

State Department
Washington, D.C.

000706

Dear Mr. Harrison:

I take pleasure in sending you herewith
a copy of my final summary report on the ac-
tivities of the War Refugee Board.

Very truly yours,

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

Honorable Earle Harrison,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure.

FH:hd 8/8/45

000707

my dear Mr. Secretary!

As Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, I have the honor to submit to you herewith my Final Summary Report of the Activities of the Board.

Sincerely yours,

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State.

Enclosure.

FH:hd 8/13/45

000708

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to the enclosed copy of a letter dated July 12, 1945, which I have received from Mr. Thomas Cooley, Counsel to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Since the information requested by Mr. Cooley is not in the possession of the Board, which is now in process of liquidation, I am referring the letter to your Department for appropriate reply. Mr. Cooley has been advised of this reference.

Very truly yours,

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State.

Enclosure.

FH:hd 7/23/45 *JCH*

000709

JUL 23 1945

Dear Mr. Cooley:

Reference is made to your letter of July 12, 1945, concerning the hearings which Subcommittee I of your Committee plans to hold in New York City on August 6, 7, and 8.

In view of the fact that the question of the German immigration quota is not within the jurisdiction of the War Refugee Board, I feel that I should not accept your invitation to testify at these hearings. Since the information you request concerning the German and Austrian refugee problem is not in the possession of the Board, which is now in process of liquidation, I have taken the liberty of referring your letter to the Department of State for appropriate reply to the four points you have raised.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

Mr. Thomas M. Cooley, II,
Counsel,
Committee on Immigration and
Naturalization,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

FH:hd 7/23/45

*74 - Cleared with O'Dwyer
by [signature]*

000710

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MIRIAM WYDNE, CLERM.

July 11, 1946

Brig. General William O'Dwyer
 Executive Secretary
 War Refugee Board
 Treasury Department, Room 1446

Dear General O'Dwyer:

As I believe you may, Subcommittee I of this Committee is planning to hold hearings pursuant to H. Res. 61, in New York City on August 6, 7, and 8.

One of the matters to be taken up is the question whether the German immigration quota should be reduced, abolished, limited to certain groups, or left in its present form. In connection with this matter it would be of assistance to the Committee to have information relating to the German and Austrian refugee problem. I should appreciate it if you would send me for the use of the Committee such information as may be available to you on the following points:

1. The estimated total number of refugees from Germany and Austria.
2. The countries in which significant numbers of these refugees have found refuge, and the approximate size of the groups which have done so in each of the countries named.
3. Which countries, if any, have signified willingness to permit any considerable number of refugees who have found shelter within their borders to remain either indefinitely or until such time as some international system of relocation can be worked out.
4. Which countries, if any, have signified willingness to accept immigration of refugee groups which have not been present in those countries during the war period. Some indication of the categories acceptable, such as children, farmers, etc., would be of interest also.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Also, of course, if you should be interested in testifying at the committee hearings, the committee will be glad to hear you. I should appreciate it if in that event you would notify me of your desire to testify, and of the probable duration of your testimony, so that I may arrange the hearings suitably.

Sincerely, yours,

Thomas M. Cooley, II
Thomas M. Cooley, II
Counsel

000712

June 29, 1945

To: Mr. Warren

From: Miss Hodel

Attached for your consideration is a copy of a letter dated June 28, 1945, from The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, together with a copy of a message which that organization desires to have sent to William Filderman in Bucarest.

Enclosure.

RH
RHutchinson: 6/29/45

000713

June 29, 1945

Dear Dr. Schwartz:

I have your letter of June 28, 1945, requesting that a message be sent to William Fildermann in Bucarest.

I am sorry that the Board is no longer in a position to forward messages of this nature. However, I have forwarded your message to the Department of State with a request for its transmission.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Dr. Joseph Schwartz;
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York 16, New York.

RH
RBHatchison: 6/29/45 *JW*

000714

JOINTDISCO: NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: BR 5-1100

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JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

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June 20, 1945,

Miss Florence Hodel
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Miss Hodel:

Would you kindly have the enclosed cablegram sent through the
facilities of the War Refugee Board and send us confirmation copy in due course.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Levitt
MOSES A. LEVITZ

000715

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June 26, 1954

676 American Division

Cable to William Elderman, Budapest, through the

PLEASE ADVISE YOU SON ROBERT HOW FAR IS RECEIVING ALL NECESSARY ASSISTANCE.
WE WOULD ALSO BE INTERESTED TO YOUR SON GABRIEL CAVALIERE ENGLAND. REGARDING
YOUR CABLE CONCERNING REQUIREMENTS HUNGARY POLAND WICH ADVISE WE IN
DIRECT CONTACT BOLLERSTEIN TO WHOM WE WOULD SUPPLY IN REFERENCE YOUR LOBBY IN
ACCORDANCE HIS OWN REQUEST. FOR SECOND QUARTER THIS YEAR WE AUTHORIZED SALARY PAY
PLACE YOUR DISPOSAL CREDIT FOR MILLION SWISS FRANCS TO INCLUDE HUNGARY. WE SHALL
ADVISE YOU SOONEST REGARDING THIRD QUARTER. BUT JUST FOR THE BUT ACCOUNT OF
THESE FIVE MILLION QUITE IMPOSSIBLE. PLEASE CABLE US YOUR ADDRESS AND ADVISE
WHETHER WE MAY COMMUNICATE WITH YOU DIRECTLY

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

000717

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION

ISSUED 4-9-46
EFFECTIVE 4-9-46

Communication and Records 9

~~RESTRICTED~~

STYLE OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS
AND USE OF ABBREVIATED EXPRESSIONS

Purpose. The purpose of this instruction is primarily to save telegraphic expenses, as well as to decrease the labor of processing telegrams and to increase the security of the information sent in encypted form.

Background. The necessity for taking prompt steps to effect savings in the sending of telegrams is seen from the following quotation from report no. 533 of the House Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives:

The committee views with considerable alarm the tremendous increase in the amount of communications services in which an increase of approximately \$1,260,000 is requested over the current year's allocation of approximately \$3,230,000, or a total allocation proposed for 1946 of nearly \$4,500,000. It is observed that of this total of \$4,500,000 nearly \$3,900,000 is for telegrams. Although the committee has on previous occasions questioned the need for such amounts for communications services, the appropriations requested for this item have, nevertheless, been on the increase. It is suggested that the Department make a serious attempt, either through a spot check of the messages transmitted or through some other means, to evaluate the importance of the messages which are being transmitted by radio or cable with the view of reducing the seemingly large allocations that are being made for this service. It may be well for the Department to apprise the various division heads in Washington, as well as the field offices throughout the world, of the amount of money that is being expended for this service yearly.

1. Use of telegraphic style and of abbreviations in the drafting of telegrams. (a) Drafting officers shall hereafter employ telegraphic style in the drafting of messages, omitting all unnecessary words and using abbreviations wherever appropriate, and the minimum of punctuation. (In the majority of messages the omission of most

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~~RESTRICTED~~

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION--Communications and Records 9 2

prepositions and the articles, particularly "THE", will not alter the meaning. Punctuation marks may frequently be eliminated without destroying the accuracy of the text.)

(b) Quotations from documents or similar important texts, which must be transmitted without alteration, shall not be reduced to telegraphic style.

2 References. (a) References shall normally consist of the word "Your" or "My", followed by the number of the message, the month (in abbreviated form), and the day of the month. The time of origin shall be used only to identify circulars; the year shall be used only where needed for further identification.

(b) References shall be placed at random within the text, enclosed in parentheses if necessary to avoid confusion with adjacent words.

Example of the Saving Involved Through the Use of A Telegraphic Style and Abbreviated Expressions

Complete Text (unnecessary words underlined):

"The Embassy will endeavor to fill three vacancies locally. Reference Department's No. 135 of February 23, 1946, 4:16 P.M. However, it should be pointed out that owing to the increased work expected when the United States Delegation arrives, it is essential that the Department supply two clerks urgently."

Telegraphic Style (for the above text):

"Will endeavor fill three vacancies locally (Your 135 Feb 23) Owing to increased work expected when US Delegation arrives it is essential Dept supply two clerks urgently."

3 Abbreviations. (a) Accepted or well-known abbreviations shall be used in all cases where they would be readily understood by officers of the Department and the Foreign Service. (The abbreviations for certain frequently

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~~RESTRICTED~~

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION--Communications and Records 9 3

used words and titles, large Governmental or commercial organizations, months and days, and others which can easily be recognized should be employed in clear or encrypted telegrams.

(b) A list of abbreviations which are authorized in telegraphic communications is attached; all drafting officers shall familiarize themselves with these abbreviations. (The list of abbreviations will be revised as often as necessary, based on suggestions from officers in the Department and in the field and on studies of telegraphic texts.)

4 Administrative Instruction amended. Administrative Instruction-DCR 6 is hereby rescinded.

RAYMOND H. GEIST
Chief
Division of Central Services

Approved:
JOHN ROSS
Director, Office of
Departmental Administration

April 9, 1945

Annex: List of Abbreviations Authorized for Use in
Telegrams.

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~~RESTRICTED~~

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION--Communications and Records 9

Annex

LIST OF ABEREVIATIONS AUTHORIZED
FOR USE IN TELEGRAMS

(Note that periods are not used with abbreviations)

REFERENCE FORMS

- MY - reference my number
- YOUR - reference your number
- MYTEL - reference my telegram number
- URTEL - reference your telegram number
- CIRTEL - reference your circular telegram of
- DEPCIRTEL - reference the Department's circular telegram of
- URSVC - reference your service of
- CONTEL - Consulate's telegram number
- DEPTTEL - Department's telegram number
- EMBTEL - Embassy's telegram number
- LEGTEL - Legation's telegram number
- MISTEL - Mission's telegram number
- CONS..... - referring to the Consulate's.....
- DEPTS..... - referring to the Department's.....
- EMBS..... - referring to the Embassy's.....
- LEGS..... - referring to the Legation's.....

MONTHS USED IN REFERENCES

Jan	Apr	Oct
Feb	Aug	Nov
Mar	Sep	Dec

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICIALS

- ACTSECY - Acting Secretary
- AMPOLAD - American Political Advisor
- AMREP - American Representative
- DEPT - Department
- FONOFF - Foreign Office
- FONSECY - Foreign Secretary
- FONSERVOF - Foreign Service Officer
- GOVT - Government
- MINFONAFF - Minister of Foreign Affairs
- PRIMIN - Prime Minister
- UNDSECY - Under Secretary

~~RESTRICTED~~

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~~RESTRICTED~~

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION--OR 91 Annex

3

AREAS AND NATIONALITIES

BRIT	- British
JAP	- Japan, Japanese
MED	- Mediterranean
MEX	- Mexico, Mexican
NETH	- Netherlands
NYC	- New York City
SA	- South America
UK	- United Kingdom
US	- United States
USSR	- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
YUGO	- Yugoslavia
ZECHO	- Czechoslovakia

COMMON WORDS AND PHRASES

admin	- administration
approx	- approximately
aux	- auxiliary
CIF	- cost, insurance, freight
Co	- Company
contd	- continued
Corp	- Corporation
dols	- dollars
etc	- and so forth
FOB	- free on board
Fri	- Friday
Inc	- Incorporated
incl	- inclusive
info	- information
INFOTEL	- information telegram
Ltd	- Limited
memo	- memorandum
mfg	- manufacturing
misc	- miscellaneous
Mon	- Monday
NR.....	- number.....
pkg	- package
POW	- prisoner of war
re	- regarding
recd	- received
Sat	- Saturday
SS	- steamship
Sun	- Sunday
SVC	- service message

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~~RESTRICTED~~

COMMON WORDS AND PHRASES (CONTINUED)

Thur - Thursday
TOP SEC - TOP SECRET
Tues - Tuesday
USS - United States Ship
Wed - Wednesday

ORGANIZATIONS

AEF - Allied Expeditionary Force
AFHQ - Allied Force Headquarters
AGWAR - Adjutant General, War Department
AMCROSS - American Red Cross
AP - Associated Press
APO - Army Post Office
ATC - Air Transport Command
CAA - Civil Aeronautics Authority
CCC - Commodity Credit Corporation
CCAC - Combined Civil Affairs Committee
EAC - European Advisory Commission
EAM - Greek Liberation Front
ELAS - National People's Liberation Party
FEA - Foreign Economic Administration
FHQ - Field Headquarters
GHQ - General Headquarters
ICRC - International Committee Red Cross
INTERCROSS - International Red Cross
JCS - Joint Chiefs of Staff
MESC - Middle East Supply Center
MEV - Ministry of Economic Warfare
OIAA - Office of Inter-American Affairs
OPA - Office of Price Administration
OSS - Office of Strategic Services
OWI - Office of War Information
PAW - Petroleum Administration for War
SAC - Supreme Allied Commander
SACHED - Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean
SCAEP - Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force
UKCC - United Kingdom Commercial Corporation
UNRRA - United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Admin.
UP - United Press
USCC - United States Commercial Company
USAFIME - U. S. Army Forces in the Middle East
WPB - War Production Board
WRB - War Refugee Board
WSA - War Shipping Administration

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000723

REPLY TO ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

44-1111



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1946

My dear Mr. Pehle:

There is enclosed for your information, a copy of
an address I made before the Potomac Cooperative Federa-
tion in Washington on February 27, 1946.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Tert
Charles F. Tert
Special Assistant to
the Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:
Copy of address
made February 27, 1946.

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



000724

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

FEBRUARY 27, 1945
No. 171

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FUTURE RELEASE

NOTE DATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION AT 8:00 P.M., E.W.T.,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1945. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY
PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.~~

ADDRESS BY MR. CHARLES P. TAFT, ACTING CHAIRMAN,
PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD, BEFORE THE
POTOMAC COOPERATIVE FEDERATION, AUDITORIUM, SOUTH
INTERIOR BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., 8:00 P.M.,
E.W.T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1945.

You of this Cooperative Federation, as well as the Cooperatives associated with your national organization, are deeply concerned with the situation of Cooperatives in the liberated areas, and you have launched a drive to give them advice and assistance. I propose tonight to describe how the governments, the public organizations and the private organizations function in the occupied and liberated areas, in order to show you the framework within which your assistance must be given. That requires me to describe first what the governments and UNRRA and the American and International Red Cross do in those areas, for the private agency function will normally be a supplementary and residual one.

There is the greatest confusion in this country with reference to the function of UNRRA, even among those whose experience or present duties should lead them to understand. That makes it necessary to give a clear and authoritative explanation. I shall cover the Nazi-occupied areas first and then the liberated areas.

In the Nazi-occupied areas only certain church organizations, the International Red Cross and the World Council of the Y.M.C.A. may go, and even those agencies have their troubles in some places. They serve Prisoner of War Camps and civilian internees. The Red Cross has the administration of the Geneva Convention of 1929, which establishes the sanitary and nutritional standards of these camps. It handles the food packages and comfort kits which are sent through the blockade by the national Red Cross societies, like the American or British Red Cross, or by private relief agencies, like United Yugoslav Relief, or by national governments, or by U.S. Lend-Lease on behalf of national governments eligible for such aid. Some food packages have even been sent by direct mail.

The World Council of the Y.M.C.A., represented in the United States by War Prisoners Aid, furnishes (1) books, athletic goods and similar articles; (2) morale, athletic and organizational service in the camps.

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The Greek Relief Scheme was a special project administered by the Swedish Red Cross and the International Red Cross to meet the special needs of the starving population of Greece, and has continued in part since liberation.

The War Refugee Board (Stettinius, Stimson, Morgenthau) leads and coordinates the efforts of the interested private groups to rescue the individuals who suffer from the special attentions of the Gestapo within Axis territory. Its emergency work for any individual ends as he reaches an area where other private or public agencies can begin to function in his service.

So much for the Nazi-occupied areas.

The first thing one must appreciate about the liberated areas is the state of the commercial economy when an area is liberated. Under the Germans there was a stringently regulated economy with rationing, price control, and reasonably adequate distribution. If the front area between the armies is stable for a while, the towns are devastated. Even if the front moves fast, the Germans take or destroy, or our airmen destroy, all transport and bridges. When our army civil affairs organization comes in, all business and all distribution is stopped and very likely completely upset. Yet strangely enough many people have money of some kind. What is needed therefore at once in all cases is primarily civilian supplies, and only secondarily relief. This was true in North Africa and it was true in France.

The U.S. "relief" organization in North Africa, the forerunner of UNRRA, arranged for supplies to come to the North African ports, took them over, arranged with the Army for transportation to other depots by rail or ship, secured trucks and took the supplies inland to the important towns, and had a one or two day sale in each town. The Mayor made up a list of his citizens and distributed tickets to them. For a few he indicated they could not pay. The people took the goods then needed, turned in the tickets, and paid for them, unless the ticket indicated otherwise. While the distribution organization had a net loss, it was nothing like what had been expected.

The process in France was different, but was built on that experience. The Greek process was the same except that the free distribution was relatively greater, the revolution upset things, and the inflation and currency situation complicated them further. So it may be said that the term relief is a good deal of a misnomer for what is done in the first emergency period after the military turns over. It is civilian supply, with only a proportion of free distribution. It is not a social welfare operation.

The second completely erroneous impression about the liberated areas held by most Americans, I find, is that UNRRA operates in all countries, France, Belgium or Germany, for instance. Even the Times of London erred in this regard in a recent editorial on French supply problems. Mr. Richard Law had to correct this idea in Parliament two weeks ago.

Who then does handle this problem of emergency civilian supply immediately after liberation? So far as the American side is concerned the President placed the major responsibility on the Army for the military period. That in turn has two phases.

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phases. Close behind the fighting it is handled by G-6 of the Army, as seen in recent stories from the Philippines. But as soon as possible the Army turns it over either to the indigenous government, or to UNRRA, even though the Army still retains the overall responsibility. Thus in France or Belgium, although it is still the military period for supply purposes, the supplies are turned over to the government for distribution. In Greece it was the Army, using UNRRA personnel and at Army expense until the revolution forced the civilian personnel out.

Well, you say, where does UNRRA come in at all? What does UNRRA do with all that money then?

When any one of the Allied Governments does not have foreign exchange with which to pay for the necessary supplies, it may request UNRRA to come in and provide the goods. The Greeks, for example, have made that request, and UNRRA will operate there.

At some cut off date, the Army withdraws entirely, and the government takes over. It gets its own shipping allocation, and takes over also the goods in the army pipe-line. So in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland it will be UNRRA, which will then assume the responsibility for securing allocations for procurement, shipping, and major distribution. But even in supply matters, UNRRA is a supervisory service organization, not a glorified International Family Welfare Society.

France, Belgium, Holland and Norway have not as yet asked for UNRRA's help in normal civilian supply, and UNRRA does not operate there in supply matters. It will operate in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Poland, by request and agreement of the governments. But you must understand that in those countries it is doing a government job, parallel to that of the French or Norwegian Governments in their territory. It is not doing an individual case-work relief job. Like France or Belgium, it will get an allocation of ships for its areas. It is a part of the total governmental supply service, whose objective is to get goods into regular channels of distribution for civilian use. Its first assigned ship is soon leaving for the Black Sea, with goods for Poland and Czechoslovakia.

I should note that at the suggestion of the European Council of UNRRA, proposals have now been approved for the extension of UNRRA's functions in relief into the paying countries. This would be an emergency type of assistance, worked out on a mutually-satisfactory basis, and deserves thorough investigation.

UNRRA, however, does have a unique major responsibility in connection with supply. It is required to review all the governmental supply programs, including its own, and to insure that the standards of supply in each Allied country are as nearly equal to each other as circumstances will permit, especially in those essential items like clothing, textiles, or fats and oils, which are desperately short. It is the equalization board, so to speak.

Does

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Does UNRRA operate in the ex-enemy territories? Only if the UNRRA Council specifically approves, and it may be said that the democratically organized UNRRA Council is not enthusiastic about doing it. In the case of Italy the Council finally voted fifty million dollars for special foods for mothers and children in Italy and for Italian refugees in Italy who had been driven out of their home towns, as well as for some of its general health work.

UNRRA has another major responsibility which does take it into ex-enemy territory. It is the helper and expeditor in connection with displaced persons of Allied nationality. The Allied nations send liaison officers into Germany or Italy to screen and repatriate their nationals, but UNRRA helps SHAEP, which make the general plans and has to take care of the many for whom no government will take responsibility. UNRRA is managing a number of refugee camps in North Africa, and in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees is planning for the vanguard of stateless persons who will be the most tragic backwash of this war.

Apart from supply, UNRRA may be requested to provide advisory services of many kinds, in the fields of health, welfare and agricultural and other rehabilitation. Many governments have already made such requests, and no question of ability to pay is involved.

The major UNRRA responsibility among these is in the field of health, already mentioned in Italy. It is, in cooperation with the armies and the governments, giving leadership in preventing disease and epidemics in all areas. There has been less said about this, although in many ways it is the most important of its functions. The top medical officer of UNRRA is Dr. Wilbur Sawyer, formerly of the Rockefeller Foundation.

I have spoken about the immediate emergency supply problem after liberation. But that, too, gives a most incomplete picture. Neither the armies nor UNRRA nor the paying governments can go on indefinitely in the wholesale distribution business. Besides, the armies as they move forward take the trucks along. They fix the main bridges, but not the back roads. They bring some seed and fish nets and agricultural machinery, but not much. They are faced with the restoration of a working economy, and one does not realize what a complicated system feeds and clothes and pays us all, until one has to build it from the ground up.

In that rebuilding process one finds at once that trucks and factories need spare parts, or complete rebuilding of machinery. Then they need fuel and raw materials. Even if the raw materials and fuel are within the country, there is no adequate way to transport them. When the first coal barges came down the canals and the Seine to Paris, the populace turned out with music and flags to greet them, like a victorious fleet of battle-ships. Gradually the old channels of traffic were smoothed out and restored, and the ports partially opened up and then came global shortages of material, steel or textiles or many others, and shortages of ships to bring any of them. As one is faced with competing demands, for ammunition or

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tents or uniforms or food for the troops on the two great world battle grounds, who is to choose whether MacArthur shall move into Manila, or Eisenhower toward Berlin - or Frenchmen or Greeks shall be given work to do, useful, necessary work in necessary plants, that may prevent unrest and even revolution?

One first effort obviously must be to see whether it is better to ship raw materials to France or Belgium to be fabricated, instead of shipping the fabricated goods across the ocean. Then the utilization of shipping must be studied to make sure every ship has the optimum use. That is being done. And it may well be hoped that the choice will never have to be made between progress on both fronts at once, and chaos in the liberated countries. Nevertheless, in the last analysis no one of the Allied Nations can afford to allow chaos to exist, comparable in any way to the cruel domination of the Nazis, even for a few months. The Government of the United States cannot permit that to happen. We are fighting for liberty, not chaos, and there is no short cut.

In this major supply of the raw materials of a reviving economy in a liberated area, UNRRA has only a limited responsibility. Its terms of reference in the field of rehabilitation are specifically limited to those activities which are necessary to relief. "The Administration cannot be called upon to help restore continuous employment in the world", is the language of Resolution 12 at the Atlantic City meeting of the UNRRA Council. Its functions cannot go very much beyond the same scope as Army supply in the military period before UNRRA or the governments take over.

One more operation needs to be described, the relief work of the Red Cross, before I come to the private agencies.

It should be noted first that the American Red Cross does not usually operate abroad itself except in the service of the American soldier and sailor. In foreign countries its operations are through the national Red Cross societies or the International Red Cross. Its responsibilities for prisoners of war and internees have already been described. The great bulk of its funds, raised from the American public, go for the recreation service of the Armed Forces abroad, including the Red Cross Clubs and Hotels, for the services to individual soldiers and sailors in connection with their families and dependents, and for the recreation and other lay services and supplies in hospitals.

But the Red Cross does have civilian relief responsibilities in addition to peace--or war-time disaster relief. It spends for this about \$5,000,000 a year of its own funds, and it has now spent nearly all of the \$88,000,000 appropriated by Congress to the President during five years since early 1940, for the purchase and transportation of relief supplies, to be procured exclusively in the United States, for distribution abroad, "through the American Red Cross or such governmental or other agencies as he may designate."

None of these government funds as a matter of Red Cross and Congressional policy has been spent in Axis-occupied territory. They have gone principally for medical supplies of all kinds, and textiles which the chapters make up into garments.

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The Red Cross has, of course, made in its chapters large amounts of bandages, and new garments, which have been stockpiled and shipped out to the countries in greatest need. The Red Cross has been the principal shipping agency for its own goods and those of private agencies to Europe and elsewhere.

Everything I have said to this point has been a matter of public record, but it is extraordinary how many intelligent supporters, and even officers of private relief, are firmly convinced that only through American Relief for Graustark or Ruritania will Graustarkians or Ruritarians be fed or clothed.

Consider the cost of feeding 40,000,000 Italians 2,000 calories a day, or even the cost of that part of the 2,000 calories diet that must come from overseas. No private agency could do even a fraction of it, to say nothing of fuel and clothing and medicine and shelter. That is not the job of the private agency. It is a basic, public, governmental responsibility.

The major problem today is not supply, but transportation, and only a government can compete with military demands today and get ships allocated. A private agency can only ship filler cargo, which is most helpful, but only a filler.

Finally, the bulk of the supplies sent are for distribution through regular civilian channels, not for "give away". The head of one recently liberated state has insisted on this, as he said, to preserve the morale of his people, and called for the chance to work, not gifts; supplies through which jobs can be provided, not handouts.

Well, you may ask, what can the private agency do? It can do a lot, but it must have a full understanding of the problem, and knowledge of how to fit its supplementary gifts and services into these other basic and established programs. Enthusiasm and promotional ability are fine in a private agency staff, but what a mess these qualities can make in the absence of sound administrative experience in the welfare field!

Here are what the private agencies can do and are doing effectively:

They can provide special food and services for specialized groups, like mothers, children, or students.

They can make or collect garments, new or used.

They can give leadership in recreational and morale work.

They can care for refugees, who for one reason or another are not cared for by any government. This is one of the largest single fields of service.

Obviously their appeals for funds and costs of administration need to be regulated, and their use of the funds supervised. That is the job of the President's War Relief Control Board.

We

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We have reduced the foreign relief agencies to a limited number of international agencies, like the American Friends Service Committee, or the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and to one or two agencies for each country to be served. Having started from over sixty agencies for Britain alone, for example, we think that is not a bad job.

To simplify the appeals, we organized the National War Fund, which includes 80 per cent of the money, and many of the agencies. The Times of all appeals are adjusted to avoid interferences. The War Fund Budget Committee reviews all requests of its agencies and fixes totals subject to approval of the War Relief Control Board. The others are reviewed by the Board itself.

But the great problem remains of coordination of efforts in the field. The Board first helped to establish firmly the Council of Voluntary Agencies which brings together, not for money raising, but for coordination of programs, all agencies, in or out of the War Fund. This is related to the War Fund policies under the leadership of President Henry Whiston of Brown. This Council has committees for each country where all agencies contributing to that country are brought together.

The Board is now taking one more step. We called together last week the first of a series of conferences, one on each country, at which we have presented the Army program, the program of that country's government, the UNRRA program, the Red Cross program, and the private agency programs. That gives an essential overall picture of the need and how it may be met in each place.

The next step is coordination in the foreign country. In the military period it is obviously up to the Army, and under its control. In France or Belgium, for example, the government thereafter takes over through some agency of government, and exercises general supervision. In the UNRRA countries, UNRRA by the Agreement has that control. Proposals have recently been discussed, suggesting that such control should be extended to the paying countries, but this government has not concurred. As I have said, UNRRA must see to it that what goes to liberated areas goes on an equal basis to all countries, but supervision of the private agencies is clearly the job of the government when it is in charge of civilian supply and relief distribution.

But in addition to government supervision over them the agencies themselves need to work together. No less than thirty-two agencies want to send something to France. American Relief for France covers half the amount, and the Friends and Joint Distribution Committee thirty per cent more. But the others should have their chance, too, and the need is great. An excellent pattern has been worked out in Italy. Mr. Myron Taylor has organized a coordinating and distributing organization over there. He is the head of American voluntary relief, and his director is a former Red Cross director. He works through an Italian Committee including representatives of the Italian Government, Italian Red Cross, the Church, and Italian labor organizations. His main contact in the United States is with American Relief for Italy, the largest single organization for Italy on this side of the water, and all must work through these two. We have already set out to secure similar results in the Philippines, and after that will come France.

So in

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So in each country as the situation develops, the War Relief Control Board expects to lend its assistance to see to it (1) that there is a single main "country" organization in the United States; (2) that all organizations interested in that country work with the "country" organization in planning; (3) that there is an integrated operation of American relief activities in the foreign country itself, under American leadership.

I understand that your Freedom ~~Fund~~ ^{fund} proposals have nothing to do with money relief, but it might well be that you would wish to relate your advice and assistance to this operation in the foreign country.

Thus, we hope that to match basic governmental provisions for civilian supply, there will be developed an adequate machinery to express freely, not the divisions of foreign politics, or of domestic either, but the generous humanitarian impulses of the whole American people for victims of war and aggression.

* * *

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

FEBRUARY 1, 1946
No. 81

STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C. GREW

The Department of State welcomes the public discussion of the punishment of war criminals. This discussion has made clear the determination of our people that the guilty shall be punished. The Department of State and the Government share that inexorable determination. The final decision as to the procedure in the punishment of those guilty of war crimes will be made in consultation with the United Nations, fifteen of which are now represented on the War Crimes Commission in London.

Certain broad positions have already been taken, however, by the Allied Governments principally engaged in the fighting of the war. The declaration issued at Moscow on November 1, 1943, stated that German officers and men who had been responsible for, or had taken a consenting part in, the unspeakable crimes and atrocities perpetrated by Nazi Germans in this war "will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done, in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be created therein." It was further stated in this same document that the above declaration was "without prejudice to the case of the major criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical localization and who will be punished by the joint declaration of the governments of the Allies".

The broad position taken by our own Government in this matter has been clearly indicated by the President on numerous occasions.

On July 17, 1942, the President wrote to Dr. Stephen S. Wise: "... Citizens, regardless of religious allegiance, will share in the sorrow of our Jewish fellow-citizens over the savagery of the Nazis against their helpless victims. The Nazis will not succeed in exterminating their victims any more than they will succeed in enslaving mankind. The American people not only sympathize with all victims of Nazi crimes but will hold the perpetrators of these crimes to strict accountability in a day of reckoning which will surely come."

On August 21, 1942, the President declared: "The United Nations are going to win this war. When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the Government of the United States, and I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to those barbaric crimes of the invaders, in Europe and Asia. It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts."

On October 7, 1942, referring to the statement of August 21, the President said: "I now declare it to be

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*Copy in file
Bureau of
War Crimes*

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the intention of this Government that the successful close of the war shall include provision for the surrender to the United Nations of war criminals. With a view to establishing responsibility of the guilty individuals through the collection and assessment of all available evidence, this Government is prepared to cooperate with the British and other governments in establishing a United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes. It is not the intention of this Government, or of the Governments associated with us, to resort to mass reprisals. It is our intention that just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith."

On March 24, 1944, the President declared: "In one of the blackest crimes of all history -- begun by the Nazis in the day of peace and multiplied by them a hundred times in times of war -- the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour. As a result of the events of the last few days hundreds of thousands of Jews, who, while living under persecution have at least found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which their persecution symbolizes, would be a major tragedy."

"It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that Justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries. All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death in Poland or Norwegians and French to their death in Germany are equally guilty with the executioner. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment."

Over the past months, officers of the Department of State, in consultation with other Departments, have worked out proposals for the realization of the objectives stated by the President. Pending the outcome of current discussions with our Allies on this subject, these proposals cannot be published. I wish, however, to state categorically that these proposals are as forthright and far-reaching as the objectives announced by the President which they are intended to implement. They provide for the punishment of German leaders and their associates for their responsibility for the whole broad criminal enterprise devised and executed with ruthless disregard of the very foundation of law and morality, including offenses wherever committed against the rules of war and against minority elements, Jewish and other groups, and individuals.

* * *

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1945

Dear John,

I have just signed an official
letter to you on the question of the
future handling of our refugee Board
matters.

I am about to leave and will be
away several weeks but if you so desire
I shall of course be glad to discuss
this whole problem with you again on
my return.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BULLETIN

JANUARY 22, 1944

Vol. X, No. 239.—PUBLICATION 2053

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The War

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

(Released to the press by the White House January 23, 9 p.m.)

The President on January 23, by Executive Order 9417, set up a War Refugee Board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, to take action for the immediate rescue from the Nazis of as many as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe—racial, religious, or political—all civilian victims of enemy savagery.

The Executive order declares that "it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war".

The Board is charged with direct responsibility to the President in seeing that the announced policy is carried out. The President indicated that while he would look directly to the Board for the successful execution of this policy, the Board, of course, would cooperate fully with the Intergovernmental Committee, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and other interested international organizations.

The President stated that he expected to obtain the cooperation of all members of the United Nations and other foreign governments in carrying out this difficult but important task. He stated that the existing facilities of the State, Treasury, and War Departments would be employed to aid Axis victims to the fullest extent possible. He stressed that it was urgent

that action be taken at once to forestall the plan of the Nazis to exterminate all the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe.

It will be the duty of a full-time Executive Director of the Board to arrange for the prompt execution of the plans and programs developed and the measures inaugurated by the Board.

The text of the Executive order follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Establishing a War Refugee Board

WHEREAS it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war;

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of such victims of enemy oppression, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Executive Office of the President a War Refugee Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board). The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War. The Board may request the heads of other agencies or departments to participate in its deliberations whenever matters specially affecting

¹ 9 Federal Register 685.

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such agencies or departments are under consideration.

2. The Board shall be charged with the responsibility for seeing that the policy of the Government, as stated in the Preamble, is carried out. The functions of the Board shall include without limitation the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (a) the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression; and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims. To this end the Board, through appropriate channels, shall take the necessary steps to enlist the cooperation of foreign governments and obtain their participation in the execution of such plans and programs.

3. It shall be the duty of the State, Treasury and War Departments, within their respective spheres, to execute at the request of the Board, the plans and programs so developed and the measures so inaugurated. It shall be the duty of the heads of all agencies and departments to supply or obtain for the Board such information and to extend to the Board such supplies, shipping and other specified assistance and facilities as the Board may require in carrying out the provisions of this Order. The State Department shall appoint special attaches with diplomatic status, on the recommendation of the Board, to be stationed abroad in places where it is likely that assistance can be rendered to war refugees, the duties and responsibilities of such attaches to be defined by the Board in consultation with the State Department.

4. The Board and the State, Treasury and War Departments are authorized to accept the services or contributions of any private persons, private organizations, State agencies, or agencies of foreign governments in carrying out the purposes of this Order. The Board shall cooperate with all existing and future international organizations concerned with the problems of refugee rescue, maintenance, transportation, relief, rehabilitation, and resettlement.

5. To the extent possible the Board shall utilize the personnel, supplies, facilities and services of the State, Treasury and War Departments. In addition the Board, within the limits of funds which may be made available, may employ necessary personnel without regard for the Civil Service laws and regulations and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and make provisions for supplies, facilities and services necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Board shall appoint an Executive Director who shall serve as its principal executive officer. It shall be the duty of the Executive Director to arrange for the prompt execution of the plans and programs developed and the measures inaugurated by the Board, to supervise the activities of the special attaches and to submit frequent reports to the Board on the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees.

6. The Board shall be directly responsible to the President in carrying out the policy of this Government, as stated in the Preamble, and the Board shall report to him at frequent intervals concerning the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees and shall make such recommendations as the Board may deem appropriate for further action to overcome any difficulties encountered in the rescue and relief of war refugees.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING THE REQUEST CONTAINED IN THE DECLARATION OF JANUARY 14, 1944 BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

(Retained to the press January 17)

At his press and radio news conference on January 17 the Secretary of State said that having received officially the request of the Polish Government contained in its public statement of January 14, this Government, through its Ambassador in Moscow, informed the Soviet Government of its willingness, if agreeable to the Soviet Government, to extend its good offices

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1945

Dear John:

The Department has given further consideration to the questions raised in your memorandum of November 2, 1944, concerning the treatment of refugee problems in the post hostilities period and reference is made in this connection to my letter of December 13, 1944.

The activities of the War Refugee Board, as envisaged by Presidential Executive Order No. 9417 of January 22, 1944, have properly centered on the rescue of refugees from occupied areas. In the future, however, the treatment of refugee problems will have to do increasingly with measures of relief for refugees who have reached liberated or other areas. Consistent with this development, the Department has concluded that it should not assume the functions of the War Refugee Board as such but should devote its attention in this area to those activities suited to the changing situation.

In line with the foregoing a decision has been reached that the Department should resume responsibility for the relations of this Government with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Very soon now a recommendation will be made to the President to appoint a successor to the Honorable Myron C. Taylor to represent this Government on the Committee. Immediately after this appointment it is planned that the representative should proceed to London to review with the British Government and Sir Herbert Emerson the budget of the Committee for 1945 and to make recommendations on the amount of this Government's contribution to the work of the Committee. Barring

delays

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

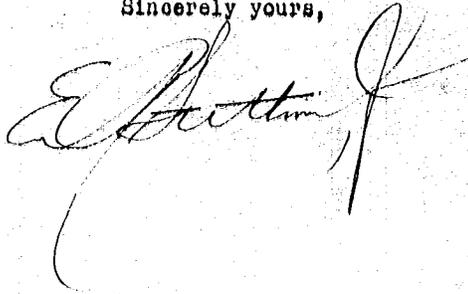


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delays this should be accomplished in time to include the amount determined upon in the next Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1944-1945 and it is hoped that the representative chosen may return in time to support the item before Congress.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. B. Bottom". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Sincerely yours,".

000740

DEC 18 1944

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of December 13 in which you present the preliminary proposals of the Department of State for the handling of refugee problems in the future.

I am eagerly looking forward to the receipt of your definitive program.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jahn

Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

FH:AA:rd 12/18/44

000741

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 13, 1944

Dear John:

The Department is giving continuing consideration to the questions raised in your memorandum of November 2, 1944 concerning the treatment of refugee problems in the post hostilities period after the termination of the activities of the War Refugee Board. The Department is in complete agreement with the Board that the representation of this Government on the Intergovernmental Committee should be strengthened by the early appointment of a successor to Honorable Myron C. Taylor to represent this Government on the Committee and by reconsideration of the position of the American Vice Director of the Committee and action in strengthening this position.

In anticipation of the termination of the activities of the War Refugee Board it is the intention of the Department to expand the present office of the Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons to perform the following functions:

1. Planning and development of this Government's participation in the program and financing of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.
2. Cooperation in the planning of the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with respect to displaced persons, through the representatives of this Government on the Council and the standing technical Committee on Displaced Persons.

3.

Mr. John W. Pehle,
Executive Director,
War Refugee Board.

000742

3. Development of policies and recommendations to the War and Navy Departments on refugees and displaced persons.

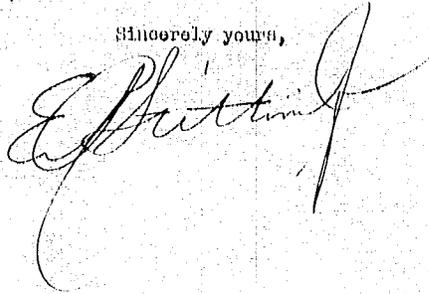
4. Consultation and cooperation with the private refugee agencies with the objective of facilitating their programs abroad within the framework of the foreign policies of this Government and as a continuing expression of this Government's interest in the refugee problem.

As you will readily understand, the reorganization of the Department of State is not yet complete. Consequently I am unable at this time to advise you under which Assistant Secretary the general supervision of the office of Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons will be placed. I am, however, giving most careful consideration to the suggestions you have made and I should be able to give you definite word very soon now.

I am hopeful that Mr. George L. Warren will continue as Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



000743

December 11, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Re: Conversation with Mr. Clattenberg

On Saturday, December 9th, I visited Mr. Clattenberg in the Department of State with the view to establishing friendly contact which might be useful in connection with our Latin American project and similar matters.

In the course of the conversation, the following points were made:

(1) He considers that our efforts to safeguard the position of dubious Latin Americans are not only not harmful, but positively helpful in connection with the State Department's efforts to protect undoubted American citizens. He believes that if we give in an inch to the Germans, they tend to put more and more people into the category of doubtful nationals and to deny them protection. To illustrate this point, he mentioned that among those deported from France to an unknown destination was an undoubted American citizen and a member of the Woolworth family. He undertakes that Germans are closely studying our 1940 Nationality Act with a view to withdrawing protection from any American citizens who, through some technical provision in the Act, may have lost their nationality through the passage of time.

(2) We discussed the stiffening attitude of the Swiss officials in connection with proof of Latin American nationality required by them prior to the transmission of documents and other forms of representation of interest vis-a-vis Axis authorities. He agreed that the Swiss attitude may lead to serious trouble and may affect the safety of those people in Belsen-Bergen and elsewhere who, until now, escaped deportation and death because of the constant show of interest on our part. I told him of the forthcoming stiff cable which we are sending to McClelland in order to point out to the Swiss this fear of ours, and he suggested that this cable ought perhaps to be further expanded in order to explain to the Swiss the full gravity of the program. We agreed ~~that~~ that he will give me a ring when he gets the cable, and that we will consider how it could be further strengthened. In this connection, he asked me whether, to our knowledge, refugee matters are discussed with the Swiss Foreign Office by McClelland personally or by other members of the Legation. I said that I didn't know the answer to the question, but that it seemed from the cables that McClelland is mainly dealing with private agencies, whereas discussions with Foreign Office officials seem to be conducted mainly by the Minister or other members of the Legation. Clattenberg expressed thereupon his doubt whether either McClelland or the other members of the Legation, isolated from the United States and very much overworked as they are, have themselves a sufficient grasp of the problem, and asked whether it would not be advisable for the War Refugee Board to send Mann on a short mission to Bern in order to acquaint the Legation and McClelland with the situation, as well as in order to have a talk with appropriate officials at the Swiss Foreign Office. I asked whether he thinks that Mann, not being attached to the Legation in Bern, would be able to discuss the matter with Swiss officials. He answered that he had no doubt that Mann would be received at the Swiss Foreign Office for an informal discussion.

100744

He repeated the suggestion several times that it might be useful to send them to Switzerland, and I told him that I would transmit his suggestion to the Board.

I then asked him whether, in view of his impression, advantage should not be taken of the presence of Minister Harrison in Washington ~~and~~ to discuss the matter with him and perhaps, also, with the Swiss Minister to the United States. He said that he will talk this question over with Warren, but my impression was that, at least as far as Minister Harrison is concerned, Clattenburg does not expect that a discussion with him would prove very fruitful.

(3) In discussing German objections to accept our representations on behalf of Latin Americans, we agreed that their position is especially illogical since the Germans continue to receive our representations with respect to the eligibility for exchange of such persons, and that establishing their status and according them suitable protection is a necessary preliminary to exchange.

In this connection, I asked him whether any more exchange operations are expected to benefit such people, since this would keep the German interest in the problem alive. He informed me, in strictest confidence, that an exchange operation is being contemplated for next January, in the course of which about 800 civilians are to be exchanged, and that we are notifying the Swiss that about 75 civilians belonging to category F (that is, our clients) be included among them. He further informed me that negotiations are proceeding now with the Germans about the exchange of 300 German civilians from Colombia; since there are almost no genuine Colombians in Axis territory, almost all of the people to be received in exchange ~~from~~ them are expected to belong to category F.

Ba

BAK:rajtmh 12-11-44

*original
filed*

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1944

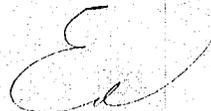
PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear John,

Thank you for your thoughtful note of November 29th regarding Hamilton Fish Armstrong. I hope that very soon I shall be able to have another talk with you on this subject.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,



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

Stat. 1-1-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972

000740

NOV 29 1944

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]

Dear Ed:

I know that you are racking your brain for the right man on refugee work in the State Department. As I told you, I think this is going to be one of the big and challenging problems which the State Department is going to face in the next few years.

The best suggestion that has been made to me is:

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. E. R. Stettinius, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

JWP JWP:dg 11/29/44

1944-11-29
State Department, 1-11-72
By [unclear] SEP 21 1972

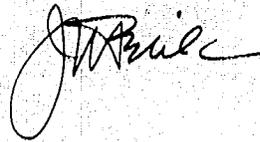
000747

November 2, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

The original of the attached memorandum was handed by me today to Under Secretary of State Stettinius. I stressed the importance of the State Department setting up an adequate division to handle the many refugee problems not within the province of the War Refugee Board. Stettinius said that he would go into the matter at once and that I would hear from him about it.

At the same time I mentioned to him the importance of adequate United States representation on the Intergovernmental Committee. Stettinius said he was under the impression that Myron Taylor has resigned as United States delegate. I told him that I had not been advised of his resignation and, in any event, Taylor was in Rome and not in a position to exercise any continuing influence in the refugee field. I suggested that perhaps the head of the State Department's division on refugees might also be the United States delegate to the Intergovernmental Committee. Stettinius seemed to think this suggestion was a good one.



Attachment

000748

MEMORANDUM

NOV 2 1944

TO: Mr. Stettinius
FROM: J. W. Pehle

As additional areas of the world are liberated, the War Refugee Board is daily being approached on questions involving this Government's views and assistance on the rapidly changing refugee problem. Under the Executive Order establishing the Board, its jurisdiction does not extend to refugee problems prevailing in liberated areas, nor was it intended that the War Refugee Board deal with such problems. There is need for some other group to concern itself with the immediate post-liberation problems which are constantly arising.

Not only is this need clear as to immediate post-liberation problems, but when the War Refugee Board terminates its operations there will undoubtedly be a series of other matters that will require the attention of a specifically designated and appropriately equipped division of this Government. This division, in my opinion, logically belongs in the State Department.

The War Refugee Board, acting in appropriate collaboration with the Departments of State, Treasury and War, has had dealings in its own assigned area with the following groups: (1) international organizations such as UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, (2) other governments, and (3) private relief agencies, both American and international. Some of these agencies, partly from habit and partly because they feel that there is no other approachable and interested agency, are continuing to turn to us on all refugee problems, even though they frequently involve matters which are not within the Board's jurisdiction.

As the war draws to a close, and when the war is over, there will be a pressing need of an established channel between these groups and this Government.

It seems to me that the State Department should give prompt consideration to this problem. My own thought is that there should be a special division in the State Department headed by someone like George Warren. Such a division, adequately staffed with vigorous and sympathetic people, would make a significant contribution toward meeting the continuing and tragic situation facing refugees.



JWPehle:lh

10-28-44

000750

October 4, 1944

Dear Mr. Berle:

During the past week or so, the Board has received a number of inquiries from news correspondents and members of the public with respect to the immigration of the United States of persons in liberated areas of France and Italy. In each instance, these inquiries have been referred to the Board by the Department of State.

As you know, the immigration of persons to the United States is not a matter within the jurisdiction of this Board. The Board's program, based upon the statutes relating to the issuance of non-quota and preference-quota immigration visas, is, as you further know, an effort to aid the escape of victims of enemy persecution from enemy-controlled areas to neutral countries, and has no applicability to persons in other neutral or liberated areas.

In the light of the foregoing, I am sure you will agree that the inquiries such as the above-mentioned should not be referred to the Board.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. A. A. Berle,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

*Original signed by
Mr. Pehle
Copy to Lesser*

*copy to
Hirschman
N.S. Sims*

JWP
LSLesser:JWP:dg 10/4/44

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In reply refer to
FA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1944

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board and acknowledges the receipt of a letter dated August 28, 1944 requesting that arrangements be made by the Department of State for the payment on a reimbursable basis of the per diem and administrative expenses of Mr. James H. Mann by the American Embassy at London, England.

In this connection there is enclosed herewith a copy of the Department's airgram no. 1730 of September 8, 1944 to the Embassy at London authorizing such payments to be made.

Enclosure:

Copy of airgram no. 1730,
September 8, 1944, to
London.



ST

000750

MEMORANDUM

January 23, 1944

McCloy called me this noon. He said he had noticed the instructions which the State Department had sent out to diplomatic and consular officers announcing the Executive Order and indicating the duties of such officers in connection with carrying out its purposes. McCloy said he wondered if there was anything the War Department ought to do in this connection. He said there would be considerable reluctance on the part of the War Department to commit troops to new responsibilities in this matter since the War Department is just getting under way on carrying out its functions under the November 10 letter from the President giving the supply problem in liberated areas to the War Department. I told Mr. McCloy we would give the problem consideration and give him any suggestions we had as to instructions which should be sent out by the War Department, but there would be in any event specific cases involving matters requiring cooperation by Theater Commanders and problems of shipping and supply which would be raised with the War Department on an ad hoc basis.

(Signed) J.W. Pohl

JWP:mgt 1/23/44

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NRS

SPECIAL INFORMATION BULLETIN

No. 8b

June 16, 1944

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ON VISA PROCEDURES

New State Department Interpretations

The Visa Division of the State Department has issued the following announcement:

"A special committee has been set up in the Visa Division of the Department to expedite action in visa cases and to examine newly received applications. Advisory approvals for the issuance of visas may be sent to American consular officers in cases other than those of alien enemies which are recommended by the committee as not requiring consideration under the Interdepartmental Visa Committee Procedure.

"Until a simplified form of application is available the longer BO form of application may be used."

This change signifies that for non-alien-enemy cases the formal Primary Committee procedure is eliminated in the first instance and considerable time is saved, too. However, it is important to remember that the special committee does not act on alien enemy cases.

NRS has also learned that the new simplified BO forms should be available about July 1st. As soon as these are received we have the assurance of the Visa Division that they will be forwarded to us for distribution.

At the present time the current BO form, issued as of January 1943, is still the correct form. Even when the new forms are available there will be a period during which both will be acceptable.

It is contemplated that the new BO form will be considerably briefer, probably about two pages in size. As presently contemplated the material on the financial status of the "O" sponsor will not be incorporated in the form itself but will be attached to the form.

When the new BO form is available it will become more important than ever to have an adequate accompanying letter interpreting the social factors of the situation. NRS, as in the past, will be prepared to accept documents for transmission to Washington.

Applications For Visitor Visas

The present BO form provides for limiting the sponsorship on form "O" where the applicant seeks to enter the United States as a visitor. Several of

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Citizens of State of Maryland
In the Eastern Department of State
Citizens of Canada or Great
British Columbia or other
except from the R. M. Department
Other Eastern

the committees have communicated with NRS to ask for a clarification of the procedure to be followed where the applicant for a visitor visa has no funds of his own. The question has been raised as to whether proof of the fact that the visitor will be adequately cared for during his stay should be submitted to the Visa Division with the BC form, or whether this should be left for the Consul. This is especially important where the visa applicant is coming to the United States for medical treatment.

NRS has discussed this with the Visa Division and has learned the following:

It is not necessary to submit the financial proof to the Visa Division since the Division in visitor visa cases does not decide whether the visitor will be able to care for himself. It is the American Consul to whom the visitor applies who must be satisfied that the visitor will have adequate means of support while in the United States.

NRS suggests, particularly in cases involving hospitalization, that it might be well to submit a duplicate copy of the financial proof to the State Department but the original material should be sent either to the American Consul or to the prospective visa applicant for presentation to the American Consul.

Domestic Contracts

The question was raised with NRS as to whether it is still possible to submit a domestic contract in connection with applications for a visa, whether it is to be submitted through the Visa Division on the BC form, or whether applications are made directly to the Consul.

NRS has discussed this with the Visa Division and learns that it is still possible for one of the sponsors to supplement his sponsorship by stating that he is prepared to contract for the services of the visa applicant as a domestic. If the documents are submitted to the Visa Division, the sponsor must prepare a regular "C" form and must add a further statement as to how much he will pay, whether this includes room and board, etc. It is suggested that if any questions arise the matter be referred to the NRS Migration Department.

Further Clarification On When Applications Must Be Sent Through The Visa Division And When Applicants May Apply Directly To The Consul

(See SIB, numbers 32 and 33)

The Visa Division has from time to time interpreted the question as to whether visa applicants must apply for visas through the Visa Division or whether they may apply directly to American Consuls. These interpretations are contained in State Department directives which are not distributed to the public. The following is a summary of current directives and supplements of previous editions of the SIB. (It must be remembered, however, that the Consul, although he has "jurisdiction", may request that documents be submitted through the Visa Division on an individual case.)

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... for a clarification of the
... for a reason has to be made or
... to maintain proof of the fact that the
... should be left for the Consul.
... is coming to the United

Citizens of Canada or Newfoundland:

Citizens of Canada or Newfoundland, British subjects born or domiciled in the Western Hemisphere are exempt. Alien enemies by birth, who have become naturalized citizens of Canada or Newfoundland prior to January 1, 1935, may be exempt from the BC procedure provided the Consul approves.

Other Western Hemisphere Countries:

Natives of independent countries of the Western Hemisphere and citizens of Canada or Newfoundland, and British subjects born or domiciled in any of the Western Hemisphere countries, are exempt from the BC procedure. (Canada and Newfoundland are not independent countries but are exempt by specific statement). Natives of the Netherlands possessions are specifically exempt. (This includes the Netherlands West Indies).

French citizens and natives of Martinique, residing in Martinique, are also exempt. French citizens who were born in France or in a French possession and who have resided continuously in the French West Indies since January 1, 1935, are also exempt.

Natives of Iceland are also exempt from the BC procedure. Since natives of Jamaica are British subjects, domiciled in the Western Hemisphere, they too are included among the exemptions.

British:

British subjects, regardless of present domicile, are exempt from the BC procedure. This applies, however, only to persons who are British subjects by birth. This does not apply to naturalized British subjects. There is an exception though for citizens of Canada or Newfoundland and for British subjects who are domiciled in the Western Hemisphere. Therefore, naturalized British subjects who are not domiciled in the Western Hemisphere and/or are not citizens of Canada or Newfoundland, come within the jurisdiction of the BC procedure.

British Merchants:

There is a special exemption for British merchants who are not enemy aliens, who were naturalized before July 1, 1935, and who are coming to the United States on urgent business. If such a person is directly connected with the war effort and is well-known, the American Consul may issue a non-immigrant visa without clearance with the Visa Division, provided the applicant has the proper documents.

Palestinians, Both Native and Naturalized:

Palestinian natives are not considered British subjects since Great Britain is only the mandatory power in Palestine.

As indicated in the previous SIBs, Australians are considered British subjects and are exempt. Irishmen holding British passports are exempt.

000756

- 4 -

Wives Of American Citizen Soldiers

Considerable questioning has arisen as to whether a soldier attempting to bring his wife to the United States need fill out regular forms. NRS has checked this point both with the Visa Division and the Immigration and Naturalization Service and has ascertained that the same procedure must be followed as in all other cases. Where the quota is small, as in the case of Australia and New Zealand (where many marriages of American soldiers and native girls are taking place), the State Department has advised Consuls not to act on applications unless a 633 is completed by the citizen husband for a non-quota visa. In cases where the quota is large, the decision as to whether to ask for a non-quota visa or not depends on the factors in each individual case. Proof of his earnings as a soldier is the only simplified procedure on 633's. (See supplement to SIB # 38).

Whether the wife of a soldier must go through the BC procedure or can apply directly to the Consul depends on her own nationality and on the regulations in force in any other visa application case.

If the soldier-husband has not filled out a 633 and should die before he has arranged for his wife's immigration, the wife will not be entitled to the non-quota status. The 633 must be filled out and acted upon before the wife can be entitled to a non-quota visa.

Consulates

Italy:

The American Consulates in Italy have not yet been opened as visa-issuing consulates. We have been informed by the Visa Division that much will depend on the military situation. At the present time they are, therefore, not accepting documents for persons in Italy.

England:

The State Department recently announced the re-opening of the American Consular office in Southampton, England. In clearing with the State Department we were advised, however, that this Consulate issues only non-immigrant visas. The Embassy in London is the regular visa-issuing Consulate.

#

CHANGE OF STATUS POSSIBLE FOR SOME INTERNEES-AT-LARGE

It is now ascertained that change of status will be possible for selected internees-at-large. The following material supplements the information released in the last SIB (#34, April 20, 1944).

In meritorious cases, the Immigration Service will grant permission for pre-examination. Consent for this procedure will have to be obtained from the Alien Enemy Control Unit. Although written confirmation of this has not yet

being received, NRS is advised that
Enemy Control Unit have agreed to
take care of change of status in
London, if the Alien Enemy
Control Unit is advised that
the wife of the soldier is
being visited by her
husband in the
United States.

000757

Country of
Citizenship
 Soviet
 Austria
 Germany
 Czech
 East Britain
 Canada
 Hungary
 Iran
 Italy
 Japan
 Mexico
 Poland
 Rumania

"... this office is of the opinion that deportation proceedings would not lie in the type of case under consideration."

###

NEW POLICY ADOPTED REGARDING DENIAL OF NATURALIZATION

The Immigration and Naturalization Service announces in the May 1944 Monthly Review that a policy has been adopted under which naturalization examiners are required to consult with Central Office at Philadelphia before recommending denial of petition for naturalization. This policy was adopted in order to insure that naturalization examiners throughout the country interpret the position of the Immigration and Naturalization Service correctly. The ultimate decision on a petition for naturalization is, of course, the Court's.

###

NATURALIZATION FOR SEAMEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES

There have been some instances where persons entering the United States as seamen overstayed their leave, and subsequently became members of the armed forces. The present construction is that they would be entitled to apply under Section 701 - specialized soldier naturalization. While they overstayed their leave, the original entry was a valid one and, therefore, they are eligible for expedited naturalization. If they left the armed forces without having applied for naturalization, and have been honorably discharged, they are still entitled to the special application.

If, however, they entered illegally and the record does not show that they entered as seamen, they are not at this time eligible for specialized naturalization. Should such a person change status and create a legal entry, it is doubtful whether he would be entitled to the specialized naturalization. It is suggested that any such situation be referred to the Migration Department.

###

SEPARATE I-55 FORM FOR FIVE-YEAR-OLD

The question has been raised as to whether a separate form I-55 should be prepared for a five-year-old child who is changing status with his parents. The Immigration and Naturalization Service advises that a separate form is necessary for every individual.

###

ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MARCH 1, 1944

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, in its Monthly Review of May 1944, published an interesting statistical account of aliens in the United States. It is reproduced herewith in full:

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... that deportation proceedings would
 NATURALIZATION
 ... in the May 1944
 ... naturalization examina-
 ... before recommend-
 ... the post-
 ... estimate 10-

Country of Citizenship	All Ages	60 and over	50-59	Under 50
Totals	3,600,000	1,015,200	954,000	1,630,800
Austria	187,100	40,600	43,900	42,600
Germany	227,200	55,900	40,100	131,200
Great Britain and Canada	438,400	124,900	86,800	226,700
Hungary	81,000	29,400	25,700	25,900
Irish Free State	67,000	23,300	10,600	33,100
Italy	587,500	199,000	169,900	219,600
Mexico	420,100	67,000	76,300	276,800
Poland	330,100	99,500	120,700	99,900
Russia	259,600	95,400	86,800	77,400
All others	1,062,000	280,200	284,300	497,500

It is further reported that according to most recent estimates based on alien registration records there are now only about 3,600,000 aliens in the United States. Of this number 1,823,600 are males and 1,976,400 are females. The median age is 51.7 as against 29.5 for the population as a whole. This would indicate that the alien community is generally an old one.

Almost one-third of the aliens reside in New York State (1,022,000). The others are divided geographically as follows: California: 352,100; Pennsylvania: 260,300; Massachusetts: 233,600; Illinois: 222,100; Michigan: 216,000; Connecticut: 122,400; Ohio: 118,100.

A study of 500,000 alien registrations completed in 1944 discloses that 28.2 percent of the aliens in this country are 60 years of age or over and 26.5 percent are between 50-59 years of age.

###

QUOTAS TO BE FILLED BY END OF JUNE

A check with the State Department on the present status of quotas discloses that quotas will not be filled until the end of June. There is, however, a waiting list for the Greek quota and consequently it may be assumed that this group is filled.

The quotas for Portugal, Spain and Australia are not now available. If by the end of June, however, there are remaining preference numbers, these can be applied to non-preference quotas.

###

CHANGE OF DISTRICTS FOR IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE ANNOUNCED

(Federal Register, May 20, 1944. Title 8 - Aliens and Nationality.
 Chapter 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service. Part 60 - Field
 Service Districts and Officers)

000760

of Federal Regulations is amended
by Section No. 3 to read as
follows: that part of
Title, Subsection,
Paragraph and
Section
shall read:
1

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 35

June 16, 1944

FUNDS AND FOOD PACKAGES

The following is a summarization of the possible activities in transmitting funds and food to refugees abroad. The countries covered in this review consist of the neutrals on Continental Europe, the Allied countries in Europe, and the South and Central American countries where there exist fairly sizable groups of refugees.

Under the President's Proclamation of June 1941 regarding regulations on transactions with foreign countries, all Continental Europe was designated as a blockaded area, with the exception of Turkey, Russia, England and Ireland. In other words, no funds could be transmitted to blocked countries except under general license #32 which permits the transmission of funds for living expenses out of the United States. However, the larger banks do have blanket licenses which may provide for an allowance greater than permitted under general license #32; but the specific facts in the particular situation must be presented to the bank in order to extend the amount provided for under license #32. A recent amendment to license #32A (on liberated areas) declares that if "the payee is not a citizen of the United States, the total of all remittances to such payee and his household effected in any one calendar month under this general license may not exceed \$60." (See Federal Register, June 8, 1944).

With the changing international situation it is now becoming possible, when persons are located, through special licenses obtained by J.D.C., to transmit food packages to certain other parts of occupied Europe. NRG is ready to receive names of persons in Thiersenstadt and Holland and will transmit these to J.D.C. for food packages.

The countries covered by this material are:

NEUTRALS: Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Portugal and Spain.

ALLIES: England, Canada, Australia and Russia.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS: Mauritius and Jamaica.

LIBERATED TERRITORY: North Africa, certain parts of Southern Italy (Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Potenza, Foggia, Bari, Brindisi, Catanzaro, Matera, Alvellino, Taranto, Lecce, Naples, Salerno and Benevento) and Sicily and Sardinia.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES: Argentine, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Mexico, Peru and the Dominican Republic.

SWEDEN: Funds

Under general license #32 it is possible to forward funds to Sweden. Any bank that has cable service can transmit funds for maintenance under this license to persons in Sweden. However, the American Friends Service Committee has been extensively active, under a special license from the United States Treasury Department, in transmitting small sums of money from donors in the United States to refugees in Sweden. Up to \$100, can be transmitted to an individual, plus \$25. for each additional member of the family. The total cannot

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exceed more than \$200 in any one month. The fee for cable and service is \$2. The limit on the amount sent is due to the fact that Sweden is considered a blocked country. The full names and addresses of donors and beneficiaries must be reported. These transfers are cabled to their Swedish co-worker, a Swedish citizen who has been in charge of the American Friends Service Committee's refugee work in Sweden for some years.

Food

Food packages cannot be sent to Sweden at this time. There are no transportation facilities other than plane service to Sweden and because of the limited travel opportunities to this country this limitation has been invoked for the time being.

SWITZERLAND: Funds

The same provisions prevail for Switzerland as for Sweden.

In addition, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette Street, New York City, is also authorized to forward funds to refugees in Switzerland. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society affiliate is in Zurich, Switzerland. The HIAS also claims that a cash deposit at the rate of \$100. a month for a period of six months forms the basis of a guarantee that will provide freedom from an internment camp. They also state that a similar guarantee is required in order to obtain the release from labor camps of persons over 60 years of age, the physically ill, and women with children under six years of age. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society will accept such guarantees by depositing the full amount for the six month period with their office in New York. All payments are effected in Swiss francs.

The present regulations concerning money held by the refugees are based on a Swiss order issued in March 1943. Money and valuables must be deposited in a controlled bank account from which certain amounts are issued to the refugees.

Individuals not in camps may receive up to 300 francs monthly from the blocked account for living expenses. Those in camps may receive small sums from their blocked accounts, about 30 to 40 francs, for pocket money. These people may apply for larger releases with the approval of the camp directors and proof of need. Action on such applications is, however, frequently delayed, since there is no social welfare section to examine and approve applications.

In the reception camps, a refugee is allowed to have five francs a week and is charged three francs a day for his maintenance. If, in the future, he should receive sums in excess of 300 francs, then he must begin to repay his indebtedness. One reason for the blocked accounts is to stimulate forced savings to enable the refugee to pay his maintenance bills.

In the work camps the male refugees receive a daily wage of 1.50 francs of which 75 centimes are deducted for insurance, clothing, maintenance, etc. The women in their "Interniertenheimen" receive 45 centimes daily. This pay, obviously small, gives the refugees little pocket money. When internees have no other financial resources this sum is entirely inadequate for the many small but necessary expenses which arise. Nor does it meet the expenses of the three-day leave period allowed the refugees every month.

Food packages cannot be sent to Sweden at this time. The limitation has been invoked for the time being. Under Secretary of State, the State Department, Washington, D.C.

000763

Food

Food packages cannot be sent to Switzerland at this time because it is surrounded entirely by Nazi and Nazi-held territory.

PORTUGAL: Funds

Under general license #32, and through the American Friends Service Committee, the same provisions prevail in Portugal as in Sweden and Switzerland.

Unlike Sweden and Switzerland most of the refugees in Portugal are not interned and therefore are in a position to receive the money directly if relatives wish to forward funds to them.

Food

It is permissible to send one package of food per week which weighs no more than 11 lbs. and measures 42", including length and girth. This can be sent through the United States Post Office. Perishable articles should not be included.

SPAIN: Funds

The same conditions prevail for the transfer of funds to Spain. In Spain most of the refugees have entered illegally and therefore are interned. Because of this it has been advisable to route money transfers through an agency. The American Friends Service Committee, as in Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal, has a representative in that country who will make every effort to transmit these funds. The National Refugee Service will route these transfers through to the American Friends Service Committee, at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Food

It is permissible to send one package of food per week which weighs no more than 11 lbs. and measures 42", including length and girth. This can be sent through the United States Post Office. Perishable articles should not be included.

TURKEY: Funds

Refugees in Turkey may receive \$500. a month under general license #32. This money can be transmitted to Turkey through most domestic banks with cable service.

Food

No food packages may be sent to Turkey because of the problem of shipping availability.

NORTH AFRICA: Funds

Refugees living in liberated North Africa may receive funds for maintenance up to \$500. a month. This may be done through any bank operating under license #32. The American Friends Service Committee is also licensed to transmit

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funds to North Africa. The same forms that are used for Portugal, Sweden, Spain and Switzerland may be used in sending funds to North Africa.

Food

It is permissible to send one package of food per week which weighs no more than 11 lbs. and measures 42", including length and girth. This can be sent through the United States Post Office. Perishable articles should not be included.

LIBERATED ITALY, SICILY & SARDINIA: Funds

Under special license #38A refugees in the following liberated provinces of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia may receive \$100. per family unit every 90 days. These are Conenze, Reggio, Calabria, Potenza, Foggia, Bari, Brindisi, Catanzaro, Matera, Avellino, Taranto, Lecce, Naples, Salerno and Benevento. Funds must be transmitted by mail through certain designated banks among which are Chase National, Manufacturers Trust, National City, etc.

Food

No parcel post may be sent to Italy at this time.

CANADA, AUSTRALIA, MAURITIUS, JAMAICA: Funds

When money is sent to refugees who are nationals of blocked countries, the sender in the United States, in accordance with the Presidential Proclamation, must remit the money under general license #32. \$600. a month can be remitted each month to a family unit for living expenses where the family unit consists of one or more members. In making application for the transmission of the money the nationality of the person receiving it must be stated, as well as the reason for the remittance since only maintenance funds can be forwarded.

For Canada, the fee for sending money through the bank by mail is \$1. for an amount up to \$200. This fee takes care of the cost for completing the application and the filing of necessary papers with the government. It is possible to send either United States dollars or Canadian dollars to Canada but if sent in Canadian dollars there is sometimes a saving, depending on the rate of exchange. It is also interesting to note the regulations covering the transmission of funds from Canada to the United States since there are relatives in Canada who may be approached in behalf of persons living in the United States.

Authorization for the transmission of funds from Canada to the United States must be secured from the Exchange Control Board in Canada. The reason for the request for such a transfer must be stated and if the reason is a good one the local bank in Canada will help in the filing of the application and the securing of a permit. The Exchange Control Board will usually not restrict the sending of money to persons in the United States if they are dependent on this money. Usually authorization up to \$100. can be obtained.

Food

Food may be sent to Canada, Australia, Mauritius and Jamaica up to five lbs. in weight. It may not exceed \$25. in value. No license is needed. Many department stores have special services for sending of food packages to these countries.

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OF THE
AUTHORITY

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES

ARGENTINE, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, URUGUAY, PERU, MEXICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Funds

For the South and Central American countries listed, American relatives can transfer \$500. per month to any national, under general license #32. Any domestic bank having cable facilities can forward this money. No funds can be sent by money orders. The cable fee for the transmission of this money depends on the destination and whether a day letter or night letter is used.

Food

The Office of Economic Warfare advises that it is permissible to send one package a week which weighs no more than 11 lbs. and measures 48", including length and girth. The value must not exceed \$25. No license is needed for sending food packages to any of these listed countries. The packages must not contain more than \$1. worth of dried fruits and vegetables, \$1. worth of meat and \$1. worth of candy.

RUSSIA: Funds

In order to send either food or funds to refugees in Russia it is first important to make certain that the American relative has the correct address.

Up to \$500. a month may be sent to a family unit whether the family consists of one or more members. However, the bank transmitting the money must have a statement in writing that this money will be used for maintenance only. The money is sent under general license #32. The cost involved in transmitting this money is about \$5., which includes the fee for sending cable, the fee for filing report with the Federal Reserve Bank, and the commission to the bank.

Food

Food packages and clothing are being sent to refugee Jews in Russia via the Soviet Iranium border. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which is in charge of overseas relief, buys up bulk food in the available European markets and this is shipped via the route mentioned. Names and addresses of the persons known to be in Russia and also the name and address of the sender can be submitted through the National Refugee Service to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee requesting that food packages be sent to relatives in Russia. The J.D.C. requests that addresses should not be older than a year. It is suggested that verification of an address older than one year be obtained as explained above.

Wherever an American relative can afford to pay for the package it is suggested that he transmit his request through the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette Street, New York City. The HIAS has a variety of parcels that can be sent. The costs range from \$21. to \$30. depending on the contents. Usually the parcels sent weigh 10 lbs. and contain such items as sugar, tea, marmalade, shirts, shoes, stockings, blankets, soap, etc. This includes Russian custom duty, packing, mailing, freight handling, and other charges. The packages are sent from Teheran.

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000766

MAY 21 1944

Mr. J. W. Fehle
Washington, D. C.

While about approximately 300 refugees arrived in Canada from Cuba in the month of April, an additional 60,000 immigrants are en route to that country. As you know, several hundred additional persons have arrived in Spain recently and there is a possibility that still others will soon be coming. Among these new arrivals are many who would like to immigrate to the United States.

During recent months, immigration to this country has declined to a small number. I fully realize that the current immigration procedures are designed to assure the national safety. However, in view of Canada's action, there is any likelihood of any modification in the current procedure so as to make it possible for the United States to receive as immigrants those refugees now in Spain.

We do not, of course, advocate the abandonment of any necessary safeguards. But we do feel that there may possibly be some alterations in the administrative procedures now employed that may result in increased immigration without in any way compromising necessary security standards.

I shall appreciate your views on this matter.

(Signed) J. W. Fehle

JW
LBI:AA:als 5/23/44

000761

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1944

Dear John,

I am sending you herewith a memorandum on our conversations in London regarding the Jewish refugee problem and the problem of the quotas for Palestine. I am also sending to you a copy of a letter on refugee problems from Michael Feinstein of the World Jewish Congress, which I believe you will find of great interest.

I was anxious to get these documents into your hands as quickly as possible. If you wish, I should be glad to discuss them with you some time in the near future.

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure:

Memorandum
and letter.

Mr. John W. Pehle, Director,
War Refugee Board,
United States Treasury.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: _____

Designated below.

SUBJECT: CONVERSATIONS IN LONDON ON PALESTINE
AND REFUGEE PROBLEMS,

PARTICIPANTS: Designated below.

COPIES TO: The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
Mr. J. W. Pehle

1) Dr. Ohaim Weismann called on me on April 19th and reviewed the problem of Jewish refugees escaping from Europe to Palestine. He emphasized that there are already 500,000 Jews in Palestine and that many of them are relatives of Jews who have been persecuted or killed in Europe. This has served, he stated, to heighten greatly the feeling among the Jews in Palestine against British insistence on maintenance of the White Paper restrictions. They feel that many more Jewish refugees could have escaped from Europe had the British relaxed these restrictions so as to admit more Jews into Palestine.

Dr. Weismann stated that he understood, of course, that the President and the Prime Minister are concentrating on the war at the present time. He profoundly hoped, however, that somehow the Palestine matter could be solved without too much delay. He asked me to present his compliments to the President and to appeal to him to do everything in his power to speed the reaching of a solution.

2) On April 24, 1944, Mr. A. L. Easternman and Dr. Barou of the World Jewish Congress called on me. They discussed various problems in connection with the escape of Jewish refugees from Europe. They agreed to send me a memorandum with more detailed information on these problems so that I can discuss them in detail in Washington.

3) Mr. Wallace Murray,

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3) Mr. Wallace Murray, in conversations with Sir Maurice Peterson, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other Foreign Office officials on April 12, discussed the refugee problem in relation to Palestine. As the British view the matter, the immediate problem is not the future status of Palestine but the provision of machinery for escape from the Axis-held areas of Europe. They feel that modification of the White Paper is not necessary at the present time because the White Paper quotas will be ample to permit the entrance into Palestine of all the Jewish refugees who can escape from Europe while hostilities continue.

The British officials stated that they were prepared to cooperate actively in any projects for assisting refugees to escape from Europe, provided only that they would not redound to the benefit of the enemy, and they pointed out the steps which the British have already taken to facilitate the escape of Jewish refugees through Turkey. Sir Maurice Peterson gave his assurances that if it should become possible for a larger number of refugees to escape, sufficient places of refuge would be found for them in the Middle East by the British.

U:ERS:LH:BOG:VJ:SS 5/9/44

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(COPY)

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
European Division

ALB/DF/RRB.

CONGRESS HOUSE,
55, 56 GAVENHISH STREET,
LONDON, W. 1,
Telephone: Holbeck 150.

April 26th, 1944.

The Hon. E. R. Stettinius,
Under-Secretary of State,
United States Government,
American Embassy,
1, Grosvenor Square,
W. 1.

Dear Mr. Stettinius,

In accordance with your kind suggestion, the following is a summary of the points which Dr. Barou and I had the privilege of discussing with you at our interview on April 24th.

1. HUNGARIAN JEWS.

We referred to the message (copy attached) of April 11th sent to us by our Geneva representative, summarising the position of the Hungarian Jews now facing the same German terror as that of the Jews in other parts of Occupied Europe.

In accordance with the suggestions in this message, we urged that the Intelligence Services of the United States Government, together with the Intelligence Services of the other principal Allied Governments, should take all possible means to advise the Jews in Hungary to evade registration and identification by the Germans - the usual preliminary measures to placing the Jews in Concentration Camps for eventual deportation. For this purpose, Jews should be advised to destroy all identity papers and communal lists and to disperse.

We urged, also, that the Allied Governments' representatives should ask Marshal Tito's organisation to take similar measures in Hungary.

We informed you that we had made similar requests to the British Government.

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We asked if you would be so good as to cable these suggestions to the United States Government and that the appropriate authorities of the United States Government should make repeated broadcasts to the Hungarian population to assist the Jews against German terrorism.

E. HUNGARY.

Hungary.

As one of the few remaining avenues of escape for Hungarian Jews is across the Hungarian-Yugoslav border, we asked that Marshal Tito's organization might be requested to facilitate the escape of Jewish refugees from Hungary into Yugoslavia and to secure the protection of Marshal Tito's forces.

France.

As rescue operations of a considerable character are now in progress between France and Switzerland, we urged that similar rescue action should be organized on as large a scale as possible across the French-Spanish frontier.

The World Jewish Congress proposes to send one or two competent and trustworthy men to France to investigate the position of the Jews in Southern France and to organize rescue measures. To make this work effective, it is important that the American Intelligence Services in Spain and Portugal should be given instructions to assist and facilitate this work. We should be grateful if this proposal could be placed before the War Refugee Board and the necessary instructions given.

We informed you that we had placed a similar proposal before the British authorities.

Turkey.

In view of the highly unsatisfactory attitude of Turkey towards facilitating the rescue of Jews from the Balkan countries, we urged that all possible pressure should be brought to bear upon Turkey to enable Jewish refugees to escape from the Balkans to and through Turkey.

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The efforts of Jewish organisations, through various channels, to change the Turkish attitude have not been successful and it is most important that the United States and British Governments should make serious representations to the Turkish Government.

3. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The 10 Million Dollars credit scheme for relief and rescue, through the International Red Cross Committee, has not yet come into effective operation. Very inconsiderable funds have been placed at the disposal of the International Red Cross which has, accordingly, been unable to develop this relief action to any considerable extent.

We understand that negotiations have been proceeding between the American and British Governments with regard to the grant of licences for the transfer of currency to be used for the purchase of supplies and for rescue work in enemy-occupied territories, but we understand that the transfer of currency under these licences has not yet been brought into effective operation.

We urged that the operation of the 10 Million Dollars scheme through credit operations, viz: the borrowing of money on undertaking of repayment after the cessation of hostilities, should be developed. The tragic position of Hungarian Jewry makes it increasingly necessary to expend considerable sums if effective rescue work is to be carried out.

We consider it highly important and urgent, therefore, that this matter should be settled without delay between the British and American Governments and that the necessary cash or credit facilities should be placed at the disposal of the International Red Cross for the purpose. The lives of many thousands of Jews are dependent on these financial measures being put into immediate operation.

4. FOOD SUPPLIES.

In order to facilitate the work of the International Red Cross in supplying foodstuffs and medical supplies to the starving Jews in European countries, it is essential to establish a Food Depot in Lisbon and to allow the International Red Cross

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the necessary means to purchase food and medical supplies -- for example in the Argentine, and other South American countries -- for their transfer to Lisbon.

For this purpose, the lease of navicerts is vitally important.

5. JEWISH REPRESENTATION ON UNRRA AND THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

The World Jewish Congress considers it imperative that in respect of the particular necessities of the Jewish people, international Jewish organizations should have the right of co-operation with the above-named bodies in an expert and advisory capacity, to deal with the special Jewish aspect of the problems dealt with by these bodies.

It is appreciated that direct representation on these bodies, constituted as they are on a governmental basis, is not possible. The World Jewish Congress urges, however, that their association with these bodies in an indirect capacity is essential.

Representations to this effect have already been made by the World Jewish Congress in London and New York, but so far little progress has been made. We urge you to be good enough to give this matter urgent consideration in view of the pressure of events and the imminent operation of the work of Unrra and the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Yours sincerely,

A. I. EASTMAN,
Political Secretary.

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MESSAGE FROM GENEVA OFFICE OF THE WORLD JEWISH
CONGRESS RECEIVED ON 11th APRIL, 1944.

"From reliable sources we know that plans have been worked out by the German Government to control the economic life of Hungary by the establishment in Budapest of special German administration for sending workers and foodstuffs to Germany. Included in these plans are special provisions for the extermination of the Jews (numbering 800,000) by concentrating them all in three zones as follows:

- (1) The Marshes of Zentay
- (2) The Marshes of Mohacs; and
- (3) a place called Semendria at the Serbo-Croatian border.

The carrying out of this plan is to be completed within six months. Announcement has just been made of the usual preliminary steps - i.e. registration and the wearing of the yellow badge. This will be followed by arrest and deportation under the supervision of German S.S. guards who will deal with the Jews at the three isolated places referred to above as they have done in Poland. This plan, we suggest, should be denounced over the B.B.C. vigorously and repeatedly. We also suggest that the Jews should be told to seek refuge, both inside and outside Hungary, by all conceivable means or to join the partisans if possible. They should be warned not to make the same mistake as the Jews in Poland and the Netherlands, but to destroy in time all relevant lists of communities and to avoid registration. Officials and the population generally in Hungary should be encouraged again to help the Jews and to counteract all such German measures. Please also inform the World Jewish Congress in London."

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 27, 1944

TO Files

FROM Ward Stewart

Subject: Assignment of Stenographer to Paraphrase Unit of State Department

In response to a request from Mr. Hayden Raynor as transmitted to me by Mr. James Mann, we have arranged to send a stenographer over to the State Department to assist on the paraphrase work in connection with War Refugee Board cables. A Mrs. Hamilton from Foreign Funds Control is reporting this morning to Mr. Keatley, Room 428-A in the State Department Building. Mrs. Hamilton will work under the supervision of Mr. Shipley, extension 2606 and will be assigned directly to War Refugee Board cable work. Mr. Raynor, Mr. Geist, and Mr. Keatley have all indicated that this should materially expedite War Refugee Board cables.

According to Mr. Geist, this informal assignment probably need not extend beyond about 30 days, since by the end of that time the Paraphrase Unit hopes to be up to date on its current work. We will follow the matter up from this end about June 1.

W.S.
Assistant Executive Director
(Management)

000776

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

W. V. S.
DATE April 18, 1944

TO Mr. Fello

FROM Mr. Abrahamson

Subject: Conference with Mr. Berle

Pursuant to your suggestion, I spent about an hour with Mr. Berle and Mr. Fletcher Warren of the State Department yesterday. Mr. Berle spoke about 90% of the time, Mr. Warren about 1% and I about 9%. Most of what Mr. Berle said was irrelevant to the purpose of the meeting which, as it turned out, was to discuss ways of determining the current location of refugees in Europe.

It was finally decided that we would submit a series of questions to Mr. Fletcher Warren who in turn would try to get the answers from OSS, the Military Intelligence and certain foreign governments. Since this subject falls in the organizational domain of Mr. Lesser, I talked with him upon my return and tomorrow he, Akzin and I are getting together to start the preparation of the questionnaire. It is my estimate that this can be done in a day or two and that it can be submitted before the close of this week.

W

cc: Mr. Lesser
Mr. Mann

000777

APR. 9, 1944

Mr. Edward A. Tottinius

J. A. Tonia

Confirming our conversation this morning I would appreciate your confirmation of the following arrangements with respect to Mr. James H. Mann:

1. Mr. Mann will remain on the State Department rolls but will be assigned to the War Refugee Board. His basic salary will be increased from \$6000 to \$6500 per annum as soon as possible and the War Refugee Board will reimburse the State Department in full for this expenditure.

2. Mr. Mann's occupational deferment will be continued indefinitely.

Attached is a suggested memorandum to Mr. Warren concerning his working relationship with Mr. Mann.

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

Attachment.

W3:JWPehle:1hh 3/9/44

000778

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George L. Warren

FROM: Mr. Stettinius

The Department has arranged for Mr. James H. Mann of the War Refugee Board to be stationed in the Department as liaison officer between the Department and that Board. Mr. Mann ~~is being assigned office space~~ ^{should} ^{be} near you and ~~will~~ work with you and the other interested officers of the Department in clearing outgoing communications to the field. It is expected that all incoming communications of interest to the War Refugee Board will promptly be brought to Mr. Mann's attention.

Since the effectiveness of the War Refugee Board's operations depends on prompt communications with our Diplomatic Missions abroad, I ~~am instructing officers of the Department~~ that the number of clearances required before the transmission of messages be cut to a minimum. I feel ~~that~~ you and Mr. Mann jointly responsible for prompt communications between the Board, the Department, and the field. To facilitate this work I ~~am~~ further instructing the officers of the Department from whom clearance of outgoing messages is to be obtained, that delays be cut to a minimum and that in cases of doubt regarding drafted messages both you and Mr. Mann are free for consultation, and I shall expect them to consult ^{should} you. Mr. Mann, of course, ~~will~~ be able to state the views of the Board on the particular communications concerned.

JEM:pdk 3/9/44

M.S.

000779

March 18, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

Pursuant to Mr. White's request, I called Mr. Raymond Geist and informed him that there were 25 despatches in answer to our circular airmail to all of our Missions. Mr. Geist was requested to furnish us with 25 copies of each of these despatches, which he refused on the basis that this would unduly hold up the Department's work, and while the Department wanted to cooperate in every way, the Department could not suffer in this instance.

He was requested to furnish us with the master copy in order that we might run them off on another hectograph. This, Mr. Geist refused on the ground that the master copies were State Department documents and it was the policy of the State Department not to allow its documents to leave the Department. It was pointed out to Mr. Geist that we already had hectograph copies and that this would not make available to us information which we did not have. He pondered this situation for a while, stated that he would investigate and would call me back.

He called me back to advise that he regretted that he could not grant our request. He stated, furthermore, that he could not supply us with 25 copies of such material in the future since it took time to run the hectographs and the Department's work could not suffer. Moreover he didn't give Agriculture and Commerce 25 copies of every incoming document.

After some discussion, he finally stated that this matter could be taken up with Mr. Shaw and that he, Mr. Warren and I could discuss it on Monday.

Kenn:db

000780

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time. The problem of the evacuation of Japanese-Americans is a very complex one and it is necessary to study it very carefully before any final decision can be reached.

I am sure that you will understand the need for a careful study of the problem and I am sure that you will be satisfied with the results of the study.

Sincerely yours,

Hayden Koyano

Special Assistant to
the Under Secretary

P.S. Perhaps I should add that the job was undertaken at Mr. Stettin's request in the same manner in which you are operating, that is to have a study made of the problem by fresh minds in the hope that they would be able to unearth new approaches which might prove practical and constructive.

Mr. John W. Pehle,
Acting Executive Director,
War Relocation Authority,
Care of Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

000781

Summary of Recommendations for Specific Action.

Recommendations for positive action contained in the attached memorandum are listed below:

I. Release of Persons from Axis Europe.

1. The President should enter into negotiations with the German Government, through a neutral, to reach an understanding which would permit the release of refugees including Jews at a certain rate per month consistent with the capacity of available neutral shipping and of Spanish and Turkish railroads. If initial negotiations on humanitarian grounds fail, consideration should be given to further appeals offering a quid pro quo to the Germans such as hope of less severe peace terms or the possibility of granting open city status to one or more small German cities not possessing important military or industrial objectives in exchange for release of a like number of refugees.
2. This Government should warn Bulgaria and Rumania, through diplomatic channels, to cease all anti-semitic activities immediately. We should request the French Committee to broadcast similar warnings to France. At present, Hungary should not be approached because of the relatively better treatment of Jews there.
3. The President should instruct the Army and Navy to assist refugees to the fullest possible extent.
4. American and British diplomatic missions in Europe should consult with the governments to which they are accredited and with their colleagues and should forward to us any suggestions meriting further consideration.
5. Mr. Malin's trip to Italy should be encouraged in order to obtain additional information on the treatment of Jews by the retreating German armies.
6. Messages should be sent through diplomatic channels to all neutral governments urging them to

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continue to receive refugees. We might also request them to make these assurances public and we should renew our support of existing measures which they have undertaken.

II. Public Relations.

1. The President should issue a strong public statement, either singly or in conjunction with Stalin and Churchill, guaranteeing that any persons escaping from Axis Europe will be cared for during the remainder of the war and will be offered the opportunity of returning to their homes after the war. This statement should be given the widest circulation possible and should be short-waved to the occupied territories.
2. The full resources of the Office of War Information should be marshalled to conduct a propaganda campaign for the purpose of encouraging Jews and other persecuted people within Europe to escape and of inducing Germans and satellite nationals to assist them and to lighten the severe measures directed against them.
3. This Government should seize every opportunity to release information regarding this Government's efforts on behalf of refugees.

III. Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees.

A. Powers and Administration

1. An adequate staff for the secretariat should immediately be provided.
2. We should seek Ambassador Winant's confidential views on possible strengthening of the Directors and the Executive Committee.
3. The British and United States should jointly urge the other invited nations to accept membership on the Committee.
4. We should see that the Executive Committee functions actively with regular and frequent meetings,

and with special meetings when important subjects are referred to it.

5. The British and the U. S. should urge immediate ratification of the revised mandate by the other member governments.
6. The other member governments should be urged to approve the declaration giving all refugees the right to their homes after the war if they desire.
7. Clarification should promptly be sought in regard to the division of responsibility between the Intergovernmental Committee and UNRRA, as well as between UNRRA and MERRA.

B. Opening of Offices

1. In view of the anticipated increases in refugee traffic, negotiations should immediately be undertaken to obtain permission from the Portuguese and Spanish Governments to establish offices in Lisbon and Madrid, as approved at the January 4th meeting.
2. The IGC should be asked to reconsider the question of an office at Ankara or Istanbul. With refugee movements now starting from both Rumania and Bulgaria and the likelihood of additional numbers of refugees, this office would seem essential.

IV. Treatment of Refugees Who Have Escaped from Axis Europe.

1. All refugees should be carefully classified as to skills and experience.
2. Once classified, the appropriate persons should be transported to countries where labor shortages exist.
3. Where refugee camps are necessary, physical surroundings should be made reasonably healthful and attractive.

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-4-

4. Additional receiving centers should be constructed if the volume of escaping refugees should warrant it.

5. Negotiations should be undertaken with neutrals to obtain shipping to transport refugees to Palestine or to other havens of refuge.

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SUMMARY OF PROJECTS ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES IN WHICH THE DEPARTMENT IS ENGAGED

1. Bermuda recommendation on neutral shipping. One of the recommendations of the Bermuda Conference was that the United States and the United Kingdom should negotiate for the use of neutral shipping for the transportation of refugees. Repeated efforts have been made by the two governments to obtain neutral shipping for various projects under consideration but a number of difficulties have arisen. In general, neutral shipping is reluctant to agree to any voyages which take ships into heavily-mined or submarine-infested waters unless extremely high rates are paid. Arrangements are now complete, however, for one vessel to carry refugees from Spain to Palestine.

Comment: Two considerations: (a) the improved military situation permitting us to take a stronger position with neutrals than we could a year or even six months ago and (b) the fact that the Mediterranean is practically an Allied lake should make a solution of this Bermuda recommendation possible now.

2. Bermuda recommendation that the United States and the United Kingdom negotiate for release of refugees in Spain. The Bermuda Conference recommended that the United States and the United Kingdom negotiate with Spain for the release of French and other allied refugees held there. Virtually all of the approximately 25,000 French refugees in Spain have been admitted to North Africa. There remain roughly 1,200 stateless refugees who are now being examined by Mr. Beckelman, the director of the refugee center at Fedhala, Morocco. Mr. Beckelman is now in Madrid arranging for the transportation of these refugees to Morocco and it may be another month or two before the movement actually begins.

Comment: The release of refugees in Spain appears to be moving satisfactorily. Why shouldn't such of the refugees as might desire to go to Palestine be transported directly there rather than being taken to the Moroccan camp which is more distant?

3. Bermuda recommendation that the United States and the United Kingdom negotiate with the French National

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Committee concerning the camp in North Africa. The Bermuda Conference recommended that negotiations be undertaken with General Eisenhower and the French National Committee concerning the movement of refugees through North Africa and the possibility of erecting a camp where they could be held temporarily. After considerable difficulty these negotiations have now been completed and the approval of General Eisenhower and of the French National Committee has been obtained to the operation of a distribution center for refugees at Fedhala, Morocco. This camp is located twelve miles from Casablanca and was a former French army post.

Comment: The Moroccan camp is ready for operation. Jurisdictional difficulties as to what organization the director should report to, etc., should be worked out promptly.

4. Bermuda recommendation on Madagascar and other French territories as settlements for refugees. The Bermuda Conference recommended that the United States and the United Kingdom should negotiate with the French National Committee regarding the use of Madagascar and other French territories as havens for refugees. The United States and the United Kingdom have agreed in principle on this but have not approached the French Committee because it has been felt that refugees outside of Europe are now being adequately cared for and it has not been necessary up to now to search for additional places of refuge. It is believed, however, that the French Committee would not be responsive to suggestions to construct a large refugee center on Madagascar.

Comment: Why not attempt to complete negotiations to provide against a possibility that through threats to the Satellites, some formula acceptable to the Germans, or similar measures another large exodus from the continent might occur.

5. Bermuda recommendation that refugees should be free to return to their homes after the war. The Bermuda Conference recommended that the governments concerned should guarantee that refugees would be free to return to their homes after the war if they desired. A declaration to this effect is now being circulated among the governments.

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in-exile for their approval.

Comment: This recommendation appears to be in process of adoption, but slowly.

6. Bermuda recommendation that the mandate of the IGC should be extended. The Bermuda Conference recommended that the mandate of the IGC should be extended in order to permit it to negotiate directly with any government including the German Government. At a meeting of the IGC on August 4 in London the revised mandate was agreed upon and referred to the governments for ratification. The United States and the British have, I believe, ratified it but other governments have not done so as yet. It is expected, however, that the new mandate will be ratified and the committee is proceeding on that assumption.

Comment: We and the British should press for its early adoption.

7. Bermuda recommendation on broadened membership in the IGC. The Bermuda Conference recommended that the other governments be asked to join the IGC and invitations have been extended to seventeen other governments. Russia and a few others have accepted.

Comment: It was previously recommended that pressure should be exerted on others to join.

8. Bermuda recommendation on expenses of IGC. The Bermuda Conference recommended that the United States and Great Britain should temporarily assume on a 50-50 basis all expenses of the projects approved by the Executive Committee, with the expectation of repayment by the several member governments. It was originally proposed that the administrative expenses of the Committee would be borne equally by the members of the Executive Committee, but Brazil objected and requested that the so-called Evian scale should be followed, which places the greatest share on the United States and the British. This has been accepted and is in effect.

9. Bermuda recommendation on a secretariat for the IGC. The Bermuda Conference recommended that a secretariat

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should be organized to serve the IGC, and a Secretary, who is Dutch, has been appointed to serve with the Director and Vice Director. It is not clear, however, whether an additional staff has been assembled.

Comment: It was previously recommended that a Secretariat should be provided the IGC.

10. Bermuda recommendation with respect to Polish refugees in Iran. The Bermuda Conference recommended that study be given to the transportation of Polish refugees in Iran to other countries. Very little if anything has been done in this connection. There are about 6,000 to 8,000 Poles remaining in Iran, and these seem to be relatively well cared for. There remains in India at Karachi and at Bombay an additional group of Polish refugees formerly in Iran and 10,000 to 12,000 former Polish refugees in Iran are now located on the east coast of Africa in cantonments which were made available for these refugees by the removal of war prisoners to the United States. The Polish refugees now in Mexico came from India, and were a part of this original Iranian group.

Comment: There are not over 8,000 Polish refugees in Iran now, but nearly 12,000 in East Africa, and some in India. If they have not been incorporated into the economies of these countries, which is believed to be the case, aggressive steps should be taken through classification of skills, etc., to do so.

11. Bermuda recommendation on admission of refugees elsewhere. The Bermuda Conference recommended that negotiations should be undertaken with various governments to examine the possibility of their admitting refugees. Nothing conclusive has been done in this field, but it appears that Canada may admit some.

Comment: Why should this not be pushed forward?

12. Bermuda recommendation on admission of French children to the United States. The Bermuda Conference recommended that efforts should be continued to obtain the release of French children. The United States offered some time ago to permit 5,000 children to come from France to the United States. The German authorities had

firmly declined this offer. Recently, however, the IGC indicated it would consider at its January 4 meeting asking the Swiss to give refuge to as many as 5,000 French children if the United States would agree to issue visas for them. The Department's attitude is that the issuance of visas can be granted provided the children enter the United States before June 30, 1944, but that it is not possible for the Department to bind this Government beyond that date because another administration might well be in power or the immigration laws might be radically changed.

Comment: This raises the question as to whether the regulations governing visas should be liberalized for the duration or the law itself broadened for the duration.

13. Swedish plan for Jewish children. The Swedish Government has attempted to secure German consent to the release of 20,000 Jewish children from Germany and the occupied areas who would be taken to Sweden and cared for until the end of the war. The German Government has firmly refused this proposal. The Swedish Government has also failed in efforts to obtain the release of Norwegian children under the same conditions.

14. Revolving plan for nourishing children. A revolving plan has been proposed under which as many as 100,000 children could be removed from the occupied areas to a neutral country, say Switzerland, and there nourished for two or three months and then sent back. An additional lot would then be taken out, nourished, and so on. The Swedish Government will probably not be willing to undertake negotiations for this purpose in view of its failure on previous negotiations of this nature. The Swiss Government has indicated it might possibly agree to negotiate with the Germans but no definite answer has been received. Recently, the IGC has exhibited some interest.

Comment: We should urge neutrals to continue to propose this plan.

15. Feeding plan for Jews in Transnistria. The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee is planning to send food obtained within the blockade area to Jews in Transnistria where food is very scarce. The funds used would be private and the International Red Cross would be called upon to administer the plan. The Department has sponsored

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this plan with the Treasury Department which is involved to the extent of freeing funds and there is every expectation that this plan will be put into effect.

16. Removal of Rumanian Jews from Transnistria. The Rumanian Government has in the last year or two sent a substantial number (roughly 80,000) of Jews from their homes in Rumania to Transnistria. Because Transnistria is expected shortly to become a battle ground, efforts have been made to persuade the Rumanian Government to transfer these Jews back to their Rumanian homes. Unfortunately, the German Government intervened, and latest advices have indicated that no more than 4,000 of these Jews will be repatriated. The Department has since attempted through Istanbul to urge the Rumanian Government to find ways to carry out its original plan of repatriating all these Jews.

Comment: The Department should continue its efforts.

17. Polish refugees in Mexico. The Mexican Government has an agreement with the Polish Government under which 38,000 Polish refugees will be accepted in Mexico. At the present time about 1,500 are there, having been transported from India to Mexico, the cost being borne by the United States through the use of the President's Emergency Fund. They are confined in a camp near Mexico City. Additional refugees are expected to be taken to Mexico, but at the present time no more can be received until the facilities of the camp are expanded. Refugees in Mexico are not permitted to engage in any activities which might compete with the Mexican economy.

Comment: What is the purpose of transporting these refugees to Mexico, confining them to camps, and not allowing them to work? Shouldn't we try to change Mexico's attitude before more are brought over?

18. Transportation of Spanish Republicans to Mexico. A number of Spanish Republicans who were confined in concentration camps in North Africa at the time of the Allied invasion are to be transported to Mexico to join a substantial number of Spanish Republicans now in exile there. The United States Army has agreed to provide free transportation for these refugees to a port in the United

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States, and the Mexican Government has indicated it will bear the expenses of rail transportation to Mexico. A recent development, however, has been the willingness of the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to bear the expenses of rail transportation in lieu of the Mexican Government.

19. Visas for Palestine for Jewish children. There are several thousand Jewish children in Switzerland or hidden in France for whom the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has requested visas to admit them to Palestine. Because the British are uncertain about the future political status of Palestine, they are unable to approve visas for these children, who will not be able to proceed there until after the war.

20. Dodecanesian refugees. There are a number of Dodecanesian refugees who were displaced from those islands by the British military authorities during the recent occupation by British forces of those islands. At present these refugees are being cared for by MERRA and it is expected that they will be taken care of shortly by UNRRA. While the British have asked the Department's view on the advisability of transferring these refugees to the care of the Intergovernmental Committee, it might be unwise to do so because of the administrative problems involved. It would not seem advisable for IGC to take this responsibility on for only a short time. It is estimated in London that the number of Dodecanesian refugees may eventually total as high as 20,000.

21. Warning to Bulgaria. In conjunction with the British the Department sent a very strong warning to the Bulgarian Government urging it to cease its anti-Semitic activities. The telegram was shown to the Bulgarian Minister in Bern by the Swiss Foreign Office, and Bulgaria indicated that German pressure would preclude any change in its attitude.

22. Jewish refugees on the Island of Rab. It was recently reported to the Department that there were 4,000 Jewish refugees on the Island of Rab off the Dalmatian coast. The Department approached the Joint Chiefs of Staff in an effort to obtain shipping with which to evacuate these refugees. The Joint Chiefs of Staff replied

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that only 1,500 refugees were on that island, and that they opposed the use of any shipping for that purpose. This island has changed hands several times, but latest advices indicated the Germans had evacuated it.

23. United States visas for refugees holding South American passports. Representatives of one Jewish agency in the United States recently proposed to Mr. Long that the United States give visas to certain Polish refugees escaping to Hungary who might be able to obtain passports of certain South American countries. They pointed out that these refugees would receive favorable treatment at the hands of Hungarian authorities if they possessed South American passports and United States visas, and stated further that the refugees did not intend to use the visas to come to the United States. Mr. Long replied in a letter stating that the United States would be glad to give visas to these persons if they presented themselves to an American Consul. It is clear, however, that if the refugee is able to present himself to a Consul he has already solved his difficulty by having escaped from Europe.

Comment: The decision may be sound, but why not say no directly rather than in this round-about way?

24. South American passports for refugees. The Department was recently asked by one of the Jewish agencies to request the Governments of Haiti, the Dominican Republic and others to issue passports, sight unseen, to various refugees in Europe. The Department has declined to bring this matter to the attention of the various governments but has urged the Jewish representatives to contact the embassies of those governments here and to make their requests directly.

25. Establishment of IGC offices and camps in neutral capitals. The Department proposed that the IGC establish offices in Madrid, Lisbon, Algiers, Naples, and Ankara to assist escaping refugees. A proposal that camps be established nearby to serve as assembling points for refugees was not transmitted to the IGC by the Department because it was felt that the offices should first be established and that the camps could be established later if they proved to be necessary. At its January 4 meeting,

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the IGC approved the establishment of offices at Algiers, Lisbon, Naples, and Madrid, and approved in principle the appointment of a representative to serve with MERRA in Cairo, and also to represent the IGC's interests at Ankara until a special representative was appointed. Until the relationship between MERRA and UNRRA is clarified, however, it is not expected that a representative of the IGC will proceed to Cairo.

26. Plan to feed Jewish remnants in Czechoslovakia and Poland. In Mr. Long's testimony before the Foreign Affairs Committee he mentioned a proposal of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee under which a \$10,000,000 fund would be raised to feed Jewish groups remaining in Poland and Czechoslovakia. Of the \$10,000,000 the United States and Great Britain were each to provide \$4,000,000. The publication of Mr. Long's testimony with the publicity given to this plan has aroused considerable protest in London where it is felt that the chances for the plan's success have been considerably reduced. Mr. Long has pointed out the insistence of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the release of his testimony. An appropriation request for this purpose is being considered.

Comment: This should be pushed.

27. Financial assistance to Rumanian and French Jewish groups. The World Jewish Congress and the Joint Distribution Committee have proposed that financial assistance be given to French and Rumanian Jews with which to bribe German officials and to obtain false papers necessary to escape from France. The details now appear to have been cleared by the British, and operations, financed at the outset by private funds, are ready to start. The Department has written Admiral Leahy to inquire if the Joint Chiefs of Staff are prepared to approve the use of shipping for this purpose.

Comment: A plan for the use of neutral shipping would appear to offer more of an opportunity for success than one using Allied shipping.

28. Deportation to Poland of Paraguayan Jews now in France. It was reported to the Department by one of the Jewish agencies that a number of Paraguayans interned

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in France were deprived of their citizenship by the Paraguayan Government and that the German Government seized upon this to deport them to Poland. The Department is attempting to learn through the Swiss Government and also through the Paraguayan Government if these facts are true. It has been denied by Paraguay. Recently, moreover, it has been reported that the Germans have seized the passports of Jewish internees of the following countries: Peru, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Haiti, Chile, and Venezuela.

29. Netherlands refugees in Spain. The Netherlands Ambassador has asked the Department if some 200 Netherlands refugees now in Spain could be sent to North Africa to the Fedhala camp. It is intended that they would arrive there before the stateless Jews and would have left before the others arrived. On examining this plan more closely, however, it has been suggested that rather than transport these refugees to Fedhala it would be simpler to send them to Gibraltar whence they could proceed to the U.K.

30. Malin's visit to Italy. Mr. Malin, the Vice Director of the IGC, has asked for permission to go to Italy to study conditions there. The State Department and the War Department have approved, and Mr. Malin will arrive in Algiers shortly en route to Italy.

31. Financial assistance to Jewish groups in Rome. Recently a telegram was received from Bern stating that Italian charities which have been caring for Jews in the city of Rome have run out of funds. It is believed that if assurances could be received from the United States and the U.K. that funds would be forthcoming from them in the future, it might be possible to negotiate a loan in Rome using these assurances as security. In a cable from London, the Ambassador in London reports that the Director of the IGC has asked the Department to call this proposal to the attention of Jewish private agencies which may be disposed to contribute if the Treasury will permit the transfer of funds. Several Jewish agencies have already responded.

Comment: The Department should take the necessary steps to carry this out.

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32. Aid to Switzerland. Switzerland has taken in refugees and is naturally finding it quite a burden to take care of them in view of its limited resources. The United States has offered to assist Switzerland economically in various ways in order to lighten the burden and to insure a continuing friendly attitude on the part of Switzerland. Switzerland, moreover, is willing to give employment to the refugees there but this has raised a serious blockade question with regard to the ultimate destination of the goods produced by these people. It may well be we would prefer not to permit certain raw materials to go through to Switzerland if the refugee labor there simply converts them into war materials for use by Germany.

33. Aid to Sweden. Sweden has taken in a number of Danish refugees and is, of course, continually receiving Norwegians who have escaped across the border. The United States has repeatedly offered Sweden any assistance which may be needed, but Sweden has not as yet felt the need to request assistance.

34. Movement of refugees from Bulgaria to Palestine. After considerable difficulty the British were on the verge of succeeding with a plan to remove 4,000 children from Bulgaria to Palestine and had arranged for ships to receive them at Istanbul. At the last minute, however, the German Government heard of the plan and closed the border. In the last few days, there has been an indication in the cables from London that this project has not been entirely abandoned.

Comment: The Department should do everything in its power to assist the British in developing this plan.

35. Investigation by the International Red Cross of atrocities in Poland. The Department approved a proposed investigation by the International Red Cross of German atrocities in Poland. Germany has refused flatly, however, to permit the International Red Cross or any other agency to study conditions in occupied Poland.

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36. Evacuation of Rumanian children. Arrangements appear recently to have been concluded for the movement of approximately 150 Jewish-Rumanian children a week to Palestine. They are to be transported by rail to Istanbul where they will board a Turkish-flag ship.

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Washington, [REDACTED]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BERN, (SWITZERLAND).

Please convey following message to Swiss Government with request that they communicate it to the Governments of Rumania and Bulgaria:

QUOTE The United States Government recognizes that while comparatively few Jewish people may have died while in the countries of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary as a result of brutal treatment from the Nazis, nevertheless, large numbers of Jewish people have been deported from these countries to other areas, notably Poland, where many have either been murdered by the Nazis or forced to live under conditions which resulted in their death.

The Government of the United States therefore warns the Governments of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary that they will be punished for every Jew forcibly deported from the respective countries as such deportation may result in inhuman treatment and murder by the Nazis.

UNQUOTE.

Also

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Order, 1-11-72
Date: SEP 21 1972

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Washington, PLAIN

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

MADRID AND OTHER EUROPEAN NEUTRALS.

You are requested to convey the following message to appropriate officials of the Spanish Government and to repeat the message to the American Embassy at Lisbon with the request that they convey it to appropriate officials of the Government of Portugal.

QUOTE The Government of the United States is deeply appreciative that many allied and neutral Governments have given asylum to large numbers of Jewish persons and other refugees fleeing from Nazi persecution. This Government, which has already received many refugees, is prepared to receive more, and it is our hope that other Governments will continue their humanitarian endeavors in this connection. The United States Government earnestly desires that all neutrals and allied Governments shall admit and give temporary shelter to every Jew and other refugee who may be so fortunate as to escape death and persecution by the Nazis. It is realized that this may impose a considerable burden on these Governments and therefore it is hoped that the Governments now belligerents will admit to their countries all of their nationals who may have been displaced by the war into other countries. UNQUOTE

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