

Programs with Respect to Relief
of Refugees, Other
Government Agencies

Foreign Economic Admin
Vol. 1

000718

CROSS-REFERENCE

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

.....
(Name of Applicant)

.....
(Application Number)

1. For report enclosed in letter of 4/14/44
2. FOR MATERIAL RE FEA ASSISTANCE BEING ENLISTED BY THE BOARD RE TRANS-BLOCKADE SHIPMENT DISCUSSIONS
3. FOR MATERIAL RE NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO THE EVENTUAL GUARANTEE, WITH FEA AND WSA APPROVAL, TO THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT THAT THE S.S. TARI, IF LOST, DURING PROJECTED EVACUATION OPERATIONS, WOULD BE REPLACED BY THIS GOVERNMENT WITH A COMPATIBLE PASSENGER VESSEL

SEE: 1 FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION - EXHIBITS

2. COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS: NEUTRAL EUROPEAN (SWITZERLAND)
3. PROGRAMS WITH RESPECT TO RELIEF & RESCUE OF REFUGEES: EVACUATION TO AND THROUGH TURKEY

MF-4

000719

Copy with other gov. agencies - 7EA

The Journal of Commerce

AUG 1 1945

Crowley Set Forth Foreign Transactions

Cites Figures on Total Disbursements Up to Through March:

(Bureau of Journal of Commerce)

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, today released summary figures covering transactions of the United States Government abroad from July 1, 1940, through March 31, 1945. During the 4½ years, according to reasonably complete reports, Government agencies spent \$11,437,000,000 abroad and received \$3,257,000,000, excluding purchases and sales of gold. These Government disbursements have amounted to about 40 per cent and private payments to above 60 per cent of total payments abroad since July 1, 1940.

Through March 31, this Government had furnished \$39,000,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease aid. In addition, \$373,000,000 of relief supplies were shipped through March for use abroad, mainly through the United States Army. It is estimated that by March 31 reverse Lend-Lease had reached \$5,600,000,000.

Mr. Crowley also announced that \$585,000,000 of United States Government loans and advances made abroad since 1940 were outstanding on March 31. On that date the United States also held abroad installations built at an estimated

cost to the United States of about \$1,800,000,000, mainly for Army and Navy air bases, transport facilities, port facilities and troop housing accommodations. It was emphasized that these loans and installations figures are to a large extent included in the \$11,400,000,000 total reported disbursements.

Disbursements Abroad

Over half of the \$11,400,000,000 disbursed abroad was spent on supplies and materials, largely for war production and civilian uses in the United States. In many cases, Mr. Crowley said, the Government gets its money back by reselling the goods to private buyers in the United States. Nearly two-thirds of all supplies and materials procured abroad have come from Canada and Latin America. Copper, sugar, rubber, tin and aluminum, all vital scarce items, have been foremost in the procurement program.

Pay to the United States armed forces abroad has been the other big war-period foreign expenditure. Preliminary data indicate that over \$4,000,000,000 has been put in the pockets of United States personnel overseas. This figure does not include the large amount of pay and allowances allotted directly to families, for war bonds, and for other purposes in the United States. Payments to troops overseas have been heaviest in the United Kingdom, Australia, France and Italy. Remittances home since mid-1944, however, Mr. Crowley said, have totaled about two-thirds of all cur-

rent pay to troops overseas, greatly reducing the impact of United States troop spending on prices abroad. In most cases, it was pointed out, United States troops abroad are paid in local currencies, and the figures reported represent the dollar costs of these currencies.

Relief Supplies Furnished

Through March 31 this Government furnished abroad as relief supplies \$250,000,000 of foodstuffs, fats and oils. It also furnished nearly \$50,000,000 worth of clothing and footwear, \$25,000,000 worth of medical supplies, and \$20,000,000 worth of coal and petroleum products. Agricultural, transportation and industrial equipment comprised most of the rest of the \$373,000,000 total furnished. The great bulk of these supplies went to Europe, mainly to Italy and France. Over \$300,000,000 of the total was civilian supplies furnished by the War Department, for which bills will be rendered to the foreign governments concerned. Other United States Government-finance supplies were furnished abroad through the American Red Cross, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Navy Department and the War Reliance Board. Relief supply shipments have been heavy since March 31, Mr. Crowley said, and June 30 figures may be double those for March 31. These supplies, it was emphasized, are in addition to civilian-type goods furnished under Lend-Lease and in addition to privately financed relief.

000720

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
Bureau of Supplies
Washington 25, D. C.

March 12, 1945

In reply refer to
SU-920-JF

Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer
Executive Director, War Refugee Board
Department of Treasury Building
15th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington 25, D. C.

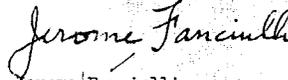
Dear General O'Dwyer:

The Foreign Economic Administration will have for disposal abroad property surplus to its needs and responsibilities.

In order to facilitate the acquisition of such property by other U. S. Government agencies we are considering the practicability of keeping such agencies informed of surplus property located abroad which they may be interested in acquiring. We would like to know whether your agency will have any such interest. If so, please advise the categories of goods in which you are interested and supply us with the name and address of the official who should be dealt with concerning same.

We would appreciate a prompt reply.

Very truly yours,



Jerome Fanciulli
Acting Chief, Disposal Division
Property Disposal Branch

P.S. Kindly see that this information is made available to any others in your Agency who should be informed. J.F.

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Mr. Pehle

D. White would like your views on his joining this, in view of questions on finance etc. re War Refugee Board that might be brought up for discussion.

dg

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply Refer To:
BA-801-JLM

MAY 22 1948

Mr. David White
Assistant Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. White:

For some time, speaking for myself, I have felt the need of conversation with others in Washington who have been setting up and supervising civilian offices abroad. Up to now there has been no convenient forum and no stimulus to action.

Now, however, the Washington Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration has asked me to organize a round table on the management of foreign offices. I am writing each of you on the attached list to see if you would be interested in joining such a round table for our mutual benefit. There would be no audience. The members of the round table would choose the subjects to be covered, and I would anticipate that the contributions would be from our experience rather than from any formal preparation of papers.

The typical round table meets at the Brookings Institution for dinner at 6:00 o'clock and adjourns at 9:00 o'clock. Six sessions are planned, spaced about a month apart. The members decide these matters for each round table. It is not necessary for round table participants to be members of the American Society for Public Administration.

Will you please let me know whether you would join such a group. If a sufficient number reply affirmatively, I will make arrangements for the first meeting and will notify you.

Sincerely yours,

James L. McCamy

James L. McCamy
Executive Director
Bureau of Areas

Attachment

Telephoned 12-2-44 and left message with secretary (McCamy too busy to return call) regretting inability to meet, giving two reasons: (1) specialized set-up and (2) indefinite over Board's continuing life.

000723

Norris Gaddess, Director
Division of Foreign Service

Frank Yates, Asst. to Director
of Administrative Dept.

Monnett B. Davis, Deputy Director
Office of the Foreign Service

Harry A. Blundin
Overseas Operations Manager

Myron L. Black, Director
Field Operations Staff

Michael Menshikov, Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas

Thomas M. Dinsmore, Assistant National
Director, Military and Naval Welfare Service

Austin Thompson, Personnel Administrator
of Service to Armed Forces

David White, Asst. Executive Director

Ross E. Moore, Chief
Technical Collaborations Branch
Office Foreign Agricultural Relations

Louis Ream, Deputy Director of
Administrative Services

W.S.A.

C.I.A.A.

Department of State

O.W.I.

F.E.A.

U.N.R.R.A.

American Red Cross

American Red Cross

War Refugee Board

Agriculture

O.S.S.

000724

NOV 11 1944

Dear Mr. Crowley:

Thank you for your letter of October 31, 1944,
enclosing copies of two letters from Mr. Douglas Oliver and
Sir Phillip Mitchell respectively concerning the potentiality
of the South Pacific area to absorb war refugees.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle
J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Leo T. Crowley,
Administrator,
Foreign Economic Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 31 1944

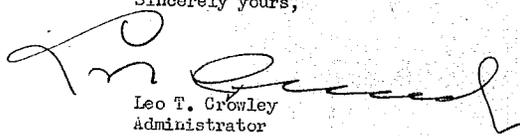
Hon. John W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I am enclosing a copy each of two interesting and informative letters which we recently received, respectively, from our Deputy Special Representative, Mr. Douglas Oliver, and the British High Commissioner, Sir Phillip Mitchell, regarding the potentiality of the South Pacific area to absorb war refugees.

We should be glad to follow up on this correspondence if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,


Leo T. Crowley
Administrator

Enclosures

000726

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

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I am enclosing a copy each of two interesting and informative letters which we recently received, respectively, from our Deputy Special Representative, Mr. Douglas Oliver, and the British High Commissioner, Sir Phillip Mitchell, regarding the potentiality of the South Pacific area to absorb war refugees.

We should be glad to follow up on this correspondence if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

Leo T. Crowley
Administrator

Enclosures

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Foreign Economic Administration
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1 October 1944

Leo T. Crowley Esq.,
Administrator,
Foreign Economic Administration,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Crowley:

In further reply to your letter GC-700 of March 31st, 1944, regarding the potentiality of this area to absorbing war refugees, I am forwarding herewith copy of a letter received from Sir Phillip Mitchell, High Commissioner for the British West Pacific. Sir Phillip has jurisdiction over Fiji, Tonga, the Gilbert and Ellis Colony, Solomon Islands and the British component of the New Hebrides Condominium.

It is clear from Sir Phillip's reply to my inquiry that he is not in favor of permitting an influx of war refugees into British South Pacific possessions. I cannot thoroughly agree with all of his objections, particularly in regard to the adaptability of Europeans to the South Pacific environment. I firmly believe that there exist many opportunities in these islands for persons with technical training in tropical agriculture, in boat building, in sanitary engineering and particularly in tropical medicine, provided such persons are willing to live under pioneering conditions. The climate, though rugged, is no worse than other tropical regions. In fact, in many instances it is salubrious. Tonga and Fiji particularly possess climates in which Europeans thrive. As for disease, neither Tonga nor Fiji has malaria and Sir Phillip's reference to leprosy greatly exaggerates the danger of that disease.

On the other hand, there are several real objections to permitting an influx of war refugees into these islands which certainly must have been in the back of Sir Phillip's mind but which he did not enumerate. First, Sir Phillip's Government is sincerely interested in the welfare of the native people in the Islands over which it has jurisdiction, and there is solid evidence that through economic and political measures the indigenes are being prepared for economic self-sufficiency and a large measure of political autonomy. Except for certain aspects of Fiji life, the Islands are very definitely being saved for the islanders. A large influx of war refugees not directly concerned with governing or serving the native population would undoubtedly complicate the policy and program of the British Colonial Government. Second, if some higher colonial authority insists upon the colonies absorbing more Europeans, returned soldiers of British nationality would undoubtedly have first consideration.

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We agree, therefore, with Sir Phillip's and statement, if not with his specific reasons.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Douglas L. Oliver

Douglas L. Oliver
Deputy Special Representative
FEA, SPA

cc: Ryerson, San Francisco

000729

O
P
Y

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
SUVA FIJI

13 September, 1944

My dear Oliver:

I am afraid I have been a long time in answering your letter of the 12th June about refugees in the Pacific Islands, but I have had to consult my people scattered over a wide area and it has taken time. I am afraid that the answer must be that, speaking generally, these archipelagoes provide no outlet for refugees from Europe. In the case of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Fiji and Tonga we are already faced with an over-population problem of our own, either actual or at any rate not far off and although, of course, individuals might find profitable occupation any large scale immigration would be impossible.

In theory at least the same does not apply either to the Condominium of the New Hebrides or the Solomon Islands, but there are, as you know, other serious obstacles. In the first place you would have to find Jewish refugees (almost entirely townspeople) who would be willing to isolate themselves in a malarial and totally undeveloped archipelago in a remote corner of the Pacific and you would then have to find an economic basis for their existence, that is to say a market for tropical products, and how difficult it is to do that I think you know, and finally you would have to solve the very serious health problems which would be involved, particularly malaria and leprosy; the latter disease is caught surprisingly easily by Europeans in the Pacific and since it is a dirt disease people from Polish ghettos would have to be regarded as likely to catch it.

I do not say therefore that it would be impossible to settle some thousands of refugees in the Solomons, given sufficient capital and technical skill in overcoming malaria and the like, but I do say that any such project would contain so many difficulties that I could not advise any one to undertake it. An infinitesimal and barely perceptible adjustment of the immigration quotas into the United States will absorb ten times the number of refugees who could ever be accommodated in these Pacific Islands whatever any one did.

There is another aspect of the matter. If we may assume that the United Nations will succeed in establishing in Europe tolerant Governments from which it will not be necessary for any one to take refuge, it is as certain as anything can be that practically all these refugees will wish to return to their own homes, and in view of the immense casualties which have occurred and the still greater casualties direct and indirect which must ensue before the war is over it can hardly be doubted that there will be plenty of room for them. My personal belief is that all these refugee organisations will end by falling down for lack of refugees and that, always provided that persecution ceases, even the Palestine problem will end by being solved by the return of Palestine Jews to their European homes.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ P. Mitchell

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*Copy with
FEA -
Put Book in "Exhibits"
+ put ref. in file*

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
CLEARING OFFICE FOR FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS AND REPORTS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 17 1944

Mr. Ward Stewart
Assistant Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Room 190
Treasury Building
15th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Attached is a copy of Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 4 relating to Reports on Cash Transactions Abroad. It will be noted that this Regulation requires reports to be submitted to the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports of the Foreign Economic Administration and to the Treasury Department.

It is requested that you distribute copies of this Regulation to those sections of your agency which will be required to report in accordance with it. Please call Mr. Edward J. Good, Executive 7030, Extension 2757 for the additional copies which you need as well as the supply of forms referred to in paragraph 19 of the Regulation.

Reference is made to the last sentence of paragraph 20 of the Regulation which is quoted as follows: "Special arrangements will be made by the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports with each agency to furnish similar information, insofar as practicable, for the fiscal years 1941 to 1944 inclusive." It is requested that you furnish separate reports for each of the fiscal years 1941 to 1944 inclusive in the same manner and classifications required by the attached Regulation. If the reports for those fiscal years cannot be furnished to the Clearing Office by December 1, 1944, you should consult with it immediately regarding the date or dates on which such information can be furnished as well as any questions or problems which you may have in submitting the information under the classifications required.

In case of the above or other questions regarding the requirements of the Regulation, please consult with Mr. H. F. Shambarger, Deputy Director of the Clearing Office. He can be reached on Executive 7030 (FEA), Extension 2746.

Very truly yours,

Attachment

Homer Jones
Homer Jones
Director

000731

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
CLEARING OFFICE FOR FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS AND REPORTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO: OA-140

TO HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS,
AGENCIES, AND GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS CONCERNED:

Subject: Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 4

Several agencies have submitted Reports of Cash Transactions Abroad to the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports covering transactions during the second quarter of fiscal year 1945 only, rather than cumulative transactions during the period July 1, through December 31, 1944.

Your attention is directed to paragraph 20 of Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 4, dated September 15, 1944, in which it is stated that Reports of Cash Transactions Abroad shall be compiled quarterly for the periods ending September 30, December 31, March 31 and June 30, and that amounts contained in the reports should be cumulative from the beginning of each fiscal year (July 1) irrespective of the fiscal years for which appropriations were made. The reports for the first quarter of the fiscal year will, of course, cover the period July 1 through September 30; reports for the second quarter will cover the period July 1 through December 31; reports for the third quarter will cover the period July 1 through March 31; and the reports for the fourth quarter will cover cumulative transactions for the entire fiscal year.

Reference is also made to the last sentence of paragraph 20 of the Regulation which is quoted as follows: "Special arrangements will be made by the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports with each agency to furnish such information, insofar as practicable, for the fiscal years 1941 to 1944, inclusive". Reports submitted for past fiscal years should be prepared separately for each of the fiscal years 1941 to 1944.

Homer Jones
Homer Jones
Director

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Oct. 17, 1944

Mr. Lurford

Lawrence S. Lesser

The F.E.A. is a consolidation, effected by Executive Order No. 9380 of September 25, 1943 (8 F.R. 1308), of the Office of Economic Warfare, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, the last two offices being divisions of the State Department. The Executive Order did not define the functions of the new agency, but merely transferred the duties of the consolidated agencies to it. Certain aspects of the work of the War Food Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation were later transferred to F.E.A. by Executive Order No. 9385 of October 6, 1943 (8 F.R. 13782).

The Office of Economic Warfare* had its origin in the Economic Defense Board, which was established by Executive Order No. 8832 of July 30, 1941 (6 F.R. 3823). The Board's functions were (1) to advise the President as to economic defense measures which should be taken; (2) to coordinate the policies and activities of the departments and agencies in matters relating to economic defense; (3) to develop economic defense plans for coordinated action by the departments and agencies concerned; (4) to "make investigations and advise the President on the relationship of economic defense measures to post-war economic reconstruction and on the steps to be taken to protect the trade position of the United States and to expedite the establishment of sound, peace-time international economic relationships"; and (5) to review proposed and existing legislation relating to or affecting economic defense and, with the approval of the President, to recommend additional legislation. By the terms of the Order, the administration of the several departments and agencies charged therewith, although such administration was required to conform to policies approved by the Board. The term "economic defense" was defined to mean

*** the conduct, in the interest of national defense, of international economic activities, including those relating to exports, imports, the acquisition and disposition of materials and commodities from foreign countries including

* O.E.W. is the only one of the consolidated agencies whose functions might conceivably have included the subject of war inquiry. As to the functions of the Lend-Lease Administration, see 58 Stat. 21, as amended, Executive Order 8781 of May 2, 1941 (6 F.R. 2501) and Executive Order 8928 of October 28, 1941 (6 F.R. 5519). As to the functions of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, see the President's letter of March 19, 1943.

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preclusive buying, transactions in foreign exchange, and foreign-owned or foreign-controlled property, international investments, and extensions of credit, shipping and transportation of goods among countries, the international aspects of patents, international communications pertaining to commerce, and other foreign economic matters".

Functions in addition to those above described, but apparently not relevant to the subject of our inquiry, were assigned to the Economic Defense Board by Executive Order No. 8900 of September 15, 1941 (6 F.R. 4795), Executive Order No. 8926 of October 23, 1941 (6 F.R. 5519), Executive Order No. 8942 of November 19, 1941 (6 F.R. 5909), and Executive Order No. 9128 of April 13, 1942 (7 F.R. 2809).

By Executive Order No. 8982 of December 17, 1941 (6 F.R. 6530), the name of the Economic Defense Board was changed to the Board of Economic Warfare, but its functions were in no way altered. By Executive Order No. 9361 of July 17, 1943 (8 F.R. 9861), the Board of Economic Warfare was abolished and the Office of Economic Warfare was created to exercise its functions, powers, and duties.

Under date of September 25, 1944, the Administrator of the F.E.A. transmitted a report to Congress on the first year of its operations. On page 10 of such report, in a section called "Outlook After Victory in Europe", the Administrator said:

"In the period which will follow the defeat of Germany and precede the defeat of Japan, the program of the Foreign Economic Administration will be adjusted in line with these basic policies:

"... (2) ... Finally, the Foreign Economic Administration will continue working with the State and War Departments on the studies, based on F.E.A.'s information and experience in war-time economic analysis, as to what steps should be taken from the economic standpoint to control effectively Germany's future capacity to make war."

This statement seems to have been fore-shadowed by a "Statement of General Economic Programs and Policies" issued by the Director of the Office of Economic Warfare on August 23, 1943 (8 F.R. 11770). In the latter statement, it was said that among the O.E.W. economic programs and policies approved by

* (continued)

to Governor Lehman, VIII Department of State Bulletin, 256. As to the functions of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, see State Department Order No. 1166, id. 579.

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the War Mobilization Committee was the following:

"to *** work with other interested agencies in the handling of economic problems in reoccupied or liberated areas".

In his recent letter to F.E.A.'s Administrator with respect to the functions of F.E.A., the President, as reported in the New York Herald Tribune on September 30th, said in part:

"7. Control of the war-making power of Germany. You have been making studies from the economic standpoint of what should be done after the surrender of Germany to control its power and capacity to make war in the future. This work must be accelerated and, under the guidance of the Department of State, you should furnish assistance in work and, when requested to do so, in personnel by making available specialists to work with the military authorities, the foreign service and such other American agencies and officials as participate with the United Nations in seeing to it that Germany does not become a menace again to succeeding generations".

SEP 30 1944

F. E. A. Asked To Plan Curbs On Germany

Roosevelt Tells Crowley to Speed Search for Trade Controls After the War

Cabinet Committee Will Meet No More

End of Sessions Believed to Imply Morgenthau's Program Is Scrapped

By Samuel W. Bell

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—President Roosevelt called on the Foreign Economic Administration today to accelerate its search for possible economic controls to be applied to a conquered Germany, and at the same time, in a press conference, sought to set at rest persistent reports of a bitter split in his Cabinet over a proposal submitted by Henry A. Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to de-industrialize the Reich.

Reports of the split, in which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, have been ranged against Mr. Morgenthau, were said by the President to be essentially untrue in the basic facts. He emphasized the words, essentially untrue, but did not give details.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated, however, that he expected no further meetings of the special Cabinet committee composed of Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau and Stimson, which he had charged with formulating a policy on Germany—apparently confirming reports that the Morgenthau project to dismember Germany and reduce it to an agricultural state has been scrapped.

Senator Makes Statement

In the mean time, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, asserted in a formal statement that the announcement of the "poorly conceived" Morgenthau plan had "played directly into the bloody purposes of Hitler and Goebbels."

"Prior to the announcement of the Morgenthau plan," Senator Johnson said, "The Germans were surrendering in droves; now they are fighting like demons. The announcement of the plan has and will continue to cost us a frightful loss of life. The time has come for something more realistic and specific than the blunt demand for unconditional surrender, coupled as it now is in the minds of all with the Morgenthau plan."

"A decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that the Allies now declare the peace terms to be imposed on Germany. I submit the following seven points as the basis for an immediate German peace:

"1. The 1932 German borders and her 1932 territory to be fully guaranteed except East Prussia, which shall be set apart for other disposal. German population shall be moved from East Prussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other Baltic states.

"2. Not to exceed 50,000 Germans accused by the Allies of being war criminals shall be turned over to the Allies for trial and punishment.

"3. Germany shall be completely disarmed and forever remain disarmed except that necessary side arms may be issued to local police officers. Military training and the production of military material in Germany shall be prohibited.

Intelligence Officers
 "4. The governments of Russia, Britain and the United States each shall be permitted to maintain in Germany not to exceed one hundred intelligence officers as observers to report on all matters of interest to their respective governments. The German government shall give these observers free access to all sources of information within Germany.

"5. Property that had been seized from inhabitants of Germany by the Nazis since 1932 shall be restored to such persons or to their heirs and full indemnities and reparations shall be paid them by the German government.

"6. Germany may adopt and maintain the government of her choosing except that she shall not limit or abridge by law or otherwise the exercise of the freedom of religion, or of speech, or of the press.

"7. Any violation of the foregoing, whenever two of them shall determine that there has been a violation, will result in the military occupation of Germany by Russia, Britain and the United States."

President Roosevelt's instructions to the F. E. A. to speed up its studies of economic controls calculated to render Germany powerless, and without the capacity to make war in the future, were made public in the form of a letter to Administrator Leo T. Crowley.

This work, he emphasized, should be carried out under the guidance of the State Department so that the United States can participate with the United Nations "in seeing to it that Germany does not become a menace again to succeeding generations."

President Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Crowley laid down the major policies to be made effective by the F. E. A. when the war in Europe ends.

After pointing out it was in the national interest to the United States and other peace-loving nations "that the destruction and devastation of the war be repaired and that the foundations of a secure peace laid," Mr. Roosevelt said the F. E. A. would be expected to relax export controls with the defeat of Germany; curtail the purchase of critical and strategic materials; focus "preclusive buying" designed to prevent enemy purchase of essential goods, against Japan; adjust economic warfare to new conditions and continue to utilize lend-lease and the flow of material under its authorization until the complete defeat of Japan as well as Germany.

Letter to Crowley

The complete text of President Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Crowley on F. E. A. policy after the defeat of Germany:

"In accordance with our discussions, the following are the major policies which should be put into effect by the Foreign Economic Administration within the scope of its present functions and responsibilities when the military resistance of Nazi Germany is overcome:

"1. Export control. With a view to encouraging private trade without interfering with the successful prosecution of the war

against Japan, the F. E. A. should relax controls over exports to the fullest extent compatible with our continuing war objectives, particularly that of defeating Japan as quickly and effectively as possible.

"International trade on as full and free a basis as possible is necessary not only as a sound economic foundation for the future peace, but it is also necessary in order that we may have fuller production and employment at home. Private industry and private trade can, I am sure, produce a high level of international trade and the government should assist to the extent necessary to achieve this objective by returning international commerce to private lanes as rapidly as possible.

"2. Strategic and critical raw materials. In view of the curtailment which is to be made in our war production after the German phase of the war, the Foreign Economic Administration should consult with the appropriate supply agencies with a view to making an appropriate cut in its foreign procurement program for strategic and critical materials needed in the prosecution of the war.

"The adjustment to this reduced program should be made in such a way as to prevent undue and unnecessary financial losses to American taxpayers, to best preserve our foreign relations and to strengthen the foundation for a high level of international trade in the future.

Preclusive Buying

"3. Preclusive buying. The Foreign Economic Administration has been buying abroad materials needed by the Axis to produce munitions and other war materials in order to prevent our enemies from

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000730

getting them. I understand that the peak of this program is already passed as a result of the victories which have been won by the United Nations. The Foreign Economic Administration should continue to take all necessary steps to prevent Japan from getting strategic and critical materials for the Japanese war program, but it should limit its preclusive purchasing program to achieving that end, observing, of course, any existing commitments.

"4. Economic warfare. The Foreign Economic Administration's studies of the enemy's war potential and other phases of economic warfare should be reduced and focused on the war against Japan. This work should be carried on as it has in the past, in close integration with our armed forces.

"5. Lend-Lease. Lend-lease supplies should continue to be furnished in whatever amounts are necessary for the most effective prosecution of the war. We have waged war on a combined basis with our allies with a success which is being amply demonstrated every day on the battlefields of Europe and the Far East. Until the complete defeat of both Japan and Germany, the flow of lend-lease aid should be continued in the amounts necessary to enable the combined strength of all the United Nations to defeat our common enemies as quickly as possible and with the least loss of life. The amount and nature of the aid necessary after the defeat of Germany are closely tied up with the strategic plans for the Pacific war and the programs for reconstruction and for reconversion of industry to civilian needs which we and our allies work out on a basis of mutual understanding. The Foreign Economic Administration should aid in carrying out this policy to the fullest extent.

"6. Surplus property. As you have done in the past, you should continue to take every reasonable measure to see to it that no unnecessary surpluses develop out of procurement by the Foreign Economic Administration for lend-lease, U. N. R. R. A. or other purposes. In connection with procurement or production for lend-lease or relief and rehabilitation purposes you should continue to investigate and take up supplies of other government agencies which are or may be surplus.

Control of Germany

"7. Control of the war-making power of Germany. You have been making studies from the economic standpoint of what should be done

after the surrender of Germany to control its power and capacity to make war in the future. This work must be accelerated, and, under the guidance of the Department of State, you should furnish assistance in work and, when requested to do so, in personnel by making available specialists to work with the military authorities, the foreign service and such other American agencies and officials as participate with the United Nations in seeing to it that Germany does not become a menace again to succeeding generations.

"8. Reconstruction and future foreign trade. It is in the national interest of the United States, as well as the joint interest of the United States and the other peace-loving nations, that the destruction and devastation of war be repaired and that the foundations for a secure peace be laid. I understand that you are also preparing to submit for my consideration major proposals along these lines. In varying degrees every workman, every farmer and every industry in the United States has a stake in the production and flow of manufactured goods, agricultural products and other supplies to all the other countries of the world. To produce the largest amount of useful goods and services at home we should export and import as much as possible.

"Any marked improvement in the economic well-being of the United States will not only improve the economic well-being of the other peace-loving peoples of the world but will also aid materially in the building of a durable peace.

"With this objective in mind, you should continue to take such action as is necessary or desirable in accordance with the powers delegated to the Foreign Economic Administration and in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State."

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File FEA

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 29, 1944

3036

The President has addressed the following letter to
Honorable Leo T. Crowley, Administrator of the Foreign Economic
Administration:

"In accordance with our discussions, the following are the major policies which should be put into effect by the Foreign Economic Administration within the scope of its present functions and responsibilities when the military resistance of Nazi Germany is overcome:

1. Export Control. With a view to encouraging private trade without interfering with the successful prosecution of the war against Japan, the FEA should relax controls over exports to the fullest extent compatible with out continuing war objectives, particularly that of defeating Japan as quickly and effectively as possible.

International trade on as full and free a basis as possible is necessary not only as a sound economic foundation for the future peace, but it is also necessary in order that we may have fuller production and employment at home. Private industry and private trade can, I am sure, produce a high level of international trade, and the Government should assist to the extent necessary to achieve this objective by returning international commerce to private lanes as rapidly as possible.

2. Strategic and Critical Raw Materials. In view of the curtailment which is to be made in our war production after the German phase of the war, the Foreign Economic Administration should consult with the appropriate supply agencies with a view to making an appropriate cut in its foreign procurement program for strategic and critical materials needed in the prosecution of the war.

The adjustment to this reduced program should be made in such a way as to prevent undue and unnecessary financial losses to American taxpayers, to best preserve our foreign relations and to strengthen the foundation for a high level of international trade in the future.

3. Preclusive Buying. The Foreign Economic Administration has been buying abroad materials needed by the Axis to produce munitions and other war materials in order to prevent our enemies from getting them. I understand that the peak of this program is already passed as a result of the victories which have been won by the United Nations. The Foreign Economic Administration should continue to take all necessary steps to prevent Japan from getting strategic and critical materials for the Japanese war program, but it should limit its preclusive purchasing program to achieving that end, observing, of course, any existing commitments.

4. Economic Warfare. The Foreign Economic Administration's studies of the enemy's war potential and other phases of economic warfare should be reduced and focused on the war against Japan. This work should be carried on as it has in the past, in close integration with our armed forces.

5. Lend-Lease. Lend-Lease supplies should continue to be furnished in whatever amounts are necessary for the most effective prosecution of the war. We have waged war on a combined basis with our Allies with a success which is being amply demonstrated every day on the battlefields of Europe and the Far East. Until the complete defeat of both Japan and Germany, the flow of Lend-Lease aid should be continued in the amounts necessary to enable the combined strength of all the United Nations to defeat our common enemies as

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quickly as possible and with the least loss of life. The amount and nature of the aid necessary after the defeat of Germany is closely tied up with the strategic plans for the Pacific war, and the programs for reconstruction and for reconversion of industry to civilian needs which we and our Allies work out on a basis of mutual understanding. The Foreign Economic Administration should aid in carrying out this policy to the fullest extent.

6. Surplus Property. As you have done in the past, you should continue to take every reasonable measure to see to it that no unnecessary surpluses develop out of procurement by the Foreign Economic Administration for Lend-Lease, UNRRA or other purposes. In connection with procurement or production for Lend-Lease or relief and rehabilitation purposes, you should continue to investigate and take up supplies of other Government agencies which are or may be surplus.

7. Control of the War-Making Power of Germany. You have been making studies from the economic standpoint of what should be done after the surrender of Germany to control its power and capacity to make war in the future. This work must be accelerated, and under the guidance of the Department of State you should furnish assistance in work and when requested to do so in personnel by making available specialists to work with the military authorities, the Foreign Service, and such other American agencies and officials as participate with the United Nations in seeing to it that Germany does not become a menace again to succeeding generations.

8. Reconstruction and Future Foreign Trade. It is in the national interest of the United States, as well as the joint interest of the United States and the other peace-loving nations, that the destruction and devastation of war be repaired and that the foundations for a secure peace be laid. I understand that you are also preparing to submit for my consideration major proposals along these lines. In varying degrees every workman, every farmer and every industry in the United States has a stake in the production and flow of manufactured goods, agricultural products and other supplies to all the other countries of the world. To produce the largest amount of useful goods and services at home, we should export and import as much as possible.

Any marked improvement in the economic well-being of the United States will not only improve the economic well-being of the other peace-loving peoples of the world, but will also aid materially in the building of a durable peace.

With this objective in mind, you should continue to take such action as is necessary or desirable in accordance with the powers delegated to the Foreign Economic Administration and in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State."

000739

AUG 8 1944

Dear Oscar:

I am sending you herewith the third supplement for "War Refugee Board - Projects and Documents".

Included with the material is a set of instructions indicating the order in which the new material is to be inserted and which of the old material is to be deleted.

Sincerely,

(Signed) John

Mr. Oscar Cox,
General Counsel,
1057 Temporary "T",
Foreign Economic Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosures.

EBT ^{10/11} Hutchison:agr 8-5-44

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JUL 5 1944

Dear Oscar:

I am sending you herewith the second supplement for "War Refugee Board - Projects and Documents".

Included with the material is a set of instructions indicating the order in which the new material is to be inserted and which of the old material is to be deleted.

Sincerely,

M. J. [Signature]

Mr. Oscar Cox,
General Counsel,
Foreign Economic Administration,
1057 Temporary "T",
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosures.

*Original pgs. by
Mr. Pille*

EBT JH EB Tower:agr 7-4-44

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Coop with FEA

JUN 28 1944

Dear Mr. Hyatt:

This is in response to your letter of June 22 concerning the Clearing Office for Foreign Accounts and Reports.

The War Refugee Board will, of course, be glad to cooperate fully with your office in carrying out the program described by the President's letter of April 7. As explained in Mr. Stewart's discussion with Mr. Maxwell on June 12, however, the War Refugee Board program is of such recent origin and involves such small amounts of expenditure that the usual categories of information are not particularly meaningful. Thus the only foreign expenditures of the Board to date have been the purely administrative expenditures of two special attaches abroad and these expenditures were made after March 31, 1944, are not covered by any formal reporting system, and amount to only a few thousand dollars at the most. Consequently the answers to the five specific requests in your letter must be uniformly "None." The matter is further complicated by the fact that of these small expenditures abroad for administrative needs the majority are made directly by the respective embassies on instructions from the State Department, with the understanding that reimbursement to the State Department will be made later by the War Refugee Board if requested. Consequently the exact status of these expenditures at the present time would be very difficult to determine.

In response to your request, Mr. Ward Stewart, Assistant Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, will serve as the liaison officer with your office. Mr. Stewart can be reached at Room 190, Main Treasury Building, telephone extension 5677-8 on the Treasury switchboard. Within the general limitations described above, Mr. Stewart will be glad to cooperate with your office in every way possible.

Attached for your information is a copy of the Executive Order establishing the War Refugee Board.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Roger Hyatt, Director
Clearing Office for Foreign
Accounts and Reports
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington, D. C.

WStewart; pdk 6/24/44

W.S.

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CLEARING OFFICE FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS

Hon. John W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.

JUN 22 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

During the latter part of 1943, a preliminary survey was made covering the foreign activities of various agencies by an Interdepartmental Committee which culminated in the Committee's Report, "Recording and Reporting of Lend-Lease Transactions and Government Expenditures Abroad," submitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee on March 11, 1944, by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The Interdepartmental Committee recommended:

- "(1) That early action be taken in designating an agency as a clearing house for all records and reports concerning international transactions, and
- (2) That each agency involved in international transactions designate a liaison office for contact with the clearing house."

With respect to the first recommendation, the President directed a letter to the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration on April 7, 1944, requesting him to establish, in collaboration with other agencies involved, such a clearing house in the Foreign Economic Administration. The clearing house has been established and is to be known as the "Clearing Office for Foreign Accounts and Reports." In order that the Clearing Office may perform the functions set forth in the President's letter it is essential that all agencies having transactions in foreign countries designate a liaison officer to the Clearing Office, as recommended by the Interdepartmental Committee. May we ask you to name such liaison officer? It would be appreciated if, when advising us of the person assigned, his official title, address, room and telephone number be given. It would be helpful if you could make the designation suggested as soon as may be possible. It would be appreciated if you would also include a brief but concise paragraph describing the type of foreign activity conducted by your agency.

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2--Hon. John W. Pehle

In order to carry out the President's instructions, it will be necessary for the Clearing Office to make certain surveys of reporting forms and procedures covering foreign activities. As you are aware, Mr. Ward Stewart of your office was interviewed on June 12 by R. W. Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner of Accounts, Treasury, serving in the capacity of representative of the Clearing Office. In addition to the information provided him, your agency can assist materially by making available through the designated liaison officer the following items as soon as possible.

- (a) Classifications used in developing accounting and reporting information covering foreign and Lend-Lease transactions, if any, specifically, country, commodity, character or purpose, and objective classifications and codes.
- (b) Copy of each report for the period July 1, 1943, to March 31, 1944, received from or covering financial transactions of each foreign office or activity showing current and cumulative figures, if possible.
- (c) Copy of each agency financial report, for the same period covering Lend-Lease or other foreign activity showing current and cumulative figures, if possible.
- (d) Copy of each agency statistical report for the same period covering Lend-Lease or other foreign activity showing current and cumulative figures, if possible.
- (e) Copies of any procedures or other exhibits which would be helpful or useful to the Clearing Office in developing overall reporting.

For your information, there is attached a copy of the President's letter of April 7. Your cooperation in facilitating the work of the Clearing Office will be appreciated. For your convenience the afore-mentioned material should be sent to Room 1011, Gas-Light Building, 11th and H Streets, N. W. For information, please call FEA--Extension 2746.

Very truly yours,


Roger Hyatt
Director

Attachment

000744

Attention: Mr. Ward Stewart

Attached you will find the copy of the letter from the President referred to in Mr. Hyatt's letter of June 22, 1944 to Mr. Pehle.

000745

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. O. W. Y.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1944

My dear Mr. Crowley:

In line with recommendations of the Inter-departmental Committee to study Recording and Reporting of Lend-Lease Transactions and Government Expenditures Abroad, it is essential that we proceed promptly to the establishment of a "clearing house" for such reporting.

I want you to establish, in collaboration with the other agencies involved, such a clearing house in the Foreign Economic Administration under a director appointed by you. It would seem advisable to establish an advisory inter-departmental committee to assist the director, which committee might among others include representatives of the Department of State, Department of the Treasury, War Department, Department of the Navy, Department of Commerce, the Bureau of the Budget and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The functions of the clearing house would include the following:

- (1) to develop, in cooperation with the other agencies concerned, such forms and procedures as will assure the necessary information on our transactions relative to foreign areas,
- (2) where more than one agency is involved, to collaborate with the agencies of whom information is requested in furnishing such information within, of course, the limits of security requirements.

Information to be covered by this arrangement should include, particularly, transactions on account of international aid, relief in liberated areas, procurement abroad, loans and financial aid, and all other Government outlays and expenditures abroad and receipts from abroad, and also inventory information concerning military and non-military installations, improvements, and stockpiles abroad.

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The clearing house should serve as a medium for interagency collaboration. Its establishment does not involve any transfer of the responsibilities of other agencies to the Foreign Economic Administration. It does not, for example, modify agency powers and duties under the Federal Reports Act or Executive Order 8512 as amended. The facilities established by Executive Order 8512 should be utilized whenever appropriate in collecting information on cash disbursements, receipts and other related financial transactions abroad.

I am convinced that this arrangement can be of great value in the development of the comprehensive and consistent reports on foreign transactions so essential to the planning and operations of our Government in the future.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable Leo T. Crowley
Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration

JUN 27 1944

My dear Mr. Crowley:

Thank you for your letter of June 21, 1944, enclosing copies of replies from your field offices in Peru, New Zealand, the Belgian Congo and Brazil, concerning the situation for refugees in those areas.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Honorable Leo T. Crowley,
Administrator,
Foreign Economic Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

EBT RBHutchison:agr 6-24-44 DJM

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 21 1944

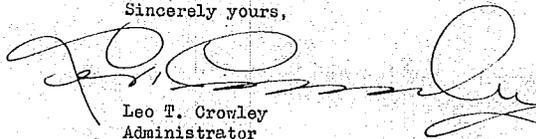
Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I am enclosing, for your information, one copy each of the replies which we have received from our field offices in Peru, New Zealand, the Belgian Congo and Brazil relative to the situation for refugees in their respective areas.

I hope these reports will be helpful. We will continue to forward them as they are received from other countries.

Sincerely yours,



Leo T. Crowley
Administrator

Enclosures 4

000749

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 21 1944

Mr. J. W. Fehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fehle:

I am enclosing, for your information, one copy each of the replies which we have received from our field offices in Peru, New Zealand, the Belgian Congo and Brazil relative to the situation for refugees in their respective areas.

I hope these reports will be helpful. We will continue to forward them as they are received from other countries.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED: Leo T. Crowley

Leo T. Crowley
Administrator

Enclosures 4

000750

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

MEMORANDUM

May 9, 1944

TO: War Refugee Board

FROM: Foreign Economic Administration
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

SUBJECT: Refugees in Brazil.

Brazil is a country which is expanding economically and in population. It has in the past built up its industry and its agriculture, particularly in the rich São Paulo area, on the basis of immigrant labor, primarily Italian. There is much thought and discussion now being given to the possibilities of postwar immigration into Brazil, with estimates and recommendations to permit as many as five million to enter in the period after the war.

Present immigration regulations, which were enacted in 1941, forbid the entry of all immigrants save those who qualify under one of the following three headings:

1. Agricultural laborers.
2. Industrial technicians.
3. Those who have cash in the amount of \$20,000.00 for investment in Brazilian industry.

This legislation was apparently designed to stop the influx of Jewish refugees from Nazi oppression, who generally do not fall within any of these three groups. From 1940 onwards it was administratively impossible for any appreciable number of refugees to enter Brazil.

Between 1933 and 1939 approximately 25,000 Jewish immigrants entered Brazil. Of these about 17,000 came from Germany and Austria. Immigration was highest in 1936 and 1939, the years which immediately followed periods of greatest Nazi savagery.

CONDITIONS OF REFUGEES

The refugees within Brazil no longer have grave economic difficulties. The primary problem is one of misemployment, since there are a number of professions which are barred to all foreign-born in Brazil. In both Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo the refugees have achieved a small margin of economic stability. In São Paulo a large number of them have established small industries and factories in a number of fields, and there are several examples of larger industrial enterprises. In Rio de Janeiro, which is not primarily an industrial city, most of the refugees have entered various branches of commerce. This has in some instances given rise to a certain resentment on the part of Brazilians, which the fifth column has been quick to exploit. Admittedly the competition of the small refugee operating on very limited capital is severe. The one business in which the refugees have caused less resentment has been the diamond cutting trade, which the refugees created and largely dominate.

The condition of the German Jewish refugees upon the outbreak of the war deteriorated markedly, particularly in a juridical sense, since German refugees are legally classified as enemy aliens. Austrian refugees who entered with Austrian passports, that is, before 1938, are definitively treated as Austrians and not as enemy aliens; however, as recently as last month the government made it clear that all persons who entered Brazil on German passports (as the Austrian

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refugees did in 1939) are considered as Germans, and hence enemy aliens. There is no difference in legal treatment as between bona fide refugees and the German enemy national. A further anomaly is that the Nazi government has "revoked" the citizenship of all Jews, so that while the Spanish Embassy in Rio gives diplomatic protection to the Nazis, the Jews are completely isolated. Italian residents of Brazil are also classified as enemy aliens and, like the German refugees, subjected to all of the legislation for the control of movements, etc. of enemy aliens. It was only due to the energetic intervention of our Ambassador that drastic and severe measures were not taken against the refugees in the earlier days of the war. Our Embassy has constantly done all within its power to ameliorate the situation of the refugees.

The Jewish refugees are particularly unhappy and humiliated at being treated in the same manner as the Nazis. What is equally important, however, is that the refugees are subjected to economic reprisals by the Brazilian government in the same manner as other enemy nationals. This takes the form of a capital levy which up until recently was automatically deducted not only from capital but from all income which passed through banks. This measure has recently been intensified. The funds of the refugees so taxed have been largely built up within Brazil itself. The refugees fear that, particularly as the war ends, the Brazilian government might compensate itself for all acts of war committed against it by the German government by taking confiscatory measures against all enemy nationals; since the refugees completely lack diplomatic protection, even to the extent that the enemy aliens are so protected, the refugees fear that such measures may be disproportionately severe in their case.

In addition to this problem, there is the question of permanent legal status. Ten years of residence in Brazil are required before citizenship is granted. Practically none of the refugees, therefore, have had time to become citizens. In the meantime--in 1941--the government suspended the further naturalization of all Germans, which, of course, included the refugees. Furthermore, about 25% of these have only temporary right to remain in Brazil, possessing what is known as a "precarious" visa. This group fears possible deportation from Brazil at the end of the war, since the Brazilian government has done nothing to indicate that these four or five thousand persons are welcome to remain in the country. Under these conditions, both financial and juridical, it is possible that upon the completion of the war there might begin a refugee movement from Brazil itself which would create a problem for the United Nations.

POSTWAR IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL

As pointed out above, Brazilian government policy at this time limits immigration to persons who are either agricultural workers, industrial technicians, or capitalists with money to invest. Since comparatively few of the Jewish population of Europe who will be seeking to migrate in the postwar period will fall within these brackets, it does not seem likely that under present conditions Brazil will offer much of a solution for their case. There is, however, wide discussion of the problem of postwar immigration and talk of bringing in large numbers of workers, particularly to work in the coffee fazendas of São Paulo, due to the recent flight of labor to the cities. Unless this policy also changes it is not likely that large numbers of immigrants will be attracted to Brazil. Brazilian authorities are, however, in contact with United Nations authorities in Washington on this matter.

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Under the circumstances outlined herein Brazil cannot be considered as a likely country in which to resettle any significant number of refugees in the coming period unless policy changes. The mere fact that Brazil is the only member of the United Nations which treats refugees from Nazi persecution in the same manner as it treats normal enemy aliens indicates this to be true. However, if the government attitude were to change, Brazil could absorb numbers of immigrants of all kinds. In the very work of opening up the interior, not only agricultural workers but also professional men, merchants, etc. will be needed. Existing discriminatory legislation against foreigners in general, and refugees in particular, will have to be changed before Brazil can provide a home for dislocated populations. A first step to improve the situation would be to effect a legal separation of refugees already here from enemy aliens. While this is entirely an internal problem of the Brazilian government, it nevertheless has aspects which are of concern to the War Refugee Board. Brazil is one of the few members of the United Nations which does offer possibilities in terms of large scale resettlement. Unless the legislative and juridical treatment of immigrants changes Brazil will probably not be a positive factor in the solution of the refugee question. It is in this sense that the War Refugee Board has a legitimate interest in the problem.

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
LIMA - PERU

In reply refer to
6-WGL-#139
F-Peru-# 1387
April 27, 1944

Mr. Leo T. Crowley
Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington, D. C. (25)

Dear Mr. Crowley:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 31, 1944, GC-700; OSC, W-Peru-#1823, concerned with the instruction that we should do everything possible consistent with the successful prosecution of the Foreign Economic Administration program in this area to effectuate the policy of our Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war.

No direct representative of the War Refugee Board has to our knowledge been appointed to serve in Peru. The Embassy has transmitted the following listed despatches on the subject in reply to the Department's Circular Airgrams of January 26, 1944, and February 29, 1944:

- No. 9017 - February 11, 1944
Subject: Peruvian attitude toward rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution.
- No. 9203 - March 10, 1944
Subject: Oral expression of view by a Foreign Office official concerning admissibility into Peru of war refugees.
- No. 9243 - March 16, 1944
Subject: Expression of view concerning attitude in South Peru regarding war refugees.
- No. 174 - April 26, 1944
Subject: Post-war political problems; immigration into Peru.

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Mr. Leo T. Crowley

- 2 -

April 27, 1944

The contents of the first three despatches enumerated above would indicate that apparently very little assistance could be expected from Peru in the problem of relieving the Jews and other victims of persecution in Europe.

However, in the despatch of April 26, 1944, reference is made to a United Press news article from Philadelphia, which quotes Mr. Stoll, representative of Peru at the International Labor Office conference, as saying that Peru could absorb about three and a half million immigrants; and that there would be no objection to the entry of professional men and technicians. However, Mr. Vidal, the other Peruvian representative at the conference, is quoted as observing, with reference to Mr. Stoll's statements, that Peru does not desire immigrants who would "squeeze" the country; and he emphasized that the fact that Peru is not prepared to receive large numbers of immigrants at one time but only over a long period and according to the economic development of the country.

As the Embassy has reported, it seems likely that Peru will have a restrictive immigration policy after the war, that there are not opportunities in the country at present for any substantial number of desirable immigrants, and that there is at least latent hostility toward Jewish immigration.

We shall continue to work closely with the Embassy in the endeavor to fulfill your instructions to report directly to the War Refugee Board through FEA channels any further information of interest that may come to our attention.

Very truly yours

(SIGNED) Warren G. Libbey
Special Representative

AIR
VIA DIPLOMATIC/POUCH

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
Post Office Box 1104
Wellington, New Zealand

No. 350

April 19, 1944

Mr. Leo T. Crowley
Administrator,
Foreign Economic Administration
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. Crowley:

I am in receipt of your letter GC-700; OSC dated March 31, 1944 on United States Government Policy in respect to the rescue and relief of European Jews and other victims of enemy persecution.

We will do all in our power, consistent with the successful prosecution of the Foreign Economic Administration's program in the New Zealand area to effectuate this policy.

To date the War Refugee Board has not appointed a representative to this area. Should one be appointed he will receive our complete cooperation.

We are informed by the State Department here that they have already submitted to the State Department in Washington, a comprehensive report covering the first four of the five points mentioned in the last part of your letter, namely:

1. Condition of refugees now in New Zealand
2. Economic capacity of New Zealand for future absorption of refugees.
3. New Zealand's preference for refugees possessed of certain skills and from particular trades.
4. Shipping conditions for the transportation of refugees.
5. Recommendations as to what the Foreign Economic Administration can do to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of victims of enemy oppression.

This report, we are informed, is available to you.

In respect to your last point, recommendations on the assistance the Foreign Economic Administration can render, we will be glad to pass on any recommendations which may have merit.

Sincerely yours,

No. 353271

(SIGNED) WALTER C. TEAGLE, JR.

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In reply refer to:
F-Belgian Congo #387
RJM:jdb

Special Representative's
Office - Leopoldville -
Belgian Congo

April 24, 1944

Mr. Leo T. Crowley, Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter W-Belgian Congo #306 of
March 31, 1944 on the subject of refugees and other victims
of enemy persecution.

The relief problem in Belgian Congo is confined almost solely
to some 2700 Greeks, who are housed in 10 camps scattered
throughout the more healthful eastern part of the Congo.
These camps were set up by the Congo Government at the request
of the British authorities since July, 1942, after the
retreat from Cyrenaique. Approximately 15 per cent of the
refugees are men (mostly old or now unfit for military
service, following the Albanian campaign); another 45 per
cent are women; while the remaining 40 per cent are children.
Although arriving with virtually no tangible possessions,
these refugees have been well cared for.

The American Consulate at Leopoldville has made several com-
plete reports on this refugee problem within the colony. For
further data thereon, we refer you to their latest dispatch
#864 of February 12, 1944, entitled "Inspection of Greek
Refugee Camp at Elisabethville."

We believe that the Consulate has and will continue to give
any necessary interim reports on this situation. Of course,
in accordance with your suggestion, this Mission shall be
pleased to render any assistance in this problem should the
occasion arise in the future.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) THOS. N. GREER, JR.

cc:
Mr. Harold Ffleeger
Northern European Division
Liberated Areas Branch
Bureau of Areas

Thos. N. Greer, Jr.
Acting Special Representative.

000757

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 3, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 31st, enclosing supplemental material for the first volume of "War Refugee Board - Projects and Documents", together with an additional binder and set of instructions indicating the order in which the new material is to be inserted and which of the original material is to be deleted.

Sincerely yours,



Oscar Cox
General Counsel

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D. C.

000758

MAY 11 1944

Dear Mr. Cox:

I am sending you herewith supplemental material for the first volume of "War Refugee Board - Projects and Documents" which was forwarded to you with my letter of May 9, 1944.

I am also sending an additional binder and a set of instructions indicating the order in which the new material is to be inserted and which of the original material is to be deleted.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Oscar Cox,
General Counsel,
1057 Temporary "A",
Foreign Economic Administration.

Enclosure.

*Original signed by
Mr. Pehle*

JW

EBT

EBTowler:agr 5-29-44

000759

747

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

W. R. E. _____
Filing Authority 7/16
To: Files 5700/44
Ans. _____
No. Ans. Req.
Initial COX
Date 5/20/44

MAY 18 1944

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Executive Office of the President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I want to thank you for sending me a copy of the book your office has prepared on the work of the War Refugee Board. Because of my special interest in the work you are doing, I doubly appreciate having a copy of this material and being put on your list for supplemental material and revisions.

In glancing through the compilation, I have found it extremely comprehensive in its analysis. I look forward with considerable interest to receiving the supplemental material as the program of the Board progresses.

Sincerely yours,



Oscar Cox
General Counsel

000760

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CONTROL COPY

DMH-668

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

Cairo

Dated May 13, 1944

Rec'd 4:35 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1257, May 13, 1 p.m.

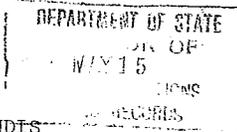
TO GEORGE WASHINGTON FROM LANDIS

In view of assent by Russians you are authorized
sell to joint Jewish Distribution Committee goods requested
by them for on shipment to Polish refugees. After this
disposal send fast bag of all remaining stores.

Repeated to Department as No. 1257.

JACOBS

RR
WSB



000761

MAY 9 1944

Dear Mr. Cox:

I am sending you with this letter a volume recently prepared for use by the staff of the War Refugee Board. Supplemental material and revisions will be sent to you from time to time.

This book presents an outline of the work the Board is doing with an analysis and copies of important cables exchanged with our missions and representatives abroad. I believe it gives a good, over-all picture of the programs developed by the Board and the various projects already initiated or under consideration.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J.W. Fehle

J. W. Fehle
Executive Director

Mr. Oscar Cox,
General Counsel,
Foreign Economic Administration,
Washington, D. C.

*Original signed by
Mr. Fehle*

EAT

EBTOWLER:agr 5-6-44

000762

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE

May 2, 1944

TO : Messrs. Friedman and Mann

FROM : Mr. Marks *MAM*

Re : Conference to be held in Mr. Friedman's office at 10 A.M. on May 3, 1944, with representatives of Foreign Economic Administration.

The Foreign Economic Administration representatives who will be present at this conference are Messrs. J. E. Harris, Jr., Chief of the Near East Section, and Carl Austrian, Chief of the Foreign Economic Administration Mission in Turkey, who has just returned to the United States in the past week.

The purpose of the conference is to canvass the possibility of obtaining railroad rolling stock to be sold or lend-leased to the Turkish Government. Cable No. 657 dated April 12, 1944, from Ambassador Steinhardt indicates that the Turkish Government is resentful of the pressure imposed upon the Government to permit refugees to cross Turkey by rail from Bulgaria to Syria at a time when Turkish railroad facilities are already desperately overtaxed. In an interview with Ambassador Steinhardt the Foreign Minister of Turkey caustically referred to the fact that although aware of the acute shortage of Turkish rolling stock neither the British nor the American Government had offered to make available to the Turkish Government locomotives or railroad cars for the movement of refugees across Turkey.

The following is the daily capacity of the railroad line from Haydarpasa, a suburb of Istanbul, to Aleppo, Syria, according to a memorandum dated April 12, 1944, from Mr. Harris to Mr. Zarky:

Haydarpasa	-	Eskisehir	11 trains each way
Eskisehir	-	Afyonkarahisar	20 trains each way
Afyonkarahisar	-	Konya	12 trains each way
Konya	-	Adana	12 trains each way
Adana	-	Aleppo	9 trains each way

An examination of these figures makes it clear that even a slight increase in the railroad rolling stock available to the Turkish Government would expand greatly the carrying capacity of the Istanbul - Aleppo line. Thus the carrying capacity of the line could perhaps be increased by 10% if sufficient equipment for one extra train per day were made available for the run between Adana and Aleppo. If this were done it is extremely likely that the Turkish Government would consent to permit many more refugees to cross Turkey by rail than is now possible, and in this way the refugee railroad bottle-neck at Istanbul would be overcome.

000763

One question that should be clarified is the exact meaning of the term "capacity" as used in Mr. Harris' memorandum to Mr. Zarky. It may be presumed that the term refers to railroad rolling stock available in Turkey. If so, does the Turkish Government require one or more railroad engines in addition to cars in order to increase the capacity of the Istanbul - Aleppo line or would the engines already in use be able to draw several more cars?

000764

Messrs. Friedman and Mann

May 2, 1944

Mr. Marks

Re : Conference to be held in Mr. Friedman's office at 10 A.M. on May 3, 1944, with representatives of Foreign Economic Administration.

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000765

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M.H.M.
M.H.M./lsk 5/2/44

000766

May 2, 1944

file
JTB

MM
TO: Mr. Pehle

FROM: Mr. Marks

Re: Conference with Carl Austrian, head of FEA mission in Turkey concerning possibility of lend-lease railroad rolling stock to Turkey.

After your telephone conversation with Mr. Friedman yesterday in which you stated that you preferred not to see Mr. Austrian, I made arrangements for a meeting to be held in Mr. Friedman's office. Today I received a phone call from J. E. Harris, Jr., Chief of the Near East Section of FEA. Mr. Harris stated that Mr. Austrian specifically expressed a desire to speak with you concerning the above matter. Mr. Austrian asked Harris to pass on the message that he worked with Mr. Mirschmann in Turkey and is therefore familiar with our problems.

I advised Mr. Harris that I would clear the matter with you and would let him know whether you would be free to see Mr. Austrian tomorrow at 10:00 a.m. when the meeting is scheduled. I presume that if this hour is not convenient with you, another hour would be agreeable to Austrian.

000767

May 2, 1944

TO: Mr. Pehle

FROM: Mr. Marks

Re: Conference with Carl Austrian, head
of FEA mission in Turkey concerning
possibility of lend-leasing railroad
rolling stock to Turkey.

After your telephone conversation with Mr. Friedman yesterday in which you stated that you preferred not to see Mr. Austrian, I made arrangements for a meeting to be held in Mr. Friedman's office. Today I received a 'phone call from J. E. Harris, Jr., Chief of the Near East Section of FEA. Mr. Harris stated that Mr. Austrian specifically expressed a desire to speak with you concerning the above matter. Mr. Austrian asked Harris to pass on the message that he worked with Mr. Hirschmann in Turkey and is therefore familiar with our problems.

I advised Mr. Harris that I would clear the matter with you and would let him know whether you would be free to see Mr. Austrian tomorrow at 10:00 a.m. when the meeting is scheduled. I presume that if this hour is not convenient with you, another hour would be agreeable to Austrian.

MJM:ecr
5/2/44

MJM

000768

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
~~BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE~~XXXX

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John Pehle
Executive Director, War Refugee Board
Room 288 1/2 Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

FROM: From:

SUBJECT: C. G. Gaynor
Project Control Section, FEA

DATE: April 14, 1944

Dr. P. Lemkin of Foreign Economic Administration has asked us to send you FEA Report PE-E, Key Laws, Decrees and Regulations Issued by the Axis in Occupied Europe: Greece.

Handwritten:
Mr. Pehle
5/11/44

BEW 191

000769

April 14, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

At Mr. Pehle's request, I telephoned John Ferguson (FEA, Extension 609) concerning certain FEA supplies which are available for refugees in Egypt and elsewhere. Mr. Ferguson explained that FEA recently had certain stocks of clothing in Iran, originally destined for Polish refugees in Russia. Because of certain opposition of the Russian Government, the delivery of the supplies was held up and Mr. Landis in Cairo authorized the diversion of 20 tons of these supplies to Egypt for the use of refugees in the MERRA camps in that country. FEA is concerned over payment for the supplies and suggests that either the War Refugee Board or some private organizations might be interested in acquiring them for distribution among the refugees in Egypt.

Mr. Ferguson also mentioned certain FEA stocks of clothing located in Algiers. A portion of these will be used at the Fedhala camp while some have been authorized to be diverted to Cairo for use in the MERRA camps. With respect to the latter, the same problem of payment arises as mentioned above with respect to the stocks in Iran.

Mr. McCormack will look into the question and discuss the matter with various private organizations interested in relief to the refugees in the camps in Egypt. He will also contact Mr. Ferguson's man at FEA who is familiar with all the details concerning the supplies in question.


F. Hodel

April 14, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

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Mr. McCormack will look into the question and discuss the matter with various private organizations interested in relief to the refugees in the camps in Egypt. He will also contact Mr. Ferguson's man at FEA who is familiar with all the details concerning the supplies in question.

F. Hodel

FH:lab 4/14/44

000771

APR 11 1944

Dear Mr. Stone:

I have received your letter of March 25, 1944, referring to a letter from Mr. G. F. Thorold of the British Embassy to Mr. Charles Taft of the Department of State, concerning the transfer of \$100,000 to the International Red Cross for the purchase of food supplies in Hungary and Rumania for distribution to Jews in enemy territory.

Since receiving your letter, I have conferred with Mr. Oscar Cox and other members of your staff concerning the position of the War Refugee Board on these matters. I am sure that as a result of our meeting any misunderstanding which may have existed has been cleared up, and that arrangements have now been made for a satisfactory working out of our mutual problems.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Penle

J. W. Penle
Executive Director

Mr. William T. Stone,
Director,
Special Areas Branch,
Foreign Economic Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

*Original signed
by Mr. Penle*

FH:lab 4/10/44

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 25 1944

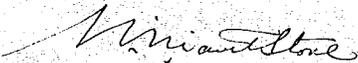
Mr. John W. Pehle
Acting Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

We have received from Mr. G. F. Thorold of the British Embassy a copy of his letter dated February 29 to Mr. Charles Taft, Department of State, concerning the transfer of \$100,000 to the International Red Cross for the purchase of supplies in Hungary and Roumania to be despatched to Jews in enemy territory.

As we have had no previous information concerning this scheme, and as the use of dollar funds for this purpose would seem to run counter to certain of the economic warfare policies established by the British and our Governments, we should appreciate receiving from you full particulars regarding what transfers of this kind have actually been made, and also what other similar proposals are being considered at the present time.

Sincerely yours,


William T. Stone
Director
Special Areas Branch

000773

② 4/1/44
F. A. [unclear]

TELEGRAM SENT

2 - Wa. Refugee
[unclear] (Mr. Burke)
April 1, 1944

A. J.
Foreign Economic Administration

PLAIN

CONTROL COPY

AMERICAN COUNCIL,

CASABLANCA (MOROCCO).

x 46 2/1

FROM GROWLEY AND HANFORD, WEA, FOR DUGESIZAN.

Procurement has been arranged for bedding required to convert your tentacles to cots. Priorities prevent shipment by plane. Suggest emergency needs purchased with camp funds in Spain and brought over with the refugees. These findings are available also in Tangiers and Lisbon. Your requisites will be sent first boat.

Do you still need sewing machines or will those you have acquired be sufficient? If not sufficient, cable minimum requirements.

HULL
()

DCR:RLH:AMK

Hesterman
Hudson
H-844-RDunlap
D/30/44-Bogdy awaits
cc: Hennigan
Baldeza

000774

C
O
P
Y

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
La Paz - Bolivia

April 10, 1944

Office of the
Special Representative

In Reply Refer To:
F-Bolivia 2044-SW-bb

Mr. Leo T. Crowley, Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Crowley:

We have received your letter GC-700-OSC, W-Bolivia 1729, of March 31, with reference to action for the immediate rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution. Inasmuch as we know of no representative of the War Refugee Board having been appointed in Bolivia, we will direct our reports through FEA channels as specified in your letter.

I will, in this letter, attempt to give you something in the way of background which may be of interest to the Board and at the same time give you what information we have with reference to future possibilities. I can by no means give you a full picture but I can give you a statement of general information which I believe will be incontrovertible.

Bolivia was probably regarded as the most undesirable country in South America for the refugees due to Bolivia's difficulty in transportation and communication and undeveloped commerce. Also, this was probably due to Bolivia's geographical conditions and the fact that the principal cities and principal part of its population is located on the Altiplano in an undesirable climate and altitude. At any rate, the refugees who left Europe in the earlier periods of persecution went to the other countries. These were the refugees who were able financially to leave Europe sooner and their financial condition was a good index of their abilities. After the other countries had closed, or substantially closed, immigration to these refugees, those who were just able to get out of Europe alive, without funds, and who had lacked financial stability in comparison with the others and as a consequence lacked technical trades and experience came to Bolivia as it was the only place in South America open to them at this late date. Of course, I

000775

am giving you general statements and there are many notable exceptions. However, the doctors and lawyers from Europe have for the most part been unable to secure licenses to practice in Bolivia.

These refugees were required to scrape together what money they could in order to pay for visas and passports, and it is reported that much of this money went to individual members of former Bolivian governments. Many of these visas and passports were issued as agricultural permits, the recipient of which was supposed to have been skilled or experienced in agriculture. However, for the most part they had not even seen a farm. Most of the refugees, of which our best estimate is between 5,000 and 10,000, live in cities, mainly concentrated in La Paz.

As a result of their having to pay such sums for their entrance visas and passports and their not having been skilled in agriculture, and as a result of the fact that most of them settled in the cities and entered into competition with Bolivian merchants, and shopkeepers, as a result of Nazi propaganda against them when they first arrived, and as a result of the fact that these immigrants were more aggressive and industrious than the average Bolivian shopkeeper and merchant, there has been considerable improper, but natural, resentment.

You know, of course, that a very small minority of Bolivians is engaged in commercial pursuits or any other pursuit which contributes to the economic life of the country. Although the portion of refugees here is small in comparison with the entire population of Bolivia, it is, therefore, large in comparison with the portion of the Bolivian population engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits.

Although we have not, of course, been able to talk with the present Bolivian government, due to non-recognition, about its attitude toward receiving additional refugees, nevertheless we do understand from unofficial sources that Villaroel, the President of the Junta, has stated that he would welcome the opportunity of working out some plan or arrangement for the admission of refugees into Bolivia to strengthen the population and industry of the country. However, he has stated, according to these unofficial sources, that in order for the entrance of these refugees to be of help to Bolivia and in order not to incur further resentment in Bolivia, they should be refugees with agricultural experience or technical training and skills so that they could do the work which Bolivians cannot do and which is needed in Bolivia. I trust that whenever the situation with reference to recognition will permit, we will be able to work out something to contribute at least a small part to the success of the work of the War Refugee Board here in Bolivia, if it is then your desire that we do so.

000776

While I express no opinion on the matter, it is the opinion of many well-informed Americans here in Bolivia that the possible salvation of Bolivia as a country to a great degree depends upon the immigration of peoples with the background such as would be furnished by a great many European refugees. Bolivia as you know, has great expanses of undeveloped and highly fertile agricultural regions, with a majority of the population living on the comparatively unfertile altiplano.

I should be glad to receive instructions from you of any special plan or procedure you would like us to work on at such time as you may consider it proper.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Sproesser Wynn
Assistant Special Representative

copied:ref
4/29/44

000777

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
of the United States of America

Office of the Special
Representative
American Embassy
Santiago, Chile

April 21, 1944

Mr. Leo T. Crowley
Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington, D. C.

In reply refer to:
F-Chile No. 1369

Subject: Rescue and Relief
of European victims of enemy
persecution (W-Chile-1421)

Dear Mr. Crowley:

Receipt is acknowledged of the above numbered letter dated March 31, 1944, advising as to the policy of our Government in connection with the action to be taken for the rescue and relief of European Jews and other victims of enemy persecution.

I have discussed the matter with the Embassy and I find that the War Refugee Board has made no appointment in this area for carrying out its functions. This country on the west coast of South America is so far removed from the present conflict, and shipping is so limited and uncertain, that the problem has not been recently presented to the Government of Chile so far as I have been able to ascertain.

In cooperation with interested officers of the Embassy, I shall make a study of the matters suggested in your letter and transmit all available information to the War Refugee Board through the administration.

Yours very sincerely,

(signed)

Sam D. W. Low
Special Representative

copied:ref
4/29/44

000778

FLOYD D. RANSOM
Special Representative
Foreign Economic Administration
Office of Imports

April 17, 1944

Via Diplomatic Pouch

In reply, refer to:
F-MEXICO-No. 3058

Mr. Leo T. Crowley, Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Crowley:

I have received your letter No. 3459, reference GC-700; OSC, dated March 31, 1944, with regard to provision for aid to Axis victims.

Referring particularly to your antepenultimate paragraph and after discussion with the Ambassador, I find that substantially the information which is outlined as of interest in connection with refugees in Mexico is being made available in reports to the State Department; and it is therefore assumed that this satisfies the purposes intended. However, the Ambassador did state that he would be quite willing to arrange that an extra copy of such reports would be forwarded direct to you should you so desire.

The supervision here of refugee requirements is believed to be conducted efficiently by the Embassy staff, and I am given an opportunity to participate in the discussion and solution of such problems as arise. You may be confident that the policy of our government in respect to persecuted minorities will be carefully observed and have every assurance that the function as now organized is adequate.

Very truly yours,

(signed)
Floyd D. Ransom

copied:ref
4/29/44

000779

Comp. with other gov agencies - FEA

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Muse

In reply refer to:
GC-700; CSC
W-Algeria # 846

VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

MAR 31 1944

Mr. Brunson MacChesney
Foreign Economic Administration
c/o American Consulate General
Algiers
Algeria

Dear Mr. MacChesney:

The President has instructed the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War to take action for the immediate rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution. In an Executive Order issued January 22, 1944, the President declared "it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war." The order establishes special governmental machinery for executing this policy. It creates a War Refugee Board consisting of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War. The Board is charged with direct responsibility to the President in seeing that the announced policy is carried out. The President indicated that while he would look directly to the Board for the execution of this policy, the Board would cooperate with the Inter-governmental Committee, UNRRA, and other interested international organizations. The President stated that he expected the cooperation of all members of the United Nations and other governments in carrying out this difficult but important task. He stated that the existing facilities of the State, Treasury and War Departments would be employed to furnish aid to Axis victims to the fullest extent possible. He stressed that it was urgent that action be taken to forestall the plot of the Nazis to exterminate the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe.

You should do everything possible consistent with the successful prosecution of the Foreign Economic Administration program in your area to effectuate this policy of this Government. In this connection it

*John F. M. MacChesney
FEB 28*

000780

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Brunson MacChesney

Page 2

should be noted that the Board has appointed in certain areas representatives having diplomatic status who will bear in those areas the primary responsibility for carrying out the functions of the Board. You should cooperate as fully as possible with the representative of the Board in your area.

Representatives of the Board will be interested, among other things, in the following: Conditions of refugees presently in your area. Such information as you may have or may be able to obtain with respect to the further absorptive capacity of your area from the economic point of view with respect to refugees. In this connection the representative of the Board will be interested in knowing whether your area has a demand for persons of certain particular trades or skills whose introduction into the area might be looked upon with favor by the government of the area although that government might, in general, be opposed to the introduction of refugees as such. You should call to the attention of the Board's representative such shipping conditions as you know to be available and suitable for the transportation of refugees. You should also advise of any recommendations you may have as to what you feel the Foreign Economic Administration can do to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of victims of enemy oppression.

In the event that no representative of the Board has as yet been appointed you should report directly to the War Refugee Board through Foreign Economic Administration channels such things as have been specified above.

Foreign representatives of the Department of State and all other Government departments have been similarly instructed and you should give them all possible assistance.

Very truly yours,

Leo T. Crowley
Administrator

000781

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR DAMAGE BOARD

To:
(1) Mr. Stewart 190 (Room) (Bldg.)
(2) (Room) (Bldg.)
(3) (Room) (Bldg.)

Please circulate and prepare
reply

Miss Hodel should include in
developments.

JWF

From: (Date)
..... (Room) (Bldg.)

WStew

000782

MAR 31 1944

Dear Mr. Crowley:

Thank you for your letter of March 27 indicating that instructions concerning the work of the War Refugee Board have been sent to the chiefs of the Foreign Economic Administration missions abroad. The development of a satisfactory liaison between the representatives of the War Refugee Board and the representatives of the Foreign Economic Administration should be of considerable assistance in working out solutions for some of our mutual problems.

Mr. Oscar Cox of your staff has informed me that Mr. Hilbert Zarky will serve as liaison officer here in Washington. I am, accordingly, instructing members of the War Refugee Board staff that their contacts with the Foreign Economic Administration should be handled through or cleared with Mr. Zarky.

Your assistance in this connection is very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Honorable Leo T. Crowley
Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington, D. C.

WStewart; pdk 3/30/44

JTA · m.s.

000783

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

145
419
W. R. B.
Filing Authority
To: Files
Ans.
No. Ans. Req.
MAR 27 1944
Date

Mr. John W. Pehle
Acting Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Your letter of March 14, 1944 suggests that it would be very helpful to the War Refugee Board if instructions were sent to the chiefs of the Foreign Economic Administration missions abroad pointing out to them the importance of the work now being done by the War Refugee Board and requesting that they furnish advice respecting certain facts in their areas.

In accordance with your suggestion, I am sending to the chiefs of all such missions the specific instructions which you incorporated in your letter.

You also state that a closer and more effective relationship between the War Refugee Board and the Foreign Economic Administration could be achieved if some one in the Foreign Economic Administration were to serve as a liaison officer with War Refugee Board. Accordingly, I am asking Mr. Oscar Cox to designate some one in the General Counsel's office to act in that capacity.

Very truly yours,

Leo T. Crowley
Leo T. Crowley
Administrator

000784

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

x 420
W. H. B.
Filing Authority
To: Files
Ans.
U.S. Ans. No.
Initial *W. H. B.*
Date *3/28*

MAR 28 1944

Mr. John W. Pehle
Acting Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear John:

I have your letter of March 14, and the copy which you enclosed of your letter to Mr. Crowley.

I think both the suggestions made in your letter are very worthwhile. Mr. Crowley has requested that I tag some one from my office to do the liaison work, and, accordingly, I am asking Hilbert Zarky to take this on.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar Cox

General Counsel

000785

Mr. John W. Pehle
Acting Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

MAR 23 1944

Dear John:

I have your letter of March 14, and the copy which you enclosed of your letter to Mr. Crowley.

I think both the suggestions made in your letter are very worthwhile. Mr. Crowley has requested that I tag some one from my office to do the liaison work, and, accordingly, I am asking Hilbert Zarky to take this on.

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED 22042 604

General Counsel

000786

March 14, 1944

Dear Mr. Cox:

The original of the enclosed copy
of a letter has been sent to Mr. Crowley.
I would appreciate it if you would give
this matter a push.

Very truly yours,

15/ John

J. W. Pehle
Acting Executive Director

Mr. Oscar Cox,
Foreign Economic Administration,
Room 1057, Tempo T Building,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

JWP

JWP:mgt 3/14/44

000787

MAR 14 1944

Dear Mr. Crowley:

As you may know, the President has established by Executive Order No. 9417 a War Refugee Board instructed to take action for the rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution. The functions of the Board include the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (a) the rescue, transportation, maintenance, and relief of the victims of enemy oppression and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims.

The Executive Order states that it shall be the duty of the heads of all agencies and departments "to supply or obtain for the Board such information and to extend to the Board such . . . assistance and facilities as the Board may require in carrying out the provisions of this order." Many of the operations of the Board will, of course, be in fields related to the work of the Foreign Economic Administration.

It is urgently necessary that all United States Government representatives abroad be informed through their agencies how they can assist in the program of the War Refugee Board. In this connection it would be very helpful if instructions along the following lines could be sent to the chiefs of all Foreign Economic Administration missions now abroad.

"The President has instructed the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War to take action for the immediate rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution. In an Executive Order issued January 22, 1944, the President declared 'it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war.' The order establishes special governmental machinery for executing this policy. It creates a War Refugee Board consisting of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War. The Board is charged with direct responsibility to the President in seeing that the announced policy is carried out. The President indicated that while he would look directly to

the Board for the execution of this policy, the Board would cooperate with the Intergovernmental Committee, UNRRA, and other interested international organizations. The President stated that he expected the cooperation of all members of the United Nations and other governments in carrying out this difficult but important task. He stated that the existing facilities of the State, Treasury and War Departments would be employed to furnish aid to Axis victims to the fullest extent possible. He stressed that it was urgent that action be taken to forestall the plot of the Nazis to exterminate the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe.

You should do everything possible consistent with the successful prosecution of the Foreign Economic Administration program in your area to effectuate this policy of this Government. In this connection it should be noted that the Board has appointed in certain areas representatives having diplomatic status who will bear in these areas the primary responsibility for carrying out the functions of the Board. You should cooperate as fully as possible with the representative of the Board in your area.

Representatives of the Board will be interested, among other things, in the following: Conditions of refugees presently in your area. Such information as you may have or may be able to obtain with respect to the further absorptive capacity of your area from the economic point of view with respect to refugees. In this connection the representative of the Board will be interested in knowing whether your area has a demand for persons of certain particular trades or skills whose introduction into the area might be looked upon with favor by the government of the area although that government might, in general, be opposed to the introduction of refugees as such. You should call to the attention of the Board's representative such shipping conditions as you know to be available and suitable for the transportation of refugees. You should also advise of any recommendations you may have as to what you feel the Foreign Economic Administration can do to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of victims of enemy oppression.

Mr. Crowley

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In the event that no representative of the Board has as yet been appointed you should report directly to the War Refugee Board through Foreign Economic Administration channels such things as have been specified above.

Foreign representatives of the Department of State and all other Government departments have been similarly instructed and you should give them all possible assistance.

In order to establish a close and effective working relationship between the War Refugee Board and the Foreign Economic Administration, it is requested that a responsible officer of the Foreign Economic Administration be designated as a liaison officer with the War Refugee Board. This liaison officer should be a person who can speak for the Foreign Economic Administration on most matters of mutual interest so that any necessary clearance will proceed easily and quickly. I would appreciate being informed at an early date as to the person who will be serving in this capacity.

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Acting Executive Director

Honorable Leo F. Crowley
Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington, D. C.

W.S.
WStewart; pdk 3/10/44

000790

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 4, 1944

Dear John:

2/4/44 file
I appreciate very much your memorandum of February 2nd sending along to me the additional copies of the contribution release and the one on the War Refugee Board, as well as copies of the Executive Order setting up the Board and the White House press release on it.

When you get a chance, I would like to talk to you about the contribution situation.

Sincerely,

Oscar Cox

Mr. John W. Pehle
Assistant to the Secretary
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

000791