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<th>Cable #1294 to London</th>
<th>Feb. 13, 1943</th>
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<td>Letter from American Red Cross</td>
<td>Feb. 23, 1943</td>
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<td>Cable #1394 to London</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1943</td>
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<td>Letter from London</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1943</td>
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<td>Cable #1395 to London</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1943</td>
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<td>Feb. 16, 1943</td>
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<td>Cable #1396 to London</td>
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<td>Letter from London</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1943</td>
<td>57</td>
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AMINHABBAD
LONDON
15th

Please deliver paraphrase of the following very confidential message (WRB 49) to Dr. Schwartz and Commander Linder from M. A. Leavitt of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

"Please assume Linder discussed with you projected feeding program through Intercross among internees concentration and labor camps for which substantial funds now available in Switzerland may be utilized. General Odayer planning proceed Switzerland near future and suggest that you go Switzerland soonest possible in order explore with McCalla and Salyer possibility securing supplies trucks and so forth prior his arrival. We strongly approve you going, outlook encouraging for real program advice your plans. Question of Linder proceeding Switzerland awaiting clearance."
Cable to American Embassy, London, for Name from War Refugee Board

Please deliver the following very confidential message to
Dr. Schwarm and Commander Linde from H. A. Lorritt of American
Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

Quot: Assume Linde discussed with you project feeding program through internees among internees concentration
and labor camps for which substantial funds now available
in Switzerland may be utilized. General opinion maintains
prudent Switzerland near future and suggests that the go
Switzerland Göring possible in order exchange with social-
land sells water possibility ensuring supplies trucks and
so forth from her arrival. We strongly support your
going, Gurieck encouraging for real program advising your
plane. Quot: We are proceeding Switzerland awaiting
confirmation. Unquote

This is wire London cable No. 49.

[Signature]

Copy sent to JOC 3/23/45

3:15 p.m.
February 23, 1945

Miss Chapman (for the Secy), Aizin, Cohn, DaCosta, Garton,
Hodell, Hutchinson, McCormack, O’Dwyer, Files

[Signature]

[Signature] 2/23/45
February 21, 1945

Cable to Dr. Schwartz, London, thru WHO

ASSUME LINDER DISCUSSED WITH YOU PROJECTED FEEDING PROGRAM THROUGH INTERCROSS AYCIUS INTERNED CONCENTRATION AND LABOR CAMPS FOR WHICH SUBSTANTIAL FUNDS NOW AVAILABLE IN SWITZERLAND MAY BE UTILIZED. GENERAL ODWYER PLANNING PROCEED SWITZERLAND NEAR FUTURE AND SUGGEST THAT YOU GO SWITZERLAND SOONEST POSSIBLE IN ORDER EXPLORE WITH MCCLELLAND SALY MAYER POSSIBILITY SECURING SUPPLIES Trucks and so forth prior his arrival. Outlook encouraging for real program provided INTERCROSS BRIEFS NECESSARY CLEARANCES. Advise your plans.

Leavitt - JDC
Executive Office of the President
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Miss Florence Hodel,
Assistant Executive Director

In reply refer to: 702311EE

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 12, 1945 in which you request certificates with which to acquire rationed foods for export to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

We are referring your letter to the District Office of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C. Under General Ration Order 17, covering the method of obtaining ration evidences for foods to be exported, certificates for that purpose are issued by the District Offices of the OPA upon proper application therefor. If you would get in touch with that office I am sure your request will be taken care of.

Very truly yours,

Seymour Friedman, Chief
Food Branch, Rationing
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: February 24, 1945
NUMBER: 1217

The following message is from McColland for WRB.

The nineteenth of February, I had occasion to discuss with Dr. Marti, Chief ICRC Delegate from Berlin the current situation in Germany of "Schutzhaftlinge" and Jewish deportees.

See Legation's 455 of the twenty second of January, 744 of the second of February and 1159 of the twenty second of February.

It seems that the Nazis are evacuating concentration camp inmates and regrouping them in two general areas: Between Hamburg and Lubeck (with headquarters located at concentration camp of Neuengamme near Hamburg) and Munich, with headquarters at Lichtenau camp. It is reported by Marti that conditions of frightful crowding already existing in Neuengamme and Dachau where concentration camps are almost all in very poor physical condition from prolonged undernourishment and mistreatment, after days on foot arrive in state of utter exhaustion. As a result of evacuation measures a great many already died, a most convincing case for urgent need of transportation equipment was given by Marti, stating that invaluable aid could be rendered to at least some thousands if a few trucks were on hand. Marti foresees no difficulty as regards permission to distribute relief parcels on spot in such assembly camps, in view of general willingness of SS officials to cooperate with ICRC repeatedly demonstrated since January and of general state of confusion.

For Hamburg region, parcels could come from WRB stocks at Aalborg where some 220 odd thousand of our parcels are stocked still. For Munich area, parcels could be trucked from Switzerland over this comparatively short distance. At this time we have 60,000 WRB parcels in Toulon unloaded from CAMIUS II during January against which arrangement to borrow pending arrival of these parcels in Switzerland could doubtless be made with ICRC.

As regards

Miss Cheesman (for the Sec'y), Lila, John, DePoe, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Filas

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept., Letter, 141-72
By R. H. Parks Dec. 21, 1972
As regards repatriation parcels, situation all Allied
POWs is essentially same as that of civil detainees due to
impossibility for ICRC secure adequate rail transport, although
POWs are in better physical condition in general and less liable
to die of starvation.

I take liberty of renewing my request that WRB either
arrange place my disposal four or five trucks for ICRC or, if
this is not practical, authorize me attempt secure them in
Switzerland, in light of urgency of this critical situation.
Before they would permit vehicles to leave Switzerland for utilization
in Germany, the Swiss Army would doubtless request guarantee of
replacement within reasonable time of at least tires, if not trucks
themselves. From amounts granted ICRC for POW trucks, small
supply of fuel and oil could be made available.

Recommend serious and prompt consideration of this
request as there are only few weeks or at most months remaining
in which to take effective measures. We are positive action of
this nature would serve to implement activities by Swiss officials
and ICRC requested in your late messages.

HARRISON

DC/L:KLG
2-26-45
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: February 23, 1945
NUMBER: 897

The following is for FEA and the Department.

British approval to transfer of 5000 pounds to Sweden for food parcels for Jews in Theresienstadt and Bergenbelsen has been asked by Mr. Zelmanovitz, Secretary General of the European Division of World Jewish Congress. Transfer of funds has been agreed to by British Treasury. MFW will inform the British Legation in Stockholm, unless you see objection, that it may approve shipments of food parcels provided (1) that parcels are sent through Swedish Red Cross IRC or YMCA and bear labels of one of those organizations (2) that not more than 1000 pounds three kilo parcels are despatched at one time and that additional shipments are not allowed unless following conditions are met; (A) IRC is notified of despatch of parcels and is requested to verify safe arrival whenever representatives visit camp (B) senders are notified by camp council of receipt of parcels and (C) receipts accompany each parcel; Legations to spot-check returns.

We discussed foregoing with Survey of Legation Stockholm when he was in London on way to Washington. Doubt was expressed by him whether condition (1) above would be met. You may want to discuss it with him further.

Early indication of your views would be appreciated by FEA.

SIMANT

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept, Letter 1-14-72
By R. H. Perkins Date SEP 21 1972
DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

Distribution of this reading only by special arrangement. 2 p.m.

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

NS TELEGRAM

Diplomatic

Washington
of

only

3,000

The following for Heidelberg to W/417:

Reference your 1056 of February 16. Please cable whether Schutzhaftlager include persons actively engaged in labor for Germany and whether the national groups to which IGO parcels are to be sent comprise or exclude Jews of the respective nationalities.

(Acting)

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

 lax

MARSHAL:

2/23/46

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By M. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972
CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, BEIJING, FOR MOOLELLAND, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference your 1056 of February 16. Please cable whether Schutzhaftlings include persons actively engaged in labor for Germany and whether the national groups to which 1026 parcels are to be sent comprise or exclude Jews of the respective nationalities.

THIS IS NEW YORK CABLE NO. 417/

4:30 p.m.
February 22, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Society), Akcin, Cohn, Delbois, Gaston, Model, McCormack, O'Dwyer, files.

Bakharist 2/21/45
Problem of sending food parcels to Bergen-Belsen, the Resienstadt and other camps has been explored with local representatives of World Jewish Congress and other groups. I reply to NR 301 (Department's 173, January 31, 7 p.m.).

Local group now has license to send 93,000 kilos food. Up to present 20,000 packages containing 50,000 kilos food have been forwarded. Of this number 11,000 sent to the Resienstadt, 7,000 to Bergen-Belsen and 2,000 to other camps. Local group has addresses of 25,000 in former camp, 7,000 in latter and 2 or 3,000 in other camps so if only one package sent monthly to each, license for 50,000 parcels or 70,000 kilos would be required monthly. That packages arrived is confirmed by wires from persons in Switzerland recently freed from camps who stress vital importance of parcels.

Plans being

DECLASSIFIED
State Dep't Letter, 1-31-45
By R. H. Parks Date

SEP 21 1972
Plans being pushed to send soon balance of food parcels authorized under original license. At present, packages 12,500 kilos ready to go. As WBB knows, packages being shipped through Hamburg forwarding agents against guaranteed reimbursement if parcels not delivered.

Local group proposed program for February and March requiring one million kronor distributed as follows: medical supplies 300,000, clothing 500,000, for (*) 24,000 food parcels 200,000. No arrangements made to obtain medicines or clothing and new licenses required for entire program. Olsen thinks program somewhat ambitious but will assist in pushing it if WBB is in favor and in position to arrange financing and necessary licenses. Regarding transportation best prospect seems to be Bergen-Belsen.

JOHNSON

(*) apparent omission
The Executive Director

FROM: P. J. McCormack

DATE: February 19, 1945

Permit me to point out that there is, according to authorities such as OSS, State Department, and UNRRA, an over-all total of 8,500,000 United Nations nationals detained or held in concentration camps in German-controlled territory. Of these, an estimated 1,000,000 are categorized as military prisoners of war and civilian internees (United States and British nationals only), the treatment of whom is covered by the Geneva Convention of 1929. This leaves an estimated figure of 7,500,000 United Nations nationals who are under German control, unassimilated under the Geneva Convention, who may be categorized as either in concentration camps or members of slave labor battalions. This figure includes 500,000 Jews.

In connection with any proposed expansion of a feeding operation, under IRO auspices, it should be noted that unless the program is completely unrestricted with respect to race, color, and creed, the IRO will refuse to function (as they have in the past) unless there is complete freedom of action.

P. J. McCormack
February 19, 1945

The Executive Director

P. J. McCormack

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In connection with any proposed expansion of a feeding operation, under ICRC auspices, it should be noted that unless the program is completely unrestricted with respect to race, color, and creed, the ICRC will refuse to function (as they have in the past) unless there is complete freedom of action.

P. J. McCormack 2/19-45 P.O. St.
February 19, 1945

The Executive Director

P. J. McCormack

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In connection with any proposed expansion of a feeding operation, under IASC auspices, it should be noted that unless the program is completely unrestricted with respect to race, color, and creed, the IASC will refuse to function (as they have in the past) unless there is complete freedom of action.
February 17, 1945

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Harold Trobe was received through the American Legation in Lisbon under date of February 16, 1945:

"Saly advises he recently gave Dutch Committee Swiss francs 100,000 permitting them to purchase approximately 10,000 parcels. Also Saly regularly in touch with Dutch representative and rendering all possible assistance. Saly shipping parcels through intercross to all camps and taking maximum number parcels procurable this source."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Leavitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,

[Handwritten note:]
RHutchison: 2/17/45
SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington

358, Sixteenth Street

URB 322 JDC 176 FOR LEAVITT FROM HAROLD THORE.

Your 140,

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CROCKER

DU
February 17, 1945

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Mr. Trobe was received through the American Legation in Lisbon under date of February 15, 1945:

"Further our 171 Gottsfarb reports Congress parcels to Theresienstadt started again February 13th and still going Bergenbelsen in all 500 per day. Expects Congress license finishing about 6 weeks when he will be ready step in our behalf. Negotiations started and proceeding well. We advised him use $20,000 for medicines food clothing Poland from $30,000 sent Margolis December. Suggest you replace funds soonest so he will have funds start parcels."

Very truly yours,

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. A. Leavitt,
Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
Secretary of State
Washington,

357, Sixteenth
WAB 328 JDC 177, FOR LEAVET FROM THERE

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CROCKER
February 16, 1945

Memorandum for the Files

A telephone call was made to Mr. George Hawthorne, Assistant Chief, Supplies, Treasury Procurement Division, in New York.

The purpose of the call was to advise Mr. Hawthorne that (1) War Refugee Board had formally requested the Blockade Division of FPA to issue an emergency food allocation covering the food items in the proposed WRB parcels, and (2) War Refugee Board had formally requested the Office of Price Administration Rationing Division to issue the necessary rationing certificates for the four items rationed in the WRB parcels--oleomargarine, cheese, meat, and sugar.

Mr. Hawthorne explained that he was still canvassing the field with respect to the contractor with whom Treasury Procurement would do business. In this connection, I informed him that in addition to the firms with whom he was already in negotiation--General Foods, Standard Brands, the Wilhams Company, the Prince Company, Seamless Corporation--War Food Administration had indicated that Lamont Corlies & Co. and Yardley & Co., Ltd., both of New York, had likewise been performers on behalf of the American National Red Cross when that organization had their prisoner-of-war parcels packed commercially. I also informed him that Mr. Philip F. Ryan of the American National Red Cross, Foreign War Relief Division, had offered as a possible suggestion the firm of Parcels for the Forces of New York City; also that Wallace, Burton & Davis Co., Inc., performed for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Company (acting as agent for WRB) in connection with the 15,000 food parcels the Board dispatched in August 1944.

I informed Mr. Hawthorne that informal clearance with War Food Administration officials has made it reasonably evident that that agency will make available such so-called "light items" to whichever vendor or vendors Treasury Procurement finally designated. However, it will not be necessary to formally request this service of War Food Administration until such time as a contract has been consummated.

Mr. Hawthorne informed me that he plans to canvass the above field of private packers and any others that might be brought to his attention and will advise me when the contract has been let so that Miss Hodel can call the matter of clearance of the contract to the Chief Counsel's Office, Treasury Procurement.

P. J. McCormack
February 16, 1945

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P. J. McCormack

FDMr 2/16/45
From ... for the attention of the Department and WRE.

Reference is made herein to the Legation's cable of January 27, No. 501.

In regard to possible protective and relief action for all categories of unassimilated persons in Germany, particularly those termed Schutzhaftlinge (SH), I have recently received the following extremely confidential information.

A member of IGCC's Berlin delegation, Dr. Schirmer, who was previously very active in Budapest and Vienna, submitted to IGCC on January 21, a confidential memorandum which in effect was as follows: Schirmer and a colleague were put in touch with Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr. Brandt, Chef des Sicherheitsdienstes und Abteilung fuer die Schutzhaftlingen whose office was located at Ziererstrasse 18, Berlin, by a certain SS General Leutenant Mueller. Following preliminary conversations with Schirmer, characterized as cordial, Brandt took them to headquarters of Nazi concentration camp system at Drienenburg. Further conversations were held there with Obergruppenfuhrer Ginek (also a General Leutenant in Waffen SS) director of all concentration camps, Standartenfuhrer Dr. Lolling.
Loling, head medical officer of concentration camps, and Glueck's adjutant, Obersturmführer Hoess. Explaining that Dachau near Munich was to become central assembly and releasing camp for all SS, he was not muchinclined to discuss ways and means of aid to ICRC relief to concentration camps inmates, apparently, the transfer of large numbers of SS men already under very strict orders. In Dachau, where central administration including questions of food and transport would be located, there was to be a system of smaller subsidiary camps radiating from that point. Truck transportation facilities for distribution of relief parcels were offered to ICRC by the SS, and they explained that, as far as central was concerned, men of confidence of various national groups would be stationed at Dachau, and that the ICRC could maintain contact with these men since the SS were being continually transferred to and fro and parcels could doubtless never catch up with them, the SS felt it inadvisable to continue addressing parcels to individuals. Parcels of the ICRC could be distributed to the following national groups: French, Dutch, Belgians, French, Germans, Danes (for Saarland, Ruhr, etc., as well as Gypsies to be excluded). Although Reinhard Heydrich was not willing to permit such a relief project, but he could not issue blanket permission for ICRC delegates to visit all concentration camps, even to不平衡.
concentration camps even if only to certain categories of SS, since Berlin has categorically refused such permission and only in a small number of camps was the reception of ICRC parcels by internees tolerated. No doubt refusal to grant blanket visiting permission is motivated by the fact that an increasingly large number of SS are being worked in war factories at present.

However, quite aside from the extent of external relief program it will be practically possible to launch, this seems to me a unique opportunity which should not be neglected for the ICRC to drive an opening wedge into the Nazi concentration camp system. Although I would hesitate to put pressure on Barckhardt and ICRC to inaugurate a large relief program which right indirectly benefit the war effort of the Germans, it is my feeling that ICRC should immediately follow up this lead by dispatch of a special mission of their best available personnel to Germany, and if possible that this mission be headed by Barckhardt. An invaluable opportunity to get new personnel into Germany, whose presence might well save the lives or thousands of internees as the Nazi system collapses, might be afforded by this situation.

On February 11 I was informed by Nordling, the Swedish Consul General in Paris, whose forceful intercession with the German military commander in Paris resulted in the release of some four thousand political prisoners, that the German Commander had orders to execute if they could not be evacuated at that time, that in
December 12 and advanced a personal letter to Himmel requesting better treatment for all concentration camp inmates along the Geneva Convention lines. Even though he received no direct answer to his letter, Kordling learned through most reliable channels that on receipt of his letter Himmel had ordered the German Red Cross to study and report immediately on the possibility of improving the lot of Schutzhaftlinge. The maintenance of contact with Kordling was delegated to a German industrialist named Lehner, long a resident in France and possessing direct contact with high-level officials, by Himmel. It is Kordling's belief that January 29 overview to ICRC men in Berlin were at least partly due to his representation and that Himmel is definitely interested in facilitating relief to GI, for reasons with a certain considerable speculation.

On February 10 and 12, Kordling, in the interest of exploiting this situation, conferred at length with Burekhard of ICRC and attempted to persuade Burekhard to take action since he, Kordling, felt that it was going alone to Germany as a Swedish Consul General or as a private individual could not carry the necessary weight and that it was quite obvious that this job should be undertaken by ICRC.

In the face of evidence of mounting confusion in Germany and the resulting increased accessibility of individual German officials to psychological pressure as they become more isolated.
by military events and hence more independent, I feel, in view of the foregoing, that IGOR should not neglect such an opportunity.

As soon as possible I am consequently sending Burekhordt a letter from the Minister urging him to take action in line with my communication to Burekhordt based on Department's cable of January 6, No. 127 (wts No. 356), and as soon as possible the result will be reported.

HARRISON
Approximate distance from Swiss border:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Distance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dachau</td>
<td>56 m.</td>
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<td>Landsberg an Lech</td>
<td>40 m.</td>
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<td>Terezin</td>
<td>220 m.</td>
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<td>Rastatt</td>
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<td>Vienna</td>
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<td>Wiener Neustadt</td>
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<td>Erfurth</td>
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<td>Laufen</td>
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<td>Wuppertal</td>
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<td>Berg an Lain</td>
<td>160 m.</td>
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</table>

Some principal concentration camps.
FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: February 16, 1946
NUMBER: 1086

From McClelland for the attention of the Department and WRA.

Reference is made herein to the Legation's cable of January 27, Number 581.

In regard to possible protective and relief action for all categories of unassimilated persons in Germany, particularly those termed "Schutzhaftlinge" (SH), I have recently received the following extremely confidential information.

A member of ICG's Berlin delegation, Dr. Schirmer, who was previously very active in Budapest and Vienna, submitted to ICG on January 24 a confidential memorandum which in effect was as follows: Schirmer and a colleague were put in touch with Obersturmbann Fuehrer Dr. Berndorf of the Sicherheitsdiensten und Abwehr Fuer die Schutzhaftlinge, whose office was located at Zimmerstrasse 19, Berlin, by a certain SS General Lieutenant Mueller following preliminary conversations with Schirmer, characterized as cordial. Berndorf took them to headquarters of Nazi concentration camp system at Grunenburg. Further conversations were held there with Obergruppen Fuehrer Oueck (also a General Lieutenant in Waffen SS) Director of all concentration camps, standartenfuehrer Dr.
Loling head medical officer of concentration camps, and Glueck's adjutant Obersturmbannfuhrer Moses. Explaining that Dachau near Munich was to become central assembly and clearing camp for all SH, these SS men seemed most willing to discuss ways and means of added IRC relief to concentration camp inmates. Apparently, the transfer of large numbers of SH was already under way from east and north. In Dachau, where central administration including questions of food and transport would be located, there was to be a system of smaller subsidiary camps radiating from that point. Truck transportation facilities for distribution of relief parcels were offered to IRC by the SS, and they explained that, as far as control was concerned, men of confidence of various national groups would be stationed at Dachau, and that the IRC could maintain contact with these men.

Since the SH were being continually transferred around now and parcels would doubtless never catch up with them, the SS felt it inadvisable to continue addressing parcels to individuals. Parcels of the IRC could be distributed to the following national groups: French, Dutch, Belgians, Croats, Norwegians and Danes (for the moment, Poles, Greeks, Slavs and Serbs to be excluded). Although Reichsfuhrer Himmler was now willing to permit such a relief program, that he could not issue blanket permission for IRC delegates to visit all concentration camps was explained to Schirmer by the SS.

It is most significant that, in spite of this rather important hitch, Himmler will now apparently officially permit relief for concentration camps...
concentration camps even if only to certain categories of SH, since hitherto Berlin has categorically refused such permission and only in a small number of camps was the reception of ICRC parcels by internees tolerated. No doubt refusal to grant blanket visiting permission is motivated by the fact that an increasingly large number of SH are being worked in war factories at present.

However, quite aside from the extent of external relief program it will be practically possible to launch, this seems to me a unique opportunity which should not be neglected for the ICRC to drive an opening wedge into the Nazi concentration camp system. Although I would hesitate to put pressure on Burchardt and ICRC to inaugurate a large relief program which might indirectly benefit the war effort of the Germans, it is my feeling that ICRC should immediately follow up this lead by dispatch of a special mission of their most capable men to Germany, and if possible that this mission be headed by Burchardt. An invaluable opportunity to get more personnel into Germany, whose presence might well save the lives of thousands of men and women as the Nazi system collapses, might be afforded by this situation.

On February 11 I was informed by Nordling, the Swedish Consul General in Paris, whose forceful intervention with the German military commander in Paris resulted in the release of some four thousand political prisoners, whom the German Commander had orders to execute if they could not be evacuated at that time, that in December...
December he had addressed a personal letter to Himmler requesting better treatment for all concentration camp inmates along the Geneva Convention lines. Even though he received no direct answer to his letter, Nordin learned through most reliable channels that on receipt of his letter Himmler had ordered the German Red Cross to study and report immediately on the possibility of improving the lot of Schutzhaftlinge. The maintenance of contact with Nordin was delegated to a German industrialist named Lehrer, long a resident in France and possessing direct contact with high Nazi officials, by Himmler. It is Nordin's belief that January SS overture to ICRC men in Berlin are at least partly due to his representation and that Himmler is definitely interested in facilitating relief to SH, for reasons which are open to considerable speculation.

On February 10 and 13, Nordin, in the interest of exploiting this situation, conferred at length with Burkhardt of ICRC and attempted to persuade Burkhardt to take action since he, Nordin, felt that his going alone to Germany as a Swedish Consul General or as a private individual would not carry the necessary weight and that it was quite obvious that this job should be undertaken by ICRC.

In the face of evidence of mounting confusion within Germany and the resulting increased accessibility of individual German officials to psychological pressure as they become more isolated

by military
by military events and hence more independent, I feel, in view of the foregoing, that IDA should not neglect such an opportunity. As soon as possible I am consequently handing Burkhardt a letter from the Minister urging him to take action in line with my communication to Burkhardt based on Department's cable of January 9, No. 127 (WSP No. 265) and as soon as possible the result will be reported.

HARRISON

DC/L/MS/AN
2-19-48
My dear Mr. O'Connors:

I am pleased to acknowledge your letter of February 16.

You may be assured that the War Refugee Board will notify the American National Red Cross at the earliest possible date that deliveries of the War Refugee Board's current 300,000 three-kilo parcels may be expected at Philadelphia so that satisfactory shipping arrangements may be completed.

Permit me to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by this letter to express the appreciation of the Board to the American National Red Cross for its performance on the Board's initial 300,000 food parcels which went forward in the last quarter of 1944.

Without the cooperation and splendid performance of such members of your staff as Maurice Pate, W. C. MacDonald, Ralph Steeders, George G. Smith, and numerous others, the successful completion of this progress could not have been realised. In a special way, the Board wishes to convey its appreciation to Mr. Brinkman, Director of your New York Packing Center, and the numerous volunteers who performed so ably on this undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

Hon. Basil O'Connor
Chairman, American National Red Cross
Washington, D.C.
My dear General O'Dwyer:

Thank you for your letter of February 8th, transmitting to me the memorandum signed by President Roosevelt, authorizing the commercial procurement of 300,000 three-kilo food parcels by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury, to be consigned to the American Red Cross for shipment to the International Red Cross Committee, for ultimate distribution to unassimilated persons in refugee camps in enemy-held Europe.

It will be appreciated if the earliest possible notice be given us regarding the date when delivery may be anticipated, in order that satisfactory shipping arrangements may be completed without delay.

We are glad to cooperate with you and with the other agencies of the United States Government in making this relief program possible.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chairman

General William O'Dwyer
Executive Director
The War Refugee Board
Executive Offices of the President
Washington, D.C.
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF

TELEGRAPH SECTION

Dated February 13, 1945

Read 6:10 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1939, February 13, 7 p.m.

Embassy's immediately following telegram text of Department's 045, February 7 to London,

Two. MEW agrees with the Department as regards shipments to Bergen-Belsen. MEW prefers to defer decision on Theresienstadt pending reply from IRC to MEW inquiries regarding this camp.

Threet. With reference to Washington's second proviso relating to shipments to Bergen-Belsen it is London's understanding confirmed by World Jewish Congress here that shipments authorized last November did not (repeat not) go forward. Assuming this is correct, Embassy and MEW agree that clothing parcels may be authorized provided results of food parcels shipments to Bergen-Belsen were satisfactory.

Sent Stockholm as 207, repeated Department.

WINANT

For security reasons the folclowing message must be clearly marked:

CONTROL COPY

State Dept. Letter, 1-21-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972
February 13, 1945

Dear Mr. Loewitt:

The following message for you from Harold Trobs was received through the American Legation in Lisbon under date of February 12, 1945:

"JDC 171. Gottlieb Stockholm advises parcel service to Theresienstadt ex-Stockholm stopped January 27 due war situation."

Very truly yours,

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Loewitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,

Library 2/13/45
Secretary of State,
Washington,

322, Twelfth
WNB 315 JDC 171
FOR LEAVITT FROM TROBE

Gottfarb Stockholm advises parcel service to Theresienstadt ex-Stockholm stopped January 27th due war situation.

NORWEB

MRM
The cable below for Olesen is ND 59.

Please deliver paraphrase of following message to Dr. Fritz Hillebrand, Congress Committee, 1st box 7006, Stockholm, from Mr. Arich Yartokover, of the World Jewish Congress:

"Please kindly have food parcels forwarded following heren:

Inmates: Auster, Marion; Bruyf, Abraham Leipzig; Garett (née Scholvis); Arnoldabraum, Hilly (née von Lichten); Leibens; Siegfried, Martha; Levenbach, Henriette-Louise; Rapoport, Clara, Muriel; Marianne; Lenka, Sig. Camora; Jaeger, Heinrich, Florey, Jacob; Simon, Erna; Henkel (aufenthaltslager Bn. 11); Stern, Siegmund, Selma, Iriam, Toni; Sarn, Samuel, Margarete; Willi, Wolf, Schurgut. UN_Project"
CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, STOCKHOLM, FOR OLSCH, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD,

Please deliver following message to Mr. Fritz Hollander, Congress Committee, Postbox 7306, Stockholm, from Dr. Arieh Tartakower, of the World Jewish Congress:

QUOTE Kindly have food parcells forwarded following Bergen-Belsen inmates: Anster, Hertin; Drury, Abraham; Margaretha (nee Schelvis), Arnold Abraham, Milly (nee von Schaden); Haidlman, Siegfrid, Martha; Lewinsky, Henriette louise, Martinenlle, Clara, Zalimana, Harriamnoba; Henko, Sig. Zamarces; Pressimann, Moritz Weinrich, Flore, Joshua Simon, Solomon, Ernest Sepp (Aufenthaltsanlager Ser. II); Storm, Siegmund, Selma, Mirjana, Toni; Swep, Samuel, Margareta; Willi, Wolf, Hebrout, BOQOUT

THIS IS WAR STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 309

12:15 p.m.
February 8, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Akzin, Cohn, Drury, Duhls, Gaston, Hodel, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files

[Signature]
In reply refer to

No. 320

February 6, 1946

Attention: Dr. Aksin

Dear Sirs:

May I ask you to transmit, through the facilities of the State Department, the following message to Mr. Hollander in Stockholm:

"To: Mr. Fritz Hollander, Congress Committee,  
Postbox 7306, Stockholm  
From: Dr. Arieh Tartakower  

KINDLY have food parcels forwarded following Bergen-Belsen inmates: Amster, Marion; Drisy, Abraham; Abraham, Margaretha (nee Schelvis), Arnold Abraham, Willy (nee van Baakken); Heideman, Siegfried; Martha; Leventhal, Harriette Louise, Hartenstein, Clara, Helycarle, Marianne Eva; Monko, Sig. Emmerich Presselin; Moritz-Hainrich, Flore; Joshua Simon, Solomon; Ernst-Leopold (Aufenthaltslager Bar. 11); Stern, Siegmund, Selma, Mirjam, Toni; Swep, Samuel, Margaretha, Willi, Elf, Nehresg."

Thank you for giving this matter your kind attention.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Rescue Department
The cable below is WTB 140.

Please deliver paraphrase of following message to Harold Trobe from M. A. Leavitt of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

"NOTE: Advise Schwartz onlyayer that Dutch Committee Switzerland cabling urgently that onlyayer refusing provide funds for parcels Bergenbelsen on theory that Dutch Government should provide funds for Dutch nationals and our funds limited to stateless. Although realize we must press for governmental aid behalf their nationals in case of parcel service for internes cannot insist this policy and urge maximum parcels be shipped view reports malnutrition Bergenbelsen would appreciate report.

UNJOBS"
CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, LISBON, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Please deliver following message to Harold Trobe from W. A. Leavitt of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

PLEASE ADVISE SWITZERLAND TO ASK DUTCH COMMITTEE SWITZERLAND CARLING URGENTLY THAT DUTCH GOVERNMENT PROVIDE FUNDS FOR PARCELS BEREFSNLSEN ON THEORY THAT DUTCH GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDE FUNDS FOR DUTCH NATIONALS AND OUR FUNDS LIMITED TO STATELESS. ALTHOUGH REALIZE WE MUST Press FOR GOVERNMENTAL AID BEHALF OTHER NATIONALS IN CASE OF PARCEL SERVICE FOR INTERESTS CANNOT INFLICT THIS POLICY AND UNFORTUNATELY PARCELS BE SHIPPED WILL REPORTS MALNUTRITION BERNEFISSEN WOULD APPRECIATE REPORT.

THIS IS WAR LISBON CABLE NO. 140.

10:15 a.m.
February 10, 1945
Miss Chaceey (for the Sec'y), Akzin, Cohn, Drury, Darolis, Gaban, Hodel, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files
February 12, 1945

Dear Mr. Quick:

The American and British blockade authorities have authorized the shipment of 300,000 food parcels from this country for consignment to the International Committee of the Red Cross for distribution to unassisted persons in concentration and refugee camps in enemy and enemy-occupied Europe.

On January 31, 1945, Presidential Memorandum directed (a) Treasury Procurement Division to obtain these parcels commercially, (b) American National Red Cross to act as shipper, and (c) War Refugee Board to assume the over-all responsibility.

Although Treasury Procurement has not as yet formally consummated a contract with a private vendor for this purchase, it is our understanding that it is advisable at this time for War Refugee Board to request the Office of Price Administration to supply us with certificates covering the rationed items in these parcels.

Each of the individual 300,000 parcels will contain one each of the following rationed items: An 8-ounce tin of cheese (150,000 lbs.), an 8-ounce package of sugar (150,000 lbs.), a 16 oz. tin of oleomargarine (300,000 lbs.); 150,000 of the individual parcels will contain a 12 oz. tin of pork luncheon meat (112,500 lbs.) while the remaining 150,000 parcels will contain a 12 oz. tin of Kosher canned beef (112,500 lbs.).

In view of the dire need of the people who will benefit by this program, it is imperative to arrange for the immediate despatch of these parcels. Accordingly, it will be appreciated if you will arrange for the forwarding to us of certificates covering the above-named items as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. Charles Quick, Chief Counsel
Rationing Division, Office of
Price Administration
Room 2156, Federal Office Bldg. 1
Washington, D.C.

P.S. The enclosed estimate is incorrect. It is original signed by
Mr. McCormack.
February 13, 1945.

My dear Mr. Rosbaud:

As you may know, the American and British blockade authorities have authorized the shipment of 300,000 three-kilo food parcels from this country for distribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross for distribution to unassimilated persons in concentration and refugee camps in enemy and enemy-occupied Europe.

On January 31, 1945, by Presidential Memorandum, the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department was instructed to procure parcels commercially in this amount; the American National Red Cross was instructed to act as shipper; the War Refugee Board was assigned overall responsibility for the program. These parcels will contain one each of the following items:

- Biscuits, K 2 pkg.
- Cheese
- Whole Powdered Milk
- Oleomargarine
- Salmon or Tuna
- Meat
- Chocolate Bar pkg.
- Bar of Soap pkg.
- Sugar pkg.
- Multi-Vitamin Capsules pkg.

It is respectfully requested that Foreign Economic Administration arrange for the issuance of the necessary emergency food allocation to cover these items in the following amounts:

- Biscuits, K 2 pkg. 131,200 lbs.
- Cheese: 150,000 lbs.
- Whole Powdered Milk: 300,000 lbs.
- Oleomargarine: 300,000 lbs.
- Salmon or Tuna: 145,150 lbs.
- Meat: 225,000 lbs.
- Chocolate Bar pkg.: 76,000 lbs.
- Bar of Soap pkg.: 37,000 lbs.
- Sugar pkg.: 150,000 lbs.
- Multi-Vitamin Capsules: 300,000 pkgs.
In view of the dire need of the people who will benefit by this program, it is imperative to arrange for the immediate dispatch of these parcels. Accordingly, it will be appreciated if you will arrange for the hand-processing of this request for emergency food allocation.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Heidel

Florence Heidel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. W. J. Roseblood,
J.S.A., Blockade Division,
Room 404,
2001 O Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.