

CONTROL COPY

I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's communication of May 31, transmitting to me a copy of the resolution adopted by the committee on that date.

I note that this resolution proposes that the American republicsconcert and intensify their efforts to rescue from German hands some thousands of oppressed minorities holding non-European documentation; that this be done by joint proposals to exchange German nationals from these American republics for these persecuted groups; and that such exchanges can be achieved consistently with security considerations surrounding exchanges previously formulated by your committee in the interests of hemispheric defense.

Your Government will be most happy to participate actively in such an inter-American program. In company with some of its sister republics and other governments it has been giving intensive consideration to this problem.
FOR THE PRESS  JUNE 17, 1944  NO. 838

The Secretary of State sent the following telegram today to Dr. Alberto Guani, Chairman of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense in Montevideo, with respect to the endeavors being made to rescue refugees from German territory:

"Dr. Alberto Guani,
"President, Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense,
"Montevideo, Uruguay,

"I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's communication of May 31, transmitting to me a copy of the resolution adopted by the Committee on that date.

"I note that this resolution proposes that the American Republics concert and intensify their efforts to rescue from German hands some thousands of oppressed minorities holding non-European documentation; that this be done by joint proposals to exchange German nationals from the American Republics for these persecuted groups; and that such exchanges can be achieved consistently with security considerations surrounding exchanges previously formulated by your Committee in the interests of hemispheric defense.

"My Government will be most happy to participate actively in such an inter-American program. In company with some of its sister republics and other governments it has been giving intensive consideration to this problem. The direction and stimulus the Committee's resolution provides for the development of a joint program of larger proportions is most welcome, and is in line with those great humanitarian concepts for which the American Republics stand.

"I extend to you and your distinguished colleagues the assurances of my highest consideration.

"Cordell Hull
Secretary of State of the United States of America"
Dictated by Mr. Sayler, State Department, June 21, 1946.

TELEGRAM

Mr. Alberto Guzmán
President's Emergency Advisory Committee
For Political Defense
Montevideo, Uruguay

"I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's communication of
May 31 transmitting to me a copy of the resolution adopted by the
Committee on that date.

I note that this resolution proposes that the American Republics
concert and intensify their efforts to remove from German hands
some thousands of oppressed aliens living in non-European
documentation and that this be done by joint proposals to exchange
German nationals from the American republic for those persecuted
people and that such exchanges can be achieved simultaneously with
security considerations, currently being discussed with your Committee in the interest of local political defense.

My Government will be most happy to participate actively in such an inter-
American program. In conformity with some of its other republic and
other governments, it has been giving intensive consideration to this
problem. The direction and emphasis the Committee's resolution places
for the development of a joint program of larger program
in such a manner as to be in line with those great humanitarian concepts
for which the American Republics stand.

I hasten to assure your distinguished colleague the assurance of my
highest consideration."

Cool Hull
There is being sent to the American Embassies in certain of the other American republics the following circular airgram:

"In support of the program of the Department and the War Refugee Board which has been the subject of instructions by airgram to the Embassies in various of the American republics, the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense at Montevideo on May 31, 1944 adopted upon the recommendation of the United States member a resolution favoring, subject to essential reservations regarding security, the exchange of German nationals in this Hemisphere against certain persons belonging to the oppressed peoples of Europe who bear documents issued by or in the name of the American republics or other non-European states reflecting a right of admission to or protection by such republic or states.

"The Department feels that it is essential to proceed as quickly as possible with the presentation to the German Government of concrete proposals based upon the Resolution in question and hopes that the Government to which you are accredited, which has presumably by this time received official notification of the Resolution from the Committee, will be willing to join in this common program with the other American republics and this Government. The Department will be glad to learn of any initiative taken by the Government to which you are accredited to implement..."
to implement this desirable step in strengthening the common front against the Axis.

"A suggested translation of the resolution was sent you on June 3 under cover of a letter ... and by Mr. Benenson, the representative of the United States on the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense. The Department is sending you in the near future a copy of the official translation of this document. There will also be sent you in the near future an instruction outlining certain points of action in respect to the program on which your report is desired."
Department's telegram no. A-172, June 6, 1944.

There is being sent to the Mexican Embassy in certain of the other Mexican republics the following circular telegram:

"In support of the purpose of the Department and the Inter-American Board, which has been the subject of instructions by airmail to the Embassies in various of the Mexican republics, the Secretary-advisor committee for political relations at London on May 12, 1943, adopted upon the recommendation of the United Nations a resolution conveying, subject to essential reservations regarding nationality, the exclusion of German nationals in this hemisphere against certain persons belonging to the oppressed peoples of Europe who have been deprived by or in the name of the Mexican republic by other non-European nations reflecting a right of exclusion to or protection by such republic or nation.

The Department feels that it is essential to proceed as quickly as possible with the presentation to the Mexican government of concrete proposals based upon the resolution in question and hopes that the government of Mexico and its associates for the matter of the elimination of the right of exclusion from the resolution from the condition, which will be willing to join in this common program with the other Mexican republics in this regard. The Department will be glad to learn of any initiatives taken by the government to which you are accredited to implement.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 4-1-43
By R. H. Park 9-20-1972
to implement this desirable step in strengthening
the common front against the Axis.

Suggested translation of the resolution was
sent you on June 3 under cover of a letter signed
by J. X. Cameron, the representative of the United
States on the municipality advisory commission for
political defence. The departments in question,
you
in the near future a copy of the official translation
of this document. There will also be sent you
in the near future an instruction outlining certain
points of action in respect to the program on
which your report is desired.
The following instruction has been sent to the American
Embassies in certain of the other American republics:

"In support of the program of the Department
and the War Refugees Board which has been the subject
of instructions by airmail to the Embassies in various
of the American republics, the Emergency Advisory
Committee for Political Defense at Washington on
May 31, 1944 adopted upon the recommendation of the
United States under a resolution favoring subject
essential reservations regarding security, the
exchange of German nationals in this Hemisphere
against certain persons belonging to the oppressed
people of Europe who have documents issued by or in
the name of the American republics or other non-
European states reflecting a right of admission to or
protection by such republics or states.

"The Department feels that it is essential to
proceed as quickly as possible with the presentation
to the German Government of adequate protests based
upon the Resolution in question and hopes that the
government to which you are accredited, which has
already been received official notification
of the Resolution from the Committee, will be
willing to join in this common program with the other
American republics and this Government. The Department
will be glad to learn of any initiative taken by the
government to which you are accredited to implement
this desirable step in strengthening the common front
against the Axis.

"A suggested translation of the resolution was
sent you on June 2 under cover of a letter signed by
Mr. Sanders, the representative of the United States
on the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political
Defense. The Department is sending you at the near
future a copy of the official translation of this
document. There will also be sent you in the near
future an instruction outlining certain points
of action to report in respect to the program as which your
report is desired."

WILLIAMS
A-189
5:58 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION 55
JUNE 26, 1944
COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS

Department's airgram no. 171, June 21.

There is being sent to the American ambassadors in certain
of the other American republics the following circular

In support of the program of the Department
and the War Refugee Board which has been the subject
of instructions by airgrams to the ambassadors in various
of the countries, the American Republic, the Emergency Committee for
Political Defense at Montevideo on
May 31, 1944 adopted upon the recommendation of the
United States member a resolution favoring, subject
to essential reservations regarding security, the
exchange of Jewish nationals in this hemisphere
against certain persons belonging to the oppressed
people of Europe who have documents issued by or in
the name of the American republics or other non-
European states reflecting a right of admission to or
protection by such republic or nation.

The Department feels that it is essential to
proceed as quickly as possible with the presentation
to the various governments of concrete proposals based
upon the resolution in question and hopes that the
government to which you are accredited, which has
previously by this time received official notification
of the resolution from the Committee, will be
willing to join in this common program with the
other American republics and this government. The
Department will be glad to learn of any initiative
taken by the government to which you are accredited
to implement

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-14-73
By L. H. Parks Dept. SEP 20 1972
to implement this desirable step in strengthening
the common front against the Axis.

"... suggested translation of the resolution was
sent you on June 3 under cover of a letter dated by
Mr. cabbage, the representative of the United States
on the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political
Defence. The Department is sending you in the
near future a copy of the official translation of
this document. There will also be sent you in the
near future an instruction outlining certain points
of action in respect to the proposal on which your
report is desired."
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE
June 12, 1944

TO: Mr. Knapp
FROM: S. Akzin

Subject: Telephone conversation with Mr. Knapp concerning Montevideo resolution.

The resolution is merely advisory. Each government will have to decide whether and start to do about it.

As far as Knapp knows the Special War Problems Division thinks of sending a circulaire to all our missions in Latin America about the resolution.

Whether our missions in Peru and Argentina should be informed of the resolution is something which we must take up with Special War Problems. My personal view is that it should not be transmitted to the German mission. Whether or not the missions should be asked to inform the French and Spanish of the resolution in their languages, that should be talked over with the Special War Problems. (I suggested that perhaps we should have theWhatssoever to inform the German, if they do it advisable. He said "preferably").

He asked me to repeat you of his suggestion that the President make a statement in connection with the resolution saying how...deemed it to obtain Latin American cooperation on this point. He believes that this statement will be helpful in American capitals and will prompt the governments to get special on the resolution.

He stated that he has received a few copies of the resolution, together with an introduction to it, and will be glad to send an copy.

He asked you to tell him when you are here in town.

P.S.
FMH-94  
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (classification)

Montevideo  
Dated June 3, 1944  
Rec'd 6:13 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
INCOMING TELEGRAM  
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Secretary of State,  
Washington.  

809, June 3, 5 p.m.  
FOR KNAPP FROM SANDERS

Text of "Resolution concerning the exchange of persons between the American Republics and Germany" is as follows:

"Whereas A. The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense in its resolution 80 approved May 81, 1943 recommended to the American Republics that as a general policy they not permit the repatriation of unofficial German nationals except in very small numbers and only for the exchange of American nationals under German control or for similar special reasons of particular importance;

B. There are in Germany or Germany-controlled areas in Europe approximately 2,000 individuals, most of them presently in concentration camps, who while identified with various European minority groups
groups are nevertheless in possession of documents and certificates which have been issued by or in the name of many American Republics as well as other non-European states and which reflect a right of admission to or of protection by such states.

D. It has not previously been possible to nominate such detained individuals for inclusion in the recent exchanges which have been effected of nationals of American Republics for German nationals because of the strict standards governing exchange as established in Resolution 20 and because of the extraordinary difficulties involved in discovering identifying and communicating with such individuals.

E. The Committee is informed that the German Government apparently believing that the American Republic and other non-European States concerned are indifferent to the fate of these individuals, now intends to deprive them of any protection, and to subject them to the severe persecution, including slave labor and extermination, suffered by other members of the racial and political minorities with which these individuals are identified.

F. The prospect of such dire consequences is repugnant to the common ideals of liberty and humanity.
held by the American Republics and calls for the utmost humanitarian and preventive efforts on the part of the governments of this hemisphere consistent with their own security.

F. Safe refuge for and support of all such individuals, including those whose admission to the country concerned may not be feasible, may be provided for under existing arrangements.

G. There are now available in the American Republics a number of German nationals whose repatriation under present circumstances would not materially conflict with the strict standards of Resolution 80 of the Committee.

The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense resolves:

One. To direct the attention of the Governments of the American Republics to the desperate plight of those persons now in Germany or German-controlled areas who are identical with European racial or political minority groups and who possess certain documents issued by or which in the name of the American Republics reflect a right of admission to or protection by said republics.

Two. To inform the American Republics that, in the opinion
the opinion of this Committee, the need to rescue such persons constitutes a sufficient basis for their admission to this hemisphere in exchange for German nationals resident in the American Republics selected with due regard for security requirements set forth in Resolution 30 of this Committee.

Three. To recommend strongly to the various American Republics that they immediately take such uniform action in concert as may be necessary to facilitate the exchange of these individuals for certain German nationals in this hemisphere, and in particular:

A. That they inform the German Government through the appropriate channels that the individuals who possess documents of the character mentioned in the first paragraph and issued by or on behalf of an American Republic, are entitled to full protection in accordance with the terms or customary incidents of such documents.

B. That they authorize negotiations with the German Government on their behalf in order to effectuate the exchange of such individuals for German nationals from the Western Hemisphere who desire to be repatriated and who are selected in accordance with such security safeguards.
#509, June 3, 5 p.m. from Montevideo

safeguards as the Republics may mutually deem
appropriate in the light of all the circumstances
surrounding each particular case.

Dawson

RG REP
It has been determined that the specific persons or nationalities referred to in paragraph 161, Inc. 22, may pass in transit through United States in accordance with an exchange agreement provided:

1. The persons referred to are a substantial and immediate danger to the security of the Government of the United States or the Government of the United States is aware of the necessity of their presence in the United States for the purpose of the agreement.

2. The persons referred to are interned during such time as they may remain in the United States.

The Department has noted that, aside from M. Teixeira who is in Switzerland, there appear to be no nationals of El Salvador in Europe in whose repatriation the Salvadoran Government is actively interested.

The number of repatriable Salvadorans in the United States appears to be insufficient to cover the exchange of all repatriable United States citizens and to provide exchange material also for those persons associated with persecuted minorities in Europe who have passports of Latin-American republic or other documents.
neighboring countries; the right of persecution by or at the instance of the non-national to non-national status: it is thus deemed necessary for our Government in consultation with the Governments of the countries of origin, to compile lists of persons desiring repatriation from whom may be selected individuals to be used in accordance with the character indicated. The system is therefore requested, with each lesson or at any day necessary, to take all possible steps to compile complete lists of the Jamaican nationals in each country who wish to be repatriated. A list of Jamaicans can be compiled without delay, that would be preferable.

The lists of persons desiring repatriation should be broken down into the following categories:

1. Unemployed, inmates and children. In this group should be included all cases of or at the instance of any special reason for placing an individual in this category.

2. Unemployed women and children.

3. Staff of military age (16 to 50) personnel, no known
technical skill not believed not to possess knowledge of great value to the enemy's war effort.

b. men of military age possessing technical skill (mechanical, electrical, machinist, mechanics, etc.) or knowledge likely to be of great value to the enemy's war effort.

really neither of these in categories a, b and c should be grouped with the head or family. dependents of men in b and c who could be willing to travel alone should be referred to but not listed under it.

Stettinian
esting
J.H.

Sgt. McElroy
5/30/44
AM: PC
TM: CCA
Knapp sends the following for Sanders:

Your message of May 31, no. 496, is referred to herewith.

Desirability of brief press release regarding adoption of refugee exchange resolution is suggested by me, in view of keen interest in many quarters. The main theme of it might be that the attention of the Committee has been directed by various reports to existence and straitened circumstances of this particular refugee group in Europe and the desirability of helping their release; that both by reason of documentation held and because Germans in this Hemisphere constitute principal pool to draw from in seeking release by exchange, the problem concerns American Republicans; and accordingly that having considered both the security and humanitarian considerations involved, the Committee has concluded, in a recommendation sent to all American Republics, that arrangements should be sought on coordinated basis and under appropriate security safeguards for release of such persons in exchange for German nationals from the American Republics.

You are asked to send through the Embassy English copies of the resolution to all American missions at once, cabling the Department data identifying your covering communications. Likewise exact changes made from draft resolution are to be cabled.
EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

RESOLUTION XXIV

CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF PERSONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND GERMANY

[Adopted and Transmitted to the Governments of the American Republics, May 31, 1944]

Explanatory Statement

In its Resolution XX the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense recommended certain measures for the detention and expulsion of dangerous Axis nationals, which it considers of paramount importance to the security of the Continent.

In view of the fact that a considerable number of totalitarian agents continued to enjoy excessive freedom of action in the Americas, the Committee proposed two basic measures designed to eliminate any possibility of action detrimental to the Continent by these individuals. The first is that a general policy of repatriation of such nationals should not be followed, but that collective arrangements should be worked out under which only persons vested with diplomatic or other official representative status, and other Axis nationals in very small numbers who could not contribute substantially to the war effort of the totalitarian powers, would be exchanged for nationals of the American Republics. The second proposal, which complements the first, is that dangerous Axis nationals be deprived of their freedom of action, either by internment within the country of their residence or by expulsion or deportation to other American Republics for detention therein.

The Committee believes that the considerations of Continental security which led it to make the recommendations contained in its Resolution XX still obtain. Nevertheless, in view of certain facts that have come to its attention, the Committee is convinced that
it is now possible and desirable to apply with greater liberality the strict standards set forth in the said Resolution, with reference to the first of the basic measures mentioned, provided due precautions are taken.

The Committee has received information [to the effect] that there are at present in Axis or Axis-occupied territory approximately two thousand individuals who, although belonging to certain European racial or political minority groups, nevertheless possess certain documents, issued by or in the name of certain American Republics, which reflect a right of admission to or protection by such States. Apparently with the deliberate purpose of using such persons as [a medium of] exchange for German nationals abroad, the German Government has detained the majority of these [individuals] in concentration camps, where they are for the moment free from the more severe treatment to which other members of the same minority groups are subjected.

In view of the strict standards which the American Republics have followed in accordance with Resolution XX of the Committee for Political Defence, arrangements have not been made for the exchange of these persons for German nationals in this Hemisphere.

The German Government has apparently concluded that the governments of the various American Republics are not determined to protect these persons or to accept them for exchange [purposes]. It has consequently manifested its intention to deprive them of their present status, in order that they may be subjected to the measures applied uniformly to all other members of the racial or political minorities with which they are identified and who have no claim to American protection. These
measures are notoriously of the most brutal character, involving forced labor and other extreme cruelties. It has come to the attention of the Committee that the persecution of such minority groups has been recently intensified.

Therefore, only the most urgent and decisive steps will prevent the annihilation of the persons under reference. These steps would include: (1) that the American Government make definite representations to the German Government that the documents issued or the permits granted in their name to these individuals must be respected by that Government; and (2) that exchange proposals be promptly worked out on a collective basis for the purpose of liberating such persons. This step is in accordance with the statement in the first Annual Report of the Committee for Political Defense [to the effect] that in the isolated cases where repatriation or exchange may in the future be necessary or advisable, concerted action by the American Republics is indispensable. The Committee understands that certain Governments, and certain official or private agencies, have been considering this serious humanitarian problem, and that certain plans have already been formulated to finance the exchange and to find places of residence for the individuals rescued whenever their admission to the country concerned would not be feasible.

In view of the fact that the problem involves high security as well as humanitarian considerations, the Committee believes that an immediate solution should be found. It is of the opinion that the exchange of the persons under reference for German nationals can be undertaken presently without substantial departure from the recommendations contained in its Resolution XX.
The Committee knows that there is in the American Continent a sufficient number of German nationals who are under these circumstances, and that it is possible to exercise adequate measures, based on the security of the American Republics, over the individuals received in the exchange.
Resolution

WHEREAS:

A. The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense in its Resolution XX, approved May 21, 1943, recommended to the American Republics that, as a general policy, they do not permit the repatriation of German nationals who are devoid of official status except in small numbers and only for the exchange of American nationals now in areas under German domination or for similar special reasons of particular importance;

B. There are in Germany or in German-controlled areas approximately two thousand individuals, most of them under detention in concentration camps, who, although identified or connected with various European minority groups, are nevertheless in possession of documents and certificates, issued by or in the name of [some] American Republics as well as other non-European states, which reflect a right of admission to or of protection by such States;

C. It has not been possible up to this time to include such individuals in the recent exchanges of nationals of the American countries for German nationals, because of the strict standards governing exchange as established in Resolution XX, and the extraordinary difficulties involved in discovering and identifying such persons, or in communicating with them;

D. The Committee is informed that the German Government, apparently in the belief that the American Republics, and the other non-European States concerned, are indifferent to the fate of these individuals, now intends to deprive them of every protection, and to subject them to the severe persecution, including forced labor and certain extermination, suffered by the members
members of the ethnic and political minorities with which these individuals are identified;

E. The prospect of such dire consequences is repugnant to the common ideals of liberty and humanity held by the American Republics, and calls for the utmost preventive efforts on the part of the Governments of this Hemisphere consistent with their own security;

F. Under existing arrangements, it is possible to provide effective support of and safe refuge for all such persons, including those whose admission to the American country concerned may not be feasible;

G. There are now available in the American Republics numerous German nationals, with respect to whom it is believed that their repatriation under present circumstances would not conflict with the strict standards contained in Resolution XX of the Committee;

THE EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

RESOLVED:

1. To direct the attention of the governments of the American Republics to the desperate plight of those persons now in Germany or in German controlled areas who are identified or connected with European minority groups of an ethnic or political nature and who possess certain documents issued by or in the name of the American Republic which reflect a right of admission to or protection by (some of the) said Republics.

B. To inform the American Republics that, in the opinion of this Committee, the need to rescue such persons constitutes in itself a sufficient reason for their admission to this Hemisphere in exchange for German nationals, resident in the American Republic (who are) selected with due regard for the security requirements set forth in the Committee's Resolution XX.
3. To recommend strongly to the various American Republics that they immediately undertake such uniform and concerted action as may be necessary to facilitate the exchange of these persons for certain German nationals in this Hemisphere, and in particular

(a) That they inform the German Government, through the appropriate channels, that the individuals who possess documents of the character mentioned in the first paragraph, issued by or on behalf of the American Republics, are entitled to full protection in accordance with the terms of such documents and international usage with respect thereto;

(b) That they authorize the initiation of negotiations with the German Government on their behalf, in order to effectuate the exchange of such individuals for German nationals now in the Western Hemisphere who desire to be repatriated and who are selected in accordance with such security standards as the American Republics may collectively deem appropriate in the light of all the circumstances surrounding each particular case.
RESOLUTION CONCERNING EUROPEAN REFUGEES

WHEREAS

A. In its Resolution XX, approved May 21, 1943, this Committee recommended that the American Republics permit repatriation of non-official German nationals only in very small numbers and only for the exchange of American nationals or other reasons of particular importance;

B. The extreme limitations upon exchanges so recommended were designed to prevent the return to Germany of individuals capable of assisting her war effort and otherwise reflected grave security considerations then of paramount importance;

C. The security aspects surrounding repatriation and exchange of German nationals, while still substantial, are now less urgent than a year ago;

D. There are under German control in Europe a few thousand individuals identified with European minority groups who nevertheless possess certificates and documents issued in the name of various non-European states, including many American Republics, reflecting a right of protection by or admission to such states;

E. By reason of the strict standards governing exchanges as established in Resolution XX, and other necessities, it has not been possible to nominate the individuals referred to for inclusion in recent exchanges of small groups of American and German non-official nationals;

F. It appears that the German Government, believing that the non-European states concerned are indifferent to the fate of these individuals, intends immediately to deprive them of any protection and to subject them to the intense persecution commonly administered to the racial and political minorities with which they are identified;

G. The prospects
9. The prospect of such dire consequences is repugnant to the ideals of the American Republics and calls for the utmost preventive and humanitarian efforts on their part, consistent with their security;

10. There are resident in the American Republics ample quantities of German nationals whose repatriation will not materially endanger American security or assist the German war effort under present circumstances;

1. Existing arrangements are sufficient to provide safe haven, and complete support of all such individuals, including those whose documentation may not fully satisfy existing legal requirements governing admission to the country concerned;

THE MINORITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE RESOLVES:

1. To call the attention of the governments of the American Republics to the desperate plight of these oppressed individuals in Europe.

2. To inform the American Republics that in the judgment of the committee the rescue of such individuals from German control constitutes an adequate basis for their exchange against German nationals resident in this Hemisphere who are selected with due regard for existing security and blockade requirements.

3. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they take uniform and coordinated steps to facilitate the exchange of these oppressed individuals against German nationals from the Eastern Hemisphere, and, in particular, that they:

4. Cause the German Government to be informed that the individuals holding documents or certification issued in their respective names are entitled to their full protection in accordance with the terms of customary incidents of such documents;

b. authorize
b. authorize negotiations on their behalf with the German Government for the exchange of such individuals against German nationals desirous of repatriation from the Western Hemisphere, in accord with such security safeguards as they may mutually deem appropriate in the light of all the circumstances surrounding any particular exchange.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEX RECEIVED
FROM: American Embassy, Montevideo
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: May 31, 1944
NUMBER: 496

SANDERS TRANSMITS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR ATTENTION
OF KNAPP.

The Committee unanimously approved resolution transmitted in the Department's cable no. 306, of May 27, at a meeting this morning with all members present except the Chilean, who is seriously ill.

Preamble (0) was modified to state that exchange can be affected without substantial departure from resolution XX rather than that there has been a change in security circumstances affecting repatriation. In phraseology and arrangement a few minor changes were made also. There was also approved a short explanatory statement prepared on the basis of Department's cables 579, May 28 and 507, May 30. Today by airmail both documents are being transmitted to all Governments.

A motion was made by the Mexican member that final vote be postponed in order to consider possibility of broadening formula to include individuals who do not presently
presently possess documents mentioned therein, but this motion was later withdrawn. Oral explanation based on the last cable under reference set at rest the initial doubts expressed by some members regarding the responsibility of Governments for perodic releases.

The Argentine memorandum in the form as sent by the Department May 26 was also approved by the Committee. On the ground that the memorandum contains recommendations to his own Government, Chiappe abstained from voting.

A short statement was read by Chiappe in which he referred to recognition given in memorandum, to Argentina's efforts to combat espionage and other activities contrary to its security and that of the other Republics and added that since consultative visit some of the suggestions have already been placed in effect. The statement was also made by Chiappe that "My Government will study the recommendations contained in the report with the best of good will and, within the pertinent constitutional and legal limitations, will, to measures designed to safeguard its own security and that of other American Republics, seek to give the greatest effectiveness."

Recently
Recently Chiappe has been striving to create impression of Argentina's complete cooperation with the Committee, as well as with other Republics, in all Committee matters.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: AMERICAN EMBASSY, MONTevideo
DATE: May 30, 1944
NUMBER: 307

Knapp sends the following for Sanders:
Reference is made to Department's 304, May 27, 8 p.m.

It is my suggestion that exposition for resolution in connection with refugees be brief, consisting of little more than narrative paraphrase of major phases of draft resolution contained in message referred to above. Please be particularly careful not to antagonize the Germans by extensive or inflammatory discussion of their capacities for cruel handling of refugees, nor to branch or deal directly with the subject of loyalty or documentation, since the Germans might seize upon it.

Although the Committee must be advised that, as between the respective issuing governments and the individuals, irregularities may occur in the documents, it should be stressed that the release of the refugee, without prejudice to later deliberate scrutiny of their documentation, to temporary havens of safety outside this hemisphere is the immediate objective, and that the admission of or responsibility for any individual released whose documentation it regards as illegal, will not be required of any government.

[Signature]

State Dept. Letter 4-4-39
By H. H. Folsom Date 5/30/1944
I suggest words quote security circumstances unquote be followed by words quote respecting repatriation unquote in first line of third whereas clause of draft resolution.
Knapp sends the following for Sanders:

Department's telegram of May 26, 1944 No 207 is referred to herewith.

The following is substance of the suggested draft resolution as approved by War Refugee Board and Department:

WHEREAS it was recommended by this Committee in its Resolution XX, approved May 21, 1943, that repatriation of non-official German nationals be permitted by American Republics only in very small numbers and only for the exchange of American nationals or other reasons of special importance:

B. The very strict exchange limitations so recommended were designed to prevent the return of individuals to Germany who were capable of aiding her war effort and otherwise reflected grave security circumstances of paramount importance at that time.

G. The security circumstances prevailing at the present time, although still substantial, are not as urgent as those existing a year ago and considerable numbers of German nationals whose repatriation will not materially assist the German war effort under present circumstances or endanger American security are now

...
are now available in the American Republics;

D. A few thousand individuals identified with minority
groups of Europe possessing documents and certificates
issued in the name of various non-European states, including
many American Republics, reflecting a right of protection by
or admission to such states are under German control in Europe,
usually in concentration camps;

E. It has not been possible to nominate these detained
individuals for inclusion in recent exchanges of small groups
of non-official German and American nationals because of
restricting standards governing exchanges as established in
Resolution XX and extraordinary difficulties surrounding the
efforts to discover, identify and communicate with them;

F. The government of Germany, believing that the non-
European states concerned are indifferent to the fate of these
individuals, apparently intends to deprive them at once of any
protection and to subject them to the intense persecution commonly
administered to political and racial minorities with which they
are identified;

G. Prospect of such dire consequences is distasteful to
the ideals of the American Republics and calls for the utmost
humanitarian and preventive measures, consistent with their
security, on their part;

H. Arrangements presently in existence are sufficient to
provide for all such individuals, including those whose admission
to the country concerned may not be feasible, safe havens and
support
It is resolved by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense:

1. To call the desperate plight of these oppressed individuals in Europe to the attention of the governments of the American Republics.

2. To advise the American Republics that rescue of such individuals from German control constitutes, in the Committee's judgment, an adequate basis for their exchange against German nationals in this Hemisphere who are selected with due regard for existing requirements of security and blockade.

3. To recommend to the American Republics' Governments that uniform and coordinated steps be taken by them to facilitate the exchange of these individuals who are oppressed against German nationals from this Hemisphere and that they in particular:

   a. Cause the Government of Germany to be advised that persons possessing certificates or documents issued in their respective names are entitled to their full protection pursuant to the terms or customary incidents of such documents;

   b. Authorize on their behalf negotiations with the Government of Germany for exchanging such individuals against nationals of Germany desiring repatriation from the Western Hemisphere in accord with any security safeguards which in the light of all the circumstances surrounding any
surrounding any particular exchange they may mutually deem appropriate.

HULL

DCG: IDB: HL 6/6/44
Information contained in your telegram of May 9, 1944
No. 2937 was appreciated by the Department and the promised
further report will be awaited with interest.
You are requested to advise the Government of Switzerland
that the preliminary steps necessary in order to place before
the German Government a concrete proposal or to consider any
proposal that Government may desire to make are being undertaken
by the Department of State.

Obtaining the adoption by Emergency Advisory Committee
Political Defense at Montevideo of the resolution which
broadens exchange standards in its outstanding Resolution XX
which narrowly restricts repatriation of German nationals from
this Hemisphere at the present time, is the first step to be
taken. We are expediting action to this end.

As contemplated at present time, a proposal of the
Department will suggest the progressive exchange of all non-
Germans, including Jews and persons of doubtful nationality,
interned or otherwise confined in German territory for German
nationals resident in the Western Hemisphere at the present.
The suggestion will be made that first consideration will
logically be
logically be given to those bearing passports, visas or other documentation of non-European origin indicating a destination abroad. A proposal such as this will be independent of any being negotiated at the present and will suggest the formulation and exchange of lists for prior approval by both parties. In the main such exchanges probably would depend upon existent neutral passenger vessels plying between the two hemispheres for transportation.

As regards your telegram of May 9, 1944 No. 2928, you may inform the Germans that provision for inclusion of close alien relatives accompanying American citizens will be made in future exchanges of German and United States nationals. Those to be included with American citizens would normally be limited to alien minor children and alien spouses, although other relatives might be considered in certain exchange also. Moreover exchange of the alien relatives still held in internment camps in Germany of American citizens repatriated in 1942 will be provided for.

If contemplated the transfer of individuals susceptible of inclusion in contemplated exchanges, the German Government may desire to move them to places whence their delivery for exchange will be facilitated rather than impeded, in view of the foregoing.

Receipt at the earliest possible moment of the Swiss Government's report of the reaction of the German Government to the foregoing possibilities would be appreciated by the Department in order to assist it in its further consideration of the
The following is for Sanders' attention.

In German territory and that occupied by Germany there are a few thousand individuals identified with political and racial minority groups of Europe who possess one or another type of certificate or document, including visas and passports, issued in the names of non-European states, principally certain American Republics. The Germans have heretofore kept most of these individuals in concentration camps despite circumstances which have cast doubt on the authenticity of these documents or the regularity of their issuance. It appears that the Germans, in according them this relatively favorable treatment, have looked toward the possibility of exchanging them for nationals of Germany abroad. Some sixty-five such individuals holding Palestine documents were exchanged for Germans in Palestine in 1948, but since Germans remaining in Palestine declined repatriation, further operations under this arrangement failed. The Western Hemisphere is now the only substantial source of available Germans.

Since the recent German-American Republics' exchanges have been.
have been limited to very small numbers of bona fide American nationals nominated by their governments, in accord with Resolution XX, and since various American Republics had hesitated to recognize the documentation issued in their names, it has not been feasible to include these individuals in recent exchanges.

Apparently concluding that the governments concerned do not intend to protect these individuals or accept them for purposes of exchange, the German Government in this situation has now manifested its intention to deprive them of their protected status and to submit them to the brutal measures uniformly applied to such minorities, such as extermination and slave labor. We are informed by authoritative sources that the Germans have intensified their persecutions of such groups of late, that gradual or immediate annihilation is almost certain, and that only the most urgent and positive steps would safeguard their lives. Positive assurances to Germany on behalf of the governments concerned that their documentation must be honored, followed by prompt proposals of exchange on a collective basis, are the official steps required.

Most of the required assurances regarding documentation have already been procured by the Department and the War Refugee Board, and the Department is prepared to start proposals for exchange. Moreover, in cooperation with other official and humanitarian agencies, the Board is prepared to underwrite all expenses for exchange and, to the extent that any...
any individual rescued in not admissible to the country concerned, to arrange and finance safe havens elsewhere.

Since the prospective proposals for exchange would depart from or severely strain the pertinent strict standards established in Resolution XX, consideration by the Committee of this subject is desirable. The security requirements reflected by those standards have substantially declined in importance since the adoption of that resolution. Since Germans not capable of much contribution to enemy war effort are available and since adequate security can be exercised over individuals concerned, present security needs can in any event be met. The multilateral character of problem and of steps necessary for its effective solution will also be emphasized by the Committee action.

Therefore, the problem should be presented to the Committee by you with a view to immediate adoption by the Committee of a resolution recommending to the governments that they require their documentation to be honored and that they support or authorize proposals for exchange in their behalf to the humanitarian ends and under the security safeguards above mentioned. We will promptly cable to you a suggested draft resolution. A brief exposition along the stated lines should be drafted by you treating the problem as inter-American in character and avoiding direct reference to War Refugee Board and United States and extensive initiative they have already taken insofar as it is possible to do so.

HULL
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: Embassy, Madrid.
DATED: May 25, 1944.
NUMBER 1438

Nothing contained in Department's 1934 of May 16, particularly the first sentence thereof, is to be construed as modifying in any way the policy expressed in Department's 992 of April 10. 1934 was intended to apply, as the Department believes you understood, only to the current GRIFSHOLM exchange.

Use of GRIFSHOLM for exchange of other than repatriated nationals of the participating country is precluded by terms of the charter. Therefore, the Department is exploring other means of effecting the exchange against Germans in the other American Republics of all persecuted persons whom the German Government is willing to release. Bearers of passports of the other American Republics or other foreign travel documents will have first consideration.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: Ambassador, Bogota
DATED: May 17, 1944
NUMBER: 699

Careful study has been given to the matter referred to in your April 29 letter to Keith and in your telegram of April 26, 1944, no. 4-42.

It is the opinion of the Department that in light of Resolution XX of the Inter-American Advisory Committee for Political Defense at Montevideo the approach of the Polish Government, as suggested in the draft communication of your Polish colleague, might be embarrassing to other American republics. It is felt by the Department that the Government of Poland would best be advised to take up this matter first with the Committee with a view to obtaining a recommendation supplementing Resolution XX by the Committee to the American Republics.

It is noted by the Department that in the draft Polish communication the last sentence asserts that the exchange of nationals would not take place but that the lives of the persons in question would be saved by a mere declaration. First-hand information from Berlin is possessed by the Department to the effect that an empty declaration will not be regarded by the German Government as satisfactory in respect to these individuals and it is further confronted by the fact that about a dozen such persons are being placed in the current exchange of nationals with Germany in place of bona fide nationals of the American republics requested for inclusion in this exchange by them. Arrangements to find a haven for these persons are being made.

It is requested that you carefully explain the foregoing to your Polish colleague and inform him that we are thoroughly sympathetic to the achievement of the purpose he has in mind, but the Department believes that the successful conclusion of this matter is contingent on the reasons given. You may inform him that clear representations have been made in this matter to the British, French, and other Government where exchange possibilities are also desired in their behalf.

Classified

Date: May 17, 1944

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: Classification: Secret]
PARAHINAN OF TELEGRAM WITH

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Madrid
DATE: April 10, 1944
NUMBER: 1202

War Refugee Board sends the following for the Ambassador:

1. There are interned at Vittel, Belsen-Bergen, Leibengan, Tittmaning, Bergen and Campague and possibly at other places in enemy territory and areas controlled by the enemy a large number of persons, the majority of whom are Jews, holding miscellaneous documents, passports and other papers issued in the names of certain Latin American countries including Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Chile, and Haiti.

The Germans presumably know that the Polish Jews in question have obtained these passports and other documents in an extraordinary manner. In spite of this, they have received considerably better treatment than is generally received by Polish Jews. But for the fact that they were in possession of these papers, most if not all of these internees would already have been transported to Poland to their death.

Intercessos has some measure of access to the camps in Vittel, Belsen-Bergen, Tittmaning, and Campague, in Belsen-Bergen and Bergen, where Intercessos has no access; conditions are reported to be bad.

2. Late in 1943, the Department received reports that persons holding Paraguayan papers were threatened with the danger of deportation to Poland and death. Since these persons are generally of Polish origin, the Polish Ambassador at Washington earnestly sought our intervention in an attempt to save their lives. The Department would have advised the Ambassador that the Department could take such action as could be taken on behalf of these unfortunate people who are the victims of the Nazis.

During last December, the Paraguayan Government, following our denunciation in London, assured the Intercessos Committee and this Government that the internment of the Polish Jews who had been evacuated and that the Polish Government did not have a hand in the internment of the Paraguayan Government and held a conference. This was most important as part of these interned with papers issued by the Government of Paraguay.
On February 28, 1944, Sir Herbert Headlam, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee, informed us as follows:

There seems to be little doubt that the German authorities are aware of what has been going on but, nevertheless, they have not adopted the general policy of withdrawing the passports for reasons of their own. In many cases those who possess these documents have been afforded protection against persecution and in some of the camps possession of these documents has even obtained special treatment for them. However, in other instances, especially those where the persons concerned were interned in camps, no protection at all has been afforded. It seems that originally the German authorities had the hope that these persons with such South American passports might constitute a basis for the exchange of German nationals in South American countries and it is not improbable that they still have vague hopes of this. Other reasons have been suggested to account for the inconsistency of the action taken by the. However, they have recently been making inquiries concerning the genuineness of the documents, through some of the protecting powers of the South American governments, and lists of persons concerned have been submitted with a view to verification.

Therefore, Sir Herbert recommended that an approach be made on two points to the governments in whose names the passports held by such interned persons are issued. First, instructions should be given to the protecting power that the passports have been confirmed should be given to the protecting power. Second, the protecting power, on the request of the German authorities, submit lists of persons with such passports, and two, the governments concerned should not withdraw the passports which have been issued.

4. The following is the substance of a report made by Minister Harriss:

We have recently received information that authorities of the German Government have either already moved these persons elsewhere, or are about to move them primarily from the camps alleged to be under the jurisdiction of the Spanish Embassy in Berlin or the Foreign Office protecting power. The German Foreign Office Division has informed us that the German Government is taking all possible action to protect the interests of all persons who have included themselves in the category of suspected claimants. So far as we are able to learn, the German authorities have not made any request for international assistance in connection with these claims.

Minister Harriss also reports as follows:

It is reported that four American citizens and 37 South American citizens were interned in February, March, and April, respectively, in camps in the United States. The internment was at first on a voluntary basis, but the detention was later extended.
of which remains unknown. In this report, it is also stated that the Spanish Ambassador and the Swiss Minister in Berlin declined protective offices.

3. We have already requested the Governments of Latin America for humanitarian reasons to avoid questioning the validity of these passports and other documents until after the war and to inform the Germans through the protective power that no question concerning these papers is to be raised. Also, our missions in the countries concerned have been requested by us to ascertain from the Spanish Government the substance of any communications it has had regarding this.

4. On the basis of the report Sir Herbert Emerson made, it is thought to be probable that it will not be possible to continue safe guarding the lives of these internes unless it is clearly understood that they are to be considered eligible for exchange against German civilians interned in countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The following is the substance of a cable which we have sent to our Legation in Bern.

We request you to seek the Swiss Government's good offices in informing the German Government that this Government has been conducting discussions with Latin American countries for a further exchange of persons in German-controlled areas for Germans in countries of the Western Hemisphere and that, in this connection, it is felt by the United States that all persons in Italy and elsewhere who hold passes in either category issued in the names of the Latin American countries concerned will be eligible for the above mentioned exchange,

At the same time, you should request the appropriate Swiss Government authorities to advise the German Government in the meantime that the United States Government expects that those people will be accorded the same privileges, immunities, and rights that the United States Government expects will be extended to Germans in similar situations.

As may be noted, a large number of German civilians who were interned by various Latin American countries have been placed by such countries in the custody of the United States Government for internment within the continental United States or in the Canal Zone.

Our Ministers in Latin America have received orders of similar latest opening discussions on this subject.

7. In line with these views, which proceed from this Government's determination to make every attempt in this humanitarian cause, you will urgently summon the Government and ask them whether they are willing to allow themselves to accord the views set out in the communication with this Government, and whether they are willing to accede to any proposal we may make with reference to
a further exchange of civilians with Germany, that we hold that all persons holding Latin American papers located in Vital and elsewhere are eligible for exchange as outlined above, and that it is expected that during the time before such exchange the Germans will accord them the same treatment which the Germans expect their interned civilians to receive from Latin American countries.

At the same time, you should also make clear to the Spanish Government that this Government expects that Spain, for the good name of Spain and in the interest of humanity, will do everything possible to save these people who are threatened with death through no fault of theirs. We specifically request that you ask the Spanish Government to act accordingly in Madrid and Berlin and that instructions be given to the Spanish ambassador in Berlin to afford these people all possible protection and that steps be taken at once by the Spanish Government to offset the impression that may have been created in Berlin with reference to the alleged absence of interest of the Western Hemisphere countries in the treatment of persons who hold papers issued in the names of countries of the Western Hemisphere.

In presenting the foregoing to the Spanish Government, it is requested that you explain that this proposal is on a voluntary and entirely different from any emanations of a political or economic nature between our two governments. The issue involved concerns elementary humanitarian considerations only and is completely non-political. The United States Government is loath to believe that in an issue of this nature from Latin American countries will not count on Spain's wholehearted and immediate cooperation.

You should make every effort to secure the return to Vital of the 206 who, according to the report made to Minister Hartung, are still interned. Emphasis should be placed on the problem of saving these 198 persons, and it is requested that in writing this specific subject you do not wait to make your special appeal.

[Signature]