Proper and Respect be offered to the Honours and Dignities of the Government of the Republic of NOVA SCOTIA.

Office of Censorship
INSTRUCTIONS TO RED CROSS CHAPTERS
FOR CABLE MESSAGES RELATIVE TO REFUGEES

A letter received on October 17, 1944 from the Office of the Chief
Cable Censor, Washington, D.C., requested that we add another paragraph to
the instructions for sending cable messages to refugees. It is suggested that,
the exact text of the message to be transmitted, be included in the letter
which the individual sends to Censorship for a license to transmit certain in-
formation by cable to refugees. The cited letter of instructions has been
revised and this point added. This information also appears in ADD Letter 129 F, 1944.

1. The individual should make application to the Director of Censorship for a
special license to transmit such information by cablegram. The letter should
be as complete as possible and should contain:

(a) full name and address of person to whom the message is directed,
(b) relationship of sender and addressee,
(c) nationality of both sender and addressee,
(d) statement of the reasons the sender wishes to send the cable with
as complete information as possible concerning the addressee,
(e) full name and address of the sender,
(f) bank references of sender and names and addresses of three persons
in community who have known sender for past five years,
(g) any other information or data applicant desires to file in support
of application,
(h) exact text of the message to be transmitted.

2. If the license is granted, the licensee will be instructed to bring copy of let-
ter granting license to local chapter of the American Red Cross when filing his
request for cable service. Use new cable form 2279 when available, a supply of
which should be requisitioned from the Area office.

3. The Chapter will file the request for cable service with Home Service, National
Headquarters with an exact copy of the letter from Censorship granting the license
and a copy of the message approved by Censorship.

Since these messages will contain more than twenty-five words the cost of this type of
mesage to the International Committee of the Red Cross will be higher than the
regular twenty-five word night letter cable. No money should accompany the request
for cable service.

4. In addition to the above license from the Director of Censorship, a Treasury
license is also required. The applicant should procure this from his local bank,
Federal Reserve Bank, or American Express office.

Inquiry Unit—Home Service
American Red Cross
INSTRUCTIONS TO RED CROSS CHAPTERS
FOR CABLE MESSAGES RELATIVE TO RECEIVED

Any individual wishing to cable a person other than a U.S. citizen in enemy or
occupied territory relative to a Palestine Certificate, Refugee Visa, or
availability of funds for such transactions, should proceed as outlined below.

This does not apply to nationality visas of persons wishing to immigrate to the
U.S., which is a State Department matter, but to Refugee Visas for stateless persons
(those who have been deprived of citizenship rights for political or racial reasons
by the country in which they originated and who have not established citizenship
in another country).

1. The individual should make application to the Director of Censorship for a
special license to transmit such information by cablegram. The letter should
be as complete as possible and should contain:
   (a) Full name and address of person to whom the message is directed.
   (b) Relationship of sender and addressee.
   (c) Nationality of both sender and addressee.
   (d) Statement of reasons the sender wishes to send the cable with
      as complete information as possible concerning the addressee.
   (e) Full name and address of the sender.
   (f) Bank reference of sender and name and addresses of three persons
      in community who have known sender for past five years.
   (g) Any other information or data applicant desires to file in support
      of application.
   (h) Exact text of the message to be transmitted.

2. If license is granted, the licensee will be instructed to bring copy of let-
ter granting license to local chapter of American Red Cross when filing his
request for cable service. Use new cable form 2279 when available, a supply of
which should be requisitioned from the Area office.

3. The Chapter will file the request for cable service with Home Service, National
Headquarters with an exact copy of the letter from Censorship granting the license
and a copy of the message approved by Censorship.

Since those messages will contain more than twenty-five words the cost of this type of
cable to the International Committee of the Red Cross will be higher than the
regular twenty-five word letter cable. No money should accompany the request
for cable service.

4. In addition to the above license from the Director of Censorship, a Treasury
license is also required. The applicant should procure this from his local bank,
Federal Reserve Bank, or American Express office.

Inquiry Unit - Home Service
American Red Cross
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Prepared by The Office of Censorship, Washington, D. C.
SUMMARY OF REACTIONS TO THE INVASION OF VIETNAM

All the letters quoted in this report were written on or after June 6, 1944.

(All the communications quoted which are addressed to the United States are to prisoners of war.)

"So much, so long expected has happened," writes a woman in Kiel to an interned in U.S.A. She elaborates: "It had to start, You should never make a pact with the devil, he is always the stronger one. Only good for us. The American news reports will create sufficient confusion to make it difficult to form a clear picture for yourself, but have faith in the decisions which are coming, thanks to the genius of our Führer." A German in Panamá writes to a relative in Texas: "If we positive the whole world believes in a German victory." A native of Berlin and happy that "finally all trumps are now being played, and so the decision is nearer. Germany must and will not be vanquished."

Resident of Krompen-Aldingen relates: "We surely never had the intention of attacking America. Even the children in Europe know that. Why Americans want to destroy us we simply can't understand. Therefore we feel a real anti-Nazi hatred towards the war-mongers on this side." Writer in Stuttgart remembers an interned in England: "If the Americans had stayed home, there too, tears would not have been shed in such profusion. Tell them that, when you get the chance. They'll experience their big surprises within the next weeks."

All Germans "will help break the enemy's heart in the west," a Backlinghaus resident writes, for "the great reckoning has begun, the dance of hells is on." He warns the addresses in New Mexico to "help us so that you will be alive when the deliverance comes and you can return to mine and mother's arms." That Germans were "born to work" is the opinion of a writer in Sebnitz-Oberschle, who tells an interned in Texas that "today we are all working with true fanaticism." And in Bruchhausen, a woman says: "In bombing us the enemy only succeeds in weakening us that much tighter and to make us still more fanatically German." A German woman in Grossenhausen comments ambiguously: "There is great rejoicing among the population. You can see it on every face. The tension is gone," From Berlin comes the candid statement: "We would rather die with honor than to being thrown back into a condition of slavery and dependence."

In this respect, we were treated to a slight foretaste, (1935) though this would pale into insignificance with what would be intended for us now, but it will not happen again."

HERALD AND PROPAGANDA

A Dane comments: "The Germans are scared stiff," and adds, "there is nothing quite as nervous as a scared German." Outside from the radio, correspondent reports on "an illegal press to keep us informed, and it gives us other information the Germans hate to see leak out."
From Stockholm a Finn reports: "The already deeply rooted distrust that the Finns have toward everything Russian is further strengthened through the contact with Germany and a one-sided propaganda seems to be beyond control." Resident of Sigtuna, Sweden refers to Finland as "this unfortunate country," and states the "U.S.A. should not have on its conscience the downfall of this fine little country, - the only country that really fights for its honestly earned freedom."

A German woman in Norway comments: "The invasion has saved us a great deal, and we shall see the end of the miserable war soon. I visit the men often and we are shown how each of them has been killed at home. Therefore, we all believe in victory and hope to see you soon in our homeland." Writer another from Norway comments: "We are now living like the gods. It is beyond your imagination. The meals are so good that we feel like licking our fingers after we finished." From Denmark: "After the new happenings, we really do not have too worry at all; our leaders know what has to be done." And from Vinam Lake: "British and American troops landed in France. There they meet stiff resistance from our soldiers. They experience heavy losses of men and materials. Rocket bombs are annihilating British cities. They must show they are able to perform. Of course they are paying dearly for that."

GREECE

A Greek in Alexandria tells an interview in Pennsylvania: "Our nephew just came from Greece and said your wife gave a party on your birthday. She served wine and coke (alcoholic beverage) which is plentiful there. In fact they are having open-air parties to forget their miseries and hunger." From Cairo: "I personally need nothing, but those who have remained in Greece - they have nothing. Their condition is terrible. Man's mind cannot conceive the tragedy which is being enacted in Greece." Again from Alexandria: "Hitler forced us to take tools and cultivate the soil in order to live. Our families are very unhappy in our home town in Greece as there is a total lack of petroleum as well as electric lights and medicines."

NETHERLANDS

"How astonished you will be when you come back," writer in Holland tells a friend in France, adding, "It is lucky that terror cannot destroy hope and confidence. Our food is for the most part restricted to vegetables. Jams are nothing but lettuce for 12 days." A German woman in Augsburg tells an interview in Kentucky: "I am still in Holland. I do not like it though we have it much better than many a one in the north. It cannot last much longer. Vengeance has already started." Letter mailed in Zurich states: "Tobacco and cigarettes which are suitable for smoking are no longer obtainable in Holland."
SWITZERLAND

"In Europe the last act of this sad drama has appeared on the stage," a Swiss correspondent tells the friend in Argentina. Born writer says, "It is a good thing that the war is approaching, slowly, its decisions stable, we shall be old people before peace reigns again." From St. Gallen resident says: "The larger part of humanity no longer knows a God. They think they can do it all themselves. Now well God has meant it with us...but we must be able to see it." In St. Gallen he asks: "We do not have unemployment yet but since the invasion we cannot export any more."
A Day Near History

Resident of Stuttgart to North Africa: "Today, sixth of June, is one of these happy days which will have a place in history. Maybe you will be able to return soon. I wish it with all my heart." (N. Africa 09488 6/6/44).

Flight for Final Decision

Resident of Belgrade to North Africa: "The Anglo-Greek invasion began yesterday in the principal event. We had been waiting for it for a long time and we were prepared for it. The battle is raging on the Atlantic coast. Finally the enemy is engaging us in the West in an honest fight for the final decision. May God be with our side and help us to conquer. One can no longer picture oneself what peace will be. What a touching moment when we shall be told 'Peace on Earth'." (N. Africa 09488 6/7/44).

Antwerp Wall Will Fall

Resident of Vienna to North Africa: "The invasion began in the West on June 5, that is why we are drawing nearer and nearer the great victory, for here is where it will be decided. The Atlantic wall will fall, without a doubt." (N. Africa 09620 6/8/44).

So Much, So Long Expected

Woman in Kiel to Kansas: "So much, so long expected has happened. The battle for which you were there, no less than we in the homeland, have been eagerly waiting for has begun, the fight which will bring us the anticipated decision and bring the dragon to our sword. It has to start. Thank God, you should never make a pact with the devil, he is always the shrewder one. Only good for us, he who laughs last, laughs best. I would like to see your contented face, would like to hear you sigh with relief: you now are a part of the homeland, which in this struggle can also only show a passive attitude, but we both know the ends, the spirit and the faith of those who will decide this struggle. Surely - how could it be otherwise - the American news reports will, especially now, create sufficient confusion and make it all the more difficult to form a clear picture for yourself. But you don't have to depend upon these reports, wait and have faith in the decisions which are coming, just as we have. The fear of having something go wrong is eliminated. (Wust! is a hard nut. And henceforth everybody will try to bring about a turn of events. Thanks to the genius of our Fuhrer." (PPW NY 6/8/44).

Knows Has Vexed Long Enough

Resident of Nuns Island-on-Shine to son in Arkansas: "Life has come to our West front since the day before yesterday, for the invasion that had developed into a myth has started at
Just the opposite has proven true enough, but our battle and those fronts are firmly convinced that from this perhaps our most difficult task, victory for Germany will finally be won. (POW NY 6/8/44)

Hour of Liberation

Germany to North Africa: "You must have learned that the invasion has been underway in France since June 6. It isn't the number of fighters which will bring the decision but the will of our soldiers to conquer...the hour of liberation will soon come for you." (N. Africa DIRECTIONS 6/10/44)

With God's Help

Man in Bayern to German soldier in Mississippi: "With God's help things will change soon. This cannot go on forever. The invasion is causing a colossal loss of human life and the enemy is suffering; even greater losses than we are. It is a pity that so many young people have to die. There is a dearth of food but we are not yet starving. There is still bread and not even potatoes are scarce. I would have sent a few potatoes but I am not allowed to do it without a permit and I do not have one. I would like to write you much more but I would only be caressed cut, just as in your first letter. Keep on believing that this cannot go on forever and remember that you may now be in safety. There will be a joyous reunion if we survive." (POW NY 6/10/44)

Whole World Believes in German Victory

German in Posen to relative in Dreesen: "I am sure that you have heard by now about the invasion too, which at last has begun on June 6th after a long waiting period. This invasion shall be the decision and in consequence thereof the war will end in 1944. Our enemies were not prepared for victory, but there is no one else who believes more in a definite victory than we Germans. No one can make an believe otherwise until the hour of decision has come. I am positive that the whole world believes in a German victory. With this invasion the war will end not only days yet. weeks and months will pass and then at last all this will end." (POW NY 6/11/44)

Behind the Frontline Takes One Man

German in Achterfenn to relative in Louisiana: "The invasion, heralded by our enemies long ago, began on June 6th on the channel of Normandy. We are confident and very proud of our soldiers and our Führer. There will be no surprise for the opponent. Our people stand like men behind our invincible army and obey the war demand. Love fully. Always be aware that you are soldiers of your Führer, who will bring the war to a proper end, which even may not be far off." (POW NY 6/10/44)
GERMANY Rides with Relief

Germain in Beloion to German in Texas: "Well, the invasion is finally in swing. All of Germany rides with relief, for we new hope is going towards the end. Of course, it will still be very hard for us but our faith in final victory is unshakable! And thus we have the satisfaction of knowing that the British themselves, too, want blood, for in Normandy the battle is heavier. When you receive my letter we shall probably have gone through the worse and peace will be near. Greetings, keep up your good spirits and do not let them down you." (POW NY 5/15/44)

End of "Our Hope"

German woman in New hton, GA relative in Arkansas: "The invasion has saved us a great shock, and we shall need the end of the miserable war soon. Yes, we may and will be proud of our armed forces who accomplished so much. I visit the movies often and we are shown news without one's mind at ease. Therefore, we all believe in victory and hope to see you soon in our homeland." (POW NY 5/9/44)

Time to Fly, Trumpa

German in Berlin to German in Alabama: "In the meantime, the long expected blow in the west has started, and we are all happy that finally all troops are now being played and that the decision is near. We all know that this probably will be the hardest battle but we have full confidence that we will make it. Germany must and will not be conquered; there has been too much sacrificed for it; we will bear every-thing whatever may come so that none may see your return to your homeland. Home will not look the way you have it in mind, but what does it matter, the main factor is that it belongs to the homeland which we all call ours, and which is proud that it could contribute to the success of the great outcome. That is what we think here, and you ever there should know it." (POW NY 5/9/44)

Fifty Days — One Pig

Mayfield to Oklahoma: "Sunday I am going with Jurgen to Maitza. I have to work on a farm for fifty days in order to be permitted to slaughter one pig." (POW NY 5/9/44)

Inexhaustible Reservoir

Resident of Weesalbern/Bieharaich to New Mexico: "The spirit of all of you must remain unbroken as it does with us. Our faith remains unbroken, and the longer the war lasts the closer we unite. We have no doubts, and if there is any justice we know we are on the right track. Our reservoirs are inexhaustible!" (POW NY 5/10/44)
FATHERLAND AND AMERICAN

A letter from Germany to relatives in Louisiana: "That is the fifth year of the war we have to do without this or that comfort you can well understand, but otherwise everything remains the same despite all attacks and enemy propaganda. The Fatherland is at the top of its form and one need anything if the existence of the nation demands it. We surely never had the intention of attacking America. Even the children in Europe know that full well. Why the Americans want to destroy us we simply can't understand. Therefore we feel a really fanatic hatred towards the warmongers on that side. As far as England goes, the case is quite clear. Since they have refused the peace offer of our Führer, why? Because they had even then the definite commitment of America and Russia in their pockets. Otherwise they would not have acted as they did."

"That on the 6th of June the invasion of the French coast has started, even you may know by now. Yes, my boy, you familiar with that country. But it is bound to come there to armoured divisions I need not say. Personally, I do not believe in a great or lasting menace of the attackers in my opinion the very opposite of it will happen in the end. But these are still probably important events and one is better silent about them."

(POW NY 6/10/44)

AMERICANS SHOULD NEVER RISKED ANYTHING

Stuttgart to Tonne:
"If the Americans had stayed home, there too, there would not have been any military operation. The result will not be changed. We will win. Pull them out, when you get the chance. They'll experience their big surprise within the next weeks."

(POW NY 6/10/44)

LIVING LIKE GOD

Bremen/Leinster to Arkansas: "We are now living here like the gods. It is beyond your imagination. The meals are so good that we feel like licking our fingers after we finished the meal."

(POW NY 6/10/44)

WRITING IN NORDOST FORT

Budingen to Tonna: "The youngest wrote a nice letter today, dated June 6th. They were still waiting for the strange guests. How they are here and were received with a big Hallo. How we can endure the final part. It won't be easy. Just the last part of a race is always the hardest, moron-thescene we will make it. The entire population is working for it. We owe this to you, it is your duty. And everyone is doing his duty—let this console you. Writing is the hardest part for you."

(POW NY 7/12/44)
Chains Up

March to Mississippi: "The great gigantic decisive battle has started at last. It is a huge, momentous struggle. The command took a deep breath as the great hour finally arrived. You know all that will have happened when you read the above lines. We keep our chains up, now what will you do?" (POW NY 6/11/44)

Mill, Near Last Word

Kodachrome to Texas: "The mail from here is forwarded as quickly as possible. It is over there where it is delayed, maybe they want to soften you in this way, but they will never succeed. On the contrary, we will only grow tougher. We are German women and we are a nation of joy and you know what we owe our men and we are prisoners of war. They must be stupid if they think they can get us down. We will have the last word in this war. So many things have happened I cannot write you any more particulars. If they read it they would turn everything around. I am full of hate and so furious about them because they fight so unfairly. Many times I wished I were a man and had an M-100 so I could fly against the enemy." (POW NY 6/19/44)

Standfast in Kent

Mother to England to Kentucky: "When you receive this letter you will know that here we are all doing well. Nobody here is without courage, on the contrary, we believe in our victory just as we believe in our Fuhrer and our soldiers. May the battle be over so fast. You probably know by now that the invasion has started. I think this war has lasted long enough but we will stay standfast, you can be sure of that. And we are proud of the men of you. You must never forget that we not only have an Adolf Hitler as our leader but also all that our valiant and courageous soldiers have conquered and obtained through struggle. Even in this last lap of the race it will be so." (POW NY 6/19/44)

Great Reckoning for Region

Postcard, Woman to Woman: "The hour of deliverance has come, your brethren and all German men will help break the enemy's heart in the West. The great reckoning has begun, the dance of hell in on. God who creates iron did not want men to be safe, that is why he has given us strength to destroy our enemies. Even if all devils of hell are coming, God is stronger. So sit down and believe that you will be alive when the deliverance comes and when you can return to mine and mother's arms and we can celebrate your homecoming." (POW NY 6/19/44)

Everything in Abundance

Beetle, Germany to Texas: "There is in work gloves and everything pertaining to food and the necessities of life we have in abundance." (POW NY 6/19/44)
State of Patient in Battle

Burlington to Missouri: "Let it be your thesis that, being a
local German, you can feel convinced that we shall know how
to defend ourselves in a manner that will be unique in the
history of the world. All this quite aside from the fact that
we esteem above material things the ethical value of life such
as liberty, honor and justice and, last but not least,
propriety, that which we might designate as common decency.
As a natural consequence of these sentiments, we would at all
times prefer death with honor to being thrown back into a
condition of slavery and dependence. In this respect, we
were already treated to a slight foretaste, though this would
pale into insignificance with what would be intended for us
now, but, it will not happen again, you may rest assured.
(Pow ny 6/13/44)

Born in Black

Gloppert-Ohmehof to Towan: "I am only regret, Dear
Willy, that everybody in the German homeland is working as
never before in its history. We Germans know the prework no
work - no reward. We Germans have always been industrious,
which is known all over the world. But today we are all
working with true enthusiasm. All factories are working day and
night without interruption, and the same all over Europe
whenever there are Germans. We will never tire for we were
born to work."
(Pow ny 6/14/44)

Fall on Russian Front

Women in Berlin to Oklahoma: "Now there is fighting only
in Italy and France. There has been a lull on the Russian front
for the last few weeks. We all hope the soldiers in final
victory, even if the world is full of 'the devil' we will
succeed."
(Pow ny 6/14/44)

Sanctuary Germany

Woman in Brandeburg to Relative in Oklahoma: "I hardly
believe that is a more beautiful bit of earth than ours. Only
it is a pity to have the dirty Jews pent in it. But in spite of it all
we don't despair but put our trust in our Father and in God. Some day soon he'll get the punishment he deserves. When our retribution comes, we'll pay him back
for all of our grief - then poor England. Victory will be ours
without fail, because we are fighting a just cause. In bombing
us the enemy only succeeds in holding us together that
much tighter and to make us still more strongly German." 
(Pow ny 6/14/44)

Only One Country Can Be Victorious

Ludwigburg to Texas: "I believe, Dear Walter, that you
all have been many from the homeland for the longest time. The
decisive victory must come now, Walter, there is only one
country which can be victorious and that is Germany. I believe
may of you feel discouraged not to be able to participate in the final battles. But every Human knows that all of you have done your share and have gone through quite some hard and dangerous situations. However, the main thing is our future knows what you all have done."

*PAY 6/10/44*

*Second of Nature*

"Women in Groningen are relative in Zion. There is great rejoicing among the population. They all have hope that it will end soon and the peace bells will be ringing. I do not know whether you are informed over there about the recent happenings but believe me, you can see it on every face. The tension is gone. I wonder whether the grandeur will crumble?"

*PAY 6/10/44*

*Second of Nature*

"Goodwill to Texas. You are in my mind these days as the struggle in the West has flared up again. I want you to know over there across the wide ocean that the human army has been prepared for that moment long ago. The weight of the blow which we are dealing out will be fully felt by the invasion forces. I can tell you that we at home are looking into the future with confidence, especially at a time when the enemy has suffered so many hard blows from which he will never recover."

*PAY 6/11/44*

*Second of Nature*

"Women in Boston to Louisianna. After the new happenings we have gotten much courage and hope that there will be a good and perhaps even a speedy end. We really do not have to worry at all. Our leaders know what has to be done. Many defenseless people have given their innocent lives in the homeland and so revenge will have to come. Who knows what will already have happened by the time you get this letter. In the last few days we have received considerable. It has a furlough for eight weeks and then his convalescence, and until then the war will probably be over."

*PAY 6/12/44*

*Second of Nature*

"Women in Vincen/Lahe to Albion. The invasion is in full swing. British and American troops landed in France. There they met stiff resistance from our soldiers. They experienced heavy losses of men and material. Rocket bombs are engulfing British cities. Enemy bombers also fly in now and then. They must know that they are able to perform. Of course they are paying dearly for that."

*PAY 6/13/44*
Bare-armed stiff.

"Dan in Stockholm to woman in N. Y. : "The Germans are scared stiff -- and there is nothing quiet as nervous as a scared German. They rule the countryside with their ridiculous retortations -- it is especially bad in Jutland, so I am keeping away from that part of the country. Now completely Bumara will be wreaked before they are kicked out, God only knows. But such is war. Aside from this radio we have no illegal press to keep us informed. It deals naturally, with domestic questions and tells us who is arrested and gives such other information as the Germans hate to see leak out. I doubt that any other country has a press quite as flourishing as that -- and the authorities are mad as hell." (N. Y. 6/10/44)

Deformed Nation.

"Woman in North, Finland to woman in Connecticut: "So many deformed babies have been born lately. They are taken to Stockholm. It is nearly the hands or feet that are defective." (N. Y. 6/6/44)

One-Sided Propaganda.

"Palm in Stockholm to woman in California: "Finland's position is frightful. From here we look at the course of events with great concern. There is still a faint possibility that these men who led the country into such a catastrophe will be punished, and peace take place. Unfortunately, however, as soon as they were elected, the whole nation is blind to the news and so the war on a German, the Swedish Government is certain to do everything to help make the Finnish suffer the war, but the chances do not seem to be so good. The already deep rooted distrust that the Finns have to the news is further strengthened through the conduct with Germany and one-sided propaganda seems to be beyond control. For us it means a more dangerous situation and an extremely increased propaganda." (N. Y. 5/12/44)

Unfortunate Country.

"Resident of Ostersborg, Sweden to woman in South Dakota: "This unfortunate country (Finland) is worse off than any of the other war bearing countries. Poor and with this Eastern neighbor who has persecuted them for hundreds of years, U. S. A. should not have to take its conscience the downfall of this fine little country. It is in the only country that really fights for its honestly earned freedom." (N. Y. 6/24/44)
Alexandria, Egypt to Pennsylvania: "Our nephew just came from Greece and said that your family are well. Your wife gave a party on your birthday, where she served hurt and salads (emphasis: hayverges) which is plentiful there. In fact, they are having often much parties to forget their situation and hunger." (02/05/44)

Alexandria, Egypt to New York: "You asked me whether I need any more of clothing so that you could send it to me. I personally need nothing, but those who have remained in Greece, they have nothing. Their condition is terrible, dreadful. Man's mind cannot conceive the tragedy which is being enacted in Greece. One of the usual sights is the view of emaciated men, women, and children in deadly pallor. Those who are not victims of malaria, succumb to dysentery or to winter exposure." (02/05/44)

Alexandria, Egypt to Texas: "The food situation in the Mediterranean Islands is about the same. There is a total lack of bread since last October, but they have plenty of olives and all that they bring from Boven." (02/05/44)

Alexandria, Egypt to Ohio: "Hitler forced us to take tools and cultivate the soil in order to live. Therefore we became very experienced farmers. Our families are very unhappy in our home town in Greece as there is a total lack of petrol and cooking oil as well as electric lights and medicines. We did not lack money as deals were made by exchanging products." (02/05/44)

Terror Cannot Destroy Home and Confidence

Holland to Uruguay: "In Rand's family everything is all right. His children have been put out of their various houses, but they are happy. The team are now crowded and you must always hang on the straps. How astonished you will be when you come back. Everything is so changed. Everything is so horrible and we cannot pray enough for a speedy delivery from this plague. It is a god thing we do not know that the next day has in store for us, and it is lucky that terror cannot destroy hope and confidence. Our food is for the next part restricted to vegetables. Jennie ate nothing but lettuce for 12 days." (02/05/44)
Good Morning at Home

Woman in Netherlands to woman in Argentina: "because of the circumstances we have made plans to go away for a vacation, and we hope to have a good time at home in our delightful garden, which is now used for much more useful purposes. Ulma celebrated her 10th birthday here last Sunday. Presents nowadays are practically unattainable. I let her have a piece of wool which I wove from former times. She can have a cleaning made of it. At Whitewash I now go on the houseboat which is directly in front of Aunt D's house. It has a beautiful view, which was no such the better as the house was occupied by the others. We hope it will not be too long before we are again in Ulma's disposition." (AJ 6/9/44)

Yours Truly, Helen

German woman in Augsburg to Kentucky: "So far I am still alright as one can say in the fifth year of warfare. It is still horrible. I believe I have notified you that I am still in Holland. It is now almost three months that I have been here. I do not like it here anymore, though we have it here much better than many a one in the Reich. We have a roof over our heads, our meals are good. Nevertheless, we all would be glad if everything would soon be over and we could return to the Reich. It cannot last much longer. Yvonne needs more work. Don't let us not encourage her now, soon it will be over." (PDU 6/9/44)

No Tobacco Or Cigarettes

Arnheim, Switzerland to Argentina: "Tobacco and cigarettes which are suitable for smoking are no longer obtainable in Holland. Of all the factories, there are now only about twelve working and those have few employees. All other factories are closed." (AJ 7/9/44)

NORWAY

Cleaned Out

Norwegian in Gothenburg, Sweden to New York: "I was home for two weeks (Bergen, Norway). Everyone is well situated and I found things better than I had expected. Norway is, however, 'cleaned out' and there is nothing more to buy except what they get on their ration cards, and hardly that. Only the laborers get 1/4 kilogram of chopped meat every 14 days, otherwise they can buy meat on the black market for 30 to 40 crowns per kilo. But they take it all in good humor." (AI 6/9/44).

Mention is Owing

Norwegian in Landakrona, Sweden to Illinois: "I am terrified worried about my people at home. They are not enjoying their
particular food and at any time now it will probably get worse. The laborers they will get hungry all the time. They fear for their health, reason and their very lives.

The psychological pressure is the highest on all to hear. Starvation, especially in the big cities, is gruesome. Now a month ago we permitted to send a package of food, 3 Kg. of clothing and 1 pair of children's shoes to them. I can assure you that we never slip up on that amount, rather than not. That we may not need more and clothes is blessed on the Western powers. Our nations are sufficiently large to provide sharing with others. But it is unreasonable to expect that we should hoard anything and not be able to send it on to those who are starving. I appeal to you, who live over there, please savor the big four long and hard.

Conditions at home are desperate and their health has been insufferably damaged by those long privations. Without necessary facts the body shrivels and mental functions refuse to operate. There is a shortage of locomotive and only once a month do the drug stores get a small supply. It is sold out in less than a half hour. People stand in line all night in order to buy some. My oldest brother got a caution, heart failure because of overwork. They have to work for seven people. They could not have held out much longer, deliverance will arrive in the last moment. Deliverance is on the way, is it not?" (NY 6/19/44)

No Money for Anything

Norwegian in Gotenborg, Sweden to New York: "If there was anything to buy, I would pay the price. You will not believe it, but the price of a coat is eleven hundred krona and over." (NY 6/18/44)

Poor Food - No Medicine

Norwegian in Varmland, Sweden to Massachusetts: "Food is no good now - they have to use hydrochloric acid when they bake, in order to make the bread stick together. And they have no medicine, but have to use hydrochloric acid for all sorts of ailments." (NY 6/20/44)

PORTUGUESE

Money Scarce

- Woman in Porto to woman in Minnesota: "The Portuguese people have gone money crazy, there has been for the majority of them no thought for anything else except making as much money as possible. I am sure that the Michiganders in California in those days, did not look more greedy than those people do here. It would take all the Taran to beat them. They should have rationing for a long time, it was not done. Portuguese - lines all over. Dry, filthy, meanish, miserable lines for bread, potato, rice, etc. May these conditions get rationed.
but insufficient in quantity as you have to wake up, through the thick smoke at 6 or 10 times higher prices. Heat now put to a fixed price the other day, 30¢ per pound. But now is gone, and the price has become an article of luxury too, on your landing, for the smallest remnant of the dried tea and you give the, simply declare, "Ah, no more tea, please yourself, manage the best you can. I shall have nothing more to do with it." Consequently, number 3, you wash your own tea cups, and make up, otherwise, they may take away more things from the service you pay so dearly for. I drove the horse from now on, we have an annual drought again. Vegetables and fruit are scarce, too, to go and get those commodities elsewhere. The rich are willing to give any money to have all they always had, the working man will have to go without. The poor are better off, as they receive soup twice a day from organized charities in every city. Salazar has his hands full. I assure you, Portuguese being most kindly and individualistic true to their racial traditions that the upper classes have the right to get more and better things than the working classes. For instance, you have the following statement: sugar and brand-rationing should be different for those who are accustomed to those first-class commodities, give therefore a second or third quality to the lower classes and the first to us. Fortunately, however, Salazar has not taken the hint for granted and as everybody has the same quality, which is about third-rate anyway." (MF 6/19/44)

German Still Bank in Lisbon

Lisbon, to Santo Amaro, Portugal: "I'm glad Portugal at last put a stop to the exportation of wheat to Germany, but when in Lisbon they still put around on if they need the world, and one rubs against them everywhere in restaurants, night clubs, cafes, etc. They glare at us or look insolently at us and we either ignore them or stare back. The windows of my sitting room look out onto a big building where hundreds of them work at their nefarious activity. I have to be careful lest they say in on me." (MF 6/12/44)

Beginning of the End

Figure 5: To Buenos Aires, Argentina: "I am so excited and delighted that I can hardly write. All this is due to the disbursement on France. Beating, the beginning of the end. Now we can really pray with the help of God that soon the war will be over. To think all this killing will be over. All those who will have some at the front being able to avenge once again - only the poor devil, how many more will still have to be sacrificed before the others can have their peace! Each scrap of land won means all hope wild with joy and we simply live hanging over the wireman." (MF 6/22/44)

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Lisbon to Brazil: "Fortunately, it now seems that the war will soon end. Business is much better and I understand that conditions there, too, are improving. Brazil is a great country and this war will make it the richest nation of the world. In spite of our being small in size we can live prosperously with our rich colonies. The point is that they must help us to see. There is no doubt of our Allied victory, and since Portugal has lined up rightly, she can have opportunities advantageous to her future. We Anglo-Philans hope that this will be so." (8/7/21/44)

Japan Will Be Reconstituted
R. Anderson to Brazil: "The cost of living is exorbitantly high and there is a shortage of first-class commodities. Even under those conditions, we should consider ourselves fortunate, because we haven't yet been struck by the great horrors of the war. It is unbelievable the great misery which prevails throughout Europe. But thank heavens, that one can say now that Japan will be defeated soon." (8/7/31/44)

War Must End in September
Portugal to Brazil: "This cruel war is responsible for our bad situation, but it must end by September. It will not last until the end of the year. The Germans cannot do anything with their cities taken and occupied, and so they must have a truce. Here, at present, nobody is either in favor or against this, we all have a common idea and that is to save the war and, if we are fed up with it, what about the others? Let us pray, that God will put an end to all these calamities." (8/7/31/44)

We Have Just Well Governed
China to Brazil: "Here, one cannot earn enough to live on and life is worse than it has ever been before. Your times, there is not sufficient food for each person to eat three times. Thus, you are already able to see the misery in which we live. Perhaps we are well governed, however." (8/7/31/44)

Nail Polish 50 Cents Plus
Lisbon to New York: "Several dark lipsticks and nail polish to match - these you can't buy over here. A five and ten bottle of nail polish costs over two dollars here. There is no jewelry to be had here as I went several stores and didn't see any silver or gold with American girl's jewelry. If you could see the things we have to use here, you'd die on the spot." (8/7/31/44)

No manpower shortage
Lisbon to Oklahoma: "And there is certainly not the manpower shortage here that there is at home. There are non-chambermaids, non-berry pickers operators, two men to every
A fair idea of living standards here may be gained from the following facts: in stores one
paid ten dollars a month, one laborer the same. White collar
dolls may be paid up to 50 or 60 a month, scant labor help in
an office, fifteen to thirty a month. This is not humane
living to whom either, living costs are generally much higher
than at home. This applies to goods produced in the country and
from abroad, this country has felt the pinch of the war.
Shortage in many others. Gasoline very short. Probably less
one burned in all Portugal than in one of our large west
cities. Private driving very limited. May have installed
charcoal burners on cars. A big divisi looks like a washing
machine run at front or back of our. May cost from five
hundred to thousand dollars. It works but not like gasoline.
If allowed to run down on the highway, you have to change it
with charcoal and then crank a mechanical drive for
five or ten minutes till gas forms again to be able to proceed.
Food rationing is very strict. You chances of anger a month.
Allowed two bars of dark rye bread daily. Fresh fish (not)
in a raw staple and rigidly rationed (MT 9/6/44)

Afraid for Future

...Women in San Sebastian to Arquiten: "The summer will be
a quite one in San Sebastian. Snows will come but the snows
people will not be here and it is they who add splendor to the
place. They are all staying in Madrid as many think that the
summer will be a dark one and many problems may arise.
Churches are crowded, everyone is praying for the war to end and for
God to continue to protect Spain. We are all afraid of what may
happen. People roost in their homes and when friends do meet
in the street all they speak of is neighborhood gossip. If
mutes are sent now, how would we manage in the event of an
invasion by strangers? When the coin comes, we should expect
that there will be peace some day, things will not be this same,
as everything has a limit. In closing, let me say that we are
all depressed by the darkness of the horizon we are facing."
Talk of Invasion

Madrid to New York City: "You could like the life here in Madrid. It is a very cultural city. There is a fantastic love for home, friends, music, etc. This is still of great significance taking into consideration the hard times this country has gone through. There are still ruins and destroyed houses in the outskirts of Madrid but all this is disappearing rapidly. Here we talk of nothing else but the invasion, and probably have much more news. I hope that things progress well and with the least possible losses." (NY 6/9/44)

Favored City

Barcelona to Argentina: "Here in Barcelona, particularly, conditions are going back to normal internally as well as internationally. It is one of the most favored nations in the European continent, as evidenced by the various exchanges of prisoners that have taken place here, and also, that since the middle of last year there is an abundance of food, clothing, and everything necessary in life which was customary in our Catalanian country. For these reasons, if conditions become normal, your idea of returning is not bad, as after the war, thanks to God and to France, we are not tired up in it, there will be great prosperity. It is a pity we are not younger." (NY 6/10/44)

Future Resolved with Calmness

Corunna to Uruguay: "What is the situation of our country? It is getting notably better day by day in all aspects of our national life. It is true that during this past season, the food problem has become worse but this has been due to the failure of the crops, especially the grain and potato crops; something which this year, fortunately, does not seem likely to happen. In so far as our national industry is concerned, it may be clearly seen that it is on its way to normalcy in spite of the enormous difficulties it has to conquer to do so. As to the international affairs, our country has a clearer horizon though we cannot be too sure of our victory because of what is happening. I believe we have reason to look on Spain's future with greater calmness. I mean that imminent danger of our entry into the war is disappearing gradually as the international developments continue their course." (NY 6/14/44)

Spain in War Desert

Barcelona in Barcelona to Brazil: "To see each other again! Could it be possible? All depends on how Europe is left after the war is over. If Spain can only hold her present status, this is an oasis. I do not think that anything will happen, but when I start thinking about Germany I feel very upset."
I am sure that if I had the opportunity to go back and start again, I would not be in a very different way. I wonder what the results of the invasion will be! This war is like a nightmare, to see such suffering and such horror. We are in this world only for a short time, and we must endure. They have gone away."

(As 8/19/44)

**Spain's View**

Pamplona to Argentina: "There is much suffering here. We have not experienced the war, you already know it. The young people are always full of life, The Ball is still going on, and as always, the fiestas are going on, even in a greater degree. In spite of the war, Pamplona has maintained its population and appearance. You would be surprised to see what it was and what it is now. There is no other town in Spain that has received millions the way it has been done here in one street construction, since you went away - it is another Pamplona."

(As 8/19/44)

**Notable Apologies**

Barcelona to Argentina: "In view of the present situation, it is quite all right to say, in spite of the immense increase in prices, as might be expected, we look nothing. It doesn't seem as if a war were going on or affecting nearly the entire world."

(As 8/14/44)

**France - Pursuit of the Impossible**

San Sebastian to Argentina: "It is something that makes it clear that Spain is not only another island, to be involved in the war. The Ball has been appointed by God, patron of the Impossible. Just like Santa Rita, in no other way can it be conceived that being so near to the greatest catastrophe that has been known, we should be safeguarded by a protecting hand (France) which is guided by God Almighty."

(As 8/18/44)

**Horrible Tragedy Happening Too**

Barcelona to Argentina: "Business is at a standstill and it is more noticeable on account of the changes in the course of the war. The general opinion is that we are close to the end of this horrible tragedy."

(As 8/10/44)

**War Is Not "Snow Time"**

San Sebastian to Argentina: "Sorrow is everywhere and the depression is such that we can hardly think of anything else. We are not nervous the way the people of Madrid are. They think we are brave to spend the summer here where the sound of the bombs can be heard. The worst part of it all is that according to general opinion the war will still last for some time."

(As 8/30/44)
**Australia**

Paralyzed in Brisbane: "Our nerve, thin in a bad year. There is no food, no grain. It is an unfortunate year. But, God's will be done, not only the poor will suffer this year but everyone in general." (BS 6/30/44)

**Australia**

Stagnation: "North Africa is suffering from one of the worst droughts in the history of the country, to the degree of rationing water and electricity. Consequently, the governement cannot declare their resources in the proper manner and because of last year's bad crop and the deficiency in transportation, nothing is abundant, and one can only get things through people's acquaintances in spite of the government's victimizing." (AA 7/1/44)

**Plenty of Food - But Expensive**

World to California: "Life here is plentiful but expensive to what it was before. There is plenty of food if you pay for it (black market) but the life here is tiring." (BS 7/11/44)

**Switzerland**

Still do it: "Today, one day after the evacuation of Rome, is the beginning of the new Rome? How will it all end? But this much one knows, the terrible war will be approaching its end. We are still going along well. Even if we must save ourselves, we still have plenty. The cost of living is high, but we have to live within certain limits never to have anything to eat. Our task is to help as much as we can and we Swiss are doing everything possible. The refugees which we offer so many places and to those who are persecuted requires some sacrifices, but we would rather have them than not have them. We are working very hard so as to be able to stand by should the worst occur." (BS 8/2/44)

**Worried but Peaceful**

Desperate in Switzerland: "We are worried here. In Switzerland; let us hope that we may be granted further peaceful life on this little island. Surely you, on a small island citizen, often wonder how things are over here. Well, we shall have to tell you about things here. However, it is difficult to say how things are here. But things may change a little to be able to satisfy his hunger. You would be surprised to see how everybody, old and young, has lost weight. Until now, he never had to resort to his tailor. His clothes hung on his back, if he had borrowed them. And after all, we always enough to have something extra for him when he drops in." (BS 8/9/44)
Last Act of Peace

Message to Argentina: "In Europe the last act of this and from who it appeared on the stage, how will it end, also for us Belgium. This is a disturbing question." (AS 6/9/44)

How Will It Be Over?

Message to Rio de Janeiro: "The poor children see and hear nothing but murder, and bloodshed, and invasion and horror. These are words in everyday language, but think about them. They don't understand the serious meaning of it. If only it remains so and nothing more happens to us. The people of Belgium are getting a taste, and hope there will be no repetition. How many are again in the service; one can't know what can happen in the final battle. You can indeed finally reason on an end and soon, no one doesn't mind a few consequences." (AS 6/10/44)

Hitting Metzlenen

Message to Buenos Aires: "Nothing has changed here. Naturally, we avoid the use of the word with growing inattention. The seriousness of the last few days, the invasion, and of such significaions that it is hard to think of meaning anything else. Let us hope that this will lead to a speedy, long awaited end of the war." (AS 6/10/44)

"Forced Social" Probably Impressed

Winston to Rio de Janeiro: "It is my hope for the time being that a war of reparation with Switzerland on the further progress of the invasion which we just began could be avoided. Several of the larger motor units and smaller ones were partially mobilized on 8/9 of June. The early defense measures taken by the Federal Government and the generals have made the right impression on the foreign world. Let us hope that a general mobilization will be unnecessary, otherwise, it might be an indication of greater danger for us." (AS 6/11/44)

Refugee Are Problem

Message to Buenos Aires: "Poor us in the midst of this fortress and how long will it last? Switzerland is filled with interned and foreigner and we have to share the little that we have and in addition they are far from satisfied. It is the Jewish woman who are the worst. The soldiers are constantly in the ranks and our country is well guarded. About 1000 children of Swiss in France arrived with a great deal of trouble just when the invasion had begun." (AS 6/11/44)

Few Neurolagia Turnisons

Born to Bolivia: "It is a good thing that the war is approaching slowly, its decisive stage; also we shall be old folks before peace reigns again. By the time you receive
this letter the developments will have progressed still further and I believe there will be few unacknowledged surprises as long as the forces of arm have the upperhand.

Graudewald to Brazil: "I do not believe that the war is nearing an end. Both warring nations are still strong and still more people will have to be sacrificed." (6/14/44)

Half the World on Its Head

Simonouzoli to Argentina: "It is a long time since we have had letters from you, but we must accept this as the end of the war and in the air, half of the world is standing on its head. What would Mafuriga say now about the events which are taking place in France?" (6/14/44)

Humility, He Longs to Know a God

St. Gallen to Buenos Aires: "Up to this very hour we are getting along well. Our natural element is being worn away by the war. What is not to come? All must be put to an end and some time, the national must resort to reason once more. It seems as if the everything must be laid waste. Yes, I think sometimes that it is almost impossible for such terror to be going on. It is thus because the large part of humanity no longer knows a God. They think they can do it all themselves. They no longer seek the true and the beautiful. When I walk through the forest and field I always must say to myself how well God has made it all. No, we must have the God's love and goodness spread from each little flower. All that we humans beings need is there for us, but we must be able to see it." (6/15/44)

Food Scarcity But No Complaint

Zurich to Chile: "Although food is scarce we are still satisfied. If only our dear homeland would be spared the war, everybody hopes for an early end of the war." (6/16/44)

Invasion Ops- Reports

In Buenos Aires to Brazil: "We do not have unemployment yet but since the invasion we cannot export any more. There are no longer ports of exit. We hope that the situation will be modified soon and that a passage will be opened. Nothing is mobilized for an indefinite time because of the situation. And as he is in the frontier defense he risks being there for a good deal of time. This year I have my vacation from July 15 to 20. The factory will be entirely closed for two weeks." (6/16/44)
Will Stand Against Germany

Gothenburg to Harvard: I hope that this (the invasion) means an early finish of the war. The entire military force in Sweden is in readiness, as of yesterday, as an invasion can be expected even here. The Allies say that once land on the west coast, take Denmark and Norway from the poor, and bomb Berlin from bases in Sweden (Southern part of Sweden), last year the Germans fortified the Norwegian coast on the border of Sweden considerably. Now it will be possible for us to prevent fighting against the Allies as difficult to tell. Supposedly they will fight for a long time and the beginning while waiting for the Germans to attack from another direction to meet the Englishman, but then we will instead take a stand against them. (The Germans), Bohuslan (West Coast) of Sweden is very dangerously situated." (NY 6/9/44)

Travels in Sweden

Women in Stockholm to U.S.A: Sigfrid and I have now packed a great trunk with clothes, including everything from hats to shoes, from underclothes and dresses, etc., and hidden them in a safe place where we can have access in case we are bombed here in Stockholm. I was amazed when Sigfrid suggested it. We have also packed away the best silver in the same safe place." (NY 6/9/44)

Looking to the Future

Gothenburg to Argentina: Volvo is going to have a big exhibition in Stockholm this fall. Among other things they will show the first test run of our new series of automobiles. We are asking tractors too now, and the army is our customer. So Volvo is doing very well." (NY 6/9/44)

Freeom in Above All

Varberg to Massachusetts: The invasion has just started. Of course we are as interested in it as you are. People talk of nothing else. It is fearful that you have to take part in such a war, but it has to be done. So much depends on it. Freedom is above all. After a long peace Russia has attacked Finland again. What will happen there? Everyone is busy. Russia can do what she likes. We do not feel happy about that." (NY 6/10/44)

Sweden in Misunderstood

U.S.A. to Sweden: Conditions are the same all over the world so we must not complain as long as we are not in the war, but how long we do not know. As far as the press Sweden is the object of much criticism in other countries.
...should not be imposed upon a small nation which has done nothing but show fair play everywhere. The propaganda is being conducted in unlimited numbers. We would like to be enlightened as to what is expected of Sweden. I know that Sweden has done more than any other nation has ever dreamed of when it comes to relieving suffering and want, not only among its neighboring countries but also in distant nations. Once more I want to express my contempt of all lies that are published against our land and its government and again ask [ inserts a word here]" (IT 6/12/44)

Buenos Aires

Stockholm to Argentina: "Where at home they write a lot in the papers about the fact that Spanish should be taught more extensively in the schools, and it looks as though Sweden is exporting much trade with South America after the war." (IT 6/12/44)

Victory for America

Ox to New Jersey: "We are following with interest the invasion of France, using the published maps. Millions of people in Sweden now are hoping that Germany will be crushed, the horrible monster. It is rare that anyone sided with the Germans, all wrote with hope for a victory for America because all are Germany's barbarity and slavery. Russia's acts against Finland are a real chapter. They have laid enough that they cannot use - but now in this the Germans are largely to blame. That is a terrible secret weapon Germany has discovered. Hope it won't be so effective that Germany wins the war." (IT 6/12/44)

Business Complications

Stockholm to Illinois: "In the meantime, the so-called ball bearing conflict has ended up and, while it is hard to judge exactly from here, it seems to me that it has kicked up more dust than what it should deserve. I do not think that anybody here really understands the sentiment behind the American attitude, or I should rather say the attitude which is expressed by the American press. On the other hand, it ought to be quite obvious that Sweden is put in a difficult position which cannot be straightened out by one single cut if we still want to preserve our neutrality. It has also to be taken into account that the party involved here is not primarily the Swedish government but a Swedish private concern. Under such circumstances there ought to be a chance that the matter should be straightened out on a business-like basis, and I for one am in great hope that this shall be the case."
Of course, I know nothing about it. The negotiations have been kept very secret and tight, I believe, is to the benefit of all parties interested. It is quite possible that even if I hope will happen pretty soon if it has not happened already—a solution satisfactory to all parties will be arrived at, this may not be publicly announced." (NY 6/19/44)

In Our Stars

Ookalbe to Oakland: "We do not know the mutilating much now. Prices are high, of course, but no one needs to starve. Reconstruction has been inaugurated since the invasion, even I might be called in this Fall." (NY 6/12/44)

Wurtz in Over

Stockholm to Indio: "I have grown tired of the war a long time ago. Fortunately, it looks as if the Germans are being defeated which pleases us greatly. The butchery of people is terrible, but now the war in over and the American boys appear to be alright. Hitler, Ribbentrop, Goering and all the other German warships can have no little about now days. It was quite different before, as then they were buttoning all the time. I wish to God the devil would take Hitler and all his gang and as you know, the majority of the people in Sweden wish the same." (NY 6/14/44)

On the Alert

Erlingto to San Francisco: "So may have been called out to military service here in Sweden because they are afraid of the invasion which begins in France. Perhaps it will come this way also and then, of course, Russia is active in Finland now which is not far from Sweden." (NY 6/15/44)

Prepared—But Not Afraid

Stockholm to New York: "The invasion seems to be making great progress and Cherbourg will fall on of these days. The Russians have already reached Lorient and I hope that this time Finland will not lose her chance. Her government should not press as soon as possible, as the time is limited. We are not well prepared, but we are not afraid. The war is close to us and we will see if the Baltic Sea will be a dangerous point even for us. I hope the Russians are wise enough to leave Aaland in peace. Strongly enough the growing hatred for the Germans has caused the interest for Finland to subside greatly." (NY 6/16/44)

Finland Crushed

Women in Maine to women in Washington: "The Russians are continuing their heroic deed of destroying little Finland and the Finnish people, thanks to the wonderful help they (Russia) get from your country, as the American people can participate in the glory." (NY 6/16/44)
Pears on German Soil Necessary

Edelson to Thurlow: "A good crop is necessary because the war does not seem to be over this year. Defeating Germany on their own soil will be very difficult and an undoubted blessing in better, otherwise, Russia will be the ruler of Europe. There is nothing wrong with the Germans if only Hitler and the Nazi party would disappear. This war is only a continuation of the one before and its unhappy peace treaty." (NY 6/20/44)

Good, Undependable

Stockholm to Brooklyn: "We are glad that we have escaped the war but we do not know what it may turn out. The Nazis in Germany are not very dependable but soon they will have not about all they can stand. Thanks to America's participation, we have much to thank you for, we would otherwise probably have become Nazis. Everyone is agreed upon that point." (NY 6/21/44)

Finland - Hard to Understand

Stockholm to Philadelphia: "One feels especially for Finland, that clean, courageous people, with their almost fatalistic faith. But I must admit that it is rather difficult to understand their politics; for instance, they never came with a counter proposal to the Russian peace terms, which of course were unacceptable. And what will Europe be like when the war comes to an end and peace terms are to be dictated? The peace propositions, that have been discussed so far have not been hope-inspiring, rather a cause for apprehension. Even I, as pessimistic as I have been with regard to the approaching end of the war, am beginning to think that it may be possibly over within a few months." (NY 6/28/44)

Poor Germany

Relaingborg to New York: "The war is apparently soon over and the poor Germans defeated after five years. And then Russia takes over the parental care of Europe. What glorious prospects for the future." (NY 6/29/44)

German Illusions

Western to New York City: "According to the newspapers, the Russian factory in Oslo has been blown up. It is in total ruins. The loss has been estimated at 10 million Kr. The factory had been enlarged, so it is twice as large as it was when we were there. Things are coming to a boiling point in the occupied countries. They are waiting for the final blow to be given to the Germans. Like in 1918, the Germans once more seem to Germany over all. I do think it will be the 'Allies over Germany.'" (NY 6/29/44)
J. W. Pehle,  
Executive Director,  
Refugee Board,  
Washington, D.C.,  

July 26, 1944,  

Dear Mr. Pehle:

We have no objection to the program for allocating refugee intercepts which you outlined in your letter of July 21 to Mr. Price. It will be helpful to have Mr. Kueffer at hand for consultation when necessary. I am asking Mr. Morrow and Lieutenant Shockey to arrange a meeting with representatives of the War Refugee Board for further discussion of background information.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore A. Koop,  
Assistant to the Director.
MEMORANDUM FOR Lt. Chase

July 25, 1944

The two hundred or more cables pertaining to war refugee matters which are being held for scrutiny by me in behalf of the War Refugee Board are of interest only in those instances outlined in a letter to the Office of Censorship from War Refugee Board and then only in having copies of the indicated cables allocated to Treasury in behalf of War Refugee Board.

A.F.L. RIFLE
JUL 21 1944

My dear Mr. Price:

Reference is made to our recent exchange of correspondence relating to incoming and outgoing cable traffic dealing with refugee matters.

The War Refugee Board has now been reviewing cable traffic of this nature, and I am authorized to indicate at this time its interest in certain types of incoming and outgoing cable messages transmitted through commercial channels.

The War Refugee Board is interested only in the allocation of intercepts which deal with the broader aspects of refugee activity as exemplified in the exchange between private agencies and their field personnel and with specific reference to (1) refugee activity within enemy-occupied countries; (2) plans, proposed, and possible means of escape; and (3) conditions prevailing in refugee camps and concentration areas.

Accordingly, it will be appreciated if the Office of Censorship will arrange to effect the allocation of these intercepts at the earliest possible date, thereby making it unnecessary for the Board's liaison officer with Censorship to continue reviewing the total daily traffic. Mr. Rausser will continue to be available in a liaison capacity, for (a) the referral of any cable message which the Office of Censorship feels should be referred to him specifically, and (2) for general consultation.

May we repeat our invitation to have an officer of the Office of Censorship visit the War Refugee Board for the purpose of studying available background material relative to various refugee organizations and to acquaint your representative with various projects now being pursued in the refugee field.

Very truly yours,

(Signature)

J. R. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Byron Price
Director
The Office of Censorship
Washington 25, D. C.

cc: Mr. McCormack
by Mrs. Price

In reference to our recent exchange of correspondence on the subject of transmitting radio, cable, and airmail traffic, with reference to:

The urgent need for a better understanding of the importance of the activities of the Office of Censorship, and the greater need for the development of a single, coordinated effort to deal with the problem of intelligence-gathering through commercial channels.

The Office of Censorship is interested in the transmission of wire and cable traffic, as well as the exchange of intelligence between various radio and cable facilities, and their fields, as a means of providing information to both the general public and the government, in order to aid in the fight against enemy and enemy-occupied territories.

Accordingly, it will be appreciated if the Office of Censorship can arrange to effect the utilisation of these intercepts at the earliest possible date, thereby making it unnecessary for the War Department to continue reviewing the total daily traffic. Mr. Price will continue to be available in a liaison capacity, for (a) the referral of any cable message which the Office of Censorship finds should be referred to him specifically, and (b) for general consultation.

May I repeat our invitation to have an officer of the Office of Censorship visit the War refugee board for the purpose of studying available background material relative to various refugee organisations and to acquaint your representative with various projects now being pursued in the refugee field.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pease

J. W. Pease
Executive Director

Mr. Byron Price
Director
The Office of Censorship
Washington 25, D. C.

FJMcGormack 7/13/44
Subject is one to our recent exchange of correspondence relating to incoming and outgoing cable messages dealing with refugee activities.

When July 1, Mr. H. A. Hefter, Foreign Funds Control, and Mr. John J. McCormack, our Refuge Board, at the request of J. E. Feible, have been examining cable traffic of this nature. The review has not enabled the War Refuge Board to indicate at this time its interest in certain types of incoming and outgoing cable messages transmitted through commercial channels.

The War Refuge Board is interested only in the collection of intelligence regarding with the heavier agents of refugee activity. In a situation in the changes between private entities and their funds, connected with specific reference to (a) refugee activity within enemy and enemy-occupied countries, (b) plans, proposed, and possible means of escape, and (c) conditions prevailing in refugee camps and concentration areas.

Accordingly, it will be appreciated if the Office of Censorship will arrange to effect the collection of these intercepts at the earliest possible date, thereby making it unnecessary for the Board's liaison officer with Censorship to continue reviewing the total daily traffic. Mr. Hefter will continue to be available in a liaison capacity, for (1) the referral of any cable message which the Office of Censorship feels should be referred to him specifically, and (2) for general consultation.

May we accept our invitation to have an officer of the Office of Censorship visit the War Refuge Board for the purpose of studying available background material relative to various refugee organizations and to acquaint your representative with various projects now being pursued in the refugee field.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
J. E. Feible
Executive Director

Mr. Byron Price
Director
The Office of Censorship
Washington 25, D. C.

R/McCormack 7/18/44
The situation, especially as regards the Allied forces, is such that the present situation can be described as a transitional phase. The key factors influencing this phase are: (i) the continuing efforts to secure a peaceful resolution of the conflict; (ii) the need to ensure the safety and security of the population; and (iii) the implementation of international law and human rights standards. In this context, the Office of Censorship will continue to play a crucial role in maintaining order and facilitating communications.

Accordingly, it is imperative for the Office of Censorship to maintain a high level of vigilance and ensure that all communications are handled in accordance with established procedures. This will require a coordinated approach involving all relevant stakeholders, including military and civilian authorities, as well as international organizations.

In conclusion, the Office of Censorship should remain committed to its core responsibilities and continue to adapt to changing circumstances. Through its efforts, it can contribute to a more stable and secure global environment, enabling greater cooperation and understanding among nations.
Very kind sir,

Dr. E.pending

Know the pl value

(J. McCormack)
Dear Mr. Filer,

Reference is made to our recent exchange of correspondence relating to incoming and outgoing cable messages dealing with refugee matters.

Since July 1, Mr. A. F. de Rudder, Foreign Funds Control, and Mr. Paul J. McCormick, War Refugees Board, at the request of Captain Grosh have been examining cable traffic of this nature. This review has now enabled the War Refugees Board to indicate at this time its interest in certain types of incoming and outgoing cable messages transmitted through commercial channels.

The War Refugees Board is only interested in the allocation of intercepts which deal with the broader aspects of refugee activity as is exemplified in the exchange between private agencies and their field personnel and with specific reference to (1) refugee activity within enemy and enemy-occupied countries, (2) planned, proposed, and possible means of escape, and (3) conditions prevailing in refugee camps and concentration areas.

Accordingly, it will be appreciated if the Office of Consularship will arrange to effect the allocation of these intercepts at the earliest possible date, thereby making it unnecessary for the Board's liaison officer with Consularship to continue reviewing the total daily traffic. Mr. Rudder will continue to be available in a liaison capacity, for (1) the referral of any cable message which the Office of Consularship feels should be referred to him specifically, and (2) for general consultation.
May we repeat our invitation to your to visit the Office of
Consularship visit the War Refugee Board for the purpose of studying
available background material relative to various refugee organizations
and to acquaint your representative with various projects now being
pursued in the refugee field.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Pehle
Executive Director
Dear Mr. Fricker,

Reference is made to our recent exchange of correspondence relating to incoming and outgoing cable messages dealing with refugee matters. Since July 1, Mr. A. J. F. F. Rieffler, Foreign liaison control, and Mr. Paul J. Molson, War Refugee Board, at the request of Captain Croon have been examining cable traffic of this nature. This review has now enabled the War Refugee Board to indicate at this time its interest in certain types of incoming and outgoing cable messages transmitted through commercial channels.

The War Refugee Board is only interested in the allocation of intercepts which deal with the broader aspects of refugee activity as exemplified in the exchange between private agencies and their field personnel and with specific reference to (1) refugee activities within enemy and enemy-occupied countries, (2) planned, proposed, and possible means of escape, and (3) conditions prevailing in refugee camps and concentration areas.

Accordingly, it will be appreciated if the Office of Censorship will arrange to effect the allocation of these intercepts at the earliest possible date, thereby making it unnecessary for the board’s liaison officer with Censorship to continue reviewing the total daily traffic. Mr. Rieffler will continue to be available in a liaison capacity, for (1) the referral of any cable message which the Office of Censorship feels should be referred to him specifically, and (2) for general consultation.
May we repeat our invitation to have an officer of the Office of Censorship visit the War refugee board for the purpose of studying available background material relative to various refugee organizations and to acquaint our representative with various subjects underlain pursued in the refugee field.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Pabst
Executive Director

F. M. McCormack
In your letter of June 3, 1968, you indicated that your office could proceed on the basis that the War Refugee Board is interested only in the broad aspects of refugee problems and that it is not concerned with individual refugee or with transactions between individuals in connection with refugee situations; therefore, not interested in the disposition of communications in such cases.

Since July 1, Mr. F. J. Bissell, head of the War Refugee Board, and Mr. A. D. Bissell, head of Foreign Funds Control, at the behest of Captain Herson, have scrutinized all cables dealing with refugee matters, each cable averaging more than a hundred each day. It is believed, after careful consideration, that each cable, and duplication of, effort and time is expanded in that examining the subject cables before release.

In so far as the War Refugee Board is concerned, it is, as indicated in the foregoing, only interested in allocation of internees to Treasury, for
Mr. J. W. Pehle,
Executive Director,
War Refugees Board,
Washington 25, D. C.

June 21, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Your suggestion that the liaison already established with this office by the Foreign Funds Control also function for the War Refugees Board in connection with cables relating to refugee matters, meets with my approval.

As suggested in your letter of June 14, 1944, I will request the Chief Cable Censor to see that the necessary details of operations with Foreign Funds Control representatives are carried out.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Byron Price,
Director.
The following is an excerpt from a letter received from a person much interested in refugee problems:

"The principal reason why I am writing you in regard to the foregoing is because it has become more and more difficult, if not impossible, to get in touch with refugees who are in neutral countries, like Switzerland and Sweden. No letters can be sent to them from this country although some letters do arrive from the other side. This cannot be helped, but what makes the position very much worse is that telegraph communication is also made almost impossible. It seems that the censor withholds the majority of the cables from and to the people in those countries. As a result, quite a bit of information which could be obtained about the people in neutral countries, and, through them, about people in camps in the occupied territories, does not reach its destination."

Can you give me any light on this matter?
My dear Mr. Price:

Reference is made to your letter of June 9 and our discussion of the preceding day.

In conformity with our agreement, the War Refugee Board is prepared to establish a liaison between the Board and the Office of Censorship on cable referrals relating to refugee matters. Inasmuch as Foreign Funds Control has an already established liaison with your office, I have discussed the matter with that bureau of the Treasury Department and they have consented to function for the War Refugee Board for this purpose.

If this plan meets with your approval, will you kindly have your representatives arrange the details of operations with Foreign Funds Control representatives.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J.W. Pohle

J. W. Pohle
Executive Director

Mr. Byron Price
Director
The Office of Censorship
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Mr. Schmidt,

Reference is made to the recent discussion between Messrs. Belanoff, Ruesler, and David of your office and Messrs. Abrahamson and McCormack of the War Refugee Board, concerning the establishment of a liaison between the Board and the Office of Censorship on cable referrals relating to refugee matters.

Mr. Belanoff, informally, indicated that the Board might avail itself of your already established liaison service with the Office of Censorship.

Accordingly, I have so informed Mr. Byron Price of this designation. A copy of my letter to the Office of Censorship is attached. It will be appreciated if you will arrange to have the appropriate members of your staff assume these duties at their earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J.W. Peale

J. W. Peale
Executive Director

Mr. Orvis A. Schmidt
Acting Director
Foreign Funds Control
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.
MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George Warren
FROM: J. W. Peale

I am enclosing the following documents relating to recent discussions between the Office of Censorship and the War Refugee Board:

1. My letter of May 8 to Mr. Price
2. Letter of May 13 from Mr. Price to me
3. My letter of May 27 to Mr. Price
4. Notes on conversation held at Office of Censorship, June 2
5. Letter of June 3 from Mr. Price to me

These seem to clear up almost all the problems existing between the War Refugee Board and the Office of Censorship. We are proceeding in accordance with the understanding presented in Mr. Price's letter of June 3.

There remain two matters that have been raised in recent discussions. One, raised by the Office of Censorship, concerns the question of the cipher to be used by the Department of State in transmitting the War Refugee Board messages. If agreeable to you, it is our intention in the future to indicate in transmittal message what cipher is used. The second matter, raised by the Department of State, concerns the War Refugee Board's attitude toward communicating the contents of occasional non-private messages to private groups or individuals. It is my opinion that this is a matter between the War Refugee Board and the Office of Censorship that will be met in harmony with the general understandings covered by the enclosed documents.

(Signed) J. W. Peale

Enclosures: 5

Abrahamsomlab 6/5/44
June 3, 1944.

Mr. J. W. Fehlz,
Executive Director,
War Refugees Board,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Fehlz:

I think that the meeting that you, Mr. Abramson, Captain Oresch, and myself held in my office on June 2, clarified the situation relative to communications concerning refugees.

In accordance with the conclusions reached, this office will proceed on the basis that the War Refugee Board is interested only in the broader aspects of refugee problems, and is not concerned with individual refugees or with transactions between individuals in connection with refugee situations, and is therefore not interested as to the disposition of communications in such cases.

Your understanding of the problems that refugee traffic present to Censorship, and your offer to aid in every way that you can, is appreciated, and I welcome your suggestion to make available a member of the staff of the War Refugees Board for close liaison with the Office of Censorship. As Captain Oresch and I stated in the meeting, it is the desire of this office to be as liberal as possible with refugee traffic. Our actions, however, must be consistent with security, the obligations of which at this time require from Censorship the most rigorous and positive action. I hope that the time will be soon when we can relax some of the rigorous measures presently required.

Upon the establishment of the liaison above referred to, this office will make available for examination, to the person designated, traffic with which we consider the War Refugee Board might be concerned, so that the Board will be able to render to us an indication of its interest.

It is understood that your liaison representative will be in a position to furnish to this office any information in the possession of the Board which might pertain to individuals or situations referred to in the communications involved.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Byron Price,
Director.
MEMORANDUM ON OWNERSHIP

PATRICK

I. Private messages to and from private agencies and individuals using the normal commercial channel.

II.A-MSRB messages

II.B-Messages employing MSRB channels and transmitted and received on behalf of private individuals and agencies.

DEAN

I. We have agreed to furnish a liaison person who will indicate our interest, if any, in these messages. The ultimate security responsibility is with Ownership.

II.A-No change from present procedure, except that State Department in the DeCoursey memorandum seems to feel that MSRB should submit to Censorship any such messages which are not clearly marked and which MSRB might decide to pass on to private entities.

II.B-Outgoing messages of this character will continue to go through Censorship. Incoming messages will come to MSRB whether or not cleared by Censorship. MSRB will observe Censorship's request not to release questionable messages.

June 9, 1944
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Private messages to and from private agencies and individuals using the normal commercial channel.</td>
<td>I. We have agreed to furnish a liaison person who will indicate our interest, if any, in these messages. The ultimate security responsibility is with Censorship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II.A-HRB messages

II.A-No change from present procedure, except that State Department in the DeCourcy memorandum seems to feel that HRB should submit to Censorship any such messages which are not clearly marked and which HRB might decide to pass on to private entities.

II.B-Messages employing HRB channels and transmitted and received on behalf of private individuals and agencies.

II.B-Outgoing messages of this character will continue to go through Censorship. Incoming messages will come to HRB whether or not cleared by Censorship. HRB will observe Censorship's request not to release questionable messages.

June 3, 1944
Abrahamsohn 3/3/44
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WAR REFUGEES BOARD  
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION  

DATE June 2, 1944

TO  Mr. Fehle

FROM  Mr. Abrahamson

1. Attached is a draft of the report on the meeting we held this morning. I shall appreciate your comments.

2. Do you think a copy of this ought to go to George Warren?

3. Stewart talked with Behnsenik of FFO who handles liaison with Censorship for them. FFO has a man at Censorship now, and Behnsenik thinks he could handle our liaison.

Cq
Mr. Price stated that, at this critical time, Censorship was examining all of its procedures with a view toward assuring the maximum of security in communication, particularly indirect communications with enemy or enemy-occupied territory. In the course of this examination, Censorship found itself particularly troubled by certain messages that are being sent by voluntary agencies through private cable facilities. It had been Censorship's hope that WSB might be willing to clear such messages, but Mr. Pehle's letter of May 27 convinced Mr. Price that this would be impracticable. Mr. Price further remarked that, although he realized the importance of the work that WSB was doing under the Executive Order, he wanted to make absolutely sure that WSB appreciated the security aspects of the problem.

Mr. Pehle, in reply to these points, stated that he understood perfectly the importance of security at a time like this. He said that he had always felt that security considerations applied not only to "indirect communications with enemy or enemy-occupied territory", but equally to communications with neutral countries. WSB, he added, had absolutely no interest in violating security regulations and it intended to carry out the mandate of its Executive Order within security
restrictions. But these restrictions, he is convinced, are the responsibility of Censorship.

He pointed out that the WSB had taken the position that it was not particularly interested in saving individual refugees by name but it was interested in saving as many people in as short a time as possible. Accordingly, WSB's interest was negligible or non-existent in most of the private messages that were being sent through private facilities.

After considerable discussion of details and examples, it was agreed that WSB would designate a liaison person who would be available to Censorship to examine such private messages and indicate whether the Board had any particular interest in them. This person would also furnish available background to given situations as they arise. It was understood that the ultimate responsibility would remain with Censorship.

There followed a discussion of the messages being sent through WSB facilities through State Department. Mr. Pehle pointed out that WSB is definitely interested in transmitting messages from and to certain private agencies, since most of our operations are carried out through these private agencies. In general, it was agreed that present procedures would continue in this field. Mr. Pehle said it was his understanding, which he is getting confirmed in writing, that all outgoing WSB messages, whether sent by WSB for itself or for private organizations were being submitted to Censorship. He also requested that all messages addressed to WSB either for itself or for private
agencies continue to come to WIB even though it might be necessary for Censorship to forbid the delivery of some of these. Censorship agreed to do this.

Censorship suggested that the State Department should develop another cipher for those of the WIB messages which seem not to be important enough to require secret cipher. The repeated use of the same secret cipher on a large scale, it was pointed out, might prove compromising to State in that it might more easily be deciphered by the enemy. It was suggested that WIB might discuss with State the possibility of WIB designating on each message the type of cipher that might be employed. Mr. Pelle said that this would be discussed with Mr. George Warren of State.

It was pointed out that an effort had been made to have Mr. Warren present at this meeting. Since this had proved impossible, it was suggested that another 3-way meeting be arranged in the future. At this meeting the problem of ciphers would be discussed, as well as the matter of instructions to missions.
Report on Conference with Censorship
June 8, 1944

Present: Mr. Byron Price
         Captain Creasey
         Mr. Pfeffer
         Mr. Abrahamson

Mr. Price stated that, at this critical time, Censorship was
concerned with the security of communications, particularly
those with enemy or occupationally territory, and these
communications were being transmitted by certain agencies that
were not being handled by voluntary agencies through
private channels. It had been Censorship's hope that 
USM might be willing to clear such messages, but Mr. Pfeffer's letter of 
May 27 convinced Mr. Price that this would be impossible. Mr. Price
further remarked that, although he realized the importance of the work
that USM was doing under the Executive Order, he wanted to make
absolutely sure that USM appreciated the security aspects of the problem.

Mr. Pfeffer, in reply to these points, stated that he understood
perfectly the importance of security at a time like this. He said that
he had always felt that security considerations applied not only to
communications with enemy or occupationally territory, but
equally to communications with neutral countries. USM, he added, had
absolutely no interest in violating security regulations, and it intended
to carry out the mandates of the Executive Order within security restric-
tions. But these restrictions, he is convinced, are the responsibility of
Censorship.

He pointed out that the USM had taken the position that it was
not particularly interested in saving individual refugees by name, but
it was interested in saving as many people as possible, as soon as possible.
Accordingly, USM's interest was negligible or nonexistent in many of
the private messages that were being sent through private facilities.

After considerable discussion of details and examples, it was
agreed that USM would designate a liaison person who would be available
to Censorship to examine such private messages and indicate whether the
Board had any particular interest in them. This person would also furnish
available background to given situations as they arose. It was under-
stood that the ultimate responsibility would remain with Censorship.
There followed a discussion of the messages being sent through
WBD facilities through State Department. Mr. Peale pointed out that
WBD is definitely interested in transmitting messages from and to
certain private agencies, since such of our operations are carried out
through these private agencies. In general, it was agreed that present
procedures would continue in this field. Mr. Peale said it was his
understanding, which he is putting forward in writing, that all
incoming WBD messages destined for private organizations were being
submitted to Censorship prior to their receipt by WBD. He also
requested that all messages addressed to WBD for private agencies
continue to come to WBD even though it might be necessary for
Censorship to forbid the delivery of some of these. Censorship agreed
to do this.

Censorship suggested that the State Department should develop
another cipher for the WBD messages which seem to require secret
ciphers. The repeated use of the same secret cipher on a large scale,
it was pointed out, might prove compromising to State in that it
might more easily be deciphered by the enemy. It was also suggested
that WBD might discuss with State the possibility of WBD designating
on each message whether it felt the message should be deciphered or
sent in clear. Mr. Peale said that this would be discussed with
Mr. George Warren of State.
May 27, 1944

Mr. Byron Price, Director,
The Office of Censorship,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Price:

Reference is made to your letter of May 19, 1944, and the Board's Letter of May 8, 1944. relative to communications concerning refugees which may involve indirect communications with enemy or enemy-occupied territory.

The War Refugee Board understands your concern from a security standpoint with regard to a few of the above-mentioned messages and desires that the necessary security precautions be observed. While the Board wishes fully to cooperate with the Office of Censorship, I am sure that from the reasons given below you will appreciate the difficulties involved if it should assume the responsibility proposed in your above-mentioned letter.

It should be observed that the War Refugee Board is not "the supreme authority with regard to all matters having to do with refugees," as will be noted from the enclosed copy of Executive Order No. 9017 establishing the War Refugee Board. Its authority covers only a part of the refugee field. In such matters there are many other operating agencies such as the State Department, UNRRA, FDA, and others, and the Board's authority does not concern many of the activities of such agencies nor many of the activities of various private agencies. Furthermore, by its nature the War Refugee Board is not primarily a regulatory body. Accordingly, it is thought that the Board cannot assume the responsibility for passing upon all private messages concerning refugee matters.

The Board does not have intelligence reports on the addresses and senders of messages of the nature indicated above. Even in those cases in which its facilities are used, it only knows that the sender of addresses, as the case may be, is affiliated with the organization in the United States indicated in such message. Of course, the War Refugee Board deals only with those agencies which it believes are sincerely interested in rescuing and helping victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and which it believes to be thoroughly reliable. Such agencies state that they deal only with reliable correspondents in the field.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Because of its small professional staff, the Board is not equipped to make the necessary security investigations of the names or addresses of any of the messengers which you propose to forward to it for specific clearance before transmission to the addressees. Accordingly, this office could only pass upon the reliability of the messengers and since your office can better answer this function, it is desired that the details in each case could serve as useful purpose. However, the Board desires to cooperate with the Office of Censorship to the greatest extent possible and in specific cases at the request of the Office of Censorship it will gladly give any background information available to it relative to any group or organization concerned in any particular messenger. Also, in specific cases pursuant to request, the Board will attempt to obtain the background information from refugee organizations in the United States concerning their correspondents or agents abroad.

It has occurred to me that the Office of Censorship might desire to send one of its officers to the Board to study available background material relative to various refugee organizations and acquaint such representative with various projects in the refugee field. If you desire to send such a representative, the Board will gladly receive him and make such information as it has available.

Very truly yours,

(signed) J.W. French
Executive Director

Enclosure

Received 5/20/44

[Note: The document contains a date and a signature, which are not clearly visible in the image.]
Mr. J. W. Pehle,
Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Washington, D.C.

May 13, 1944

My Dear Mr. Pehle:

It is the understanding of this office that the War Refugee Board is the supreme authority with regard to all matters having to do with refugees. As you know, there are many groups in the United States who are interested in refugee problems, and all of these groups from time to time have desired to communicate with various foreign points in connection with these problems. Such messages invariably involve third parties. The identification of these third parties by this office has proved to be extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible.

Since these communications all involve indirect communication with enemy or enemy-occupied territory, you can readily understand my extreme concern from a security standpoint. In answer to your question stated in your letter to me of May 6, 1944, I feel that it is logical that the War Refugee Board should assume the responsibility from a security standpoint for the transmission of any such messages as above referred to. The procedure that this office proposes is that any message outgoing from or incoming to the United States should not be passed except with the specific approval of the War Refugee Board. To this end, the Cable Division of the Office of Censorship proposes to require the consent of your Board in connection with each such message, and will only pass those messages which you approve. It is to be understood, of course, that the Cable Division also reserves the right to exercise such censorship action on these messages, even though approved by you, as it deems necessary.

Yours very truly,

(signed)
Byron Price,
Director.
My dear Mr. Price:

It has been brought to my attention that conversations have recently taken place between Mr. Philip H. Ryan and Miss Anne Lochett of American Red Cross, Captain Gresh and members of his staff in Cable Censorship and Mr. Paul McCormick of my staff. During these talks cable messages containing requests for Palestine Certificates and transit visas were the subject of the discussions.

It is my understanding that, prior to these discussions, such cables were made available by Interesser's Inquiry Unit for delivery to addresses in the United States through the medium of Red Cross Chapters.

I understand that suggestions are now being made that the War Refugee Board assume responsibility not only for the delivery of these cables but also for the internal security aspect of the delivery.

The War Refugee Board is naturally interested in all possibilities involving the rescue of persons in imminent danger of death. Before undertaking any commitment involving internal security, however, we should like to consider the matter quite carefully.

As a basis for this consideration, the Board would appreciate a written statement from your office embodying the exact nature of the undertaking, as proposed by Cable Censorship.

Very truly yours,

(signed) J.H. Pohle
Executive Director

Mr. Byron Price
Director, Office of Censorship
Apex Building
Washington, D.C.

McGovern/Abrahamson/agr 5-4-44
May 27, 1944

Mr. Ryan Price, Director,
The Office of Censorship,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Price:

Reference is made to your letter of May 13, 1944, and the Board's letter of May 6, 1944, relative to communications concerning refugees which may involve indirect communications with enemy or enemy-occupied territory.

The War Refugees Board understands your concern from a security standpoint with regard to a few of the above-mentioned messages and desires that the necessary security precautions be observed. While the Board wishes fully to cooperate with the Office of Censorship, I am sure that from the reasons given below you will appreciate the difficulties involved if it should assume the responsibility proposed in your above-mentioned letter.

It should be observed that the War Refugees Board is not "the supreme authority with regard to all matters having to do with refugees." As will be noted from the enclosed copy of Executive Order No. 9417 establishing the War Refugee Board, its authority covers only a part of the refugee field. In such matters there are many other operating agencies, such as the State Department, UNRA, FRA, and others, and the Board's authority does not concern many of the activities of such agencies nor many of the activities of various private agencies. Furthermore, by its nature the War Refugees Board is not primarily a regulatory body. Accordingly, it is thought that the Board could not assume the responsibility for passing upon all private messages concerning refugee matters.

The Board does not have intelligence reports on the addresses and senders of messages of the nature indicated above. Even in those cases in which its facilities are used, it only knows that the sender or addresses, as the case may be, is affiliated with the organization in the United States indicated in such message. Of course, the War Refugees Board deals only with those agencies which it believes are sincerely interested in rescuing and helping victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and which it believes to be thoroughly reliable. Such agencies state that they deal only with reliable correspondents in the field.
Because of its small professional staff, the Board is not equipped to make the necessary security investigation of the sender or address of each of the messages which you propose to forward to it for specific clearance before transmission to the addressee. Accordingly, this office could only pass upon the substance of the message and since your office can better exercise this function, it is thought that the duplication in such cases would serve no useful purpose. However, the Board desires to cooperate with the Office of Censorship to the greatest extent possible and in specific cases at the request of the Office of Censorship it will gladly give any background information available to it relative to any group or organization concerned in any particular message. Also, in specific cases pursuant to request, the Board will attempt to obtain for the Office of Censorship information from refugee organizations in the United States concerning their correspondents or agents abroad.

It has occurred to me that the Office of Censorship might desire to send one of its officers to the Board to study available background material relative to various refugee organizations and acquaint such representative with various projects in the refugee field. If you desire to send such a representative, the Board will gladly receive him and make such information as it has available.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J.W. Fahl

J.W. Fahl
Executive Director

Enclosure
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON D.C.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Byron Price, Director,
The Office of Censorship,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Price:

Reference is made to your letter of May 13, 1944, and the
Board's letter of May 4, 1944, relative to communications con-
cerning refugees which involve indirect communications with
enemy or enemy-occupied territory.

The War Refugee Board understands your concern from a
security standpoint with regard to a few of the above-mentioned
messages and desires that the necessary security precautions be
observed. While the Board wishes fully to cooperate with the
Office of Censorship, I am sure that from the reasons given
below you will appreciate the difficulties involved if it should
assume the responsibility proposed in your above-mentioned letter.

It should be observed that the War Refugee Board is not
"the supreme authority with regard to all matters having to do
with refugees". As will be noted from the enclosed copy of
Executive Order No. 9437 establishing the War Refugee Board,
itself authority covers only a part of the refugee field. In such
matters there are many other operating agencies such as O.R.S.S.,
FOH, and others, and the Board's authority does not concern many
of the activities of such agencies. Accordingly, it is thought
that the Board could not assume the responsibility for passing
upon all private messages concerning refugee matters.

The Board does not have intelligence reports on the
addresses and senders of messages of the nature indicated above.
Even in those cases in which its facilities are used, it only knows
that the sender or addressee, as the case may be, is affiliated
with the organisation in the United States indicated in such
message. Of course, the War Refugee Board deals only with those
agencies which it believes are sincerely interested in rescuing
and helping victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger
doing and which it believes to be thoroughly reliable. Such
agencies state that they deal only with reliable correspondents
in the field.

(Second page)

[Signature]

[Seal]
The Office of Censorship has directed the attention of the War Refugee Board and the Department to the fact that a few messages related to refugee matters transmitted on behalf of private individuals or organizations through the Department's facilities contain information of possible military value to the enemy. Censorship has instructed its staff to be particularly alert to see that messages of this nature do not contain such information and it has requested that appropriate instructions be sent to the missions in the field.

Both the War Refugee Board and the Department are naturally concerned about such messages and are strongly in accord with the policy of the Office of Censorship. Accordingly, you are requested to see that messages concerning refugee matters transmitted by you through the Department's facilities on behalf of private individuals or organizations do not contain information of possible military value to the enemy. Furthermore, you should take appropriate steps to see that such messages do not contain political information which if known to others than officials of the United States Government would embarrass this Government in its relations with another friendly or neutral Government, or otherwise endanger the national security.

This instruction, of course, does not hinder in any way your communications with the Department or the War Refugee Board. Accordingly, where private messages contain military or political information of the nature described above, such information should be deleted from the personal messages. Such political information should be transmitted through the Department to the War Refugee Board for its information unless it is clear that such information would be of no value whatever to the War Refugee Board in carrying out the announced policy of this Government in connection with refugees. Military information, of course, should be deleted and transmitted to the War Refugee Board only if it is clearly pertinent to the handling of refugee matters.

JHmanb 5/20/44
THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
WASHINGTON

[Signature]

[Date]

To [Recipient's Name],

It is the undersigned of this office, that the

understanding here is the current authority with respect to

the matter being done in connection with refugees. As you know, there

are many groups in the United States who are interested in

refugee problems, and all of these groups are thus able to

be used to communicate with various foreign officials in

connection with these problems. The procedure in effect for

the third section of this office is to be extremely difficult,

and in some cases impossible.

Since these communications all involve internal

communication with enemy or enemy-occupied territories, you

can readily understand my extreme concern from a security

standpoint. In answer to your question stated in your letter

to me of Dec. 8, 1944, I feel that it is essential that the War

Refugees Board should assume the responsibility from a security

standpoint for the transmission of any such messages as above

referred to. The procedure that this office proposes is that

any message originating from or passing to the United States

should not be regarded except with the specific approval of the

War Refugees Board. To this end, the Cable Division of this

office of Censorship proposes to require the assignment of your

board in connection with each such message, and will only pass

these messages which you approve. It is to be understood, of

course, that the Cable Division also reserves the right to

exercise such censorship action on these messages, even though

approved by you, as it deems necessary.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Name]

Director.
Notes on Confidential Memoranda from Inquiries to
Wayren on Cable Censorship

1. Although I am by no means fully aware of the detailed background of all our negotiations, I have had the feeling that none of the cables we send and receive from private individuals might well be the subject of criticism. Particularly, it seems to me that none of the organizations and individuals might follow the practice of JDC, for example, and send none of its messages by regular cable service and subject to regular censorship requirements. It has been my impression, for example, that many of the more routine exchanges between JDC and its field representatives are handled without benefit of the War Refugee Board. I suggest, therefore, that some approach might be to be more selective in our transmission of private messages from Washington. Similarly, we might include in the joint instructions to the Missions that they too be reluctant to accept messages for transmission to Washington unless they bear directly on an unusual refugee problem.

2. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Pehle's reaction that it would be too much to instruct "that all telegrams on refugee matters omit all political and military information." Certainly military information should be omitted, but there is good reason for suggesting that political information dealing directly with the work of the Board be contained in both outgoing and incoming messages.

3. If point one above is followed, and there are very few messages received for private entities, it might be possible that the instructions to the Missions can be greatly simplified.

4. Joe Friedman suggests that our own representatives in the field be given instructions to decide which private messages should come through us and which should be sent through straight cable.

5. Although these points are not intended to be a solution to the problem raised in the memorandum, they are rather designed to furnish the basis for discussion within this organization.
My dear Mr. Price:

It has been brought to my attention that conversations have recently taken place between Mr. Philip R. Ryan and Miss Anna Beechey of American Red Cross, Capt. Glenn Green and members of his staff in Cable Censorship and Mr. Paul McCrayman of my staff, concerning cable messages containing requests for Palestine Certificates and transit visas were the subject of the discussions.

It is my understanding that, prior to these discussions, such cables were made available to Interests' Inquiry Unit for delivery to addresses in the United States through the medium of Red Cross Chapters.

I understand that suggestions are now being made that the War Refugee Board assume responsibility not only for the delivery of these cables but also for the internal security aspect of the delivery.

The War Refugee Board is naturally interested in all possibilities involving the escape of persons in imminent danger of death. Before undertaking any commitment involving internal security, however, we should like to consider the matter quite carefully.

As a basis for this consideration, the Board would appreciate a written statement from your office embodying the exact nature of the undertaking, as proposed by Cable Censorship, and the assurance that the correspondents

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. F. Phibs

J. F. Phibs
Executive Director

Mr. Philip Price,
Director, Office of Censorship,
Apex Building,
Washington, D. C.

McGill University 12/24/44
WHR, Mr. Warren:

Captain Groome of the Bureau of Censorship communicated today with the Division of Communications and Records of the Department concerning a telegram transmitted to the Department by the American Legation in Bern for the World Jewish Congress. The Censor objected to certain information contained in the telegram and pointed out that the transmission of such military information as is contained in Telegram No. 2794 of May 2, 11 p.m., endangers the national security and has requested the Department of State to take immediate steps to prevent the transmission through its cipher systems of such information.

In this connection reference is made to a letter received by the Department from Mr. Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, dated April 8, 1944, which in part reads as follows:

"My attention has been called to communications that are being sent through the Department of State by UNRRA and War Refugee Board. I understand the difficult problems these organizations have in trying to perform their duties. However, since these communications involve almost open communication with enemy territory, it is felt advisable to call your attention to them and urge that for the time being the greatest caution be exercised in transmitting messages of this character. I am instructing our censors to be particularly alert to see that such messages do not contain any
any information of possible military value.
I am sure that you are in accord with this policy."

Some time ago the Department issued instructions
to American Diplomatic and Consular officers through-
out the world cautioning them regarding the trans-
mission of any information having to do with Allied
military matters which production was taken at the
direct instance of the War Department and the Joint
Chief of Staff.

In view of the strong attitude of the Office of
Censorship and of the War Department regarding the
transmission of military information it will be
necessary henceforth to limit the subject matter con-
tained in telegrams transmitted on behalf of the War
Refugee Board to matters which are solely connected
with refugees. This step is necessary in view of the
fact that for the most part telegrams transmitted
for the War Refugee Board from abroad are received
from non-official persons and entities operating
under the supervision of the War Refugee Board; and
that telegrams transmitted on behalf of the War
Refugee Board in Washington are in part received
from private individuals and organizations in this
country.

The Department considers, in order to clear this
matter up and to institute measures necessary for the
national security, that an instruction, with the con-
currence of the War Refugee Board, be sent to the
chiefs of the American missions in those countries
which are transmitting telegrams on behalf of the
War Refugee Board instructing that all telegrams
on refugee matters omit all political and military
information.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that the question
of censorship is involved, it is suggested that an
arrangement be worked out between the War Refugee
Board and the Office of Censorship, under which
arrangement the Department of State would submit to
Censorship all messages received which are clearly
marked for private entities in the United States.
On the other hand the War Refugee Board would have
the complete responsibility for clearing with the
censor.
censor all messages not so clearly captioned which the War Refugees Board might desire to pass on to private individuals, associations or organizations. Under this arrangement the Department would also clear with Censorship outgoing messages clearly captioned for individuals, organizations or associations abroad or which clearly emanate from such entities in this country. Under this arrangement the War Refugees Board will be responsible for clearing with the Censor all messages intended for private individuals, associations or organizations abroad, which are not clearly captioned; and likewise all messages received for transmission by the War Refugees Board from private individuals, associations or organizations in the United States which are not clearly indicated as to such origins.

Please bring this matter immediately to the attention of the War Refugees Board with a view to obtaining approval of the suggested procedures.

W. E. DeCourcy
Executive Assistant to
Assistant Secretary G. Howland Shaw
Security Officer of the Department of State
May 9, 1944

MECHANISM FOR THE PILAR

For: Allocation of Censorship Material to War Refuge Board.

Mr. Dylan Stendish of the War Refuge Board called on April 24, 1944, with respect to the types of Censorship information allocated to the Board. He stated that the general run of intercepts thus far received have not been of great value and therefore allocation of such material to that Office will no longer be necessary.

Mr. Stendish pointed out, however, that the Board will still be interested in seeing any significant information pertaining to groups of refugees as well as information of a general nature indicating important trends or developments with regard to relief activities or conditions within the enemy-occupied countries.

It was agreed that henceforth only submissions of exceptional interest would be allocated to the Board.

We shall, however, continue allocation of such other reports affecting their activities as may be received by us from C.S.O., C.S.I., etc.

R. J. Valmesti

cc: Mr. C. B. Calvert, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. R. Richards, Mrs. J. O. Observer, Mr. C. J. Observer, and Mr. C. Observer.
Last week, Miss Lockett, Director of Internment Red Cross Inquiry Unit, called on me regarding intercepting cables containing requests for Palestine certificates and transit visas.

The three copies you now hold are typical. Subsequently, the Office of Censorship removed such censors to the Inquiry Unit for delivery to addresses in the United States through the medium of Red Cross chapters.

Last week, Miss Lockett said that Captain Gresham, U.G.S.R., head of the Office of Censorship, called her in for a discussion of cables of this nature. Captain Gresham said it was clear to Miss Lockett at the time of this discussion that (a) messages of this nature were properly a responsibility of the Refugee Board and (b) that the messages currently awaiting delivery to addresses in the United States would be turned over to Miss Lockett only if she made them available immediately to the Refugee Board. Miss Lockett further informed me that Captain Gresham felt that the security of the Government was placed in jeopardy in the transmission of messages of this nature. She informed me that if the Refugee Board wished to designate the American Red Cross as the agent in the transmission of these messages to addresses, that her unit would probably consent to act.

As per discussion with you, I met with Captain Gresham and members of his staff on April 22, 1946 at 10:00 a.m., only to have the Captain, following his reading of the Executive Order establishing the Refugee Board, reiterate all he had told Miss Lockett. He seemed to feel that messages of this nature fall within the scope of the Refugee Board and that Censorship was unable to assume the responsibility of the addresses of any such messages, and that the Refugee Board, in accepting messages for delivery, would have to assume this responsibility. It was pointed out to the
Captain that it would appear that messages of this nature were accompanied by the license issued by the inquiry unit of the American Red Cross, naming transit stops and delivery of messages of a health, family and welfare nature. The Captain was adamant. He said that all subsequent incoming messages of this nature would be held at the office of Censorship until such time as he received instructions from the Refugee Board as to their interests in this type of message.

It was later learned from Alice Lockett that similar messages involving the welfare of American nationals in enemy and occupant countries, at least with respect to the outgoing messages, has been handled in the Special War Problems Division at State who, after it has satisfied itself on the question of security, gives the messenger a letter of authority to transmit an outgoing message through Red Cross facilities, which letter of authority accompanies the message from inquiry unit to the Office of Censorship, Alice Lockett is sending to the office samples of the forms used in cases of this nature, which she felt might be helpful if our refugee board proposed to act similarly in connection with the messages in question.
April 18, 1944

Mr. John R. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugees Board
Executive Offices of the President
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: Mr. Paul McCormack

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Attached are copies of three cabledgrams received by the American Red Cross from the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland. You will note that they all request persons in this country to obtain Immigration Certificates for Palestine with Turkish Vissas.

These cabledgrams have been released to the American Red Cross by the Office of Censorship with the specific provision that they may not be released to individuals, but only to the War Refugees Board. We are, therefore, referring them to you for necessary action in accordance with our conversation.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Annie H. Lockett
Chief, Inquiry Unit
Home Service

AHL/19

Enc.
Received at 1112 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D.C. at 1964 APR 16 PM 3 42
W1/10/021161/VIA RCA GENEVE 38 13 1616

PLEASE TRANSMIT TO FORDHAM WEST VIRGINIA URGENTLY
APPLY FOR JOSEPH MILÁ FORGACHS CERTIFICATE TO IMMIGRATION
DEPARTMENT PALESTINE AND TRANSITVISA TO PALESTINE OFFICE
ANKARA VIA REICHSSO GENISA HERMANN GOLDHAUS ATILLA U. 5
UJPEST HUNGARY

INTERCOUNTRY E3959
R.C.A.

HAIZOGRAM
R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

Received at 1112 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D. C.

WG7823131 36 VIA H.G.A. GENEVE 28 1600 W.

NILE ANDREWS WASHINGTON

PLEASE TRANSMIT TO MAD VIGRIEN 321 WEST 105 STREET NEW YORK

EVERYBODY HEALTHY IN NETRA DURAT 11 SLOVAKIA PRODUCE URGENTLY

IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATE PALESTINE WITH TURKISH VISA CABLE VIA

RED Cross GENEVA PAJČENŠLATT GANE SLOVAKIAN RED Cross BRATISLAVA

INTERHORRHOESE 88891
R.C.A.
RADIONAM
R.C.A COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

Received at 1112 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D.C.

1208/228399 36 Via RCA Geneva 31 1020

MIT أمسروس واشنطن

PLEASE TRANSMIT TO ABON JERUHIM R87 77TH STREET NEW YORK

QUOTE PLEASE PURCHASE URGENTLY FAMILY CERTIFICATE AND TURKISH VISA

FOR US VIA KERCROSS GENEVE KICHERSTEIN OSIAS ZARDA U 6

HATVARAD HUNGARY UNQUOTE

INTERCROSS 88928

080200
FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

In reply please refer to "44-5033"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

24

- 1 - 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Reference is made to your letter of March 9, 1944, requesting
the establishment of procedures for making available to the War Refugee
Board processed censorship material on refugee matters.

On March 18, 1944, we requested authority from the Office of
Censorship for the re-allocation of censorship material to your Office.
Having received the necessary clearance, we shall make available to your
Office such censorship material and other reports processed in the Censor-
ship Relations Section as may be requested by your staff. It is under-
stood that all allocated material will be handled in a manner that will
insure its security.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the letter of approval
received from the Office of Censorship.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Acting Director

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

Enclosure

[Stamp]
March 24, 1926,

Mr. Erwin A. Schmidt,
Acting Director,
Treasury Department,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schmidt,

In accordance with your request of March 14, we are glad to authorize your office to pass along to the "war refugee board" the ship intercepts on pertinent relief and refugee matters.

This material, of course, must be handled on a confidential basis, and must not be circulated by the war refugee board outside its own staff or made public in any way. We shall appreciate it if you will call the Board's attention to the special notice at the bottom of each submission sheet setting forth our regulations for secure handling.

Sincerely yours,

a/d Theodore F. Knop
Theodore F. Knop,
Assistant to the Director.
March 9, 1944,

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

Reference is made to the recent discussion between Messrs. Richards and Behnouik of your Office, Nezesra, Stewart and White of the War Refugees Board and Lieutenants Koop, Hayward, and Mr. Norfall of the Office of Censorship, concerning the establishment of procedures for making available to us processed material on relief and refugee matters from the Office of Censorship.

It would be appreciated if you would arrange to have this material sent to the War Refugees Board, attention of Mr. David White, room 395. If this arrangement is satisfactory to you, details can be worked out between Mr. Behnouik and Mr. White, and I can assure you that all necessary precautions will be taken for safeguarding these censorship submissions.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Fehl
Acting Executive Director

Mr. Orvis A. Schmidt
Acting Director
Foreign Funds Control
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D.C.

3/9/44

WIS/WIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE
March 8, 1944

FROM
David White

TO

Subject: Meeting on Relief and Refugee Intercept Submissions and Outgoing Private Cables at Office of Censorship, March 6, 1944.

Prior to this meeting the War Relief Board had been getting censorship information on relief and refugee matters through the facilities already in operation in Foreign Funds Control. The Office of Censorship had raised the question of the validity of the Board’s obtaining material in this manner and notified Foreign Funds Control to withhold from the Board all material until some arrangement was agreed upon either to continue servicing the Board through FFC as before or to forward intercept material directly to the Board. This informal meeting was then arranged to go into the situation. In the meantime, another issue had arisen, namely, Censorship clearance, prior to submission to the State Department, of outgoing cables from private agencies sent in collaboration with WIB; and the question was also discussed.

Present were Messrs. Richards and Behnack of Foreign Funds Control, Messrs. Stewart and White of the WIB, and Mr. Kepp and Hayward, and Mr. Norris of the Office of Censorship.

The meeting resolved the two points under discussion as follows: (1) Intercept submissions will continue to cease to come to the Board as before through the already existing facilities of Foreign Funds Control (Mr. Behnack’s office). The WIB agreed to observe the security regulations outlined by the Censorship representatives, namely, that the material be kept in a safe place and not be used by unauthorized persons. (2) Pre-censorship of outgoing cables will be considered further and if Hayward will notify this Office of Censorship’s decision. (The opinion was expressed that little difficulty would be encountered in making this arrangement.)
David White

Subject: Meeting on Relief and Refuge Intercept Submissions and Outgoing Private Cables at Office of Censorship, March 9, 1944.

Prior to this meeting the War Relief Board had been getting censorship information on relief and refugee matters through the facilities already in operation in Foreign Funds Control. The Office of Censorship had raised the question of the validity of the Board's obtaining material in this manner and notified Foreign Funds Control to withhold from the Board all material until some arrangement was made to continue servicing the Board through FFC as before or to forward intercepted material directly to the Board. This informal meeting was then arranged to go into the situation. In the meantime, another issue had arisen, namely, Censorship clearance, prior to submission to the State Department, of outgoing cables from private agencies sent in collaboration with WBB; and this question was also discussed.

Present were Messrs. Richards and Behunin of Foreign Funds Control, Messrs. Stewart and White of the WBB, and Mr. Knop and Hayward, and Mr. Morris of the Office of Censorship.

The meeting resolved the two points under discussion as follows:
(1) Intercept submissions will continue to come to the Board as before through the already existing facilities of Foreign Funds Control (Mr. Behunin's office). The WBB agreed to observe the security regulations outlined by the Censorship representatives, namely, that the material be kept in a safe place and not be used by unauthorized persons. (2) Pre-censorship of outgoing cables will be considered further and in the meantime, Hayward will notify this Office of Censorship's decision. (The opinion was expressed that little difficulty would be encountered in making this arrangement.)

cc: Mr. Stewart, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Richards, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mrs. R. Stewart, Mr. Behunin, Files.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE March 4, 1944

TO: Mr. White, War Refugee Board
FROM: Mr. Behnack, Chief, Censorship Relations Section

SUBJECT: Necessity for approval by the Director of Censorship of allocation of submissions to the War Refugee Board.

This confirms our telephone conversation of this morning on the above matter. As you know, we have been working closely with your office on arrangements for making information processed in this section available to the War Refugee Board.

In order to be of greater help, we attempted to have more material on relief and refugee matters allocated to us by the Office of Censorship. Our efforts were directed to the censorship rule that no secondary allocation to another agency is permitted without written consent of the Director of the Office of Censorship. It was also pointed out that before any agency can obtain censorship submissions, either directly from the Office of Censorship or indirectly from another user agency, a written request to and discussions with the Director of the Office of Censorship are necessary.

Accordingly, it is suggested that your office communicate with the Office of the Director of Censorship, so that approval may be obtained for the receipt of censorship material by your office. Such requests should be addressed to Mr. Theodore K. Espin, Assistant to the Director, Office of Censorship. He can be reached by telephone at Extension 40. Information regarding the form of request can be obtained from Mr. Kenneth W. Stopher (Extension 287) Office of Censorship.

It is believed that no difficulty will be encountered in obtaining approval of the proposed arrangements whereby we will allocate certain censorship submissions to your office.

I would appreciate being informed about any developments in this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

CC: Mr. Stewart, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Richards, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mrs. Shurts, and others
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION DATE February 28, 1944

TO
Mr. David White, War Refugee Board.

FROM
Mr. E. J. Behunin, Chief, Censorship Relations Section.

RE: Relations with the War Refugee Board.

Reference is made to our discussions of the past week concerning the establishment of a close working relationship between the Censorship Relations Section and your office. Subject to such changes as may from time to time be desirable, the procedures outlined below will be followed in making available to the War Refugee Board the services of this Section.

A. Censorship Submissions

All censorship submissions dealing with refugee and relief matters will be routed to you notwithstanding that they may be of interest to other sections of the Control. After your staff has studied such submissions, you and Mr. Parke will route them to interested sections of the Control, and in cases of uncertainty, will return them to this section for allocation or other appropriate disposition.

B. State Department Despatches

Any State Department despatches, airgrams or cables dealing with refugee and relief matters shall be charged out to Mr. E. O'Flaherty and will be sent by you to Mrs. M. Addins of his office for transmission to Miss F. Rodal. Thus, you will not receive any State Department material directly from us.

C. Other Secret Material

If any refugee and relief material is found in other reports processed and copied by this section (O.S.S., O.N.I., M.I.D. Reports, etc.) you will be included in the distribution of such reports. If the material has no general interest, and therefore is not copied, the reports will be forwarded to you for study. It will be necessary for you to return any such original reports to this section.

D. Other Services and Assistance

1. Inspection of Individual Name Files at the Office of Censorship

The Office of Censorship maintains complete name files on all individuals and firms who were senders or addressees of any communications on which submissions have at any time been prepared by the Office of Censorship. Should it become advisable for your office to obtain any information on a particular individual or organization, we can make arrangements for your staff members to inspect all the material on file at the Office of Censorship. At
least one day's notice is required for censorship to pull any requested information out of the main files.

3. Inspection of subject matter files on censorship material at the Office of Strategic Services.

The Office of Strategic Services maintains a large volume of censorship submissions in its files under various subject matter headings. It is the only governmental agency maintaining this type of subject matter file on censorship submissions. If you should be interested in obtaining information concerning the espionage and relief activity in any particular country, we likewise can arrange for the inspection of O.S.S. censorship material files. I have been informed by the Office of Strategic Services that in such country files, material of interest to you is filed under the following headings:

(a) Children's Relief,
(b) Red Cross,
(c) Hoover Commission,
(d) Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
(e) American Friends Service Committee,
(f) Relief - General.

I believe these files will prove a valuable source of information since O.S.S. receives about 2000 submissions daily, and files over 95% of these in various subject matter files. At least one day's notice must be given to O.S.S. to permit the material to be gathered and made available for inspection by you or your staff.


Should you desire to have copies of significant submissions which had not been allocated to you, we can obtain them from the Office of Censorship. Due to a personnel problem, under existing conditions, such copies are ordinarily not made available for at least one week. Whenever requests of this type are made, the number of the particular submission (e.g., NY PIN-3125) or complete information as to sender, addressee, date of communication, enclosures, type of communication (cable, air mail letter, registered mail, etc.), should be given.

In this connection, the O.S.S. files (see 2-2 above) may prove very helpful from them you can obtain the numbers of submissions of particular interest.

May I suggest that you make a thorough analysis of the material presently being allocated by us, bearing in mind the possible issuance of a directive concerning your interests to my staff and/or to the Office of Censorship. It is my intention, once basic arrangements are worked out, to have a member of my staff maintain liaison with your office. In the meantime, feel free to call me on any matters concerning which you think I can be of help.

cc: Mr. Stewart, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Richards, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mrs. R. Sharts, Files.