SECRET

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Lima, August 19, 1966.

No. 1009

Subject: Attitude of Foreign Office toward claimants of Peruvian nationality who were removed from the internment camp at Vittel, France.

CONTROL COPY

The Ambassador has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions no. 3425 of July 24, 1966, with enclosure relating to claimants of Peruvian nationality who have been removed from the German internment camp at Vittel, France.

Responsible to the Department's direction that appropriate action be taken in the course of the enclosure to the instruction under acknowledgment, the latter was brought to the attention of the Secretary General of the Foreign Office. Dr. Förrer, in pursuing the list of claimants, professed to have no information whatever in regard to any of the seven persons listed and furthermore observed that no indication of the nature of documentation to support their claim to Peruvian nationality had been adduced.

The Foreign Office would be glad to receive information as to the basis of these persons' claim to Peruvian nationality with a view to investigation.

711.6
37 bw

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 20 1972
TO:       Mr. Warren
FROM:     J. W. Pohle

It will be appreciated if you will arrange for appropriate clearance and immediate despatch of the attached proposed airgram from the War Refugee Board to: Amanchay, Lima, Peru.
AIRMAN TO AMBASSADOR, LIMA, PERU

Reference is made to your 790 of July 7, and to Patterson memorandum appended thereto explaining Peruvian Government’s attitude toward problem of oppressed minorities in Germany-controlled territories.

The regret expressed in Department’s A-445 of June 9 at the fact that not a single step has been taken by Peruvian authorities to cooperate in this government’s efforts to save at least some of the helpless victims of Nazi oppression, despite the obvious humanitarian issue involved and despite the guarantees and assurances offered by this Government in this connection, is once more repeated. This Government expected Peruvian authorities to realize that under the circumstances, the “treatment as Peruvian citizens” which according to the Patterson memorandum, they are unwilling to grant to the persons involved, is merely an opportunity to avoid merciless extermination. The nature of the problem should have been the more obvious to Peruvian authorities since their precipitate action in communicating to Germany the denial of the authenticity of Peruvian documents of 48 such persons has already resulted in their deportation and barbarous murder.

Satisfaction is expressed, however, at the fact that of all American Republics approached by the United States in this connection no other government has taken a stand similar to that of Peru.

Please bring the foregoing to the attention of appropriate Peruvian officials.
Reference is made to your 791 of July 7, and to Patterson memorandum appended thereto explaining Peruvian Government's attitude toward problem of oppressed minorities in German-controlled territories.

The regret expressed in Department's A-446 of June 9 at the fact that not a single step has been taken by Peruvian authorities to cooperate in this government's efforts to save at least some of the helpless victims of Nazi oppression, despite the obvious humanitarian issue involved and despite the guarantees and assurances offered by this Government in this connection, is once more repeated. This Government expected Peruvian authorities to realize that under the circumstances, the "treatment as Peruvian citizens" which according to the Patterson memorandum, they are unwilling to grant to the persons involved, is merely an opportunity to avoid needless extermination. The nature of the problem should have been the more obvious to Peruvian authorities since their precipitate action in communicating to Germany the denial of the authenticity of Peruvian documents of 48 such persons has already resulted in their deportation and barbarous murder.

Satisfaction is expressed, however, at the fact that of all American Republics approached by the United States in this connection no other government has taken a stand similar to that of Peru.

Please bring the foregoing to the attention of appropriate Peruvian officials.

B/18/44
Subject: The Exchange of Persons Between The American Republics and Germany

No. 790

With reference to the Department's secret instruction no. 3358 of June 24, 1944, I have the honor to submit the following reply to the questions raised regarding the possible exchange of German nationals in Peru for Peruvian nationals in German territory.

1. There is enclosed a list of Peruvians who wish to be repatriated from Europe, this list having been furnished by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. The Spanish Embassy attempted to prepare a list of Germans who wished to leave Peru for Germany but was forced to abandon the effort because (a) the persons involved changed their minds after each allied bomber raid on Germany, (b) some wanted to go to Spain, Portugal or Switzerland but not to Germany, (c) some were deported and are now in Detention Camps in the United States. There is, at the moment, record of only two single women about 30 years of age, who seek repatriation to Germany on an exchange basis. Perhaps others would show a desire to return, if publicity could be given through the Spanish Embassy to the fact that an exchange might be possible.

3. The small number which probably would be involved in an exchange between Peru and Europe, doubtless could be transported to and from a Caribbean or Atlantic port by regular commercial means.

4. The Peruvian Government's attitude toward the problem of caring for European refugees is explained in an enclosed memorandum prepared by the Counsellor of this Embassy following several conversations with officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

5. There is enclosed a memorandum of references to previous despatches from this Mission covering the subjects of deportation of Germans from Peru, possible exchange of nationals, and possible refuge for the oppressed.
LIST OF PERUVIANS WHO WISH TO BE REPATRIATED
FROM EUROPE

Lucila Talleri de Castro
Marina Castr6 Talleri
Lucila Castro Talleri
Isabel Castro Talleri
Victor Castro Talleri and wife
Hual Castro Talleri
One Peruvian servant -- all residing in Paris.

Berengere Serelle de Mujica
Francisco Mujica Serelle (under four years) -- formerly of France; now residing in Barcelona.

Elizabetb de Luna and son (under four years) -- residing in Vienna.


Olga C6rdenas Castro and family -- residing in Paris.


Sr. and Sra. Italo Matteini -- residing in Germany.

Ricardo Tola -- residing at Chez. Mze. Bonoit 70, Rue Vond6me, Lyon.

Jos6 Arrospide Ferreyros -- residing at Fuertherstrasse 5-IV, Berlin, W50.

Blanca Hildebrandt and son -- residing at Santa Margarita Ligaria, via Minerva 5, Italy.

Iisses Doris and Emelina Cano Pimentel -- residing in Paris.

Enrique Solarz Swayne -- residing in Berlin.

Alfonso Manchaca and family -- Biarritz.

Luis Dibos -- Biarritz.

NOTE: This list is correct as of June 6, 1944 and supersedes lists previously sent to the Department.
Enclosure no. 3 to despatch no. 790, July 7, 1944, from the Embassy, Lima.

Reference to Previous Despatches, Airgrams And Telegrams

With reference to refugees:

Embassy's telegram no. 866 of June 28, 1944, 4:00 p.m., stating that Peruvian government will receive 50 refugee children of French and Belgian nationality.

Embassy's confidential despatch no. 711 of June 28, 1944, subject: "Bringing Refugee children from Europe into Peru".

Embassy's strictly confidential despatch no. 9243 of March 16, 1944, subject: "Expression of view concerning attitude in south Peru regarding war refugees".

Embassy's strictly confidential despatch no. 9203 of March 16, 1944 subject: "Oral expression of view by a Foreign Office official concerning admissibility into Peru of war refugees".

Embassy's strictly confidential despatch no. 9017 of February 11, 1944, subject: "Peruvian attitude toward rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution".

With reference to repatriation of Peruvians in Europe:

Embassy's airgram A-160 of February 11, 1944, 5:00 p.m.

Embassy's airgram A-614 of June 26, 1944, 5:00 p.m.

Embassy's strictly confidential despatch no. 341 of May 19, 1944, subject: "Transmitting Foreign Office note relating to interest of Peruvian Government in additional exchanges of Peruvian nationals in German-occupied Europe".

Other despatches enclosing lists furnished by the Foreign Office of Peruvians who wished to be repatriated. These lists have been revised and only the one enclosed with the despatch to which this is attached is currently correct.

With reference to Germans in Peru who wish to return to Germany:

Embassy's strictly confidential despatch no. 8355 of November 18, 1943, subject: "German Residents of Peru Express Desire to be Repatriated". (The figures given therein are no longer correct; see despatch to which this is attached.)

Embassy's strictly confidential despatch no. 8211 of October 29, 1943, subject: "Spanish Embassy Taking Census of Germans in Peru".
Reference is made to Department's circular airgrams of March 31, 11:00 a.m., of April 11, 11:00 a.m., of April 22, 7:30 p.m., and of May 11, 7:30 p.m., of Department's airgram A-327 of May 1 to Lima, and your A-367 of April 10 and 610 of May 6.

The attitude of the Peruvian Foreign Office is appreciated, but in view of the absence of a full list of holders of documents issued in Peru's name and the jeopardy in which reference to any particular names would place other holders of Peruvian passports in German-controlled territory, it is thought that the only appropriate procedure is for Peru to approach Germany with reference to all such holders generally and without naming any particular persons.

Regret is expressed at the fact that neither this step nor any of the other measures suggested in the Department's communications referred to above have as yet been made by Peru, and it is hoped that Peruvian authorities will lend their cooperation in this government's efforts to rescue at least some of the helpless victims of Nazi oppression before it is too late.

For your guidance, the substance of the measures suggested in our previous communications in hereby repeated: (a) Peru to approach Germany through the Protecting Power with a demand that the lives of all persons holding passports issued in Peru's name or claiming Peruvian citizenship on the basis of consular documents be safeguarded and that they be given all rights, privileges and immunities accorded to civilians of Peruvian nationality; (b) Peru to postpone adverse determinations of the validity of such documents until the time when such determinations will no longer expose claimants to death; and (c) Peru to approve of exchange negotiations between United States and Germany on Peru's behalf, for which such holders will be eligible.
AIRMAIL TO AMBASSADOR Linsk, Lima, Peru

Reference is made to Department's circulars of March 51, 1:05 p.m., of April 11, 11:00 a.m., of April 22, 7:45 p.m., and of May 11, 7:20 p.m., of Department's airgram A-587 of April 27 to Lima, and your A-597 of April 10 and A-612 of March 8.

The attitude of the Peruvian Foreign Office is appreciated, but in view of the absence of a full list of holders of documents issued in Peru's name and the jeopardy in which reference to any particular names would place other holders of Peruvian passports in German-controlled territory, it is thought that the only appropriate procedure is for Peru to approach Germany with reference to all such holders generally and without naming any particular persons.

Regret is expressed at the fact that neither this step nor any of the other measures suggested in the Department's communications referred to above have as yet been made by Peru, and it is hoped that Peruvian authorities will lend their cooperation in this government's efforts to rescue at least some of the helpless victims of Nazi oppression before it is too late.

For your guidance, the substance of the measures suggested in our previous communications is hereby repeated: (a) Peru to approach Germany through the Protecting Power with a demand that the lives of all persons holding passports issued in Peru's name or claiming Peruvian citizenship on the basis of consular documents be safeguarded and that they be given all rights, privileges and immunities accorded to civilians of Peruvian nationality; (b) Peru to postpone adverse determination of the validity of such documents until the time when such determinations will no longer expose claimants to death; and (c) Peru to approve of exchange negotiations between United States and Germany on Peru's behalf, for which such holders will be eligible.

******
June 8, 1944
5:15 p.m.

[Signature]

Báezmier 6/8/44
In reply to an inquiry mentioning 46 unseen persons, the Peruvian
Foreign Minister informed Bern on August 19, 1943 that the passports which
the Peruvian General issued were null as they had been obtained fraudulently.
Instead of a request for the names of these persons, they were never received
here. It was only in December that the Polish Charge, followed by the
Vatican, Belgian and American representatives, attempting intervention for
Peruvian passport holders detained in Germany. It is presumed that these
46 persons are those which your secret airgram of May 1, 1944, No. 267 described
as lost.

No others who would correspond to your "remainder" are known to the
Secretary General of the Foreign Office. He asks that the names be
supplied if such exists, and he will attempt for humanitarian purposes to
secure recognition of their passports.

WHITI

DORUSHEL 6/10/44
LIMA (PERU).

FOR THE PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OF THE AMBASSADOR.

Refer to your A-387 of April 10, and to Department's circular airgrams of March 31, 1:05 p.m., of April 11, 11 a.m. and of April 22, 7:20 p.m.

The Department has now been apprized that Papal Nuncio at Bern informed Minister Harrison that Vatican had attempted to work out relief measures for Jews holding Peruvian documents and interned by Germany. Apparently, the question of eventual immigration as result of possible exchange was raised in addition to the question of recognition of documents. Peru is reported to have replied that it could not (repeat not) recognize the passports in question, presumably because it was not (repeat not) prepared to permit persons in question actually to enter Peru.

At the time this reply is reported to have been given to Vatican, the assurance contained in our circular airgram of April 11 had evidently not (repeat not) yet reached Peruvian Government.

Please verify information received from Bern and reiterate this Government's assurance that, in the event of exchange, Peru will not (repeat not) be expected to grant physical admission to any of the persons concerned even on a temporary or tentative basis.

In
In the light of these assurances, please impress upon the Peruvian government the extreme urgency with which this Government views the necessity of acting favorably without delay on proposals previously submitted and detailed in the airgrams under reference. 48 individuals were already lost due to adverse action by Peru. More sympathetic consideration promised to you according to your A-567, though such appreciated by this Government, will not (repeat not) save the remainder. You should impress upon Peruvian officials that since failure to take prompt and affirmative action would almost certainly spell death for the persons involved, and that since no (repeat no) responsibilities or obligations would result for Peru from acquiescence in our requests, we would be sorely disappointed if Peruvian authorities should not (repeat not) whole-heartedly cooperate with our efforts to save these people.

HULL

HULL   GLW

WRB1GLW1KG  ARA  SUP

4/27/44
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR WHITE AT LIMA, PERU

Refer to your A-357 of April 10, and to Department's circular airgram of March 31, 1:05 p.m., of April 10, 11 a.m., and of April 10, 11 a.m.

The Department has now been apprised that Papal Nuncio at Bern informed Minister Harrison that Vatican had attempted to work out relief measures for Jews holding Peruvian documents and interned by Germany. Apparently, the question of eventual immigration as result of possible exchange was raised in addition to the question of recognition of documents. Peru is reported to have replied that it could not (repeat not) recognize the passports in question, presumably because it was not (repeat not) prepared to permit persons in question actually to enter Peru.

At the time this reply is reported to have been given to Vatican, the assurances contained in our circular airgram of April 10 had evidently not (repeat not) yet reached Peruvian government.

Please verify information received from Bern and reiterate this Government's assurance that, in the event of exchange, Peru will not (repeat not) be expected to grant physical admission to any of the persons concerned even on a temporary or tentative basis.

In the light of these assurances, please impress upon the Peruvian government the extreme urgency of acquiescing in our requests and of acting upon them without delay. 48 individuals were already lost due to adverse action by Peru. More sympathetic consideration promised to you according to your A-357, though much appreciated by this Government, will not (repeat not) save the remainder. You should impress upon Peruvian officials that since failure to take prompt and affirmative action would almost certainly spell death for the persons involved, and that since no (repeat no) responsibilities or obligations would result for Peru from acquiescence in our requests, we would be sorely disappointed if Peruvian authorities would not (repeat not) wholeheartedly cooperate with our efforts to save these people.

**************
April 24, 1944
2115 P.M.

[Signature]

Baksin: R. E. Smith / 4/22/44

000544
Potron,

- increase

turbulence

D.

...
No. 5658

Subject: Request of Polish Chargé d'Affaires ad interim for Embassy support on behalf of Peruvian Recognition of Validity for Certain Purpose of Passports fraudulently issued to Polish Jews by Peruvian Consular Officers in Europe.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report an unannounced call in the Embassy of Mr. Oswald Kermen, Polish Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in Peru.

Mr. Kermen stated that I doubtless knew that the situation of the Polish Jews under German domination was lamentable in the extreme. While this was the case with Jews in general, Polish Jews had been singled out for exceptionally savage treatment.

It further appeared that certain Polish Jews had, by one means or other, obtained Peruvian passports. His government had, he said, requested the United States government to support a Polish official plea that Peru, for the purpose of enabling those unfortunate persons to obtain mitigation of their lot, should recognize the validity of their passports. Without saying so, Mr. Kermen gave me the impression that the passports had been issued fraudulently by Peruvian Consular Officers to the Jews concerned.

I stated that, while fully sympathetic with the persons involved, it would obviously not be appropriate for this Embassy, in the absence of some categorical instruction from United States authorities in Washington, to intervene in such a matter even on humanitarian grounds.

I added, however, that should instructions in the sense desirable to Mr. Kermen be received from Washington, I should be glad to act promptly in giving them effect. Mr. Kermen expressed the hope that, should such instructions be received from Washington, action in their regard would be taken with a minimum of delay in order, if possible, to forestall
forestall the Peruvian authorities from denying the validity of the passports in question. Mr. Kermenic further stated that his Government was prepared to give formal assurances to the Peruvian authorities that, should the Jews in question be recognized as Peruvian citizens, the Peruvian Government would not be expected or required to accord them, once the war was over, any of the privileges nominally attaching to Peruvian citizenship.

It may be pertinent to point out that, although the influx of Jewish refugees as the result of present day conditions in Europe has not developed to the same extent in Peru as in Bolivia, popular murmurings indicating a measure of antipathy toward the commercial enterprise of the newcomers are from time to time audible in Lima. It is to be supposed that such display of sentiment is based on economic rather than on racial or religious grounds since not a few well-known and influential families in Lima have had Jewish ancestors.

Respectfully yours,

Jefferson Patterson,
Chargé d’Affaires a.i.

Sll.l1
JP w.k

To the Department in original and holograph.
Secretary of State
Washington

3062, October 4, 1 p.m.

Venezuelan Minister confirms understanding that all
Venezuelan visas (REURTEL 248 VEB 86, September 2) must
be individually confirmed by Venezuelan Government in
Caracas. In view of this understanding which would cause
interminable delay question wisdom of any approach
Portuguese Government.

NORWEB

RB

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

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Price Date SEP 20 1972
The following for Dexter in WBB 66.

A communication from Asuncion, Caracas, August 22, states that the Venezuelan Government has authorized its legation at Lisbon to issue the passports of Jewish refugees, especially children, who are traveling to the American continent, even though they may not be proceeding to Venezuelan territory.

You may find the foregoing helpful in inducing Portuguese authorities to grant large numbers of transit visas to Jews in Hungary and other German-controlled territories. Please consult Venezuelan legation and Portuguese authorities and advise of opportunities in this respect.

Hull

Hull

9/1/44

9/1/44

BOL

By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 20 1972

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Ambassador,
LISBON.

2408.

The following for Dexter in WBB 66.

A communication from Asuncion, Caracas, August 22, states that the Venezuelan Government has authorized its legation at Lisbon to issue the passports of Jewish refugees, especially children, who are traveling to the American continent, even though they may not be proceeding to Venezuelan territory.

You may find the foregoing helpful in inducing Portuguese authorities to grant large numbers of transit visas to Jews in Hungary and other German-controlled territories. Please consult Venezuelan legation and Portuguese authorities and advise of opportunities in this respect.

Hull

Hull

9/1/44

9/1/44

BOL

By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 20 1972
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR NOBLES AND DEENEN, LISBON, PORTUGAL

A communication from Embassy, Germany, August 31, states that the
Venezuelan Government has authorized its legation at Lisbon to visa the
passports of Jewish refugees, especially children, who are traveling to
the American continent, even though they may not be proceeding to Venezuelan
territory.

You may find the foregoing helpful in inducing Portuguese authorities
to grant large numbers of transit visas to Jews in Hungary and other
German-controlled territories. Please consult Venezuelan legation and
Portuguese authorities and advise of opportunities in this respect.

THIS IS WHD CABLE TO LISBON NO. 86

4:26 p.m.
August 31, 1944

Miss Chamney (For the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DelBois, Friedman,
Hodel, Laughlin, Lessar, Mannen, McCormack. Cable Control Files

R.D.C.

Rakkam 8/30/44
Lisbon, August 3, 1944.

Subject: Statement Regarding Claimants to American and Central American Citizenship, recently Deported from Vittel.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Embassy's telegram No. 2393, August 2, 1944 (MWB-135), and to enclose a copy of a letter of today's date to the American Minister in Bern on the above subject. This letter together with a copy of the documents mentioned therein, which were also sent to the Department under cover of the Embassy's despatch No. 789, July 31, 1944, has been addressed to Bern in accordance with the Department's telegram No. 2146 (MWB-68) August 1, 1944 7 P.M. It is hoped that this letter with its enclosures will reach Bern without delay.

It is believed that the War Refugee Board will be interested in this despatch and its enclosure, and if the Department perceives no objection, it is requested that copies be transmitted to it.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

Charles E. Dickerson, Jr.
First Secretary of Embassy

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 11-1-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 20 1972

Disclosure:

Copy of letter to American Minister, Bern.
Lisbon, August 5, 1944.

The Honorable,
Leland Harrison,
American Minister,
Bern.

Sir:

On July 28 this Embassy received a statement from two British refugees who have since left on the S.S. DROTTNINGHOLM regarding the situation of claimants to nationality of various countries in North and South America who were deported from Vittel during their stay there. The Embassy immediately cabled to the Department giving the substance of the information and asking for instructions as to its most immediate use, since the matter was one of great urgency.

Immediately thereafter the Embassy sent Washington a despatch by air mail with complete details. The Embassy has now received a telegram asking it to provide your Mission with these details. I am therefore enclosing a copy of our despatch No. 789, dated July 31, 1944, to Washington together with the statement and the list of such American claimants.

In the telegram above referred to which was received from Washington the Embassy was informed that your Mission and particularly Ross McGlolland, Representative of the War Refugee Board there, are fully familiar with these problems and can take such action as is necessary, either with the Swiss Foreign Office or the International Red Cross.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures:
Copy of despatch No. 789
Copy of statement of claimants to American and Central American citizenship
Distribution of true reading only in special arrangement. (W)

Secretary of State,
Washington,

2393, August 2, 7 p.m.

Sending copies of dispatch 789 sent Washington, July 31 to Bern via Swiss pouch with covering letter. (REU bul 2165, August 1. This is WHB 135.) Forwarding Department copy of covering letter. Full details given Department and Board in dispatch above referred to.

NJH

For security reasons the text of this message must be destroyed immediately.
Reference your 2345 of July 28, your 127 to WRB.

Board would appreciate list and other documents mentioned. Minister Harrison and McClelland, Ambassation Bern, are fully familiar with problem of safeguarding lives of persons holding documents issued in the name of American republics and claiming such nationality. They have been in frequent communication with Swiss Foreign Office on this subject, including deportations from Vittel, and several important measures have been taken with Swiss assistance. For these reasons, Board suggests that you communicate facts and problem to Minister Harrison and McClelland immediately by quickest available means. Please repeat such message to Board.

ASSETTINIUS
Acting
(GLW)

ACTING

WRB:MMV125 8/1/44

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 11-11-72
By H. H. Parks Date SEP 20 1972
CABLES TO AMBASSADOR NORRED AT LISBON AND BELGIUM

Reference your 2340 of July 29, your 1st to WFS. Board would appreciate 12th and other documents mentioned. Minister Harriman and Kellsland, Ambassadors Bern, are fully familiar with problems of safeguarding lives of persons holding documents issued in the names of American republics and claiming such nationality. They have been in frequent communication with Swiss Foreign Office on this subject, including deportations from Vittel, and several important measures have been taken with Swiss assistance. For these reasons, Board suggests that you communicate facts and problem to Ministers Harriman and Kellsland immediately by quickest available means. Please repeat such message to Board.

THIS IS THE LISBON CABLE NO. 38

12:40 P.M.
August 1, 1944

Miss Channing (For the Secretary), Abrahamson, Gehm, Dubois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, McCormack. Gable Control Files
Subject: Statement regarding Claimants to American and Central American Citizenship, recently Deported from Vittel.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement concerning claimants to American and Central American citizenship who were at Vittel in France, most of whom have recently been deported, presumably to Poland.

This statement is the one referred to in Embassy's telegram No. 2345 dated July 28, 1944. It is possible that this information may have reached Washington through London as the individuals who gave it to the Embassy said that they had also given a copy to representatives of the British Embassy as well as to the Poles.

This information came to the Embassy on July 28, through one of its personnel who apparently had been interviewing repatriates on the S.S. DROTTNINGHOLM. It was given by Mrs. Sophia Skipwith who had previously been living at the Avenida Palace, and a Mr. Lewis, first name unknown, who had also been transferred from the Avenida Place Hotel to the DROTTNINGHOLM. Both are en route to England, and it is assumed they are British subjects. This is definitely known in the case of Mrs. Skipwith who is a British subject of Russian Extraction.

The most important section of the statement is the next to the last paragraph pointing out what might be done to save the lives of these individuals.

In view of this statement, the telegram above referred to was sent. It occurred to the Embassy that in order to save time and lives, it might be possible to approach the Swiss Legation here, asking them to transmit by pouch the statement and the list of names attached to the International Red Cross at Geneva with the request that the International Red Cross see if they can trace these individuals from the information given and make representations to the German government in their behalf. This is, of course, assuming that all or most of the countries of which these individuals claim citizenship have agreed to recognize these claims. It is the understanding of the Embassy that, such is the case. The Embassy is awaiting telegraphic reply to its inquiry and will be governed in its actions thereby.

It is....

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By H. H. Parks Date SEP 20 1972
It is believed that the War Refugee Board will be interested in this dispatch and the enclosures and, if the Department perceives no objection, it is requested that copies be transmitted to them.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

Charles E. Rickerson, Jr.
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

Copy of statement of claimants to American and Central American citizenship with lists.
Enclosure to despatch No. 769, dated July 31, 1944, from the Embassy at Lisbon.

The people on the following list arrived in the camp of Vittel, part in January 1943 and the rest in May 1943. They are all Jews of Polish origin possessing certificates of citizenship of the various South American States issued by the consulates of the respective States, mainly from Berne.

These certificates were generally given to cover an entire family, without even the detail of names.

In December 1943 all Jews in the camp of Vittel had to give up their identity papers, which were never returned to them. All others British and American internees remained in possession of their papers.

From January 1944 certain families received certificates from a Zionist Organization in Geneva saying that they were on 1-st or 2-nd repatriation list for Palestine. But as these had not been ratified by London, they were considered worthless by the German Authorities.

In March nearly all these people were moved at 24 hours notice to an hotel outside the precincts of the camp and deprived of all communication with the camp for a week, until a passage had been constructed. The Commandant assured the Camp Committee that this was purely an internal measure, but added that unless their papers were recognized within a short time, these people would all be considered as "Staatenlos" and sent back to Poland to share the fate of the other Jews there. Messages were sent to Switzerland and also to London to acquaint the powers of the situation.

Mrs. Tamara Schorr was guaranteed of their safety by the Kommandant, so it was on her word that they agreed to move. It was as a result of the broken promise that Mrs. Schorr finally committed suicide.

Four weeks later the gate connecting the hotel with the camp was closed and the people told that they were being sent to Drancy, a Jewish sorting camp near Paris - from which regular deportations of French and other Jews were made to Poland. There were 17 attempts at suicide, of which 3 were fatal: officially, Mrs. Thompson, head of the British Nursing Service, informed me there were 4 others, but names unknown, the others being transported to hospital. The scenes of panic and despair are undescribable as also the consequent impression on the camp.

The first transport for Drancy took place on the 18-th April and comprised 173 men, women and children including infants in arms. They left in a train with windows boarded. It was subsequently learned that they left Drancy on the 29th April for an unknown destination.

Recognition....
Recognition had meanwhile arrived from Chile, but as yet no news has been received of the subjects.

Four weeks later, on 16th May, the second transport took place, when all except 2 or three families and the absolutely untransportable cases in hospital, of which there were 10, were taken. Thus for example one person, whose both legs were paralyzed in consequence of attempted poisoning, was removed on stretchers, etc., etc.

A fortnight after this 2nd transport, on the 6th of June the Commandant informed the Committee that a collective list for repatriation to Palestine had arrived for the whole group and had been accepted by Berlin, which was now only waiting for the ratification from London. The number of this collective certificate is 438. Up to the moment of our departure from Vittel no such affirmation had been received from London. Shortly after came further news that each South American State had accepted all those papers as bona fide, thus placing their holders on an equal status with any other American Internee. In spite of this, the Kommandant said that he had an order from Berlin to deport those yet remaining in Camp, which I believe to have been done about the 18th of July. The Kommandant also informed the Committee that they had been sent to Bergen Belzen, a camp to which some 2000 similar cases had been sent in May 1943. But this was proved to be untrue as a transport arrived from there and had never seen them.

The Kommandant also said that neither the recognition of the papers nor the certificate for exchange to Palestine would have any validity in the eyes of the German authorities unless an exchange either to Palestine or to South America actually took place. It is therefore essential and most urgent now to find those people, who are probably in some Jewish Camp in Upper Silesia (such as Birkenau, Auschwitz, Sosnowitz, Katowitz, Frodort, Innsbuch, Treblinka, Belzec, Trawniki, Monowitz) and to afford them the full protection of the Red Cross and the protecting powers. Also to demand them by name for an exchange against Germans. This is the only way of saving even this handful of lives. The gravity of the situation cannot be exaggerated neither the urgent need for immediate action.

The undersigned have been eye witnesses of the above events.
List of persons of Jewish origin with nationality certificates from S. American Republics. 1 - deported into Poland in transport No. 1; 2 - deported in 2nd transport. Without number - still in Vittel, but presumed to be deported recently.

PARAGUAY

Baumanger Kalman 2
  " Martin 2
  " Soli (dead)
Selig Chaim Leib 1
  " Rita Handa 1
Blumekof Aron 1
  " Rywka 1
  " Rozia 1
Blumenk. Wolf 1
  " Helene 1
  " Krystyna 1
Blumenk. Muchim 2
  " Chaya 1
  " Juda Leib 1
  " Stella 1
Brettstein Bernard
  " Elok 2
  " Clara 2
  " Raja 2
Eisenweig Szyja 1
  " Gina 1
  " Gitla Manem 1
Frankel Josef 1
  " Perla 1
  " Mathilde 1
  " Doris 1
Frankel Alexander 1
  " Tochweh 1
  " Ruth 1
  " Pearl 1
  " Leib 1
  " Pinkus 1
Frankel Mondal 1
  " Rosa 2
Gehorsam Abraham 8
  " Helena 2
Geller Konrad 2
  " Erna & baby 1
  " Stella 2
Goldberger Henryk 1
  " Leib 1
  " Wilna 1
Keller Frederik 1
  " Halina 1
Landau Leib Alexander 1
  " Bronislawa 1
  " Jerzy 1
Joscikowicz Moszek
  " Chana
  " Alma
Poznanek Jacob 1
  " Jenta 2
  " Hermion 1
Rapaport Aron 1
  " Rywka 1
  " Genia 1
  " Moses 1
Rapaport Szapsa 1
  " Malka 1
  " Ryma 1
  " Bena 1
  " Prora 1
  " David 1
Rapaport Wolf 1
  " Fela 1
  " Miriam 1
  " Israel 1
  " Moses 1
Rapaport Symcha 1
  " Gold 1
  " Israel 1
  " Moses 1
Rapaport Israel Rywen 1
  " Dwozka Malka 1
  " Jacob-binem 1
  " Szapsa 1
Rapaport Gitla 1
  " Matia 1
  " Esther 1
Rapaport Simon 1
  " Rywka 1
  " Jacob 1
  " Rywka 1
  " Abi. Herson 1
  " Major 1
  " Issak 1
Rapaport Jacob 1
  " Annie 1
Rapaport Rosa 1
  " Sabina 1
  " Saul 1
  " Mina 1
Rottenberg Marcus 1
  " Sara 2
  " Natalee 1
Rottenberg Rosa 1
  " Naftali 1
  " Naftali 1
  " Lazer 1
  " Herman 1
  " Wolf 1
Rottenberg Rylka 1
  " Estera 1
  " Naftali 1
  " Nathan 1
  " Franz 1
Rozanykwiat Thadee 2
  " Gerda 2
  " Richard 2
Weingost Abraham 1
  " Mathilde 1
  " Rosa 1
Weingost Leo 2
  " Estera 2
Weinsteing Lee 2
Kuropatwa Josef
P'elicja Richard
Henryk
Wolf Seml Ross Ruchla Zygmunt Leon Ema
Woisman Henryk Chaja-Hana Joseph Frymata Henryk Frajala

Zurwin Adam Lea & baby
Brinkman Marlen Jetty
Erika Helena
Schoenberg Ella Estera Bella Jerzy
Schoenberg Samuel Estera Bella Lucina Jadwiga

Hayman Berak Cealia Saasha Stefania Lidia
Szeinbaum Lion Sophie Szeinbaum Nehemia Gina
Szeinbaum Mayer Szeinbaum Marian Szeinbaum Stefan

URUGUAY

Fleischer Estera Judith Noeml Adam Krystyna
Tylber Rosalia Salomea Miroman Estera Jerzy

U.S.A.

Reapport Aron Faiga Faiga Chana Beny
Hagor Malka Luba Netty

KADIZSBOSZ

Horvatin Abraham Estera Sara Lita
Kaczmelser Tolyk Ewi
Kadyk Ioacu Brucha Rachmil Arovla
Krystenfrejd Favid Lita Szajndla Arovla

NICARAGUA

Kon Felioa Jacob

Listowdar Boris Goya
Bruckin Anna Aleksander Miriam
Frucht Amalia

CHILE

Frukkin Anna Hermine Rosa Gorlin Eugenia

PANAMA

RODURAS

Horenstein Abraham Estera Sara
Kaczmelser Tolyk Ewi

MEXICO

Maloowsky Saul Sara

VENEZUELA

Maloowsky Saul Sara

HAITI

BOLIVIA

SPINADEL MIRIAM

HATI

MUSYNI LEON LILY
SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington, D.C.

July 28, 1944

11:15 a.m.

Have just received what purports to be full list of several hundred claimants to American and Pan American citizenship recently deported from Vittel together with detailed eyewitness account of events and certain suggestions for immediate action. Unless WRP has copy am mailing to Washington. This WRP 127. Since situation is desperate and delay possibly fatal could this Embassy approach Swiss as protecting power and ask for their intervention. Since most deportees South and Central American claimants, should approach to Swiss be made jointly or would it delay action too long?

WSS

DEClassified
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Pikes Date
Lisbon
Dated June 14, 1944
Rec'd 9:35 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1827, Fourteenth, 10 a.m.

FROM PILPEL FOR LEAVITT WB 70.

JDC / Resnik advises approximately 40 Argentinian nationals interned near Athens whose behalf Argentine Consul Istanbul Minister Ankara active. Inquiring Resnik their names and destination which suppose might be Turkey in transit. You might wish refer Refugee Committee

Buenos Aires.

EDA
EH
Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message numbered "JDO 17" for you from Mr. Pilpel was received through the American Legation in Lisbon under date of June 14, 1944:

"Resnik advises approximately 40 Argentinian nationals interned near Athens whose behalf Argentine Consul Istanbul Minister Ankara active. Inquiring Resnik their names and destination which suppose might be Turkey in transit. You might wish refer Refugee Committee Buenos Aires."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pohle

J. W. Pohle
Executive Director

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

[Signature]

6/18/44
No. 4035

Madrid, Spain, February 10, 1945.

Subject: Transmitting copy of Noto Verbale from Ministry of Foreign Affairs Concerning whereabouts of persons removed from internment camp at Vittel.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 3933 of January 30, 1945, transmitting to the Department a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbale No. 2782 of that date to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs setting forth certain additional information concerning the reported whereabouts of persons removed by German authorities in April and May 1944 from their place of internment at Vittel, with particular reference to persons in possession of Paraguayan documentation, I have the honor to enclose a copy and translation of the Ministry's Note Verbale No. 103 of February 7, 1945 in reply, in which it is stated that the information contained in the Embassy's Note Verbale has been transmitted to the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin together with a further expression of the Spanish Government's great interest in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

W. Walton Pattenworth
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosure:

From Foreign Office, No. 103,
February 7, 1945 (copy and translation)

File No. 704

RE: Original to Department
(for Osland machine)
Copies to Embassy, Asunción and Legation, Bern
Enclosure to despatch No. 4035 dated February 10, 1945 from W. Walton Butterworth, American Chargé d’Affaires ad interim, at Madrid, Spain on subject of Persons Removed from Internment Camp at Vittel.

COPY

MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORS
B.2 No. 103

NOTA VERBAL

El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores saluda atentamente a la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América y al acuerda recibo de su atenta nota número 3731, de 30 de enero próximo pasado, por la que transmite informaciones sobre el paradero de los grupos de evaucedos del Campo de Concentración de Vittel, en posesión de documentos paraguayos, tiene la honra de poner en su conocimiento que ha transmitido tan interesante información al señor Embajador en Berlin, notándole el gran interés del Gobierno español en el asunto.

Madrid, 7 de febrero de 1945

A LA EMBAJADA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
B.2 No. 103

NOTE VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and in acknowledging receipt of the latter’s kind Note No. 3731 of January 30, 1945 transmitting data on the whereabouts of the groups of evaucedos from the Concentration Camp at Vittel in possession of Paraguayan documents, has the honor to advise that it has transmitted that interesting data to the Ambassador in Berlin, notifying him the great interest of the Spanish Government in the matter.

Madrid, February 7, 1945.

TO THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Subject: Issuance of new Paraguayan passports to persons at Belsen-Bergen and other concentration camps in Germany.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, L. C.

Sir:

With reference to the Department's telegram No. 5195, November 30, 5:00 p.m., and to my No. 5452, December 2, 4 p.m., to previous correspondence concerning authorization of the issuance by the Spanish Embassy at Berlin of new Paraguayan passports in substitution for expired passports of persons at Belsen-Bergen or in other German concentration camps, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my note No. 5460, December 4, 1944 to the Spanish Foreign Office in the latter.

There is also enclosed a copy of my note No. 5458, November 29, 1944 which is transmitted to the Foreign Office of the Brazilian foreign Minister's note accompanying the Department's instruction No. 1167, November 7, 1944 on the same subject.

Respectfully yours,

Carlton J. E. Hayes

Enclosures:

1/ Copy of note No. 5456, December 4, 1944.
2/ Copy of note No. 5458, November 29, 1944.

File No. 704

In single copy to the Department (for Czallid machine)
Copy to Asunción
Copy to Bern
NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents it compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honor to refer to its Note No. 3194, October 9, 1944, stating that instructions had been received to communicate to the Spanish Government on behalf of the Government of Paraguay the latter's authorization to the Spanish Embassy at Berlin to issue new passports in replacement of expired or proximately expiring passports held by persons at Belsen-Bergen and in other concentration camps in Germany or in German-controlled territory to whom the protection of the Paraguayan Government has been extended.

The Embassy refers also to the Note of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Paraguay to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain which was transmitted to the Ministry by its note No. 3428 of November 24, 1944, and to the third and
and fourth paragraphs of its Note No. 3464 of November 29, 1944, concerning Paraguayan documentation.

The Embassy is now in the receipt of a telegram from the Department of State at Washington stating that it has been reported by Swiss authorities that the Spanish Embassy at Berlin asserts that it has received no instructions concerning the issuance of new passports to persons in the described circumstances as desired and authorized by the Government at Asunción.

The Embassy accordingly has the honor to request that it be informed, for onward transmission to Washington and Bern, of the date and manner of communication of the Ministry's instructions to the Embassy at Berlin in the premises; or, should it be discovered that, through inadvertence, the awaited instructions were not sent to the Embassy at Berlin, it would be appreciative if their expedition might now be accorded the Ministry's preferential attention.

Madrid, December 4, 1944.

File No. 704

WJF:phf
NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honor herewith to transmit by instruction of the Department of State at Washington and by request of the Ministry of Foreign Relations at Asunción, an envelope addressed by the latter to the former Ministry.

According to the transmitting instruction to the Embassy, the note of the Paraguayan Ministry authorizes the Spanish Government to renew the expiring passports of the numerous persons in German concentration camps who are in the possession of such Paraguayan documentation.

Madrid, November 14, 1944.
This message has been sent to Bern as a repeat.

Yesterday informal inquiry was made of FOROF with regard to
renewal of Paraguayan passports of individuals at Belsen-Bergen and other
concs by Spanish Embassy Berlin. However, this subject will be formally
referred December 6 by note, in view of message from the Department dated
November 30, No. 3129. On November 24 delivery were made of pertinent
Paraguayan note to Spanish Foreign Minister which Department's instruction
1187 contained and matter it also mentioned in Paraguayan protest which
was handed yesterday to FOROF. This protest was briefed in Asuncion's
dispatch No. 654 of November 20 to Department.

Foreign Office official said it was his impression that subject
had timely attention after Embassy's note of October 29, No. 3134, was
received, despite Swiss report that Spanish Embassy Berlin has had
instructions in premises.

HAYES

DCR:GPW
12-6-44

DECLASSIFIED
State Dep't Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Dec. 20 1972
FRO: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: Spanish Embassy, London
DATED: November 20, 1966
SUBJECT: SUI'S

See Department's telegram [278] of the thirteenth of October.

Spanish Embassy, London states that no instructions
received concerning issuance of new documents to holders of
Peruvian passports due to expire according to Swiss officials.

We request you to investigate and report developments
advice the Department.

STUART
(Loting)

DEPARTMENT
Paraphrase

DORLING
12-0-44

DECLASSIFIED
State Dep't, Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date: SEP 20 1972

000574
The following is from the War Refugee Board.

Reference is made to your dispatch 3708 of October 9 and cable 3439 of October 16. Please inquire and advice the Board of nature of action taken by the Spanish Government in consequence of your representation.

STEINITZ
Acting

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

CONTROL COPY
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR, MADRID, SPAIN

Reference is made to your dispatch 2209 of October 9 and
cable 3489 of October 18. Please inquire and advise Board of nature
of action taken by Spanish Government in consequence of your representa-
tion.

10:25 a.m.
November 15, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abramson, Ankermann, Cohn, DaBois, Friedman,
Hodel, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, filling

Received 11-15-44
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Madrid
DATED: October 13, 1944
NUMBER: 2781

It is requested that desirability for promptly issuing new documents to the persons referred to in Asuncion's cable dated September 28, 1944, No. 549, which was repeated to you, be impressed upon the Spanish Foreign Office by you in your discretion.

Action taken by the Foreign Office of Spain should be promptly sent to the Department.

Hull

SWP:SKL:NA

Paraphrased:
DCR:IDB:HEF 10/17/44

Miss Chauncey (for the Secy) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Lesser, Marks, Munson, McCormack, Pohle, Files

File Confidential
State Department, 11-11-72
By R. H. Parkes Date 9/20 1972
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 3995
Madrid, Spain, November 10, 1944.

Subject: Transmitting copy of Embassy's Note Verbales to
Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning negotiations on subject of proposed exchange of German
and Paraguayan Nationals.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Department's telegram No. 2974
of November 7, 1944, 10 a.m., concerning the present status
of negotiations on the subject of the proposed exchange of
German nationals in Paraguay against persons in German-
controlled territory in possession of documents issued in
the name of the Paraguayan Government, and to my telegram
No. 3708 of November 9, 1944, 6 p.m. in reply, I have the
honor to enclose a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbales No.
3353 of November 9, 1944 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
with reference was made in the latter telegram.

Respectfully yours,

Carlton J. H. Hayes

Enclosure:

To Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
No. 3353, November 9, 1944.

File No. 704
PRE/3f
Original to Department
(for Ozalid machine)
Copies to Lend and Asume

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Butz Date SEP 20 1972
Enclosure to dispatch No. 3995 dated November 10, 1944 from Garlton J. Hays, American Ambassador, at Madrid, Spain on subject of Proposed Exchange of German and Paraguayan Nationals.

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honor to refer to its Note Verbaile No. 2427 of September 27, 1944 informing the Ministry of the Embassy's understanding that the Government of Paraguay had advised the Spanish Government on September 22, 1944 that it had empowered the United States Government to represent it in negotiations relating to the proposed exchange of German nationals in Paraguay against persons in German-controlled territory in possession of documentation issued in the name of the Paraguayan Government, the receipt of which documentation was acknowledged by the Ministry in its Note Verbaile No. 179 (2-10-44, P. 1452) of September 27, 1944.

The Embassy would inform the Ministry, in this connection, that, in view of the fact that the United States Government, pursuant to the above-mentioned mandate of the Paraguayan Government, may be enabled effectively to carry on the proposed negotiations with the Spanish Government on this subject, it was necessary to utilize the intermediary initiative of the Spanish Government, in protecting Government with respect to the interests of the United States in Germany and German-Occupied territory.

In the light of Spain's acknowledged position as representative of Paraguayan interests in Germany, the Embassy would express the hope that the Spanish Government will find it possible to convey to the Governments of Germany andoland, at its earliest convenience, its recognition of the right of the United States Government to act on behalf of the Paraguayan Government in this matter, together with an expression of its agreement to the repudiation of the proposed exchange by the United States Government through the intermediation of the Spanish Government

In order that the Embassy may convey to its Government the appropriate assurance in this respect, it would appreciate being promptly advised by the Ministry of any measure which may be taken in pursuance thereof.

Madrid, November 9, 1944.
For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.

The following is the substance of a cable received from Amelagante 201 under date of October 191:

NOTE: I am informed that courier recently arrived Switzerland from Bratislava reports that 500 to 400 Jews holding Latin American documents arrested in Bratislava were first interned as result intervention Central Jewish office at Mariatal near Bratislava. On or about October 8 they were summarily transported, it is believed to Germany. Courier declared that Slovak Government knows where they have been taken. Apparently about 30 were bearers of Salvador nationality certificates balance Paraguay passport.

UNIQUE

The Vatican is aware of this situation and may communicate to you directly any additional information bearing on the matter. Without, however, awaiting information from Vatican, you are requested immediately to approach Spanish Government with the suggestion that as protective power for Paraguay, it would be appropriate for Spain to take immediate steps to protect the Paraguayan passport holders among the deportees from Slovakia. Specifically, it is suggested that Spanish Government may find it possible (a) to inquire of the German Government of the truth of the report that Jews from Slovakia in possession of documents issued in the name of...
Paraguay have been removed to Germany or areas under German control,
(b) to inquire of the German Government of the destination of such
persons, (c) to declare to the German government that such persons
fall under the protection of Spain as protecting power, and (d) to
request German Government to afford Spanish authorities immediate
facilities for exercising such protection.
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR, MADRID, SPAIN

The following is the substance of a cable received from Legation
Bern under date of October 19:

QUOTE I am informed that courier recently arrived Switzerland
from Bratislava reports that 300 to 400 Jews holding Latin American
documents arrested in Bratislava were first interned as result inter-
vention Central Jewish office at Mariathal near Bratislava. On or about
October 8 they were summarily transported, it is believed to Germany.
Courier declared that Slovak Government knows where they have been
taken. Apparently about 30 were bears El Salvador nationality certifi-
cates balance Paraguayan passports. UNQUOTE

The Vatican is aware of this situation and may communicate to you
directly any additional information bearing on the matter.

Without, however, awaiting information from Vatican, you are requested
immediately to approach Spanish Government with the suggestion that as
protective power for Paraguay, it would be appropriate for Spain to take
immediate steps to protect the Paraguayan passport-holders among the
deportees from Slovakia. Specifically, it is suggested that Spanish govern-
ment may find it possible (a) to inquire of the German government of the
truth of the report that Jews from Slovakia in possession of documents
issued in the name of Paraguay have been removed to Germany or areas under
German control, (b) to inquire of the German government of the destination
of such persons, (c) to declare to the German government that such persons
fall under the protection of Spain as protecting power, and (d) to request
German government to afford Spanish authorities immediate facilities for
exercising such protection.

2:00 p.m.
October 23, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DaBol, Friedman, Hodel, Lesser, Naman, McCormack, Pilos

L. S. A.

Lesser: Baksinier 10/21/44
Refer to Johnson's despatch 3928, October 9, 1944
Presentation of the note regarding the subject referred to in Department's 2761, dated 13th October, was made the 8th of October at the Foreign Office.

HaX26

CONTROL COPY

10-20-44
3928

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 9-11-73
By R. H. Forces Date SEP 20 1972

000583
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAPH SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Madrid
DATE: October 13, 1944

It is requested that desirability for promptly issuing
new documents to the persons referred to in Assunton's cable
dated September 28, 1944, No. 549, which was reported to you,
be increased upon the Spanish Foreign Office by you in your
discretion.

Action taken by the Foreign Office of Spain should be
promptly sent to the Department.

HULL

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 20 1972
Subject: Transmitting copy of Embassy's Note Verbale to Ministry of Foreign Affairs Concerning Issuance of New Paraguayan Passports to Persons in German Concentration Camps

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to telegram No. 429 of September 28, 1944, 6 p.m. addressed to the Department by the American Ambassador in Asunci6n and repeated to this Embassy, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbale No. 3194 of this date conveying to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, pursuant to information contained in that telegram, the authorization of the Government of Paraguay for the issuance by the Spanish Government, through its Embassy in Berlin, of new passports in replacement of Paraguayan passports held by persons to whom the protection of the Paraguayan Government has been extended and who are now interned at Belsen Bergen and in other concentration camps in German-controlled territory, in cases in which such passports are due to expire in the near future.

The Embassy's Note Verbale No. 3122, to which reference is made in the enclosed Note Verbale, was transmitted to the Department under cover of the Embassy's despatch No. 3121 of September 21, 1944.

Respectfully yours,

Carlton J. H. Hayes

Enclosure:

To Foreign Office, No. 3194
October 9, 1944

File No. 704

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 11-72
By H. H. Perlis Dec 20 1972

CONTROL COPY
Enclosure to dispatch No. 3208 dated October 9, 1944 from Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador, at Madrid, Spain on subject of Issuance of New Paraguayan Passports to Persons in German Concentration Camps.

No. 3194

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to its Note Verbale No. 3122 of September 21, 1944 requesting the cooperation of the Spanish Government in safeguarding the lives of persons in German-controlled areas of Europe in possession of documents reflecting a claim to the protection of the Paraguayan and Bolivian Governments, has the honor to advise the Ministry that the Embassy has been authorized to inform the Spanish Government on behalf of the Government of Paraguay that the former is hereby empowered to issue new passports, through its Embassy in Berlin, in replacement of Paraguayan passports held by persons to whom the protection of the Paraguayan Government has been extended and who are now interned at Belsen Bergen and in other concentration camps in German-controlled territory, in cases in which such passports are due to expire in the near future.

Madrid, October 9, 1944.

NWB/jf
Secretary of State,
Washington.

3314, October 2, 9 p.m.

Foreign Office has sent to Spanish Embassy Berlin
telegraphic inquiry covering points raised in numbered
paragraphs two and three of Department's 2427, September.

It states that it has as yet received from Parau-
guyan Government no (repeat no) representations
concerning matter mentioned in numbered paragraph four.

HAYES.

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

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 11-1-72
By R. H. Packs Date SEP 20 1972
EmBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Madrid, Spain, September 21, 1944.

No. 3121

Subject: Transmitting Copies of Embassy's Notes Verbales to Ministry of Foreign Affairs Relating to Proposed Exchange of German Nationals in Paraguay and Bolivia Against Persons in German-Controlled Territory in Possession of Paraguayan and Bolivian Documentation

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Department's telegram No. 2459 of September 5, 1944, 5 p.m., I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbale No. 3046 of September 7, 1944, requesting, pursuant to instructions contained therein, that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issue to its principal diplomatic representative in Asuncion instructions which will enable him to proceed with the compilation of a list of German nationals in Paraguay desiring repatriation.

There is also enclosed a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbale No. 3122 of this date to the Ministry requesting, in accordance with the Department's telegram No. 2150 of September 5, 1944, midnight, that the Spanish Government use every means at its disposal to safeguard the lives of persons in German-controlled areas of Europe in possession of documents reflecting a claim to the protection of the Paraguayan and Bolivian Governments until such time as the exchange of such persons against German nationals held in Paraguay and Bolivia can be effected. Copies of the Embassy's Notes Verbales No. 2824 and 2825 of July 27, 1944, to which reference is made in this Note Verbale, were transmitted to the Department under cover of the Embassy's despatch No. 2833 of August 14, 1944.

Respectfully yours,

Carlton J. N. Hayes

Enclosures:

1. To Foreign Office,
   No. 3046, September 7, 1944.
2. To Foreign Office,
   No. 3122, September 21, 1944.

File No. 704

NWO

Original to Department
(for Ozalid machine)
Copies to Asuncion and La Paz
Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 3121 dated September 21, 1914 from Carlos M. Hayes, American Ambassador, at Madrid, Spain on subject of Proposed Exchange of German Nationals in Paraguay and Bolivia Against Persons in German-Controlled Territory in Possession of Paraguayan and Bolivian documentation.

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to its Note Verbale No. 260 of July 27, 1944 and subsequent communications on the subject of the proposed exchange on Spanish territory of German nationals in Paraguay against persons in German-occupied territory in possession of documents reflecting a claim to the protection of the Paraguayan Government, has the honor to inform the Ministry that it has been advised by its Government that the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires in Asunción has stated that he feels himself unable to proceed with the compilation of a list of German nationals in Paraguay desiring repatriation without appropriate instructions from his Government.

In view of the importance of such a list in connection with preparations now being made for the proposed exchange, the Embassy has accordingly been instructed to request that the Ministry issue to its principal diplomatic representative in Asunción, at its earliest convenience, instructions which will enable him to cooperate in this respect.

Madrid, September 7, 1944.
Enclosure No. 2 to despatch No. 3121 dated September 21, 1944 from Carlton J. H. Hayen, American Ambassador, at Madrid, Spain on subject of Proposed Exchange of German Nationals in Paraguay and Bolivia Against Persons in German-Controlled Territory in Possession of Paraguayan and Bolivian Documentation.

No. 3122

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to its Notes Verbales No. 2924 and No. 2925 of July 27, 1944 and subsequent correspondence concerning the proposed exchange on Spanish territory of German nationals in Paraguay and Bolivia against persons in German-controlled areas of Europe in possession of documents reflecting a claim to the protection of the Paraguayan and Bolivian Governments, has the honor to express the earnest hope that, until such time as the contemplated departure of the latter individuals from German territory can be effected, the Spanish Government will use all means at its disposal to safeguard such persons against possible persecution at the hands of the German authorities in whose custody they find themselves. In view of the present uncertainty as to the date on which such exchange can be carried out, it would appear that its effective cooperation in this respect would, in fact, constitute the most efficacious contribution of the Spanish Government, both as the protecting Government with respect to Paraguayan and Bolivian interests in German territory and as the Government of a nation inspired by humanitarian motives, to the task of saving the lives of the thousands of innocent persons who still dwell in the shadow of Nazi oppression and tyranny in Europe.

Madrid, September 21, 1944.
We have read with interest your despatch of August 14, No. 2305, and you may advise the Spanish Foreign Office that the offer of the Spanish Government to be of help in this matter is deeply appreciated by the War Refugee Board and the Department. In that connection, kindly point out that the essential need at the moment is to insure that the subjects of correspondence shall remain alive in order that they may be exchanged for German nationals. Therefore, the most effective aid which the Spanish Government could render at this time would be to take the most energetic steps possible to prevent these unfortunate individuals from meeting the fate which met the victims of the Lublin mass executions.

HULI.

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Madrid
DATE: September 5, 1944
NUMBER: 2467

We have read with interest your despatch of August 14, No. 2305, and you may advise the Spanish Foreign Office that the offer of the Spanish Government to be of help in this matter is deeply appreciated by the War Refugee Board and the Department. In that connection, kindly point out that the essential need at the moment is to insure that the subjects of this correspondence shall remain alive in order that they may be exchanged for German nationals. Therefore, the most effective aid which the Spanish Government could render at this time would be to take the most energetic steps possible to prevent these unfortunate individuals from meeting the fate which met the victims of the Lublin mass executions.

HULI.
The following is from War Refugee Board:

1. Reference is made to your 2763 of August 9. Information therein contained is being communicated to Embassy, Asuncion.

2. The following is the substance of a message received from Aslegation Bern:

NOTE With respect to the general question of representation by Spain of Paraguayan interests in German territory, it was claimed by Sternbuch of Union of Orthodox Rabbis that a telephone conversation with the Spanish Embassy in Berlin in mid-July revealed that even at that late date the Embassy had no knowledge of removal from Bittel of any persons holding Paraguayan documents issued by Paraguay. While we have not confirmed this fact, it seems fairly clear that the Spanish have never acted with much dispatch or energy on behalf of Paraguayan documents who are in German territory. UNQUOTE

Please make appropriate representations with a view to obtain more satisfactory attitude of Spanish officials in Madrid and in Berlin in discharge of this humanitarian duty voluntarily undertaken by Spain.

3. As a specific example, Aslegation Bern cabled that

Swiss
Swiss Legation Berlin referred to Spanish Legation Berlin the case of Josef Rappaport or Jose Frappaport, a Paraguayan, born on July 28, 1910 in Sanok, Poland, and moved by German authorities from internment camp Clermont. Please ascertain what Spanish officials in Madrid and Berlin are doing in his case and in that of other Jewish holders of Paraguayan documents.

4. Ambassador Asuncion reports that Paraguayan Government has requested Spanish Government to take appropriate steps in its name with a view to permitting commissioners of Intercessor to visit concentration camps in German-controlled territory in which persons claiming Paraguayan nationality are held and to which Intercessor had in the past no or little access. Please take appropriate action in support of Paraguayan request.

HULL
(GLU)

KLATKIVKO
9/1/44
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR, MADRID, SPAIN

1. Reference is made to your 2753 of August 9. Information therein contained is being communicated to Ambassador, Assenblay.

2. The following is the substance of a message received from Assenblay Bern:

QUOTE With respect to the general question of representation by Spain of Paraguayan interests in German territory, it is claimed by Sternbach of Union of Orthodox Rabbis that a telephone conversation with the Spanish Embassy in Berlin in mid-July revealed that even at that late date that Embassy had no knowledge of removal from Wittel of any persons holding documents issued by Paraguay. While we have not confirmed this fact, it seems fairly clear that the Spanish have never protected with much dispatch or energy the holders of Paraguayan documents who are in German territory. UNQUOTE

Please make energetic representations with a view to obtain more satisfactory attitude of Spanish officials in Madrid and in Berlin in discharge of this humanitarian duty voluntarily undertaken by Spain.

3. As a specific example, Assenblay Bern called that Swiss Legation Berlin referred to Spanish Legation Berlin the case of Josef Rappaport or Jesse Rappaport, a Paraguayan, born on July 28, 1910 in Bneak, Poland, and moved by German authorities from internment camp Clement. Please ascertain what Spanish officials in Madrid and Berlin are doing in his case and in that of other Jewish holders of Paraguayan documents.

4. Assenblay Assenblay reports that Paraguayan Government has requested Spanish Government to take appropriate steps in its name with a view to permitting emissaries of Intereses to visit concentration camps in German-controlled territory in which persons claiming Paraguayan nationality are held and to which Intereses had in the past no or little access. Please take appropriate action in support of Paraguayan request.

4:20 p.m. August 31, 1944
Miss Chauncy (for the Sect'y) Abrahamsen, Cohn, Dubois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Losser, Hannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Secretary of State
Washington

2753, August 9, 6 p.m.

Cuban Charge d'Affaires in Madrid states that he has as yet received no (repeat no) instructions from his Government along lines mentioned in Department's 2051, July 21 and that he is without information in this regard. It may be mentioned, however, that he has, on instructions from his Government, supported representations contained in Embassy's notes verbales 2325 and 2326 of April 19. (Embassy's despatch 2304, April 24).

In response to Embassy's representations Foreign Office has formally expressed willingness of Spanish Government to cooperate in bringing to successful conclusion proposed arrangements for exchange on Spanish territory of German nationals in Paraguay and Bolivia for persons in German-occupied territories bearing documentation of those countries but has informed Embassy orally that it is not yet in receipt of representations on this subject.

DECLASSIFIED

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 20 1972

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
-2- #2753, August 9, 6 p.m., from Madrid

on this subject from Paraguayan and Bolivian Governments whose representatives in Madrid are still without instructions. Details have gone forward by despatch.

BUTTERNORTH

M RM

WTD
The following is from the Department and the War
Refugee Board. Reference Department's 992 of April 10
and subsequent message dealing with holders of Latin
American passports.

Embassy, La Paz, informs Department that Bolivian
Minister of Foreign Affairs has stated to the Charge'that
(1) Bolivia would refrain from withdrawing any Bolivian
passports now in possession of persons detained by German
authorities; (2) if and when the protecting power of
Bolivian interests on the request of the German authorities
submits lists of persons holding Bolivian passports,
Bolivia will instruct the protecting power that such pass-
ports have been confirmed; (3) Bolivia gives its approval
to the Government of the United States approaching the
German Government through appropriate channels with a
view to initiating negotiations for the exchange of German
nationals for holders of Bolivian passports or consular
documents; and (4) that Bolivia would immediately com-
municate with the local representative of the protecting
power.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept Letter, L-15-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEp 20 1972
-2-1833, July 27, to [Name]

With a demand that the lives of all persons holding Bolivian passports or claiming Bolivian citizenship on the basis of consular documents be safeguarded and that they be given all rights, privileges and immunities accorded to civilian internees of enemy nationality to whom the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war is currently applied by analogy.

Department is taking appropriate action with regard to (3).

The above may be informally transmitted to appropriate Spanish authorities for their information.

Please express Department's and Board's sincere appreciation to appropriate Spanish authorities for action reported in your 2470 of July 10.

HULL
(MM)

7/28/44
Please express Department's and Board's sincere appreciation to appropriate Spanish authorities for action reported in your 2479 of July 18. Reference Department's 922 of April 10 and subsequent message dealing with holders of Latin American passports.

Rabasay, La Paz, informs Department that Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs has stated to the Charge that (1) Bolivia will refrain from withdrawing any Bolivian passports now in possession of persons detained by German authorities; (2) if and when the protecting power of Bolivian interests on the request of the German authorities submits lists of persons holding Bolivian passports, Bolivia will instruct the protecting power that such passports have been confirmed; (3) Bolivia gives its approval to the Government of the United States approaching the German Government through appropriate channels with a view to initiating negotiations for the exchange of German nationals for holders of Bolivian passports or consular documents; and (4) that immediately communicate with the local representative of the protecting power (Spain) with a demand that the lives of all persons holding Bolivian passports or claiming Bolivian citizenship on the basis of consular documents be safeguarded and that they be given all rights, privileges and immunities accorded to civilan internees of enemy nationality to when the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war is currently applied by analogy.

Department is taking appropriate action with regard to (3).

The above may be informally transmitted to appropriate Spanish authorities for their information.

12:18 p.m.
July 21, 1944

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

[Signature] 7-21-44 /S. S.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Madrid
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: July 22, 1944
NUMBER: 2582

With reference to Department's message of July 17, No. 2003, five members of Figuera family departed from Madrid for Lisbon for embarkation on BROTHERMANN this evening via rail.

Rather than as outlined in final paragraph of Embassy's No. 2586 of July 10, all expenditures for necessary personal expenses, rail transportation and subsistence for family from July 1 to date will be charged to authorization contained in Department's message of July 6, No. 1914, in view of Department's cable Number 2003 of July 17.

In line with Department's Number 1914 of June 25, promissory note covering these advances has been executed.

BUTTLE

DOR: GW
7-22-44

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-51-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 20 1972
AMERICAN EMBASSY
MADRID
2053

The following is from War Refugees Board.

In view of critical situation in all enemy controlled areas
please do your utmost to secure increasing and speedy Spanish
activities on behalf of victims of enemy persecution by all means
at Spain's command.

In addition to information contained in Department's
1979 of July 14 regarding Bolivia and Paraguay, Department is
now informed by American Embassy that Cuban embassy Madrid
has been instructed to request the protecting power to inform
the German government that the Cuban government will not
(repeat not) permit the validity of its passports to be questioned
by the Germans. The Cuban embassy Madrid has also been
instructed to have the protecting power request German govern-
ment to accord holders of documents issued in Cuba's name the
same treatment that Germany hopes will be received by her
nationals in Western hemisphere. Cuban government also agree-
able to all holders of documents issued in Cuba's name being
considered exchange material for German nationals held in
Western hemisphere.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 2 4 1944
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 30 1972

BEST AVAILABLE COPY
In view of foregoing, please approach Cuban embassy and, if necessary, Spanish officials, with a view to ensuring speedy action for the protection of holders of Cuban documents anywhere in German-controlled territory.

For your information, while Spain is Germany's protecting power in Cuba, Cuba's protecting power is Switzerland and not (repeat not) Spain, and instruction to Cuban embassy Madrid may have been intended merely for transmission to Bern. Please ascertain and advise.

HULL

(OEW)

HULL

S/W

WBB: MMY: CMH
7/19/44

WE

OGA
CABLE TO EMBASSY, MADRID, SPAIN

Department and Board gratified by your 2339 of July 9. In view of critical situation in all enemy controlled areas please do your utmost to secure increasing and speedy Spanish efforts on behalf of victims of enemy persecution by all means at Spain's command.

In addition to information contained in Department's regarding Bolivia and Paraguay, Department is now informed by Embassy Habana that Cuban embassy Madrid has been instructed to request the protecting power to inform the German government that the Cuban government will not (repeat not) permit the validity of its passports to be questioned by the Germans. The Cuban embassy Madrid has also been instructed to have the protecting power request German government to accord holders of documents issued in Cuba's name the same treatment that Germany hopes will be received by her nationals in Western hemisphere. Cuban government also agreeable to all holders of documents issued in Cuba's name being considered exchange material for German nationals held in Western hemisphere.

In view of foregoing, please approach Cuban embassy, and, if necessary, Spanish officials, with a view to ensuring speedy action for the protection of holders of Cuban documents anywhere in German-controlled territory.

For your information, while Spain is Germany's protecting power in Cuba, Cuba's protecting power is Switzerland and not (repeat not) Spain, and instruction to Cuban embassy Madrid may have been intended merely for transmission to Bern. Please ascertain and advise.

11:30 a.m.
July 18, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Colm, Dubois, Friedman, Kedel, Laughlin, Lessor, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files

[Signature] C.S.L.

Reissner 7/19/44

000603
Secretary of State
Washington

2500, Seventeenth
Fifteen members of supplementary exchange
group left Iran July 15 by train for Lisbon.
Other seven members of group proceeded to Madrid
on same date and are now in care of Slickenstaff's
organization awaiting completion of arrangements
for their transfer to Fedhala. Repeated to Lisbon
as 179 and London as 596.

BUTTERWORTH
Reference is made to Department's telegram 992 of April 10, 1161 of April 27, and 1689 of July 4, your 1397 of April 21, and your despatches 2384 of April 24 and 2469 of May 11.

Ambassadors at La Paz and Asuncion report that Bolivia and Paraguay, whose interests are protected vis-a-vis Germany by Spain, have requested Spain to take steps for the protection of Jews and other persecuted individuals in German-controlled territory to whom passports of these countries have been issued.

Paraguayan note to Embassy, of June 6, states in substance:

1. The Paraguayan Government recognizes the validity of the passports granted by Paraguayan consular representatives in favor of Polish and Hebrew citizens and those of other nationalities now in German concentration camps, extending its protection in this manner to the persons holding them.

2. The Paraguayan Government has taken up through the Spanish Government the manner of obtaining the departure of such persons from European territory occupied by Germany.

3. The Paraguayan Government authorizes the United States Government to negotiate an exchange of the persons now detained in German concentration camps who hold Paraguayan passports.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 20 1972
Bolivian note confirms that Bolivia is complying with the following requests made by United States:

1. That Bolivia refrain from withdrawing the passports which have been issued and that if and when the protecting power at the request of the German authorities submits lists of persons with such passports Bolivia shall instruct the protecting power that the passports have been confirmed.

2. That Bolivia give its approval to the Government of the United States approaching the German government through appropriate channels with a view to initiating exchange negotiations in which persons to whom passports have been issued in the name of Bolivia would be eligible.

3. That Bolivia affirmatively approach the German government through the protecting power with a demand that the lives of all persons holding passports issued in its name or claiming its citizenship on the basis of consular documents be safeguarded and that they be given all rights, privileges and immunities accorded to civilian internees of enemy nationality to whom the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war is currently applied by analogy.

In view of the foregoing, please approach Spanish officials and, if you consider it advisable, Bolivian and Paraguayan legations, and represent as strongly as you can the utmost interest
1979, July 14, 7 p.m., to India.

... interest which this Government has in speedy and continuing action being taken by the Spanish government along the lines of Department's 992 of April 10 with a view to carrying out the humanitarian objective of saving human lives. The Department and the Board are confident that Spanish foreign office will find a way to secure from the Germans adequate assurances for the safety of all persons to whom passports or other documents have been issued in the name of Bolivia or Paraguay whether such persons are in internment camps or elsewhere or have been in internment camps and removed therefrom.

Please discuss with Spanish officials informally the desirability of construing as liberally as possible, and of acting as speedily as possible upon requests or authorizations reaching them from the United States and other American republics on this subject. Spanish officials certainly understand that the sole object involved is to save people from unprecedented bestiality and that delays in action brought about by a strict adherence to technicalities proper enough under ordinary circumstances merely result, in these extraordinary times, in an additional number of innocent people being ruthlessly done to death.

In view of the situation in Hungary, special efforts should be devoted to obtaining German and Hungarian assurances with regard...
regard to the protection, eligibility for exchange, etc., of any persons in Hungary to whom documents in the name of an American republic have been issued. You are authorized to request Spanish authorities, and, if necessary, Bolivian and Paraguayan missions to make all necessary representations to this effect.

In addition to the above, please endeavor through any unofficial channels that may be available to you to convey the sense of the following to appropriate German and satellite officials in foreign offices and foreign police: Foreign Office and other officials who bear any responsibility for the consignment of persons to whom documents have been issued in the name of an American republic to the general treatment accorded to eastern Jews or similar treatment must expect personally to bear the consequences. If American republics, horrified by the bestiality and brutality of Nazi mass-slaughter accord to some persons the protection of their passports or other documents, individual officials of the German and satellite foreign offices and foreign police ought to be anxious to avail themselves of such or any other opportunity to save innocent lives. If, instead, they indulge in fine reasoning and take action which is tantamount to sentencing such persons to persecution or death, they thereby assume the responsibility and invite the consequences.
1979, July 14, 7 p.m., to: Indira

consequences therefor. Furthermore, their failure to seize every available opportunity to save lives will be considered as strong evidence of their concurrence with the policy of mass-slaughters of Jews and other civilian populations and their participation in such crimes, the consequences for which formed the subject of President Roosevelt's statement of March 24.

HULL
(OLW)
Cable to Embassy, Madrid, Spain

Reference is made to Department’s 992 of April 10, 1181 of April 27, and 1689 of July 4, and to your 1397 of April 21, 2384 of April 24, 2439 of May 11.

Embassies at La Paz and Asuncion report that Bolivia and Paraguay, whose interests are protected vis-a-vis Germany by Spain, have requested Spain to take steps for the protection of Jews and other persecuted individuals in German-controlled territory to whom passports of these countries have been issued.

Paraguayan note to Embassy, of June 6, states in substance:

1. The Paraguayan Government recognizes the validity of the passports granted by Paraguayan consular representatives in favor of Polish and Hebrew citizens and those of other nationalities now in German concentration camps, extending its protection in this manner to the persons holding them.

2. The Paraguayan Government has taken up through the Spanish Government the manner of obtaining the departure of such persons from European territory occupied by Germany.

3. The Paraguayan Government authorizes the United States Government to negotiate an exchange of the persons now detained in German concentration camps who hold Paraguayan passports.

Bolivian note confirms that Bolivia is complying with the following requests made by United States:

1. That Bolivia refrain from withdrawing the passports which have been issued and that if and when the protecting power at the request of the German authorities submits lists of persons with such passports Bolivia shall instruct the protecting power that the passports have been confirmed.

2. That Bolivia give its approval to the Government of the United States approaching the German government through appropriate channels with a view to initiating exchange negotiations in which persons to whom passports have been issued in the name of Bolivia would be eligible.

3. That Bolivia affirmatively approach the German government through the protecting power with a demand that the lives of all persons holding passports issued in its name or claiming its citizenship on the basis of consular documents be safeguarded and that they be given all rights, privileges and immunities accorded to civilian internees of enemy nationality to whom the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war is currently applied by analogy.
In view of the foregoing, please approach Spanish officials and, if you consider it advisable, Bolivian and Paraguayan legations, and represent as strongly as you can the utmost interest which this Government has in speedy and continuing action being taken by the Spanish Government along the lines of Department's 996 of April 10 with a view to carrying out the humanitarian objective of saving human lives. The Department and the Board are confident that Spanish foreign office will take action to secure from the Germans adequate assurances for the safety of all persons to whom passports or other documents have been issued in the name of Bolivia or Paraguay whether such persons are in internment camps or elsewhere or have been in internment camps and removed therefrom.

Please discuss with Spanish officials informally the desirability of construing as liberally as possible, and of acting as speedily as possible upon requests or authorizations reaching them from the United States and other American republics on this subject. Spanish officials certainly understand that the sole object involved is to save people from unprecedented brutality and that delays in action brought about by a strict adherence to technicalities proper enough under ordinary circumstances merely result, in these extraordinary cases, in an additional number of innocent people being ruthlessly done to death.

In view of the situation in Hungary, special efforts should be devoted to obtaining German and Hungarian assurances with regard to the protection, eligibility for exchange, etc., of any persons in Hungary to whom documents in the name of an American republic have been issued. You are authorized to request Spanish authorities, and, if necessary, Bolivian and Paraguayan missions to make all necessary representations to this effect.

In addition to the above, please endeavor through any unofficial channels that may be available to you to convey the sense of the following to appropriate German and satellite officials in foreign offices and foreign policy: Foreign office and other officials who bear any responsibility for the consignment of persons to whom documents have been issued in the name of an American republic to the general treatment accorded to eastern Jews or similar treatment must expect personally to bear the consequences. If American republics, horrified by the brutality and brutality of mass-mass-slaughter accord to some persons the protection of their passports or other documents, individual officials of the German and satellite foreign offices and foreign police ought to be avert to subject themselves of such or any other opportunity to save innocent lives. If, instead, they indulge in fine reasoning and take action which is tantamount to sentencing such persons to persecution or death, they thereby assume the responsibility and invite the consequences therefor. Furthermore, their failure to seize every available opportunity to save lives will be considered as strong evidence of their concurrence with the policy of mass-mass-slaughters of Jews and other civilian populations and their participation in such crimes, the consequences for which formed the subject of President Roosevelt's statement of March 24.

7/13/44
1100 a.m. R.G. L.S.T.

Dakstrar 7/14/44

cooney, Abrahamson, Call, DeBois, Friedman, Hotel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files.
Reference is made in the following to the Department's June 26 telegram, No. 1314.

The American Consul at San Sebastian has furnished us with the information requested in the cable under reference. He reports that father, Maurice Fleurima, is bearer of Haitian passport P-11 valid for one year, issued January 17, 1941, at Rotterdam; revalidated for two years by Haitian Legation at Bern on July 22, 1943, and amended by the latter to include bearer's wife and three children who accompany him. It is claimed by Maurice Fleurima that he has three sisters and a brother living in Grande Riviere Nippes, Anse-a-Veu, Sud Haiti, and wife, who apparently is a native of the Netherlands, declares that her brother Leopold can be reached at the Boston Broadcasting Company in care of the Netherlands Program.

For the period from June 20 through June 30 funds were advanced for the Fleurima family's subsistence and necessary personal expenses, in accordance with telegram from the Department under reference, against promissory notes. However, in view of Department's July 4 telegram No. 1800, Blickenstaff will advance funds for period beginning July 1 for account of War Refugee.
War Refugee Board in accordance with the Department's May 16
telegram No. 1384, last paragraph.

BUTTERWORTH
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Madrid
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: July 10, 1944
NUMBER: 2885

Reference is made herewith to the Department's July 8 telegram no. 1989 and to its May 16 telegram no. 1394. Transportation to Lisbon by rail for fifteen members of supplementary exchange group is being arranged by the Embassy. July 15 is the approximate date on which it is expected they will leave Iran.

Five members of the Fleuriss family, Phocea, and Lullor Silberstein will be brought to Madrid and placed in care of Dinkaenstiffl's organisation pending transfer to Pedrals refugee center, at the Refugee Board's expense. This is in accordance with the procedure set forth in Department's second telegram under reference, final paragraph.

On June 23 twenty-two members of German exchange group left Spain for Germany. Hohemberger, who is still detained in Barcelona awaiting delivery of counterpart Louis, remains here.

The foregoing
The foregoing message has been repeated as telegram no. 573 for the information of our Embassy in London and as no. 174 to Lisbon.

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

U.S. URGENT

AMBASSY

MADRID

1929

In implementation of plan discussed in Department's 1915, July 6, Department is authorizing Lisbon and London to make arrangements for embarkation on Drottningholm and for necessary stay in Portugal and England of 15 individuals out of the supplemental exchange group who recently reached Iran. Please telegraph arrangements you have made for the others.

HULL

(AEO)

7/7/44
Your telegram 1367 of April 21 and despatches 8394 of April 24 and 2489 of May 11, with enclosures, appreciated by Department and War Refugee Board.

Kindly advise whether, subsequent to your note 2410 of May 11, Spanish authorities have made any effort to protect you in enemy-controlled territory holding documents issued in the name of Latin American countries and to secure the return to Vittel or Compiegne of any such persons previously removed therefrom.

Please note that the term QUOTE German-controlled UNEQUOTE territory or areas is used in this message and in all other communications dealing with protection of persons holding documents issued in the names of American republics includes Hungary. Should there be any possibility of doubt on this score, the Spanish authorities should be informed accordingly.

HULL

(ChW)

HULL

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 11-11-72
By H. H. Parker Date SEP 20 1972
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR KAYE, MADRID, SPAIN

1. Department and Board appreciate your 1397 of April 21, 2384 of April 24, and 2459 of May 11, with enclosures.

Kindly advise whether, subsequently to your note 2410 of May 11, Spanish authorities have made any effort to protect Jews in enemy-controlled territory holding documents issued in the name of Latin American countries and to ensure the return to Vittel or Compiègne of any such persons previously removed therefrom.

2. Please note that the term QUOTE German-controlled UNQUOTE territory or areas as used in this message and in all other communications dealing with protection of persons holding documents issued in the names of American republics includes Hungary. Should there be any possibility of doubt on this score, the Spanish authorities should be informed accordingly.

1:40 p.m.
July 3, 1944

Miss Hauncay (for the Sec'y) Abrahams, Cohn, Dubois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency.

June 26, 1944
8 pm

Embassy,
Madrid
1914

Haitian Government has informed the Department that there are no known relatives of the Fleurima family in Haiti with sufficient funds to guarantee advances covering necessary expenditures. Moreover Haitian Government is not in a position to guarantee such advances. Accordingly Embassy should investigate and report fully by telegraph regarding citizenship status. In the meanwhile advances to this family should be kept to the minimum and should cover only necessary subsistence while in Spain and actual cost of transportation to the United States. Promissory notes executed by them should be made payable to the Haitian and United States Government, naming both governments.

Embassy should obtain names and addresses of any relatives of this family in Haiti who may be in a position to guarantee advances and cost of transportation to the United States.

Hull

SWP: 3XL:smo
PARCHMARK OF VELMARZ KENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: Amtracy, Madrid.
DATED: May 28, 1944
WEIGHT: 144

Nothing contained in Department's 1944 of May 18,
particularly the first sentence thereof, is to be construed
as modifying in any way the policy expressed in Department's
958 of April 10. 1944 was intended to apply, as the Depart-
ment believes you understood, only to the current GRENDEL
exchange.

Use of GRENDEL 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 when the
German Government is willing to release. Because of passports
of the other American Republic or other foreign travel documents
will have first consideration.
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HATES, MADRID, SPAIN

Nothing contained in Department's 1385 of May 16, 10:00 p.m., particularly first sentence thereof is to be construed as modifying in any way the policy expressed in Department's 992 of April 10. All persons holding passports or other documents issued in the names of Latin American countries are deemed by this Government to be eligible for exchange although unquestioned citizens of such countries are considered to be entitled to priority. With reference to exchanged holders of passports or other documents issued in the names of Latin American countries not qualified for embarkation on the Gripsholm, please use your best efforts to secure their admission to the Fedhain camp, North Africa, on the same basis as other refugees arriving in Spain.

Please advise the Department promptly of any difficulties that may be encountered.

************

May 20, 1944
2:10 P.M.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM S.N.T

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Consul, Barcelona
SUBJECT: May 17, 1944
NUMBER: 37

SHIPPING

Following is for Smith and Consulate on the Gripsholm.

With reference to the Department's instructions concerning embarkation of citizens on Gripsholm (Department's cable of May 16, no. 33 A), the following persons are bona fide Peruvian nationals:

Menchaca y Castro
MariaTheresa Menchaca y Castro

They may embark on the Gripsholm and advances of funds to them for use on the vessel is authorized by the Government of Peru.

The entrance into Peru of Isidore Païry, former Honorary Consul of Peru at Brussels and presumably a Belgian national, whom the German Government has named for exchange as a Peruvian national, is authorized by the Peruvian Government.

The Government of Peru is instructing its Consul at Barcelona to investigate the status of Mario Barotto, Clementine Haller and Ziznel de Valdes as there is no information concerning them.

His investigations should guide you in determining whether they will be admitted into Peru and thus able to embark.
bark on the GRIPS HOLM.

Please arrange through Blikenstaff to provide for the care of those individuals who are not embarked on the GRIPS HOLM at the expense of the War Refuge Board.

Foregoing repeated to Madrid as no. 1398.
The United States Government and the other American republics associated with it, have agreed that (a) the alien relatives of American citizens and (b) persons bearing institutions past due whose nationality has not yet been established, in the list of nationals of the United States and the other American republics, are to be treated by the terms for exchange against a group of 50 persons from the United States being contributed on the condition.

In respect to (a) and persons under (b) for whose admission, authorization is contained in this telegram, you are informed that upon arrival in Barcelona the department is valuing non-inigrants visa restrictions for all alien passengers not in possession of requisite visa. After their admission on a temporary basis, those 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. Visa will be granted only in transit to those aliens in transit to their home destination.

With respect to (b), Pedro and Lydia Chaplin and Jules and Anna Grunstein, bearers of Costa Rican passports, the Costa Rican Government has authorized entrance into that country. Permission on the RECOGNIZED will therefore be accorded to them.
Authorization has not yet been granted for admission to their respective countries of the following individuals:

- Mexico
  - 1. Alexander Álvarez
  - 2. Juan Álvarez

- Columbia
  - 1. Antonio Zerano
  - 2. Álvaro Zerano

- Peru
  - 1. Clemente Ullori
  - 2. Isidoro Talley
  - 3. Isabel de Viloria
  - 4. Maria Josefa

- Bolivia
  - 1. Josef Hake-Mane

- Ecuadur
  - 1. Werner Schleifer
  - 2. Schleifer - wife
  - 3. Schleifer - child
  - 4. Schleifer - wife

- Panama
  - 1. Mariano Castille
  - 2. Jose Maria Castille

The above is given list in the following list.

Authorization is granted by the Department for admission on the following list of the foregoing individuals who are bona fide residents of the American Republics and whose status has been clearly established upon arrival at Barcelona. You should telegraph most recently from Barcelona support or other identifying data regarding them. The Department will inform you urgently if it is subsequently informed by the Republics that any of the above individuals, who may be unable to qualify for admission on basis of examination at Barcelona, are acceptable to their territory.

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

Sincerely,
Accordingly, authorization for embarkation of the foregoing individuals on the "\textit{Diplomat}" cannot be granted.

Until they can be included in a transfer of refugees to the Kehlshofen Camp, North Africa, arrange through M. D'Costa to provide at the expense of the "\textit{Diplomat}" Board for care of those of the foregoing individuals who are not embarked on the "\textit{Diplomat}".

The foregoing message was repeated to Brussels for attention of both.

\textit{[Footnote]}

\textit{[Date:]}
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 2459

Madrid, Spain, May 11, 1944.

Subject: Transmitting Exchange of Notes concerning 238 South American and American citizen internees reported to have been removed from Vittel to unknown German prison

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's despatch No. 2324 of April 24, 1944, transmitting to the Department Inter alia a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbal No. 2326 of April 29, 1944 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting the good offices of the Spanish Government in helping to secure the return to Vittel of 238 South American and American citizen internees reported to have been removed from there on March 31, 1944 to an unknown German prison, I have the honor to enclose a copy and translation of the Ministry's Note Verbal No. 361 of May 8, 1944, in reply, suggesting that the matter might be more properly made the subject of representations to the Swiss Government, and a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbal No. 2410 of this date in further pursuance of the same subject.

Respectfully yours,

W. Walton Butterworth
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosures:

1. From Foreign Office, May 8, 1944
2. To Foreign Office No. 2410, May 11, 1944

Film No. 600
WAP/38
Original to Department
Copy to Algiers

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parke Date SEP 20 1972
Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 2459 dated May 11, 1944 from W. Nelson Buttenworth, American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, at Madrid, Spain on subject of 238 South American and American citizen internees reported to have been removed from Vittel to unknown German prison.

---

NOTA VERBAL

Se ha recibido en este Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores la atenta Nota Verbal núm. 2326 de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América, en la que se refiere a su anterior de 19 de abril próximo pasado, pone en conocimiento del Gobierno español, el hecho del traslado de 234 internados sudamericanos y de 4 ciudadanos americanos el día 31 de marzo, del campo de concentración alemán de Vittel a una cárcel alemana, cuya localidad se ignora, solicitando que el Gobierno español trate de averiguar las circunstancias por las que el referido traslado se efectuó, y obtener del referido grupo su regreso a Vittel en espera de un canje con ciudadanos alemanes.

Sin perjuicio de estar dispuesto a condonar tan muestra de falta de respeto, el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores tiene la honra de poner en conocimiento de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América, en respuesta a la citada Nota, que entiendo Dña. encargada de la protección de los intereses norteafricanos y de la mayoría de las repúblicas sudamericanas, excepto Bolivia y Paraguay, este Ministerio estima sería conveniente fuere puesto en conocimiento del Gobierno suizo el ruego de referencia, por ser aquella, la Nación protectora, y evitarlo de este modo, toda mala interpretación que podría originarse, en el caso de que el Gobierno español llevara a cabo la gestión interesada.

Madrid, 8 de mayo de 1944

(Sello de la Oficina Central de Protecciones)

A LA EMBAJADA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.
There has been received at this Ministry of Foreign Affairs the courteous Note Verbale No. 2326 of the Embassy of the United States of America in which the latter, in referring to its previous communication of April 19, 1944, advises the Spanish Government of the transfer of 234 South American internees and of 4 American citizens on March 31 from the German Concentration Camp of Vittel to a German prison whose location is unknown, and requesting the Spanish Government to endeavor to discover the reasons for the referred-to transfer and obtain the return of said group to Vittel to await exchange with German citizens.

Without prejudice to its disposition to cooperate with its best will and sincere desire for success, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to advise the Embassy of the United States of America, in reply to the Note under reference, that since Switzerland is charged with the protection in Germany of North American interests, as well as of those of the majority of the South American Republics with the exception of Bolivia and Paraguay, this Ministry considers that it would be advisable were the request under reference to be brought to the knowledge of the Swiss Government as the protecting Nation, thus avoiding any misinterpretation which might arise should the Spanish Government carry out the desired intervention.

Madrid, May 6, 1944. (Rubber Seal of Central Office of Protections)

TO THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Enclosure No. 2 to despatch No. 459 dated May 11, 1944, from W. Walton Butterworth, American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, at Madrid, Spain on subject of 238 South American and American citizen internees reported to have been removed from Vittel to unknown German prison.

No. 2410

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the latter's Note Verbaile No. 361 of May 8, 1944 in reply to the Embassy's Note Verbaile No. 2326 of April 19, 1944 requesting the good offices of the Spanish Government in helping to obtain the return to Vittel of 238 South American and American citizen internees reported to have been removed from there on March 31, 1944 to an unknown German prison. The Ministry suggests in its reply that this matter be taken up with the Swiss Government, as protecting Power in Germany of the interests of the United States and most of the other American Republics except Bolivia and Paraguay, in order that there may be avoided any misinterpretation which might attach to any action on the part of the Spanish Government in this matter.

The Ministry is informed in this regard that representations have, in fact, been made to the Swiss Government on this subject, and that the request contained in the Embassy's Note Verbaile under reference was put forward in the belief that the Spanish Government, in view of its well-known humanitarian sentiments, might wish to use its influence in helping to save the lives of these innocent persons who, through no fault of their own, find themselves subjected to unjust imprisonment at the hands of the German authorities and to the threat of further persecution.

It may be stated in this connection that the Embassy has reason to believe that the group in question contains a number of persons in possession of documentation issued in the names of the Governments of certain of the American Republics with whose interests the Spanish Government has been entrusted.

Madrid, May 11, 1944.

MWB/3f
Subject: Transmitting Exchange of Notes concerning 238 South American and American citizen internees reported to have been removed from Vittel to unknown German prison.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's despatch No. 2384 of April 24, 1944 transmitting to the Department inter alia a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbaele No. 2320 of April 19, 1944 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting the good offices of the Spanish Government in helping to obtain the return to Vittel of 238 South American and American citizen internees reported to have been removed from there on March 31, 1944 to an unknown German prison, I have the honor to enclose a copy and translation of the Ministry's Note Verbaele No. 361 of May 8, 1944, in reply, suggesting that the matter might be more properly made the subject of representations to the Swiss Government, and a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbaele No. 2410 of this date in further pursuance of the same subject.

Respectfully yours,

W. Walton Butterworth
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosures:

1. From Foreign Office, May 3, 1944
2. To Foreign Office No. 2410, May 8, 1944

File No. 800
NB: Draft
Original to Department
Copy to Algiers

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By N. H. Dulles Date SEP 20 1972
NOTA VERBAL

Se ha recibido en éste Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores la atenta Nota Verbal núm. 2326 de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América, en la que al referirse a su anterior del 19 de abril pasado, para ser conocimiento del Gobierno español, el hecho del traslado de 234 internados sudamericanos y de 4 ciudadanos americanos el día 31 de marzo, del campo de concentración alemán de Vittel a una cárcel alemana, cuya localidad se ignora, solicitando esa embajadadel Gobierno español trate de averiguar las circunstancias por las que, el referido traslado se efectuó, y obtener del referido grupo su regreso a Vittel en espera de un canje con ciudadanos alemanes. Sin perjuicio de estar dispuesto a coordinar con su mayor voluntad y más sincero deseo de éxito, el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores tiene la honra de poner en conocimiento de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América, en respuesta a la citada Nota, que estamos en encargado de la protección de los intereses norteamERICANOS en Alemania, así como de los de la mayoría de las repúblicas sudamericanas, excepto Bolivia y Paraguay, éste Ministerio estima sería conveniente fuese puesto en conocimiento del Gobierno suizo el ruego de referencia, por ser aquélla, la Nación protectora, y evitándose de este modo, toda mala interpretación que podría originarse, en el caso de que el Gobierno español llevarase a cabo la gestión interesada.

Madrid, 8 de mayo de 1944

A LA EMBAJADA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.
There has been received at this Ministry of Foreign Affairs the courteous Note Verbale No. 2326 of the Embassy of the United States of America in which the latter, in referring to its previous communication of April 19, 1944, advises the Spanish Government of the transfer of 234 South American internees and of 4 American citizens on March 31 from the German Concentration Camp of Vittel to a German prison whose location is unknown, and requesting the Spanish Government to endeavor to discover the reasons for the referred-to transfer and obtain the return of said group to Vittel to effect an exchange with German citizens.

Without prejudice to its disposition to cooperate with its best will and sincere desire for success, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to advise the Embassy of the United States of America, in reply to the Note under reference, that since Switzerland is charged with the protection in Germany of North American interests, as well as of those of the majority of the South American Republics with the exception of Bolivia and Paraguay, this Ministry considers that it would be advisable for the request under reference to be brought to the knowledge of the Swiss Government as the protecting Nation, thus avoiding any misinterpretation which might arise should the Spanish Government carry out the desired intervention.

Madrid, May 8, 1944
(Rubber Seal of Central Office of Protections)

TO THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Signature]
Endeavour No. 2 to despatch No. 2659 dated May 11, 1944
from W. Malcolm Butlerworth, American Chargé d'Affaires ad
interim, at Madrid, Spain on subject of 238 South American
and American citizen internees reported to have been
removed from Vittel to unknown German prison.

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its
courtesy to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the
honor to acknowledge the receipt of the latter's Note Verbale
No. 361 of May 8, 1944 in reply to the Embassy's Note Verbale
No. 2526 of April 19, 1944 requesting the good offices of the
Spanish Government in helping to obtain the return to Vittel
of 238 South American and American citizen internees reported
to have been removed from there on March 31, 1944 to an
unknown German prison. The Ministry suggests in its reply
that this matter be taken up with the Swiss Government, as
protecting Power in Germany of the interests of the United
States and of most of the other American Republics except
Bolivia and Paraguay, in order that there may be avoided any
misinterpretation which might attach to any action on the
part of the Spanish Government in this matter.

The Ministry is informed in this regard that representa-
tions have, in fact, been made to the Swiss Government on this
subject, and that the request contained in the Embassy's Note
Verbale under reference was put forward in the belief that the
Spanish Government, in view of its well-known humanitarian
sentiments, might wish to use its influence in helping to save
the lives of these innocent persons who, through no fault of
their own, find themselves subjected to unjust imprisonment
at the hands of the German authorities and to the threat of
further persecution.

It may be stated in this connection that the Embassy has
reason to believe that the group in question contains a number
of persons in possession of documentation issued in the names
of the Governments of certain of the American Republics with
whose interests the Spanish Government has been entrusted.

Madrid, May 11, 1944.

MBB/SF

/35/
ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington,
TO: AMBASSADOR, MADRID
DATED: April 27, 1944.
NUMBER: 1191

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HAYES AT MADRID

Refer to Department's 962 of April 10, and 1397 of April 21. The Department has now been apprised that the Papal Nuncio at Bern informed Minister Harrison that Vatican had attempted to work out relief measures for Jews interned by Germany and holding Latin American documents. Apparently the question of eventual immigration to respective countries as result of possible exchange was raised in addition to the question of recognition of documentation. Presumably, this explains negative results of Vatican's efforts.

The Vatican did not (repeat not) give any assurances that in no (repeat no) event would the Latin American countries be expected physically to admit the persons concerned. In our despatches to our missions in Latin America, referred to in our 992 of April 10, we gave this assurance most emphatically and undertook to arrange for refuge elsewhere. We hope therefore to obtain Latin American consent to recognition and exchange.

The
DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1972
By R. H. Price Date SEP 20 1972

400638
The Department is communicating with Vatican
also suggesting cooperation on the basis of our
assurances to Latin Americans.

The above is for your information and to facilitate
your efforts to carry out objectives outlined in our note
of April 10.

It was further stated by Nuncio at tern that
Nuncio at Madrid had been requested to ask the
Spanish Government to inform Spanish Ambassador at
a high level of gravity of peril of Polish Jews with
Paraguayan documents and to insist that he urgently

From your effective protection.

Please make similar representations on behalf
of Jews and others with Paraguayan or any other Latin
American documents, acting jointly with Papal Nuncio
or on your own if joint action not (repeat not)
immediately forthcoming.

Your attention is again drawn to urgency of the
issue and to necessity that Department be promptly
informed of the progress which you are making.
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HAYES AT MADRID

Refer to Department's 992 of April 10, and of April 24.

The Department has now been apprised that the Papal Nuncio at Bern informed Minister Harrission that Vatican had attempted to work out relief measures for Jews interned by Germany and holding Latin American documents. Apparently the question of eventual immigration to respective countries as result of possible exchange was raised in addition to the question of recognition of documentation. Presumably, this explains negative results of Vatican's efforts.

The Vatican did not (repeat not) give any assurances that in no (repeat no) event would the Latin American countries be expected physically to admit the persons concerned. In our despatches to our missions in Latin America, referred to in our 992 of April 10, we gave this assurance most emphatically and undertook to arrange for refuge elsewhere. We hope therefore to obtain Latin American consent to recognition and exchange.

The Department is communicating with Vatican also suggesting cooperation on the basis of our assurances to Latin Americans.

The above is for your information and to facilitate your efforts to carry out objectives outlined in our 992 of April 10.

It was further stated by Nuncio at Bern that Nuncio at Madrid had been requested to ask the Spanish government to inform Spanish Ambassador at Berlin of gravity of peril of Polish Jews with Paraguayan documents and to insist that he urgently give them effective protection.

Please make similar representations on behalf of Jews and others with Paraguayan or any other Latin American documents living jointly with Papal Nuncio or on your own if joint action not (repeat not) immediately forthcoming.

Your attention is again drawn to urgency of the issue and to necessity that Department be promptly informed of the progress which you are making.

************
April 24, 1944
2:15 P.M.

B.R.

Rakalin: 3/20/44
No. 2384

Madrid, Spain, April 24, 1944.

Subject: Representations to Spanish Government on subject of welfare of refugees interned in German custody bearing documents issued in names of certain American Republics.

The honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington,

Sir:

Supplementing my confidential telegram No. 1257 of April 21, 1944, 6 p.m., to the Department, I have the honor to enclose copies of the Embassy's Notes Verbales No. 2325 and No. 2326 of April 19, 1944 which were addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in accordance with instructions contained in the Department's confidential telegram No. 125 of April 16, 10 a.m., concerning the interest of the Government of the United States in the welfare of a large number of persons reported to be in possession of passports or other documentation issued in the names of certain countries of the Western Hemisphere who are said to be held at the present time in internment camps and prisons in German and German-occupied territory.

The first of the enclosed Notes Verbales sets forth the assurances contained in the Department's telegrams No. 1252 concerning plans for the exchange of these persons against German nationals interned in the Western Hemisphere and requests the cooperation of the Spanish Government in helping to safeguard their lives until such time as these plans can be put into effect, while the second requests the good offices of the Spanish Government in arranging for the return to Lithuania of 24 South American and American citizen internes reported to have been removed from there on March 27, 1944 to an unknown German prison.

As was stated in the Embassy's telegram under reference, a competent official of the Ministry stated, upon the receipt of the Embassy's representations, that the Spanish Government had not been previously informed concerning the latter report, but gave assurance that it would make every effort to comply with the Embassy's request at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully yours,

Carlton J. W. Hayes

Enclosures:
1. Note Verbales No. 2325
2. Note Verbales No. 2326

File No. 600,

Original to Department
Copy to Algiers

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 20 1972

Miss Udel
Enclosure No. 1 to dispatch No. 2384 dated April 14, 1944 from
Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador, at Madrid, Spain on
subject of Welfare of Refugees Interned in German Custody Bearing
Documents Issued in Names of Certain American Republics,

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its
courteous note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honor
to refer to the reported presence in internment camps and prisons
in Germany and German-occupied territory of a large number of
persons, the majority of Jewish race, in possession of passports
or other documentation issued in the names of certain countries
of the Western Hemisphere, including Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador,
El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and
Venezuela, and to bring to the attention of the Spanish Government
the earnest preoccupation of the Government of the United States
with the fate of these persons.

Pursuant to this interest on the part of its Government, the
Embassy has been instructed to inform the Spanish Government that
discussions with the Governments of the American republics
concerned are being undertaken by the Government of the United
States looking toward a further exchange of civilians between
those countries and Germany; that all persons now held in
German-controlled territory who are in possession of passports
or other documents issued in the names of those countries will
be considered eligible for exchange under the proposed arrange-
ments; and that until such exchange does, in fact, take place,
it is expected that they will be accorded by the German Government
the same rights, privileges and immunities which that Government
expects to be accorded to its nationals interned by those
countries in the Western Hemisphere.

In order that the lives of these innocent persons may be
safeguarded until such time as provision can be made for their
return to places of refuge, the Embassy of the United States of
America requests, on behalf of its Government, that the Spanish
Government instruct its Ambassador in Berlin to afford them all
possible protection and that, on the basis of the assurances given
above, it endeavor to make known to the proper German authorities
the continuing interest on the part of the American Republics con-
cerned in the welfare of all those individuals, interned or
imprisoned in German custody, who hold passports or other
documents issued in their names.

In bringing this matter to the attention of the Spanish Govern-
ment the Government of the United States believes that, by virtue of
the purely humanitarian considerations involved, it should be con-
sidered as entirely apart from any problems of an economic or poli-
tical nature pending between the two Governments, and is confident
that it can count on the prompt and wholehearted cooperation of the
Spanish Government in ensuring that the fate of those persons will
be decided in a manner consistent with the principles of humanity.

Madrid, April 19, 1944.
Enclosure No. 2 to despatch No. 2344 dated April 24, 1944 from
Carlton J. Hayes, American Ambassador, at Madrid, Spain on
subject of Welfare of Refugees Interned in German Custody Bearing
Documents Issued in Names of Certain American Republics.

No. 2326

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its
compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the
honor to refer to its note Verbaie No. 2325 of April 19, 1944
requesting the cooperation of the Spanish Government in safe-
guarding the lives of persons now held in internment camps and
prisons in Cuban and German-occupied territory who are in
possession of passports or other documents issued in the names
of certain countries of the Western Hemisphere, and to bring
to the attention of the Spanish Government the reported removal
of March 31, 1944 of 234 South American internes and 4 American
citizens from the German internment camp at Vittel, to a German
prison, the location of which remains unknown.

Pursuant to the principles set forth in the Embassy's Note
Verbaie under reference and on the basis of the assurances
contained therein, the Embassy requests that the Spanish
Government endeavor to ascertain the circumstances under which
the reported transfer was effected, and to use its good offices
to obtain the return of the group concerned to their original
place of internment at Vittel pending the completion of arrange-
ments for their removal to the Western Hemisphere in exchange
for German nationals now interned in that area.

Madrid, April 19, 1944.
PARA/PHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: The American Embassy, Madrid
TO: The Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: April 21, 1944
NUMBER: 1397

Representations have been made by the Embassy to the Foreign Office covering the points brought up in number 992 dated April 10 from the Department, including the return of two hundred and thirty-eight internees who have been removed from Vittel according to a report. In number 1090 dated April 19 from the Department a Foreign Official says that although the Government of Spain has no information regarding the latter report it has given assurance that it will attempt to learn the facts as soon as possible with a view toward endeavoring to arrange for the return of these refugees.

That similar representations on the part of representatives of other American Republics concerned will support the démarche of the Embassy is assumed.

HAYES

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Sep. 20 1972
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Madrid
DATED: April 19, 1944
NUMBER: 1090

Department's cable of April 10, no. 992, is referred to herewith, especially with regard to the question involving the return to Vittel or the 239 internees who were evacuated to some other point. While an answer to the whole of the cable is urgently desired, we would appreciate knowing at once the action taken in respect of the request made in our cable and the action which the Spanish Government took.

Hull

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date: SEP 20 1972
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Madrid
DATED: April 10, 1944
NUMBER: 962

War Refugee Board sends the following for the Ambassador.

1. There are interned at Vittel, Belsen-Bergen, Leibeneu, Tittmoning, Bergau and Compiègne 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 consular 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 are in possession of these papers, most if not all of these internees would already have been transported to Poland to their death.

Intercross has some measure of access to the camps in Vittel, Liebenau, Tittmoning, and Compiègne. In Belsen-Bergen and Bergau, where Intercross 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 per-
sons are generally of Polish origin, the Polish Ambassador at
Washington earnestly sought our intervention in an attempt
to save their lives. The Department assured the Polish
Ambassador that the Department would take such steps 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 démarche in Asuncion, assured the Intergovernmental
Committee and this Government that the passports of these
Polish Jews had not been canceled and that the Polish Govern-
ment did not intend to cancel the passports issued in the name
of the Paraguayan Government and held by internees. This was
most important as most of these internees held papers issued
by the Government of Paraguay.

On February 29, 1944, Sir Herbert Emerson, 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
heretofore 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 where the persons concerned were
not
not 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 them. 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 internees were issued: First, instructions to the effect that the passports have been confirmed should be given to the protecting power if and when the protecting power, on the request of the German authorities, submits 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 now made by Minister Harrison:

We have secretly received information that authorities of the German Government have either already moved these persons
persons elsewhere or are about to remove them primarily because of some alleged action by the Spanish Embassy in Berlin as the Paraguayan protecting power. The Swiss Foreign Interests Division has informally told me that the Germans have requested the Spanish Government to investigate the bona fides not only of those holding Paraguayan passports but of all suspected claims and further that other governments have denied responsibility and claims.

Minister Harrison also reports as follows:

It is reported that four American citizens and 254 South American internees were evacuated on March 31 from the internment camp at Vittel to some prison, the location of which remains unknown. In this report, it is also stated that the Spanish Ambassador and the Swiss Minister in Berlin declined protective offices.

5. 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 protecting 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.

6. On the basis of the report Sir Herbert Emerson made, it is thought to be probable that it will not be possible to continue
continue safeguarding the lives of these internees 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 is undertaking 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 Vittel and elsewhere who hold passports and other documents 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 Germans that in the meantime this Government expects that these people will be accorded the same privileges, immunities, and rights that the German Government expects will be extended to Germans in countries of the Western Hemisphere. It may be noted that 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 and they are in such custody within the continental United States.
United States at the present time.

Our missions in Latin America have received cables of similar intent opening discussions on this subject.

7. In line with these steps which proceed from this Government's determination to make every attempt in this humanitarian task, you will urgently represent to the Government of Spain this Government's earnest preoccupation with this project, you will advise it of the discussions which are planned with the Latin American countries with reference to a further exchange of civilians with Germany, that we hold that all persons holding Latin American papers located in Vittel 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 the 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.
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 level apart and entirely different from any discussions 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 keen to believe that in an issue of this nature it would not count on Spain's wholehearted and immediate cooperation.

You should make every effort to secure the return to Vittel of the 238 who, according to the report made to Minister Harrison, have been evacuated from Vittel. Emphasis should immediately and specifically be placed on the problem of safeguarding these 238 persons, and it is requested that in reporting this specific subject you do not wait to make your general report.

HULL
AMLEGATION

STOCKHOLM, 1246

The following WRB cable no. 29 is for Olen from
the War Refugee Board.

Otte Hanh, Hindogatan 16, Stockholm, reported
experienced in assisting Nazi oppression victims by
obtaining proof of Central American nationality for
them. Reliability cannot be assured. You may make
use of his assistance, should you deem it desirable,
if you feel satisfied after making complete investigation.

HULL
(OLW)

WRBl: 01011071 132 26 03 3/07

6/23/44
CABLE FROM BAN BURGH: B: AND TO MINISTER JOHNSON FOR OSLO, STOCKHOLM, INRL.

For your information, Otto Rubi of Riddagatan 16, Stockholm, reported experienced in assisting victims of Nazi oppression by securing for them proof of Central Asian nationality. We cannot assure complete investigation, you feel satisfied, you may make use of his assistance if you deem it advisable.

THIS IS WEB CABLE TO STOCKHOLM NO. 29

**************
June 16, 1944
4:50 p.m.

cc: Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lerner, McCormack, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control files.

Ballyer 6/16/44
Copy

CIVIL/AIR/132/83/14

V.C. 72. POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP

United Kingdom

Type of Mail: F, RAISA AIR. Submission No.: L0/07/7925/14

Date:

No. |
---|---|
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taken off N.</th>
<th>at (port)</th>
<th>on (date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1029</td>
<td>GOZO BATH</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1027</td>
<td>18 NAPOLI 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1028</td>
<td>GNOARIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1029</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date of letter 23.11.14 |

Language: German

Copy: Submitted to:

Retained in: Submission slip T.M.B. for action

Date of action: Copy M.S. 30/11. 1st. I. O.C. 7/12 0. D. 12

seen by: Navy advisor | Air advisor |

Operating unit: Sec. examiner | M.S. Date |

X.L.101. | T.2.E.5. | 9763 | for M.S. 11/12

Subject:

Activities of Czech party members in Sweden in procuring foreign passports for Jews in occupied territory.

Extract-Translation:

"In the past few days I have been thinking a great deal about you, your dear relations, and LADO.... I wrote to all immediately enclosing an acknowledgement slip, and I hope to have an answer quite soon and will forward it to you. Perhaps there is a slight chance of helping us here here and there. We can provide many Jews in NORDLAND - who of course had fled from GERMANY - with CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES passports, therefore they were not deported but were put into an internment camp for foreigners in the neighbourhood of KAMPFH and many are still in camp in NORDLAND. If you think it could be carried out in your relatives' case - I don't know of course what regulations may exist there or how quickly everything could be done - I could try from here to arrange things. Of course it will involve a fair amount of expense, but in such a case one must do all one can to help. A passport costs about 50 to 100 Swedish crowns which is roughly 5 £ to 10 £ a married couple go on one passport. For this purpose I need to know, above everything else, exact date concerning each of your relations - such as date of birth, place of residence, status, height, colour of hair and eyes, in the case of a married woman her maiden name, her age then - in short everything necessary for a passport, and photos too - I don't know whether you are allowed to send these but perhaps you can do so through our location which surely in
this case will do everything possible to help. Then there is the question of payment — I have not sufficient friends at my disposal to pay for all the passports and hope that you can do something about this through the legation. I have of course also written to your dear parents for photographs. You may be assured that from here I will do everything that is humanly possible and will keep you informed, too. Please get in touch immediately with my very good friend Mr. VAUCAY KNO. 156 Grosvenor, Chidding Street, Wall, who will surely be able to be of help to you.

For Ministries only. Accommodation for Disposal of Letter and Seaman.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: November 23, 1944
NUMBER: 4611

THIS CABLE IS FOR U.S. REFUGEES BOARD AND IS OUR NO. 106.

The following message is sent by Storch for the WORLD JEWISH
Congress, New York, and the same organization in Geneva should have
a repeat. Swedish Legation negotiations with the Hungarian Govern-
ment concerning recognition of Swedish protection passports, out
over the 4500 passports, indicate that there are certain chances
recognition will be given for a further 1500. Regarding release
of South American citizens, we hope to be able to continue negotia-
tions next week and we await the chief negotiator then. Information
about the result will be given to you.

JOHNSON

DEC: 11/24/44

Miss Cheuncey (for the Soc'y) Abrahamson, Leikowitz, Waxin, Cohn, Brury,
Dahls, Friedson, Gaston, Hodel, Lessig, Hanks, Hennon, McCormack, Phalo,
Firos.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letters 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 20, 1972