UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS: REPRESENTATION IN SWITZERLAND (L. STERNBUCH): "SCHWEIZ. HILFSVEREIN FUR JUED. FLIECHTLINGE IM AUSLAND."

January through Jnàie 1945.

August

These are no July 1945 documents in this folder.
The second message which also comes from Rabbi Kalmanowitz, and is dated December 30th, 1944, asks that you submit to the Legation as soon as possible a detailed report covering the use of all funds remitted to you by the Vanda Hatzala Emergency Committee for relief and rescue operations authorized under License no. W-317. This report is urgently needed by the V.H. Emergency Committee for their records as well as for those of the United States Treasury Department. As soon as you forward this report to me I shall be happy to forward it to your colleagues in the United States via the diplomatic pouch.

I recall that under cover of a letter of September 6th, you sent to me, at my request, a report of your disbursements up to that date. I think however that you should make a general financial report covering these transactions as well as those which you undertook between September 6th, and December 31st, 1944. Please include a record of your receipts in both dollars and not Swiss francs.

In the hope that you will send me this report for your committee as soon as possible, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. L. Strenbasch
Les Colonales
Monteraux.

Roswell D. McCollum
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.
Dear Mr. Sternbuch:

Two messages for you have recently come in from Rabbi A. Kalmanovits of the Vanda Natsala Emergency Committee. The first states:

"We cabled you an additional 420,001 Swiss francs for rescue work. Anxiously await detailed reports from you concerning every phase of your rescue program, as developing situation necessitates utmost speed and concerted effort to rescue maximum number without delay."

The second message which also comes from Rabbi Kalmanovits, and is dated December 30th, 1944, asks that you submit to the Legation as soon as possible a detailed report covering the use of all funds remitted to you by the Vanda Natsala Emergency Committee for relief and rescue operations authorized under License no. W-8117. This report is urgently needed by the U.S. Emergency Committee for their records as well as for those of the United States Treasury Department. As soon as you forward this report to me I shall be happy to forward it to your colleagues in the United States via the diplomatic pouch.

I recall that under cover of a letter of September 6th, you sent to me, at my request, a report of your disbursements up to that date. I think however that you should make a general financial report covering these transactions as well as those which you undertook between September 6th, and December 31st, 1944. Please include a record of your receipts in both dollars and net Swiss francs.

In the hope that you will send me this report for your committee as soon as possible, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. Strenbuch
Los Colombelles
Montreux.
Stemmbusch's letter of Sept. 11th states that he has received from U of O Rs.

1944

1. Feb 18 $100,000 = 5,765 = 423,632.67
2. June 16 $100,000 = 6,426 = 426,672.40
3. Aug 1st (see Sept 34th, Aug 13th).
   Pay to the 24th only 3 remittances of $100,000 had been received.
4. Oct 11th $100,000 (see 34th, Oct 10th).
5. Dec 1st $100,000 (see 34th, Dec 20th).

Sums called foreign, Polish, Russian, mainly for Shanghai.


Stated in a wire of Oct 7th that following sums had been paid out:

- For Poland, Hungary, Romania: $435,000.00
- Slovakia: $305,000.00
- Italy: $30,000.00
- France, Holland, Belgium: $140,000.00
Schweiz. Hilsverein für jüd. Flüchtlinge im Ausland

«HJFEF»

Sekretariat: Montreux
Telephon 6 30 64
Postcheck-Konto 119 79 0 Yverey

Montreux, den
Les Colonelles

9. Januar 1948

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Department
Date: January 4, 1945, 9 p.m.
No: 64
Code: WRB
Received: January 5, 1945, 3 p.m.

The cable below for McClelland is WRB 349.

Please deliver following message to Isaac Sternbuch, 
3-Teufenerstrasse, St. Gall, from Rabbi Abraham Kalman-
witz of the Vaadnahatsala Emergency Committee:

"Sent you six remittances of 428,816 francs each. 
Advise whether any developments on Shanghai evacuation 
and whether you received all funds there with complete 
instructions. You must inform us if you are disturbed 
at continued unjustified complaints. Our funds from 
various sources such as Vaadnahatsala, Yesivah and 
individuals. Our distribution scheme equitable and 
funds distributed as given and ordered. Please endeavor 
avoid disagreements since our work suffers thereby."

SPECIFIC

In triplicate.

COPY IN FA

To: Rev. Isaac Sternbuch 
Villa der Catalañelles 
Montreux
Sehr geehrter Herr McLeod:

wir gestatten uns hiermit, Ihnen in der Einlage einen Originalbrief zu übersenden, den wir vom Kriegsgerichtlichen Politischen Departement in Bern erhalten haben.

wie Sie aus denselben ersehen, ist das Politische Departement nur dann bereit, einen diesbezüglichen Auftrag auszuführen, falls derselbe von ihnen gestellt wird.

Wir erlauben uns daher, Ihnen in der Einlage 14 Nationalitätserklärungen zu übermitteln, mit der Bitte, diesen den Kriegsgerichtlichen Politischen Departement zwecks Weiterleitung nach Bratislava einzusenden zu wollen.

Wir wissen zwar nicht, ob all diese Personen sich noch in der slowakischen Aufenthalt, es kann aber sein, dass sich die eine oder andere an das slowakische Generalkonsulat in Bratislava wenden könnte.

Wir danken Ihnen im Voraus für Ihre Bemühungen und begrüßen Sie

mit vorsichtiger Hochachtung

[Unterschrift]

14 Nationalitätserklärungen,
1 Originalbrief (rückseitig)
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*Artikelte returned through Source PP, DF*
The following message has recently been received for you from Rabbi A. Kalmanowitz of the Yadis Shemita Emergency Committee:

"We have found out to you six recipients of 498,436 Swiss Francs each. Please send the 1,000,000 which we expect to receive this month. It is important to us that we are able to start the aid immediately to our fellow Jews in need.

Barn, January 11, 1943.

Dear Mr. Sternbach:

With regard to your letter of January 9th, covering 14 El Salvador nationality certificates which were recently returned to you by the Division of Foreign Interests of the Federal Political Department, having been presented to the Swiss Consul General in Bratislava, I am also unfortunately forced to send them back since the United States is not represented by the Swiss in Slovakia (whose regime our Government has never recognized) and nor do the Swiss, as they explained in their letter, represent Salvadoran interests in Slovakia. Via diplomatic channels as far as Slovakia is concerned there is, consequently, nothing practical that can be undertaken.

It is my understanding (and information which you have also doubtless received) that all such persons formerly at Marianka were deported to Auschwitz during the month of October, by the Germans. Sending these documents to Bratislava, even if we had a diplomatic channel would be useless. As far as forwarding them to Germany is concerned we cannot undertake to send to the Swiss no such El Salvador papers pending receipt of definite confirmation from the Government of El Salvador that they specifically recognize as valid all papers issued by Mr. Montelle of the Consulate of El Salvador at Geneva. Such confirmation has not been received from El Salvador.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures.

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister.

Mr. I. Sternbach
c/o H.I.J.C.
Villa Les Coloniales,
Montreux.
Dear Mr. Sternbuch:

The following message has recently been received for you from Rabbi A. Kalmanowitz of the Vaadha Hatazala Emergency Committee:

"We have forwarded to you six remittances of 438 F16 Swiss francs each. Please advise whether any developments on Shanghai evacuation plan and whether you remitted all funds there with complete instructions. You must inform Kalmanowitz that we are greatly disturbed at the continued unjustified complaints. Our funds from various sources such as Vaadha Hatazala, Yesivoth and individuals, Our distribution scheme equitable and funds distributed as given and ordered. Please endeavor to avoid disagreements since our work suffers thereby."

With reference to my urgent letter of January 3rd, asking, on request of Rabbi Kalmanowitz, that you submit as soon as possible a detailed report covering your financial transactions during 1944 I trust that you will be able to forward this to me for the Vaadha Hatazala Emergency Committee in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Rossell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister.

Mr. Isaac Sternbuch
Villa Iea Colondalles,
MONTRBUX.
From: Department
Date: January 13, midnight, 1945
No: 209
Code: WRB

RECEIVED

January 14, 9 p.m.

No. 357.

From WRB for McClelland.

Kindly deliver a paraphrase of the following message to Isaac Sternbuch, 3, Teufenerstrasse, St. Gall, from Rabbi Abraham Kalmowitz of Vaad Mahatzola Emergency Committee:


GRRR ACTING

/aw
In duplicate to Files.
Schweiz. Hilfsverein für jüd. Flüchtlinge im Ausland
«HJIFS»

Brief-Adresse: Hijels, Montreux
Telefon 6 30 56 und 6 43 99
Postfach-Konto ibb 2107 Vevey
Telegr.-Adresse: Hijels, Montreux

Montreux, 16. Januar 1945

Dr. Donald D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister

Sehr geehrter Herr McClelland,


Anliegend überreichen wir Ihnen wunschgemäß eine Aufstellung über die bisher eingegangenen Gelder, sowie die Ausgabe für die Zeit bis zum 31. Dezember 1944 einschließlich. Wir lassen Ihnen diese Aufstellung in duplo zugehen, damit sie ein Exemplar hiervon auch an die Union of Orthodox Rabbis and Associated Emergency Committees weiterleiten können.

Wir begrüssen Sie

[Unterschrift]

Schweiz. Hilfsverein für Flüchtlinge im Ausland
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<td>Febr. 22.</td>
<td>100 000.--</td>
<td>gleich</td>
<td>428 555,67</td>
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<td>Juni 28.</td>
<td>100 000.--</td>
<td>gleich</td>
<td>486 673,40</td>
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<td>Aug. 7.</td>
<td>100 000.--</td>
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<td>Okt. 6.</td>
<td>100 000.--</td>
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<td>Dez. 11.</td>
<td>100 000.--</td>
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<th>Liabilities for Relocation Purposes to Belgium</th>
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<td>Frankreich</td>
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<td>Überweisung an Dr. Elia, Istanbul</td>
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<td>it. Anweisung</td>
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<td>Liebesgaben-Pakete nach Auschwitz, Birkenau, Theresienstadt, Bergen-Beilen etc. (Lebensmittel und Wolldecken) durch das Rot Kreuz etc.</td>
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<td>Anlagen für Kuriere</td>
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<td>Dokumente und Bürgerchaftsbriefe</td>
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<td>Differenz bei den Ablösen für Shanghai-Uberweisungen</td>
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Montreux, 15. Januar 1945
Dear Mr. Pehle:

In response to the Department’s 4399, December 30, 3 p.m. 1944, WRB’s 347, I am pleased to enclose for the information of the Board and for forwarding to the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, Vaadha Hatamala Emergency Committee, a statement of receipts and disbursements which Mr. Sternbuch has recently sent me. According to this statement Mr. Sternbuch’s organization should have on hand over a million Swiss francs; it would therefore seem unnecessary to me that further funds be transferred to him during at least the next three months.

Very sincerely yours,

E. Bostrell, D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister

Enclosure

Accounting statement from "HJEFM" organization.

John W. Pehle, Esquire
Executive Director
War Refugee Board,
Washington 25, D. C.
Sehr verehrter Herr McClelland,

Ich bestrebe mich, ihnen zur Kenntnis zu bringen, dass Alt-Bundesarzt Muy vor einigen Tagen nochmals nach Berlin gereist ist, um die Verhandlungen fortzusetzen.

Er will sich intensiv dafür einsetzen, dass die nicht arbeitsfähigen Männer, Frauen und Kinder in den versch. Lagern sofort zur Auseinanderlegung und zugleich das Ergebnis der Sucheaktion der Vittel-Deportierten feststellen.

Ich möchte mir gerne das Vergnügen machen, in den nächsten Tagen bei ihnen vorsprechen, um ihnen die versch. Details bekanntzugeben. Ich werde mir erlauben, Sie telefonisch anzufragen, wenn es Ihnen am besten paßt. Ich wäre Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie mir wie gewohnt für Freitag vormittag ca. 11 1/4 Uhr vormerken könnten.

Inzwischen nehmen Sie meine besten Grüße entgegen und den Ausdruck meiner

vollkommenen Hochachtung:

[Unterschrift]
Bern, 16 Januar 1945.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of various letters and reports which your organization has recently kindly sent to me, namely one concerning the camp of Bergen-Belsen (Jan. 16th.), the report of Isaac Segal concerning the work company at Krotzen (I should be much interested in receiving her second report on Auschchitz when it is finished), and finally your letter of January 16th, enclosing the statement of your financial transactions during 1944. I shall forward the latter to the War Refugee Board in Washington for the Vealha Hatzala Emergency Committee immediately via diplomatic pouch.

I have also received your letter of January 16th, concerning the second visit of Alt-Bundesrat Hay to Germany. I should be much interested in discussing the further developments of this question with you this coming Friday at 11:15 and will await your telephone call.

The following short message has just been received for you from Rabbi Abraham Kalmanowitz:

"It is reported that Rabbi Nattoli Weiss of Bilk, renowned Spinka Rabbi, has been deported to a labor camp near Berlin. Please endeavor to contact and do everything to rescue him. Report any developments."

Sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister.

Mr. Isaac Sternbuch
Care "HIZER"
Villa Les Colomiales,
Montreal.
DER DIPLOMATS PAss
VON ALT-BUNDESRAT KUHRY.

Der Diplomatschi von alt坦然的Mabf

Alles ist richtig, als the hundertst nicht, der
Schärfre und eines Diplomatschi absicht
ist. Der Diplomatschi sagt, was der Hunde
richt, und ich ein Drittel von 0. Er soll
wirks keine Sache mitgeteilter haben. Man
könnte wirklich sagen, die hundertst sind
Diplomatschi und Diplomatschi helfen zu helfen, in der besseren
gerechtigkeit auch ihre Bereitwilligkeit hat. Breche hält
man sich im Hunde darunter auf, daß der... Mit diesem
Sinn wissen kann, was es heißt, seinem Gehör
interessieren.

Was der Hunde erklärt, kann in das auf die
den hundertst Reise von Herrn Stein allerdings erklären,
noch so einem harmlosen Kind erinnert.

Auch bei der etwas mehr von äußere Reisen
nicht sehr großes gelingen
noch solches fest
bezogen. Die neueste Reise hatte einen gleichen
Zweck.

After seeing St. wire

"we thoroughly disagree of
whole proposition."
To: Department

Date: January 17, 1945

No: 351

Code: WRB

Telegraph Sent

For WRB from McClelland.
Department's 4399, December 30, 1944, WRB's 347.

Information requested by Vandeza Kutzala
Emergency Committee was obtained from Sternbuch on January 15 and will be forwarded by pouch to
WRB leaving Bern January 20

Huddle

RDMoC.

[Signature]
Report of an interview with Dr. Sternbach on Friday, Jan. 19, 1945 (11:15 - 12:00) re the transfer of
Hans von Mans (instructed to visit Himmler) to
Germany. He gave him a list of all the
years and kinds of the jewelry
2. Have immediately follow
Lodz with Dr. Freyman.

Jakob Zcrey (Agade, President (Adjunct)
in Berlin) from Spitaler

German represented Mann
in Berlin for press campaign
vs him. He is only a man
of money than German
regrets.

He said he did his best.

He was given by
Dr. Zcrey, who
promised him he
would be treated
at the
nurse. He was under
medical notice
as a
sick
man.

He had always
kept wife in particular on
this ground. He is not interested in financial compensa-
tion for his services, as he is a wealthy man, but in
Report of an interview with Dr. Sternbach on Friday, Jan 19th, 1945
(11:15 - 12:00) at the premises of Dr. Sternbach in Mainz.

Consul GENERAL Wasternitz is scheduled to meet Hummel 10 in Germany.

St. informed me that Hummel had temporarily returned to Scotland on Wed., Jan 14th, but was going back again probably on Sat., Jan 20th. He had seen Hummel in fact and had talked with him on Mon. night, Jan 15th, in company of several high RS personalities (St. named Schellenberg, Aron, and others). Described him as a man who had really done a great deal of good. He has not yet been able to locate the 30 odd group of Viennese St. had met while Hummel was in the Volksbund. He was also unsuccessful in bringing back only the son of someone of Wittgenstein's circle, but assured St. that a blanket order had been given by the SS to release all all Viennese deportees who can be found in proof of this statement. The rubber promised that these 30 two brothers will be delivered at the Swiss border by Tues., Jan 23rd at the latest.

In answer to my question as to why Hummel was undertaking these negotiations, St. said he felt the paramount motive was the rehabilitation of Jews. He described him as a first class "Kommunistenhasser" and stated that he had been collaborating with the Nazis and Hummel in particular on this ground. He is not interested in financial compensation for his services, as he is a wealthy man, but is
It has become fixed with the desire to persuade the Nazis that it is in their own interest and in Germany's to abandon the policy of exterminating the Jews. Carrying this through at this stage of a lost war will only unnecessarily increase the hardening of the treatment meted out to Germany by the Allies at the close of hostilities. It can therefore only be in Germany's favor to release the Jews at this point.

I asked Stumpf, if it was true that he had already paid many 50,000 marks and he said it was, but that this had only been in the nature of an advance for the expenses incurred as such trips in reply to my observations that 50,000 marks seemed at little excessive for travel expenses. He explained that many had had to purchase a car in war Germany and that gas and oil expenses were considerable. Many's way, he was convinced was not that of paying bribery to minor Nazis; claimed it. He had a direct, personal contact with Hummler and the letter was not in any such petty sums as might be forthcoming from private sources for the Jews, no one but many (as a personal friend of the Reichsführer der SS.) could understand to approach Hummler in the Jewish question for fear of falling into their hands. All the negotiations with subordinate SS men such as carried on by Sechinger with Thieres, could never produce any appreciable results.

Many claimed that the question of releasing the Jews can be solved politically, not by financial, and he as the man to do it. To well persuade upon them to take this step as a means of partial rehabilitation. Many is interested in Germany securing a compromise peace.
I questioned St. on to what practical purpose of any he had that many really had seen Hummer and that he was not simply stringing St. along for the money that could be gotten out of it. St. responded by saying that he had seen with his own eye Hummer's official invitation to many extended in writing by the German Government at Bern. I countered by saying that perhaps many were going in other business; St. admitted a double use was possible but improbable and that in any event the only thing that would really convince him would be Hummer's arrival out of Germany.

St. drew the article which appeared in the New York Times on Wed. Jan. 17th which implied to me that Hummer's trip was approved by President Stammel. I asked St. President Stammel had approved it for an official purpose; Hummer and I had not agreed. St. said: "The Times is right. We are making a deal with him on the other." (This is a great government)."

This new statement was the result of a question asked by Stammel.

I told Stammel that 1 felt the same way—reserving judgment on the whole affair. I considered his plan as a pure, questionable character until he proved himself.

Thus far regarding my mission with a skeptical eye until I saw a demonstration ( tangible) to prove of it.

I cautioned Stammel about Foreman's current gossip and his desire to get some kind of sensational newspaper story out of it. Many others...
Question of unleavened bread.

Sullivan wired on March 17, 1944, that he and U.S. colleague (Reagan) had authorized export of 180 cases of 440 lbs. unleavened bread for Passover, consigned to civilian internee camps at Vittel and Thannomme. Of U.S. KC rep. (James) has been authorized to arrange export. Replacement flour will be made by U.S. Red Cross.

We concurred in directives' No. 470, March 23, 1944.

Stromback refers to this in letter of April 3rd to Ralph B.
Schweiz. Hilfsverein für jüd. Flüchtlinge im Ausland «HIFES»

Brief-Adresse: Hijels, Montreux
Telefon 630 56 und 649 99
Posthekonto 116 2107 Yvey
Telegr.-Adr.: Hijels Montreux

Montreux, Les Colonistles

26. Januar 1943

Sehr geehrter Herr Meidling,

wir nehmen Stellung auf unser heutiges Telefonat und bitten Sie nochmals schriftlich, die nötigen Auskünfte einholen zu wollen, ob die Möglichkeit besteht, ob in unserer Gesellschaft (Osterreich) noch den entsprechenden Lagern nach Deutschland und Osterreich zu senden.

Wir sehen Ihren heftigen Rückverwandt gern entsage und gleichm.

Nachbestätigung.

Von Oben: –

mit freundlichen Grüßen

[Signature]
TRANSMITTED TO STERNBACH ON JAN. 30 - RD McC.  

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Department  
Date: January 25, midnight, 1945  
No: 423  
Code: WRB  
Received: January 30, 3 p.m.

The cable below for McClelland is WRB 375.

Please deliver paraphrase of the following message to Isaac Sternbach, St. Gall from Vadska Hatzala Emergency Committee:

"Annual conference approves your rescue activities. Will support you fullest measure including necessary funds. Only details remain rescue our unfortunate brethren. Do everything rescue maximum number."

GREW ACTING

jh

copp-fa

It was he who arranged the release of the Hungarian Jews now interned in Switzerland. Donati's part in the scheme was to influence Italian,
From: Department
Date: January 25, midnight, 1945
No.: 424
Received: January 26, 11 a.m.

The following for Huddie and McClelland from Department and War Refugees Board is WRB 381.

Information has reached us recently that Sternbuch has developed a plan for the release of 300,000 Jews from Germany and German occupied territory in return for payments totalling $5,000,000. The Jews are to be released at the rate of 15,000 a month and payments are to be made at the rate of $250,000 a month. It is further reported that sum of $250,000 remitted from the United States by Vaada Hatzala is now on deposit in a Swiss bank in the name of Sternbuch and is to be used for payment for the first shipment of 15,000 Jews expected shortly in Switzerland.

For your information news reports from Bern similar to the above reports on the Sternbuch plan and as yet unpublished have been presented to us for confirmation.

Please advise Department and Board of any information you have or can obtain on the foregoing.

GHEW ACTING

Jh

in duplicate to files

It was he who arranged the release of the Hungarian Jews now interned in Switzerland. Donati's part in the scheme was to influence Italian,
For: Mr. McClelland
From: Mr. Leslie.

The attached report was sent to me by Mr. Chu, the Chinese Press Attaché. The second and third items may interest you, although they are an old story by now.

Chu should not peddle such garbled and unfounded reports.

The attached report was sent to me by Mr. Chu, the Chinese Press Attaché. The second and third items may interest you, although they are an old story by now.

Jewish organizations in Switzerland. The intermediaries were the former Swiss Federal Counsellor Muay, a Swedish consul in Paris, an Italian called Donati, and a Hungarian Jew named Kastner. The latter, although a Jew, is allowed by the Nazis to travel freely to and from Germany. It was he who arranged the release of the Hungarian Jews now interned in Switzerland. Donati's part in the scheme was to influence Italian,

formerly owned by Switzerland since 1933 (an antinazi), has received the transaction in very considerable sums. The signing of a formal contract for the factory's remaining 75% goes to the factory's owner, a Swiss, under the understanding that he will pay some of the money. The name of the factory owner is not entirely clear, but was recently circulated to liberate the factory against the application of the French francs. The factory owner then placed the factory in the first place to be liberated.
An arms factory in Vienna, formerly owned by a man named Becker (who has been in Switzerland since the Anschluss and is presumed to be an anti-Nazi), has been sold to a Swiss concern. To give the transaction the appearance of legality, 25% of the very considerable purchase price was paid to Becker on his signing a formal transfer of the property. The remaining 75% goes to Himmler in free Swiss currency. All the factory's machines together with a stock of 9,000 tons of lead are reportedly already on their way to Switzerland. Furthermore, there is said to be an understanding between Himmler and the Swiss buyer, whereby some of the factory's products will go to Germany. The name of the Swiss buyer is not known, but there are indications that the Swiss Federal Authorities are not entirely unaware of the transaction.

The same source confirms stories recently circulating here of a proposal by the Nazis to liberate 300,000 deportees of all nationalities against the payment in cash or kind of twenty million Swiss francs. The proposal was put forward in the first place to Jewish organizations in Switzerland. The intermediaries were the former Swiss Federal Counsellor Many, a Swedish consul in Paris, an Italian called Donati, and a Hungarian Jew named Kastner. The latter, although a Jew, is allowed by the Nazis to travel freely to and from Germany. It was he who arranged the release of the Hungarian Jews now interned in Switzerland. Donati's part in the scheme was to influence Italian
Vatican and Red Cross circles, while the Swedish consul was used to influence the Swedish Authorities, the French and other Allied Governments. It is believed that the French Government was asked to accept a number of the released persons, while General Franco reportedly expressed his willingness to accept a large number of liberated Jews. The Jewish organizations are said to have been quite willing to deal with Himmler in the matter. A man by the name of Sallmeyer (?) in St. Gallen was authorized to pay over the cash if and when Allied consent was obtained.

Other reports reaching the same source indicate that Mussy's present activities in Germany are not entirely of the "humanitarian nature" which he alleges. Recently a conference, attended by Germans and Vatican circles, is reported to have taken place at the house of Mussy's daughter in Fribourg. On the agenda was a much more fantastic proposal put forward by Himmler and other German circles for the liberation of the hostages held by the Nazis and a speedy end to the war in return for assurances of safe asylums for the Nazi leaders. It is believed that the deterioration of Germany's military situation following the Russian offensive is responsible for this fantastic proposal. If it is not accepted the Germans threaten that they will withdraw to their retreat, taking with them their hostages and a large number of foreign workers, deportees and prisoners of war. Here they claim that they can hold out indefinitely. Furthermore, they allege that they have installed firing ramps for their V-3 within the retreat, which will enable them to destroy all the capitals of Europe, including London and Moscow. Von Papen is believed to be entrusted with the task of presenting this
A proposal to the Allies, after Musy and Vatican circles have paved the way for him. Nothing definite is known of the results of the Fribourg conversations. However, persons close to Vatican circles suggest that the proposal (in some other form perhaps) may prove of interest to the Allies.
FEB 9 - 1945

Mr. Roswell McClelland
Ambassador of the United States
of America

With the compliments of
the American Consul

Who would appreciate being
informed that the

Paul L. Estes
Explained verbally

American Consulate,
2, Rue du Mont-Blanc,
Geneva.
Tel. 51051

Feb 15, 1945
Cher Monsieur Jacques, (Salomonites)

Je vous remercie infiniment de votre lettre du 5 courant.

J'ai rendez-vous vendredi prochain avec le Dr. Ody, et prendrai ensuite une détermination au sujet de mon opération.

Ayant appris qu'une dame française déportée en Allemagne était arrivée à Lausanne, j'ai pris ma matin des renseignements. Elle est effectivement ici, et la personne qui s'est occupée de son retour est l'ancien Président de la Confédération M. MÜLLER (l'orthographe ne doit pas être exacte) Il aurait d'ailleurs été chargé par un organisme américain, dont on n'a pu me préciser le titre exact, sans doute la Croix rouge américaine, de négocier le retour d'un certain nombre de déportés israélites (je ne sais pas non plus de quelle nationalité). Il en a fait revivre 1000 qui seraient arrivées hier à Zwing et sans doute en avoir entendu parler. Cette personne aurait, paraît-il, également fait revenir un prisonnier interne dans un Oflag, mais je n'ai pu obtenir de confirmation de ceci. Monsieur MÜLLER avait probablement fait venir en Suisse, le petit-fils de personnes que nous connaissions. Ce jeune homme était déporté, à je ne sais quel titre, mais n'était pas israélite. Il est à Lausanne actuellement.

Je ne connais pas l'orthographe exacte du nom de cet ancien Président fédéral, ni son adresse exacte. On m'a dit qu'il habitait une propriété près de Fribourg, à Middes. Auriez-vous peut-être la possibilité de me donner le nom exact et si possible son adresse. Je lui écrisait ensuite pour avoir un entretien avec lui.

Il est peut-être bien tard pour entreprendre une pareille démarche, mais on ne doit rien négliger.

Je m'excuse encore du dérangement que je vous cause et vous prise de croire, cher Monsieur Jacques, à mes sentiments très affectueux.

(sig.) André
January 27, 1945.

Department of State.

WNB

WNB has reputation of being anti-communist and interested in
Germany before it is occupied. For WNB from McClelland,

Department's 494, January 26, WNB's 381.

Repeat. Please refer also to Legation's 8049, December 9, 1944.

In an interest of clearing up what I consider to be

serious and dangerous incorrectness of information reported

to Board regarding Sternbach's (S) "plan" the matter as

currently reported to me by S stands as follows.

About January 10 Mary (M) undertook a second trip to

Germany at WNB's instigation in behalf of rescuing

surviving Jews in Nazi hands. S. informs me that M was in

personal

possession of written invitation from Himler extended in
writing by German Legation at Bern which S. claims to have

been. On M's temporary return to Switzerland on January 17

to report to S. M. claimed to have dined with Himler M.

in company with several SS generals, including Schellenberg,
in neighborhood of western front on night of January 18.

As preliminary concession M had obtained blanket permission

from M for release to S/land of all Jewish deportees "who

could be located." As proof of this M stated that two of named

Mrs. Sternbach's relatives who were located would be delivered
to Switzerland by January 25 at latest. This has not happened.

According to S M energetically maintains that he, Mary,

will persuade Germans to release surviving Jews with political
arguments along line that such an act near end of war can

and the country is overrun by Bolsheviks. Also, M is interested

in rehabilitating his personal political reputation in Switzerland.

I was repeatedly assured by S that M was not, repeat not, inter-

ested in either offering the Nazis money or in money for

himself. However, S admitted "advancing" 50,000 Swiss francs
to M for "travel expenses" which apparently included purchase
in Germany of a car.
M is also interested in rehabilitating his personal political
mix reputation in Switzerland.
be in Germany's self-interest and may secure more favorable
treatment for country from Allies. M has reputation of being
a Nastophile on anti-Communist grounds and interested in
securing a compromise peace for Germany before it is too
late and country is overrun by bolsheviks. I assured me
repeatedly that M was not (repeat not) interested in either
money for himself or in offering the Nazis money. S however
admitted "advancing" M 50,000 Swiss francs for "travel
expenses," which apparently included purchase of a car in
Germany.

I understood from another reliable source that on
occasion of his first trip M collected 10,000 francs
from a Mr. Matossin whose grandson, he succeeded in liberating
from a German concentration camp and brought back to S/land
in October. This 10,000, so Matossin was informed was
also "to purchase a car."

I told S this seemed somewhat excessive to which he rejoined
that M intended to pay him back whatever was not expended in
for his travel.

The whole payment and delivery scheme reported in your
that 424 is unknown to me and S emphatically vigorously denied any
such financial arrangement had been elaborated. I am inclined
to believe him and chalk up information Board received to
pure speculation and rumor-peddling on part of certain
newspapermen in Bern. I think S would not dare to become
involved in any such scheme financial scheme since he knows
perfectly well that payment such straight, large-scale
ransom scheme would be totally unacceptable.

3 is at once enthusiastic, believing it the first time that a direct, personal contact has been established with Himmler regarding the Jewish question, and sceptical stating that he will not believe in M's efficiency when the trains actually begin to arrive in Switzerland.

M returned to Germany ostensibly for further negotiation with Himmler on January 12.

I personally am still "on the fence" with regard to the whole matter.

Charged to:

Code:

Paraphrase

HM Inspector for the Reich, Department of State, No. 424 of January 23. Please also refer to the legation's No. 8045 of December 10.

In the interest of clearing up what I consider to be a serious and grave incorrectness of information reported to the Board regarding Sternbach's (s) "plan" as follows in the matter as recently reported to us by M:

On January 12, 1943, about January 15, undertook a second trip to Germany at the instigation of the surviving Jews in Nazi hands. He was informed by S that M was in possession of a personal invitation from Himmler extending an invitation to the German legation at Bern which S claimed to have seen. On January 15 he arrived in Germany with several high SS officials, including Schellenberg. M had obtained, as a preliminary condition, blanket permission from S for the release of all high Nazi and M's "who could be located in Switzerland."

I witnessed, as proof of this, that two of the Jews, Sternbach's and were located would be delivered to Switzerland under the conditions by January 23. It has not been done.

With political arguments alone, the line that such an event can only work in Germany's self-interest and that the Jews have more favorable treatment in other countries from allies, according to S, energetically maintains that he will permit the prisoners to release surviving Jews. M has the reputation of having a mystic on anti-Semitism grounds and interested in a progressive peace for Germany before it is too late.

And the country is operated by people who are also interested in rehabilitating his personal political reputation in Switzerland. I was repeatedly assured by S that M was not, repeat not, interested in either offering the Nazis money or in money for himself. However, S admitted "advancing" 50,000 Swiss francs to M for "travel expenses" which apparently included purchase in Germany of a car.
To: Department  
Date: January 28, 1945, 11 a.m.  
No: 605  
Code: [Redacted]

Charged to:  

Paraphrase

For WRB from McClelland. Reference Department's No. 424 of January 25, WH's No. 381. Please also refer to the Legation's No. 8045 of December 9.

In the interest of clearing up what I consider to be a serious and dangerous incorrectness of information reported to the Board regarding Sternbuch's (s) "plan" as follows is the matter as recently reported to me by S:

Mazy (M), about January 10, undertook a second trip to Germany at S's instigation in behalf of rescuing surviving Jews in Nazi hands. I am informed by S that M was in possession of a personal invitation from Himmler extended in writing by the German Legation at Bern which S claims to have seen. On M's temporary return to Switzerland on January 17 to report to S, M claimed that in the neighborhood of the western front on January 15 he dined with H in company with several high SS generals, including Schellenberg. M had obtained, as a preliminary concession, blanket permission from H for the release of all Vittel deportees "who could be located" to Switzerland. M stated, as proof of this, that two of Mrs. Sternbuch's relatives who were located would be delivered to Switzerland at the latest by January 23. It has not been done.

With political arguments along the line that such an act near the end of the war can be in Germany's self-interest and may secure more favorable treatment for country from Allies, according to S M energetically maintains that he will persuade the Germans to release surviving Jews. M has the reputation of being a Naziphile on anti-Communist grounds and interested in securing a compromise peace for Germany before it is too late and the country is overrun by bolsheviks. Also, M is interested in rehabilitating his personal political reputation in Switzerland. I was repeatedly assured by S that M was not, repeat not, interested in either offering the Nazis money or in money for himself. However, S admitted "advancing" 50,000 Swiss francs to M for "travel expenses" which apparently included purchase in Germany of a car.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-74
From a reliable source I understand that on the occasion of his first trip M collected 10,000 francs from a Mr. Matossian whose grandson he succeeded in liberating from a German concentration camp and brought back to Switzerland on October 21st. Matossian was informed that this 10,000 francs was also to "purchase a car".

S was told that this seemed somewhat excessive to which he rejoindered that whatever was not expended for travel M intended to pay him back.

As reported in your 424, the whole payment and delivery scheme is unknown to me and S vigorously denied that any such financial arrangement had been elaborated. I am inclined to believe him and chalk up the information the Board received to pure speculation and rumor-peddling on the part of certain newspapermen in Bern. It is my thought that S would not dare to become involved in any such financial scheme since he knows perfectly well that such a straight, large-scale ransom scheme would be unacceptable in all ways.

Believing it the first time that a direct, personal contact has been established with Himmler regarding the Jewish question, S is at once enthusiastic and sceptical stating that only when the trains actually begin to arrive in Switzerland will he believe in M's efficacy.

Ostensibly for further negotiations with Himmler on January 21 M returned to Germany.

With regard to the whole matter, I personally still reserve judgement.

Huddle
Dear Mr. Sternbuch:

I am pleased to deliver to you the following message which has recently arrived from the Vandha Hamsa Emergency Committee:

"Our annual conference approves of your rescue activities. We will support you in fullest measure including the necessary funds. Only moments remain to rescue our unfortunate brethren. Please do everything to rescue the maximum number."

I also wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter containing the list of questions answer, well as the list of persons thought to remain in Bergen-Belsen. I am taking the necessary steps and to secure whatever answers are possible. For you wish information (if you do not already know it) I understand that Dr. Jakob LEVI could not be transported when the exchange group left today but was hospitalized in St. Gall. 

Sincerely yours,

Rexwell B. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister.

Mr. Isaac Sternbuch
Villa Las Golondrinas,
MONTREUX.

Barn, January 30, 1945.
On Sat., morning about 10 Sternbuch called me to state that M. was back from his trip to Germany. The brothers (relatives) had Swiss border.<br/>They had an American Legation file future Sternbuch<br/>They were en, Sternbuch 30 Jews would each Switzerland<br/>kindly take<br/>I stated that<br/>I immediately called Schurch on the Rottenbergs and he said he would inquire and that my seeing them could probably be arranged in spite of the quarantine question, I would probably have to see them in the presence of a Swiss officer, however, Schurch said he would let me know on Tuesday a.m. at the latest. "In effect this matter has been arranged and I will see them at 9:16 a.m. in the Police post at the Zürich station, on Wed. morning, Feb. 7th. They are being transferred to an Auffanglager at Rikon near Winterthur tomorrow. Schurch kindly arranged this meeting in Zürich to avoid my having to go all the way to Rikon.<br/>At about 2145 on Sat. I telephoned Dr. Rothmund at Sedrun in the Grisons where he is for a couple of weeks vacation, I told him about the possible arrival of the 1,000 and stated that the matter naturally very much interested our Government. He brought up the question of evacuation guarantees, I replied that whereas at present our evacuation guarantees applied only to "refugees from Hungary" (Jews) that I imagined that it could be extended to include such
On Sat. morning about 10 Sternbuch called me to state that Mr. was back from his trip to Germany. The brothers Rotenberg, Jakob and Joseph (Frau Sternbuch's relatives) had been released from Lauten and delivered to the Swiss border at Kreuzlingen, I believe on Friday morning. They had an urgent and confidential message for both the American Legation and for Mr. James of the ARC regarding the possible future fate of American civilian internees in Germany. Sternbuch felt that I must see them as soon as possible. They were at that time at the Police Station in Kreuzlingen. Sternbuch also reported that the first train of circa 1,000 Jews would leave Dresden on or about Feb. 6th, and would reach Switzerland at Kreuzlingen on Thursday or Friday. Would I kindly take the question of their entry up with the Swiss. I stated that I would.

I immediately called Schurch on the Rottenbergs and he said he would inquire and that my seeing them could probably be arranged in spite of the quarantine question. I would probably have to see them in the presence of a Swiss officer, however. Schurch said he would let me know on Tuesday a.m. at the latest. In effect this matter has been arranged and I will see them at 9:15 a.m. in the Police post at the Zurich station, on Wed. morning, Feb. 7th. They are being transferred to an Auffanglager at Riken near Winterthur tomorrow. Schurch kindly arranged this meeting in Zurich to avoid my having to go all the way to Riken.

At about 2:45 on Sat., I telephoned Dr. Rothmund at Sedrun in the Grisons where he is for a couple of weeks vacation. I told him about the possible arrival of the 1,000 and stated that the matter naturally very much interested our Government. He brought up the question of evacuation guarantees. I replied that whereas at present our evacuation guarantees applied only to "refugees from Hungary" (Jews) that I imagined that it could be extended to include such
special groups of Jewish refugees from Germany. Rothmund stated that he would be talking to Schurch in the course of the afternoon and would bring this question up so that the necessary military authorities could be "alertés."

My point in calling was to obtain this, that the Swiss be notified in advance, even though the whole thing seemed highly doubtful. I told Rothmund that this was "in Zusammenhang" with the Musy trips but he acted as though he knew nothing about Musy's plans to get Jews out. Perhaps he doesn't.

On Mon a.m. I talked to Schurch who wanted to know exactly where this group would be crossing the border. I said Kreuzlingen, I had no idea of the composition other than that it would involve some 1000 Jews in from 12 to 15 wagons.

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Tuesday, Feb. 6th, Bern.

Sternbuch telephoned me at noon as agreed. I gave him an appointment for 3 o'clock. He came around with Frau Sternbuch, S and his wife reaffirmed once more that Musy had seen Himmler for the third time and that the transport would definitely leave on Tues. and be here on Friday. Musy had returned from Germany on Thurs. night, Feb. 1st. Musy wished to see me (representing the American Legation), the Munzie and the Polish Minister. M. had had a frightfully long and hard trip (M. himself told me later in the afternoon that he and his son had driven in all 9000 kilometers in a car). The principal statements and points made by Musy were the following:

1. Himmler war mehr entgegenkommen in der ganzen Affäre.
2. M. principle task or goal had been to obtain an agreement in principle that the Jews would be liberated.
3. If and when the Jews came out they should not stir up a propaganda campaign against Himmler or Germany.
4. 5 million francs "als Kompensation" should be deposited
in a Swiss bank in Musy's name. The Germans, however, "wollen keine Rappen für die Unkosten" i.e. transportation and evacuation costs.

"Die Deutschen verzichten auf Warenkompensation," and as far as this "token" payment of 5 m. Frs. was concerned there would probably be an "angenehme Überraschung."

I tried to pin Sternbuch down about this question of the 5 million being deposited in a Swiss bank in M's name. What did he need it for, what did he intend to do with it? Sternbuch said that the whole thing was unclear to him, but that he didn't want to make an issue of the money question at this point for fear of hurting M's feelings and perhaps jeopardizing the whole program of rescue. Sternbuch maintains that the money will not go to Germany but will stay in Switzerland. Another interference of M's was that it would probably be later turned over to the ICRC by the Germans or Musy. Sternbuch didn't think that M wanted it for himself. On the other hand it was a ridiculously small sum to pay if really several thousand or tens of thousands of Jews were able to leave Germany, whatever happened to the money. If Sternbuch made trouble with M, on this score it would show a lack of willingness on S's part, in Musy's eyes, to cooperate; a niggardliness, hardly in keeping with the desire of the Jews to save their own people when they had a chance.

In any event the money was for the moment to be only a "deposit", something which Musy could show that he had. I cautioned Sternbuch that if any such deposit were to be put up that it should not be placed freely at M's disposal but tied up in a double account or something of the sort. Iadoc, the Polish Minister had also told Sternbuch the same thing, given him the same council. S. asked me if I approved, and I stated that I saw no harm if definite steps were taken so that Musy could not freely dispose of the money and it remained in Switzerland. S. thought the matter might be arranged through the Dreyfus Bank in Basel. S.
also felt that since M. wanted the deposit put up by
Friday that he could borrow the money, for the moment.
I explained to him that we would have to have a much
clearer picture of what was going to happen to the money
and what and how it was to be used before there would be
any chance of securing a license to transfer such a sum
from the United States. Meanwhile if S. thought he could
borrow it all right,
(I shall talk to Saly about this whole deposit question
tomorrow morning since we are, after all, holding the
20 million sent for this specific purpose by the JDC.
There wouldn't be much chance of securing a separate
license for another transfer so long as this money was
here, much less securing conversion into Swiss francs
from the Swiss for an additional sum).

In any event, I pointed out to S. that the people
hadn't yet arrived and we had no proof that they would.
(At one point S. intimated that Emy was carrying
on other business while in Germany. See Chm's memo in
this respect. This would appear to me quite possible,
Himmler must be interested in negotiating for something
more important to him and to the Nazis than the release
of the Jews. Perhaps I had better talk this whole question
ever with AVD in the near future).

Regardless the question of packages for the camps
in Germany S. stated that Himmler would allow no one to
visit them with one exception - Mary's son, M's son could
do this in collaboration with the ICRC Berlin representatives.
Tomorrow M's son will talk to Brokhart of the ICRC about
this whole question), looks as though the Mary family wishes
to play a very benevolent humanitarian role!

Mary is even in closer contact with Schellenberg than
with Himmler and since Schellenberg is very willing to
assist in such questions as the Jewish (realizes, in fact,
the value of such a gesture at the last moment to obtain
better treatment for Germany (or will it be much more specific, blackmail conditions?) after the war. May is trying to "faire valoir" Schellenberg's influence over Himmler. (May himself later told me that he had told Himmler that he, H., should listen more often to men like Schellenberg).

S. informed me, and May himself later that he, May, had been successful in liberating from Germany a group of imprisoned Swiss (about 10 persons I gathered, maybe more) suspected of espionage by the Germans and arrested in France, I think. All the Swiss attempts, through diplomatic channels and the Vatican had been fruitless to date, but he, May, had brought the thing off. He also intimated that he had gotten a group of French people out, women with small children, by working on Schellenberg's sympathy in relation to his own, Schellenberg's family. This should be checked with the Swiss police. Masson or Jezler should know about it.

On leaving Sternbuch stated that May was in town (had been at the Bundeshaus) and might be able to come and see me this evening. I said that was OK with me. So we agreed on six o'clock, Sternbuch to telephone me confirmation.

Shortly after leaving S. called me up and said that they had found May at the Hotel Bristol much excited since he had been to see de Steiger and de Steiger knew nothing about the transport of 1600 which was to arrive or about the Swiss accepting them. I told S. that this was quite possible, I having only informed Rothmund and Rothmund, having subsequently, to my knowledge, informed Schurch of the refugee division. May, therefore, apparently rushed back to the Bundeshaus with Frau Sternbuch and talked with Jezler who told him that "en effet" they were "informed" but would very much like to have further information. The whole arrival question was pretty vague, and uncertain.
Mary called, along with Sternbach (who did not take part in the conversation which was in French this time), at about 6:30. Mary dwelt on the hardships of his trip, 9000 kilometers by car, machine gunning and bombing, refugees, the cold, etc. Stated he had seen Himmler at Vienna in Oct. or Nov. Having written Himmler asking to talk to him about a very important matter. He had thus waited for an invitation. He was an old personal friend of Himmler’s. They were both members of an Anti-Communist Organization, and Mary had not personally seen Himmler for four years. They had ridden once in the train from Vienna together; the second time he had been taken 800 kilometers from Berlin by car (presumably by Schellenberg) to Himmler’s quarters somewhere behind the Western front where Himmler was engaged in commanding his troops. Just where he had seen Himmler during this third trip was not clear.

I soft-sold him somewhat about his generous, humanitarian activities, stating that our Gov. was much interested, as he knew in rescuing those innocent people. Mary confessed to me at one point when Sternbach was out of the room that he did not care much for the Jews, but that they had suffered greatly. He had tried to point out to the Germans that with the present food situation, Russian advance, etc. it would practically be in their interest to get rid of several thousand “arbeitsunfähig” Jews, women, children and old people, quite aside from the “gesture” that it would constitute. He felt that Himmler had more or less renounced selling them out for goods. Mary having pointed out to him that it would be impossible to get goods of a war value from the Allies or with their consent.

Mary mentioned the “token payment” of the five million francs sort of “en passant,” as though it were a small affair. This was the only compensation that was
necessary in this case. He also intimated that it would in all probability be turned over to the ICRC as another nice "gesture" by the Germans after the war. Meanwhile the money was to be deposited in the Swiss National Bank (he would have no other) in his name and not in the name of the Germans. He assured me that it would not leave Switzerland, in response to my expressed concern that this money angle would throw the whole affair into an unfavorable light as far as the American authorities were concerned.

(Sternbach had previously assured me that if only one train arrived, the whole question of the money would have to be thrashed out, and that the 5 million could certainly not go to Masy. Any closer financial terms had not been worked out such as agreed payment per person delivered, or anything so crass, for fear of insulting Masy and jeopardizing the whole affair.)

I expressed the hope to Masy that the arrival of transports would go on and that more than one would arrive. He replied that the Germans planned to send them every week, and at this point expressed his concern over the question of evacuating these people from Switzerland since Switzerland could not be expected to keep them. (This in the tone of 'I have arranged their coming, but it's up to you, the Allies, to take them off our Swiss hands.' I told him that since no one had yet arrived this question had not been definitely settled, but that I thought a favorable solution could be found. Masy said he would be back on Friday to talk over this question again and recommended that I pay a courtesy call on De Steiger in regard to this question.

******

Shortly after Masy left Sternbach called me up most excitedly stating that he had just received word from Ersatztegen that the first train had already arrived at Constance. Orders from the Bundeshaus were necessary so that it could come into Switzerland. I called the Police Division and got Jezler who stated that they had been informed of this fact (jestingly) by the German Legation at a few minutes before six. RMSc.

Viel Dank! 
Hans Rosenberg, Leon van Josef
Montreux, 2. Februar 1945
z. St. Zürich

To the Legation of the
United States of America
Mr. McClelland

Berne

Sehr verehrter Herr McClelland,

Ich beschreibe in der nachstehenden Bitte an Sie zu richten.

Betr. Biberach und Ravensburg & Liebenau


Belieben Sie gefälligst auch die Freundlichkeit zu haben, die beiliegende Nachricht dringlich an die Union telegraphieren zu lassen.

Für Ihre freundlichen Bemühungen, spreche ich Ihnen zum voraus meinen verehrlichen Dank aus und verbleibe mit den besten Grüßen und


Vielm. Dank!

Josef Sternbuch
Union of Orthodox of Rabbis of The United States Of America And Canada, New-York.

Auf intensive Intervention folgten ist eine kleine Anzahl orthodoxer Rabbiner in Shanghai zum Austausch via URSS berücksichtigt worden. Die Austauschliste (welche) Zahlen nicht mehr geändert werden, da die Namen durch die Schutzmacht bestätigt wurden. Die Japaner haben es abgelehnt, ein Schiff für den Austausch zur Verfügung zu stellen. Der Austausch kann erfolgen, wenn die alliierten ein neutrales Schiff zur Verfügung stellen würden.

Sternbuch
For WRB from McClelland.

Kindly deliver following from Sternbach to Union of Orthodox Rabbis:

"Despite intensive intercession on part of Polish Government it has only been possible to plan for the exchange of a small number of orthodox Rabbis via the USSR. This exchange list can no longer be changed since the names have been confirmed through the protecting power. The Japanese refused to supply a ship for the exchange. Exchange can therefore only take place if the Allies can make available a neutral ship." $2,000

RUBBLE

In duplicate to files
Copy in File.
Dear James:

With reference to our telephone conversation of this morning regarding the sending of Easter bread to Jewish civilian internees in Germany the following are the pertinent portions of the letter which Mr. Ring of the "Division des Secours" of the ICRC sent to the "Schweizer Hilfsverein für Jüdische Flüchtlinge im Ausland" in Geneva:

Ref. Einkauf
s. 2/1/2800
S. 6/L11/102
Wh. N12

"Referring to our various telephone conversations we are pleased to state that we have taken the matter up with our 'Transit Américain,' and have received from them the following information concerning the possibility of using the remaining 1,500 kgs. of white flour which was previously imported into Switzerland by the American Red Cross.

This white flour can only be used for American civilian internees of Jewish faith who are located in camps under our control. In order that such use be made the express instructions of the Representative of the American Red Cross are necessary. Such instructions have up to the present time not been received. Should such authorization be forthcoming we would be glad to immediately undertake the necessary steps."

The Jewish organization in question plans to send Easter bread to internees (doubtless holding Latin American documents) in the following camps: Illag Leuten, Illag Idebenne and Illag Ravennburg, provided the flour used can be compensated for from your 1,500 kgs. (the request for replacement being that of the Swiss authorities). If, of course, these 1,500 kgs. can be contributed to much the better, although they are more than willing to bear all costs.
The Jewish organization further states in the last paragraph of their letter to me that outside of Lauen, Liebenau and Ravensburg they would like to try a small shipment to the few camp of Willenburg bei Weissenburg, and if possible to Bergen-Belsen where there is a considerable number of Latin-Americans (sic) "recognized as such by the Germans and exchangeable although no visits to this camp by the International Red Cross have been permitted."

If you are free to release the 1,300 kg. of flour I should certainly be in favor of the project since it will undoubtedly be the last time any such shipments can be made.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McElroy
Special Assistant to the American Minister.

Francis James, Esquire
Representative of the American Red Cross
Hotel des Bergues, C.M.N.O.V.S.
For Huddle or McClelland from WRB.

Vandha Hatzala Emergency Committee has advised Board that Sternbuch has reported by cable from Bern dated February 7 that 1200 (repeat 1200) refugees have just arrived in Switzerland from the concentration camp at Theresienstadt. Kindly confirm and report any known circumstances surrounding arrival of group.

GREY ACTING

In duplicate to files

re

ccy +TA.
TELEGRAM SENT

To: Department
Date: February 8, 1945, 1 p.m.
No: 881
Code: US URGENT
Charged to: [Redacted]

Paraphrase

The following is with reference to the Legation's 805, January 28. For SWB from McClelland.

The entire matter of the Masy (hereinafter referred to as M) negotiations previously reported in the Legation's 805 has come into considerably sharper focus since February 3, date on which Sternbuch (S) informed me that M had returned from Germany on February 1 and that the latter had reported that his efforts to persuade Himmler to release Jews had not been in vain; also that a first convoy of some 1200 persons would be delivered on or about February 6 at the Swiss border. This group was to leave the sixth of February from the Dresden area. I was requested by S to take up the question of Swiss permission for their entry into Switzerland. This I did personally on February 3 with Dr. Rothmund, Chief of Federal Police; I reaffirmed the interest of our Government in such rescue work and recommended that the Swiss make preliminary preparations to receive and house this group in case it really should arrive. Rothmund said that he would take the necessary steps and raised the question of whether our Government's assurances relative to the evacuation from Swiss territory of Jewish refugees from Hungary to Allied areas would hold good for such a group from Germany. In reply I stated that although I did not possess any specific instructions to this effect I imagined that our Government would extend its guarantees to include such groups from Germany. Kindly refer to assurances given in the Department's circular telegram dated June 14, 1944, and reported, on the basis of the President's statement of March 24, 1944, in the Department's 1186 of April 6, 1944. This is a particularly important point on which I should welcome the Board's advice as soon as possible, especially since M himself subsequently declared to me that this was to be the first of a series of similar convoys. Other convoys would

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-31-72
By M. H. Pack Date Sep. 20 1972
would follow at intervals of about a week, the military situation in Germany permitting, of course.

In a later conversation with the Federal Police on February 7, this question of evacuation by us was again brought up.

I talked at length with both S and M on February 6 and got the following story from them:

M had persuaded Himmler to release, within practical limits, all Jews still surviving in Germany-controlled areas, particularly those Jews who were unsuited for labor. M states that he was strongly seconded by SS General Schellenberg (who is one of the top SS triumvirate directly under Himmler) described by M as his particular friend and really a "good man." Himmler himself was distinctly more interested in the whole proposal this time than on the occasion of M's previous trip in November 1944. The coming of the first convoy of 1,500 was to inaugurate this rescue action.

M further declared that Himmler and SS in general were prepared to drop all efforts to secure compensation in goods in return for Jews released since they now realized this is "impractical."

The only "fly in the ointment" was a "token" compensation payment of five million Swiss francs which, after delivery of the first convoy, was to be deposited to an account in M's name with a Swiss bank. M declared that only the Swiss National Bank would be acceptable to him. I was further assured by M that this money would remain in (repeat in) Switzerland and intimated that the Nazis would, in all probability, turn it over to Intercessors at some later date as a further gentlemanly "gesture." S is expected to supply the five million Swiss francs.

At S's request I did not press M for an explanation of the purpose of this "token" deposit since S was anxious not to make an issue of the money question at this critical point, fearing that M might be insulted and the successful outcome of the whole affair jeopardized.

Privately, M admitted to me that the whole raison d'être of this deposit was not clear to him. It is also most unclear to me, and although there are a number of possible explanations
explanations, none of them is satisfactory. Accepting money for himself, above and beyond rather stiff "travel expenses," does not bode with M's obvious intention of playing the role of an heroic rescuer and politically rehabilitating himself in Switzerland.

I advised S. to try to stall on this money question as tactfully as possible until we at least saw whether the first convoy arrived.

The German Legation at Bern informed the Federal Police at 6 p.m., February 6, that a convoy of 1200 people was at Konstanz. The convoy came into Switzerland February 7 about noon. It is composed of 1210 persons, mostly adults about equally divided between men and women. There are some 50 children under 12 years of age included. At present they are all in St. Gall under Swiss army control. According to preliminary reports, they appear to be in fairly satisfactory physical condition, in contrast to the exchangees from Bergen-Belsen. An unconfirmed report stated that they came from Theresienstadt, which is geographically quite possible, since the convoy was to leave Dresden, which is only a short distance from Theresienstadt. No exact details are as yet available regarding composition of group with regard to nationality, documentation, etc.

In conjunction with the broader aspect of M's negotiations with the SS and particularly M's reference to having received support throughout from Schellenberg, I feel it of interest to inform the Board that quite independently of M I was informed by Masson, Chief of Swiss Army Intelligence, on February 6 that Schellenberg had quite recently indicated to Masson, through an intermediary that he, Schellenberg, was interested in doing something regarding the release of Jews.

I cannot help feeling (this is also Sternbuch's impression) that M's negotiations with Himmler have not been limited to the Jewish question which, after all, in view of the present military situation of Germany, cannot be of paramount importance to Himmler. The release of the Jews may quite possibly be the "curtain raiser" to proposals of far greater importance to the Nazis.

It is interesting to note that M has also been in contact with the French Embassy at Bern and has effected
the release of some 840 French men and women, presumably political prisoners, as well as the Jewish group of 1210 persons. This French group reached the Swiss border on the night of February 7 and will be rerouted by the Swiss through to France.

M, in addition, succeeded in liberating from German prisons a group of 9 Swiss nationals imprisoned by the Germans on charges of espionage. The Swiss Government has attempted, without success, to obtain release of these people for over a year through conventional diplomatic channels. Four out of this group have reached Switzerland already.

Naturally I will keep you informed concerning any further interesting developments in this whole K question and meanwhile would appreciate your advice with regard to the evacuation to Allied territory of this convoy of 1210 persons and subsequent groups which may arrive.

In this respect I have not heard anything as yet from SHAEF in Paris concerning the evacuation of 1672 Hungarian Jews. (Please see SMH's 377, transmitted as Department's 563, January 23, in latter connection.)

HUDDE
M. Musy fait libérer des Israelites internés en Allemagne

Communiqué officiel
Le département fédéral de justice et de l'intérieur a pris la décision de libérer des prisonniers d'État internés en Allemagne. La libération concerne des centaines de personnes, principalement des Juifs. Les détenus seront transportés à Saint-Gall pour être libérés.

Délégation de M. de Steiger
M. de Steiger, président de la Confédération, a été mis à la disposition de la délégation de la confédération pour assurer la libération des prisonniers d'État. Il a été informé que la libération des prisonniers d'État en Allemagne est possible.

Le président de la Confédération a également demandé aux autorités allemandes de faciliter le processus de libération des prisonniers d'État. Il a également demandé aux autorités allemandes de garantir le respect des droits fondamentaux des prisonniers d'État.

La libération des prisonniers d'État en Allemagne est considérée comme un pas important vers la paix et la réconciliation entre les deux pays.
Die Flüchtlinge aus Theresienstadt

Die Flüchtlinge aus Theresienstadt

Ver. 7, Febr. 11 Der Bericht des übergläubischen Jüdischen und Polizeipräsidenten, Bundespräsi-
denten von Steiger, in einer Verle-
ktörung im Bundesrat zu den breit er-
legenen Mitteilungen über die Wiederein-
rundung von rund 1200 jüdischen Flüchtlingen auf Deutsch-
land in Neusiedlungen (vgl. Nr. 209 der Nr. 3.3.)
einer aus der Mitteilungen ge-
merkt.

Da hätte einleitend liegen, daß die Echtheit auch diese und weiteren zu erwahnten Mitteilungen
gemäß ihrer Wahrheit erfüllt wird. Unter den
1200 Flüchtlingen, die je zur Hälfte männlich
und weiblich Geschlechts sind, befindet sich
500 bis 600 Jüdische, sowie 58 Kinder unter
18 Jahren. Die Wahrheit dieser Mitteilungen in
die Schach geht auf persönliche Berichten
von allen Beteiligten Maß zur Debatte. Die Seite
privaten Rücksicht eine jüdische
Siedlung aufnahmen und die von Er-
folg erzielt wurden. Muß gab erst geführt nach-
folgende Klassifikation der Flüchtlinge
von Bundesbehörden von seinen Erzeugnissen
kenntnisse. Die Prozeß der Jahre aus dem
Lager Theresienstadt ist von ihm durch eine
persönliche Gegenüberhandlung simultan
empfunden worden. Nach der gleichzeitigen
Bundesbehörden gegenüber der Hoffnung auf-
gebaut, weitere, möglichst erste wöchentliche
ähnliche Transporte erfüllen zu können. Die
Debatte gegenüber den Schließung der Mit-
naterialien erfreute sich mit dem völlig differen-
zierten Charakter seiner Entladungen und mit der
Rationalität des Artikels. Jeder der alle 1939 in der
Schwarzen von günstigen Personen befindet sie
an unmittelbar gehörenden Personen nicht
wissenschaftlich, darunter drei humani-
istische Empfehlungen, mit
ihren Erzeugnissen Muß seinerseits seine Rechte
nach Deutschland erlangt hatte.

Gleichzeitig wird im Bundesrat bekannt,
dass am Mittwochabend in Konstanz ein Zug
mit 500 Flüchtlingen erreicht wurde, also
die Gleichartigkeit von deutschen Behörden er-
langt werden ist und die in Neusiedlungen über-
nommen werden sollen. Mitte nächster Woche
nehmen die Parallelität dieser Ständige im Ab-
lassverfahren und den Bereitstellungen Muß.
Die Zivilisten aus Theresienstadt

In der Nacht vom 1. Februar wurden Soldaten und Ortsverantwortliche der Stadt auf den Stadtplan der Theresienstadt gezeigt, die Stadt wurde dann von den Juden abgebrannt. Die Stadt wurde unter der Regierung des tschechischen Ministers für Bevölkerungspolitik, der von den Nazis in die Stadt eingesetzt wurde, geleitet.


Die Stadt wurde von den Nazis als Geheimpflanzenlager der NSDAP genutzt, um Juden aus Europa zu deportieren und in das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz zu transportieren.

Die Stadt wurde von den Nazis als Geheimpflanzenlager der NSDAP genutzt, um Juden aus Europa zu deportieren und in das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz zu transportieren.
Theresienhafte Flüchtlinge in der Schweiz.

St. Gallen, 7. Febr.

(1) Die neue Botschaft schafft als die Flucht. Die Verzögerung, die bisher besteht, ist durch die Annahme der Flüchtlinge nicht mehr zu jedem der anderen Stellen, auf denen Sie sich befanden, nicht mehr zu erreichen. Die Verzögerung, die bisher besteht, ist durch die Annahme der Flüchtlinge nicht mehr zu erreichen. Die Verzögerung, die bisher besteht, ist durch die Annahme der Flüchtlinge nicht mehr zu erreichen.

(2) Die Verzögerung, die bisher besteht, ist durch die Annahme der Flüchtlinge nicht mehr zu erreichen. Die Verzögerung, die bisher besteht, ist durch die Annahme der Flüchtlinge nicht mehr zu erreichen. Die Verzögerung, die bisher besteht, ist durch die Annahme der Flüchtlinge nicht mehr zu erreichen. Die Verzögerung, die bisher besteht, ist durch die Annahme der Flüchtlinge nicht mehr zu erreichen.
Transport von 1200 jüdischen Flüchtlingen aus Deutschland in die Schweiz

Eine Ueberrechung der Öffentlichkeit:
All Bundesrat Mussy verhandelt mit Himmler im Auftrage jüdischer Organisationen


Unter den weiteren Transporten, die die Auswanderer nach dem Ausland weggelassen werden, obliegt die Transportschätzung vorliegen.

Das Eidgenössische Justiz- und Polizeidepartement teilte im Anschluß an dieses Communiqué mit:

Der Ueber die Eintreffen eines Transports von 1200 Flüchtlingen aus Theresienstadt;
Ankunft von 1200 Juden aus dem Konzentrationslager Theresienstadt


Soeben verlässt, doch ein neuerer Transport von 300 freigelaufenen Flüchtlingen am Mittwoch- abend in Konstanz eingetroffen ist und ebenfalls in der Schweiz überliefert soll.

St. Gallen, bis 8. Feb. um 17.00 Uhr vom Hohesee St. Gallen gegen den Hohesee aus, der Jog von Haus und Hofe vertragen, zum Teil unterrichtet, sowohl Anzeichen wie Flüchtlings, durchgeführt worden, auch von denjenigen, die ihrerseits eine Unterredung, vor allem Männer, die offiziell für die Flüchtlinge frei vorangegangen, mit ihnen zusammen, in der Schweiz, auf dem Weg zu St. Gallen weitergeleitet.

Sowohl verlässt, doch ein neuerer Transport von 300 freigelaufenen Flüchtlingen am Mittwoch- abend in Konstanz eingetroffen ist und ebenfalls in der Schweiz überliefert soll.
Tribune de Genève, le 8 février 1945

Grâce à M. Musy

Bernex, 7 février.

(Communiqué). — Un premier convoi de deux cents civils, venant du camp de concentration d’Theresienstadt, est arrivé mercredi à 11 h. 45 à Kreuzlingen. C’est grâce aux efforts de l’ancien conseiller fédéral Musy, agissant à la demande du Conseil exécutif européen de l’Union des rabbins orthodoxes des États-Unis à Montrouge et de l’Organisation mondiale Agudas Israel, que ces civils ont été libres par l’Allemagne. D’autres transferts suivront, qui seront tous dirigés de Suisse par l’étranger, dès qu’existeront des possibilités de transport.

M. von Steiger, président de la Confédération, a fourni à la presse les précisions suivantes :

Musy, après avoir fait une visite au président de la Confédération, l’informa qu’il avait personnellement obtenu de l’Himmler la libération de ces civils. Il n’est pas exclu que la libération d’autres contingents puisse être obtenue par la Suisse et que les transports puissent avoir lieu de semaine en semaine. M. Musy a l’intention, à la demande d’organisations juives, d’envoyer à吹 une autorité suisse pour faire en sorte que les démarches soient poursuivies. Les autorités suisses n’ont eu que des informations indirectes, mais que M. Musy, s’occupant d’obtenir la libération de deux Vaudois du nom de Graf et d’une Vaudoise du nom de Mayer, dont le cas était particulièrement grave, et de sept autres personnes qui étaient aussi complices dans ce transport. Parmi les fugitifs se trouvent cinq cents Juifs hollandais et les autres de diverses nationalités. Les préparatifs pour la réception du courrier sont en train d’être faits en toute hâte; mais tout a très bien été.

On attend encore ce soir à Kreuzlingen un autre transport de 549 Français venant d’Allemagne et dont le rapatriement a aussi été rendu possible par les démarches de M. Musy.

Le président de la Confédération a relevé, en terminant, l’importance de l’œuvre humanitaire accomplie également dans ce domaine par la Suisse.
Die Flüchtlinge aus Theresienstadt


ZWEITUNGS-LUPE
ZEITUNGSLUPE G.m.b.H.
ZURICH 2, Spitalgasse 11
Telephon 27.96912 und 27.1057

Aus: National Zeitung, Basel
Morgenblatt

vom: 9. Febr. 1945

Die Flüchtlinge aus Theresienstadt


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Aus: National Zeitung, Basel
Morgenblatt

vom: 9. Febr. 1945

Die Flüchtlinge aus Theresienstadt

Um die neueste Tätigkeit Wünsche.


Der Artikel geht dann auf die verschiedenen Medienformen ein, die in der Welt der Medien existieren. Die Autorin beschreibt die Bedeutung der Medien in der Gesellschaft und zeigt, wie sie als ein wichtiges Instrument zur Verbreitung von Informationen und zur Durchsetzung von Meinungen dienen. Sie beschreibt die verschiedenen Formen der Medien, wie beispielsweise die Printmedien, die Onlinemedien und die Fernsehmedien.

Der Artikel endet mit einer kurzen Fazit, in dem die Autorin die Wünsche zur weiteren Entwicklung der Medienausgaben stellt. Sie sieht die Medien als ein wichtiges Medium, das die Menschen miteinander verbindet und ihnen die Möglichkeit gibt, ihre Meinungen und Wünsche zu äußern. Sie fordert, dass die Medien in Zukunft immer mehr dem Bedürfnis der Menschen gerecht werden, um ihnen die Möglichkeit zu geben, ihre Meinungen und Wünsche zu äußern.

Zusammengefasst ist der Artikel ein interessanter Einblick in die Welt der Medien und zeigt, wie wichtig die Medien sind, um die Menschen miteinander zu verbinden und ihnen die Möglichkeit zu geben, ihre Meinungen und Wünsche zu äußern.
For WIK from McClelland.

With regard to May affair following is a translation of an article which appeared in number of Swiss morning papers on February 9:

"Mr. May arranges the liberation of Jewish Internes in Germany. A first convoy of 1,000 civilians coming from the concentration camp of Theresienstadt arrived Wednesday at 11:45 a.m. at Kreuzlingen. It is thanks to the efforts of former federal Councillor May, acting on the request of the European Executive Council of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States, at Montreux, and of the World Organization of the 'Agudas Isreal,' that these civilians were liberated by Germany. Other transports will follow which will all be sent from Switzerland abroad as soon as transportation possibilities exist. (This release was submitted to the press by Sternbush and May).

Official Communiqué. The Federal Department of Justice and Police communique, with respect to this question:
'The transport arrived on the morning of February 7 from Constance and was sent to St. Gall. It is composed of 1,010 persons, including 50 children of under 15 years. The state of health of these refugees seems generally good. There are only a few slightly ill persons among them. They will all be housed temporarily at St. Gall for the medical inspection and disinfection. They will then be placed in quarantine camps in other parts of the country.'

Declaration of M. de Steiger. M. de Steiger, President of the Confederation supplied the press with the following details: 'Tuesday afternoon, Mr. May, former Federal
Councillor visited the President of the Confederation and informed him that he had personally obtained from M. Himler the liberation of these civilians. It is not excluded that the liberation of other contingents may be obtained by Switzerland and that transports can take place from week to week.

Mr. Maly acted privately at the request of Jewish organizations, so that no Swiss authority would be involved in the eventuality that these representations had failed. The Swiss authorities only knew that Maly was attempting to secure the liberation of two Vaudois named Graf and a woman also from the Canton of Vaud named Mayor, whose case was particularly grave, and of 7 other persons who were also included in this transport. Among the refugees are 5 to 600 Dutch Jews and others of various nationalities. The preparations for the reception of this convey had to be made in great haste, but all went off well.

There is expected tonight at Kresslingen another transport of 540 French people coming from Germany and whose liberation and repatriation were also made possible by Maly negotiations.

The President of the Confederation emphasized, in conclusion, the importance of the humanitarian work also accomplished in this field by Switzerland."

HUBBELL

RUSHC.  
In duplicate to files  
Copy in F.A.
TELEGRAM SENT

To: Department
Date: February 9, 1945
No: 913

MHA:
Our informant Mr. Gassett—now hands us a note with the following information. B.M.M.

M. Max/Musy, Ancient Federal Cons. has confided to the journalist M. Neuf that he has been charged by Himmler to get in contact with the American Government to learn the conditions of peace. On the other hand M. Musy says that he is in contact with the American Government. His telephone communications are all beingensored.

He is searching also to get in touch with Soviet personalities, with the same purpose according to Mr. Neuf who talked to him this last week end.

will all be housed temporarily at St. Gall for the medical inspection and disinfection. They will then be placed in quarantine camps in other parts of the country."

Declaration of M. de Steiger, M. de Steiger, President of the Confederation supplied the press with the following details: "Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Musy, former Federal..."
TELEGRAM SENT

To: Department

Date: February 9, 1945

No: 913

Code: CLEAR

Charged to:

for Department and

No WRB from McClelland.

With regard to Masy affair following is a translation of an article which appeared in number of Swiss morning papers on February 8:

"Mr. Masy arranges the liberation of Jewish Internes in Germany. A first convoy of 1,200 civilians coming from the concentration camp of Theresienstadt arrived Wednesday at 11:45 a.m. at Kreuzlingen. It is thanks to the efforts of former Federal Councillor Masy, acting on the request of the European Executive Council of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States, at Montreux, and of the World Organization of the 'Aguadas Israel,' that these civilians were liberated by Germany. Other transports will follow which will all be sent from Switzerland abroad as soon as transportation possibilities exist. (This release was submitted to the press by Sternbuch and Masy).

Official Communiqué. The Federal Department of Justice and Police communicates, with respect to this question: 'The transport arrived on the morning of February 7 from Constance and was sent to St. Gall. It is composed of 1,210 persons, including 58 children of under 18 years. The state of health of these refugees seems generally good. There are only a few slightly ill persons among them. They will all be housed temporarily at St. Gall for the medical inspection and disinfection. They will then be placed in quarantine camps in other parts of the country."

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The President of the Confederation emphasized, in conclusion, the importance of the humanitarian work also accomplished in this field by Switzerland.

HUBBLE

RDMCC.
In duplicate to files
Copy in F.A.
TELEGRAM SENT

1st Transcontinental Transport Union

1210 – in all (probably
200–1200)

30,000

50% between 60 & 80 years.

Around 4,500 dead
100–120% from "Perestroika"

Bel. Germans

seem to be a few non-Jews.

Self run, Thereminstadt.

Redden - sayppy - Nürnberg

Not chosen; arbitration.

Families not separated.

Alterstypen.

Speech: badly re convoy

22:30 - 27:58

23:08 - 24:00

lively interest in vain -

it is to be assumed

that Netherlands Government will take full responsibility

for them in future. Suggest Board take this matter up

with Dutch representatives in Washington.

HUBBLE

RHMOC, 27 PA
To: Department
Code: WRB

Date: February 12, 1945
No: 990

Charged to:

For WRB from McClelland, Legation's 517, February 9.

Sternbush informs me he wired on February 9 and
10 complete list of approximately 1,200 Jewish deportees
from Theresienstadt who recently reached Switzerland to
Union of Orthodox Rabbis in New York. I understand this
list is one submitted to Many by Germans at time of
arrival of convey.

Dutch Jewish Committee of Geneva has also supplied
me with preliminary list of some 450 Dutch subjects
who are in the group. They expect about 10 more names
will be added to this.

Swiss authorities have not yet, however, given me
exact official list upon which they are still working.

Group, however, appears to be roughly composed as follows:
440 Dutch, 150 Czechs (from "Protectorate") and 640 former
Germans.

Dutch representatives in Switzerland are showing
lively interest in their people and it is to be assumed
that Netherlands Government will take full responsibility
for them in future. Suggest Board take this matter up
with Dutch representatives in Washington.

HUBBLE
Voor de juistheid van onderstaande gegevens kan niet worden ingestemd.

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<th>Naam</th>
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<tr>
<td>ENNISSEN, Clara J.</td>
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<td>LISER, Emanuel</td>
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<td>WIT, Simon</td>
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<td>SCHOFF, Bertha Marie</td>
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<td>BROCQ, Otto</td>
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<td>KERST, Ernst Israël</td>
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<td>DANS, Dora Nelis</td>
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<td>ZAIRMANN, Ita</td>
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<td>KAMM, Dina</td>
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<td>DE LA BELLA-VAN HUIDEN</td>
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<td>ROSSEL-JAHN, Clara</td>
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<td>ROYER-COEN, Ann Lina</td>
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<td>MANN, Elie</td>
<td>13-3-1976</td>
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<td>ZELDER, Isaac</td>
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<td>BIEDER, M. O. van der</td>
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<td>COENSTOL (Sollag), Marijanne</td>
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+Een kwestie te baten in 1945 Dutch海军 Feb. 14/45
From Borne, TELEGRAM RECEIVED
Depart. Date: February 14, 1946
No: 703
Received: February 16, 10 a.m.

WIRB No. 403. For McGlolland, from Department and WRB.

Vanda Hatza has requested Board to recommend to Treasury the issuance of a license permitting the remittance of Swiss franc equivalent of 89,377,000 to Sternbich. In view of the information contained in your B61 of February 8, indicating the use which may be made of these funds, please find out from Sternbich immediately whether Musy will agree to the deposit of the funds in a joint account in the names of Musy and you as War Refugee Board representative, no part of the fund to be expended or committed for expenditure without the express prior approval of this Government.

Please report urgently to Department and Board.

GREW ACTING

In duplicate to files
re Copy in FA
Cher Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous remettre sous ce pli la liste des 1200 juifs en provenance de Theresienstadt qui sont entrés en Suisse le 6 février 1945. Il est possible qu'elle subisse quelques changements, que je m'empresserai de vous communiquer dans chaque cas particulier.

Je vous prie d'agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

LE CHEF DE LA SECTION DES REFUGIES

Annexe : 1 liste.
Dear General O'Dwyer:

With reference to the Legation's wire No. 990 of February 14 I am pleased to enclose for the Board's information and records two lists covering the group of 1,500 Jewish refugees from Theresienstadt which recently reached Switzerland. The first of these lists (on the Union of Orthodox Rabbis letterhead) covers the whole group and was made up by Mr. Sternbach's organization on the basis of a list of the convoy submitted by the Germans. The second list covers only those persons of Dutch nationality, and was compiled by the Dutch Jewish Committee in Geneva. A second copy of the Dutch list is enclosed and it would be most appreciated if it could be mailed to Mr. H. Lamon, 180 Riverside Drive, New York City, the correspondent of the Dutch organization in the United States.

Very sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister.

Encl: 2 lists for WRE, 1 list for Mr. Lamon

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D.C.
MÉRCI, M.

La réponse, dans les circonstances actuelles, à l'expression personnelle de la Cordialité, à travers la formule gracieuse et douce de la prière, est nécessaire et fondamentale pour la vie publique et privée. À travers les mots, on peut transmettre des idées, des sentiments et des valeurs. Les paroles sont un moyen de communication qui peuvent influencer les esprits et les coeurs. Elles ont la capacité de rassembler des gens et de les unir.

M. l'abbé notre collègue, je vous remercie d'avoir écrit un tel mot de gratitude et de compréhension. Votre message est plein d'amitié et de respect, et il est cher à mon cœur. Vous me donnez la force de continuer dans ma tâche, de persévérer dans ma foi et de continuer à servir les autres. Votre soutien est précieux et valorisant.

Je vous remercie sincèrement pour votre message. Votre appui spirituel et moral est un encouragement pour moi. Vous êtes un exemple d'amour et de générosité. Merci, M. (Signature)

Restrictions de ga
CASE FILE

To:          

Code:       

Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States of America and Canada

1945

MEN AFFAIR

況状, a deposit for money. 200,

May I put up a

get it on condition:

1) He pled

2) Money does not go to Germans.

Feder Treuhand Basel

Get exact name of gentlemen who

putting up $2 million.

Fran Sternbach, Koch, Sternbach

Olean, Michael.

Geneva

Hotel: de Negroni

et Basel: Hotel Eden

friend of Mr. Wright's. Check on

him 2 tell him how our situation

had no object to his putting up the 3-

would otherwise be done. He seemed

to have 2 piece of 50. 1 to me in 2 1-

2nd piece in turn. And they had

count of 40 of many's funds disposed.

UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA

By R. H. Pakke Date SE2 29, 1972

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Signature]

[Stamp]
To:

Code:

May 2, 1945

Many seem to be very anxious to have a favorable news of progress on the Munich negotiations. It would be very happy if one could have some statement to this effect. I know that I am very happy to hear that this framework might be worked out and that it might be worked out in favor of a favorable solution.

Then, I want to leave for Switzerland without a definite piece of United States to show in Berlin. He will leave today in the morning and return to Germany, July 24th.

See Berlin again stating for yesterday.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1/44-45
By R.H. Stone Date 2/6 1972
CASE FILE

TELEGRAM SENT

To: Department of State

Code:

From: Mr. Smith

Date: 01/01/1972

Subject: Request for Favorable Resolution

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing to request your favorable resolution of the matter discussed at our recent meeting. I understand that there has been a delay in the processing of our application, and I am hoping that you can expedite it.

Please let me know if you require any additional information.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Note: DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1/11/72
By R. H. Parks Date: SEP 26, 1972
From McColland for the Department and NRB.

Reference is made to the Department's telegram No. 703 (No. 403 from WRB), of February 14, and to the Legation's telegram No. 901, of February 8.

On February 16 I was informed by Sternbacht that he had been successful in obtaining a "paper" credit of $6,000,000 Swiss francs issued in his name by the "Südwest Treuhand-Vereinigung", Zurich, a concern of good reputation. It was with the assistance of a certain Michel Olian, an international real-estate manipulator, that this was made possible. McColin is on our proclaimed list and it would seem certain that he is doing this in the hope of being removed from the list. Sternbacht said that he had dug up two million and that the missing three million had been guaranteed by Olian.

It was explained by Sternbacht that Nasy seemed satisfied with this paper proof that he, Sternbacht, was holding the necessary five million and Nasy did not insist at least for the time being that this money be deposited in his name.

Considering the highly suspicious and unsavory nature of Nasy's negotiations with the Nazis and in view of his own doubtful reputation, I cannot recommend that I, as a member of the staff of the Legation, go on a joint account with him which would in all probability become known to the Swiss authorities. A joint account between Sternbacht and myself might be an alternative plan. If a license should be issued by our Treasury permitting Vanhaeckt to remit $5,000,000 to Switzerland, I foresee considerable difficulty in securing conversion of this amount into Swiss francs from
the Swiss authorities seeing that only Mayer and I are already holding 80 million francs to back up negotiations of this character. On the other hand, Sternbuch, rather than ask Mayer for funds, would rather die in his tracks.

Any discussion with the Swiss authorities on the subject of the conversion of $837,000 for Sternbuch would make it necessary to disclose the fact that Mayer is demanding hard cash for actions which have been widely publicized during last week in Switzerland as "humanitarian", and would without doubt react unfavorably on the whole rescue plan.

Masy had intended to return to Germany on February 16 in order to pursue negotiations with a view to the releasing of further convoys. At the last minute, however, he refused to leave because Berlin (with which he claims to have been in communication by telephone) reported that there had been no favorable comment in the American press in fact no discernible press reaction at all, concerning the laudable humanitarianism of the Nazis in having released these Jews. Sternbuch was upbraided by Masy, the latter saying that the Government of the United States obviously did not care whether Himmler released the Jews or not. Masy accordingly insists that before he will return to Berlin he must receive convincing evidence to show in Berlin that the press of the United States is commenting favorably alone lines of "Nazis having finally seen the error of their ways and have now only ceased exterminating the Jews but are releasing them as proof of their change of heart". Masy does not insist, however, that his role be personally mentioned.

Sternbuch and his colleagues feel very much upset since they fear that the absence of press comment in the United States may jeopardize the future success of the whole rescue program.

This animosities on the part of Berlin for a favorable press is highly suspect and strengthens my belief that there is considerably more than the release of Jews behind this entire matter.

HARRISON

RMGcD/nrm
in duplicate
From: Department
Date: January 17, 1946

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

NAHORAL-ZEITUNG (Basel) No. 26
Mittwoch, 17 Januar 1946

Abzug Affair: File Union of Orthodox Rabbis.

Der Diplomatenpass
von Alt-Bundesrat Rüby

[Text of the telegram is not legible due to the quality of the image]
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Department
Date: February 17, 1 p.m., 1945
No: 781
Code: WRB
Received: February 18, 8 a.m.

The following for McClelland is WRB 406.

The Vadan Hatzala Emergency Committee has approached the Board here informing us that Sternbuch has funds for and is in a position to purchase 10,000 kilos of flour in Switzerland for conversion to matzos and consignment to Intercom for distribution to the unassimilated internees of Bergen-Belsen of Jewish persuasion. It is our understanding that in order to make this purchase Swiss authorities require assurances that a corresponding amount of flour will be available for import. The Department, War Refugee Board and FEA have no repeat no objection to approving this request provided Currie Mission concurs. Please consult David Gordon, Chief Blockade Division FEA, member of Currie Mission in Switzerland.

GREW ACTING

In duplicate to files

Capt. 74	

[Handwritten notes on the page]
Sehr verehrter Herr McClelland,

Ich behre mich, Ihnen mitzuteilen, dass wir Herrn Musy versäumt haben, heute morgen nach Deutschland zu reisen, damit wir den Bericht drüben abwarten und im Zwischen die Besprechungen für einen evtl. zweiten Transport vorbereiten kann.


Über seine Reise und Bedingungen kursieren übrigens wilde Gerüchte. Unser Bevollmächtigter für Presse-Aufklärung, Herr Dr. R. Hecht, hat auch die beiden amerikanischen Agenturen besucht, deren Adressen ihm Mr. Melby aufgeb. Die Herren glaubten, dass für jeden Fluchtlings drozzen Pr. 1000 zu bezahlen seien, und dass sich die Schweiz verpflichtet müsste, mit jedem Juden auch einen Nazi herein zu lassen, usw.
Darf ich Sie, sehr verehrter Herr McClelland, um die Freundlichkeit bitten, die Herren Brünen und Hawkins von der New Yorks Times und der Associated Press wohl aufzuklären, sollten sie sich gelegentlich an Sie wenden. Schließlich ist der Zug mit den 1200 Flüchtlingen herangekommen, ohne dass wir einen Centime dafür zu bezahlen hatten. Und für weiter werden wir mit Ihrer gültigen Mithilfe den Ruck auch finden, wenn wir durch die Presse nicht gestört sind. Zu Ihrer weiteren Orientierung diese Ihnen noch, dass man ausser einigen Aufgaben für die Schweizerischen Bundesärzte auch Aufträge für englische und amerikanische Interessen mitgenommen hat.

Ich werde mir das Vergnügen machen, Sie am nächsten Mittwoch 11 Uhr 15 zu besuchen, in der Annahme, dass Ihnen diese Zeit passend ist. Inzwischen empfangen Sie, sehr verehrter Herr McClelland, meine besten Grüße von

Ihrem sehr gebenen

MCCLELLAND
Geneva, Switzerland.
February 19, 1945.

In duplicate

Dear Mr. Harrison:

In submitting a memorandum of my interview today with Mr. André Enfître upon the subject of the possible liberation of Édouard HABIBOT, I am taking the liberty to convey the desire of Mr. Enfître to be received at Bern by you or Mr. McClennan with a view to discussing the particular case at hand.

Awaiting your pleasure in this matter, I am,

Very sincerely,

Paul C. Squire

Enclosure:

Memorandum, as stated.

The Honorable
Leland Harrison,
American Minister,
American Legation,
BERN.

A true copy of
the original

of the Swiss Confederation.
Mr. André ENFIRE, French, temporarily residing for a few days since February 10 with his cousin Mr. MILCHARD, 11 Avenue Néher, Geneva (Tel. 53726) domiciled at 26 Rue U. Succiol, Paris (Tel. Danton 5548), represented President Edouard HERriot, Mayor of Mâcon, as private man of confidence of President Edouard HERriot, Mayor of Mâcon, now interned in Germany, mailed on the afternoon of February 10, 1944, and submitted a letter dated June 10, 1944 (before the liberation of France) addressed to him by Herrriot's brother-in-law Dr. MENETEL, 24 Quai Tilton, Lyon, pointing out that Enière was an enemy and asking that he return to Lyon, pointing out that Enière was an enemy and asking that he return to Lyon, pointing out that there is a report that you (Enière) were an enemy and asking that he return to Lyon, pointing out that there is a report that you (Enière) were an enemy and asking that he return to Lyon.

Mr. Enière, aware of the rôle that the pro-Nazi anti-Communist friend of Himmler, HUSSY, former president of the World Confederation, is now playing in the liberation of deported Jews in the hands of the Nazis, considered it advantageous to approach HUSSY on this subject at the Hotel Adler, Kremslingen. (Fig.). For facilitating Herrriot's return to France "knowing the Nazis were most exacting", Enière offered to pay any "expenses" HUSSY might incur, adding that he had ample credits available even up to 1,000,000 Swiss francs.

HUSSY declined remuneration, but emphasised that he was exceedingly interested in obtaining the confirmation of the American government by the publication in the American newspapers for example of a statement that the American people would be happy to see the deported Jews returned to their homelands.

Enière, desiring to leave no stone unturned in carrying the favor of HUSSY, offered to pass the substance of the latter's desire to the American authorities. (He even expressed an interest in obtaining the liberation of Léon BLUM and Joseph) Gen. Confédération Générale du Travail, through not in the Jews on this occasion). If by chance there did appear in the press a statement such as is desired by HUSSY, Enière agreed to send the clipping on to the Hotel Adler, Kremslingen.

HANOVER

Mr. Enière concluded the foregoing by saying that HUSSY left for Germany on the morning of February 19 and his man was astounded at the strange mentality of HUSSY and expressed surprise that he was ever made President of the Swiss Confederation.

432/10

By H. J. Parks Date

SEP 26 1970 Paul G. Squire
To: Department

Date: February 22, 1945, 5 p.m.

No: 1175

Charged to:

Paraphrase

From McClelland for W.R.B.

Reference Legation's No. 1069 of February 17 and the Department's No. 703 of February 14, W.R.B's No. 405.

On February 21, the question of 5,000,000 franc guarantee needed for Musy affair was discussed again with Sternbuch (S).

In order that he may replace present fictitious credit with Fides Freihand, S feels it necessary that equivalent of 937,000 dollars be remitted as soon as possible.

Inasmuch as S has led Musy to believe that he, S, actually holds 5,000,000 francs he hopes transfer can be effected in manner that will still enable him to show credit to this amount in his name, even if at another bank, such as Swiss National. It is S's opinion that a joint account on which my name openly figured might awake Musy's suspicions and be unacceptable to the latter. However, S is quite willing that the account be tied up and inquires if it would not be feasible to have it set up in his name only (repeat only) with confidential provisions that any disbursements be subject to prior authorization by the American Legation.

It is also the fear of S that open discussion with Swiss authorities relative to conversion of such an amount into francs in which disclosure of Musy's financial demands would probably be unavoidable would be liable to seriously prejudice further efforts on Musy's part of effect the release of Jews from Germany as on the grounds of the highly questionable nature of Musy's motives, the Swiss might take exception to the whole affair. Therefore, S requests that if possible remittance be made directly in Swiss francs and in a manner to avoid discussion with Swiss authorities. If funds were transferred in installments he suggests that this might be easier.

By car on February 19 Musy and son returned to Germany.
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From:          Department

Date: February 26, 1945
No.: 948

Received: February 27, 6 a.m.

Please request McGladd to deliver the following message to Isaac Sternbuch, 3 Teufen Strasse, St. Gellen, Switzerland, from the Vaadha Natzala Emergency Committee.

"We strongly affirm and make public that the Vaadha Natzala Emergency Committee of 122 Nassau Street, which includes religious Jewish organizations comprising the majority of Jews in America, has since November 1943 recognized Isaac Sternbuch and his committee as the official and only representation of the Vaadha Natzala in Switzerland."

The above is WRB 419.

GREAT ACTING

re Copy in FA
Dear Mr. Sternbach,

The following message from the Vaadai Hatzala Emergency Committee has just been received by the Legation for you. It reads:

"We strongly affirm and make public that the Vaadai Hatzala Emergency Committee of 138 Nassau Street, New York City, which comprises religious Jewish organizations comprising the majority of Jews in America, has since November 1945 recognized Isaac Sternbach and his committee as the official and only representation of the Vaadai Hatzala in Switzerland."

Sincerely yours,

Howard D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister.

Mr. Isaac Sternbach
Villa Los Colonales
Montevideo.
Subject: Expectation in the form of Jewish "Kasert" Brand* of 10,000 kg., of white flour to Jewish civilian internnees in camps in Germany.

Dear Sirs:

With reference to our recent correspondence as well as to our telephone conversation of last Friday afternoon [with Mr. Lands], I am happy to inform you that the competent American authorities have agreed to make possible the replacement to Switzerland of the above-mentioned 10,000 kg. of white flour. This flour will be made available for import into Switzerland as soon as this is technically possible. The Union of Orthodox Rabbis in the United States will naturally be responsible for the procurement of this flour and the arrangements for its shipping.

It is understood that the forwarding and distribution of such Kasert Brand will be carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross or at least in collaboration with this organization.

You will kindly obtain from the competent Swiss authorities information as to the type and form of assurance that this flour will be replaced which they desire from the American Legation.

Sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClendon
Special Assistant to the American Minister.

Schweiz. Hilfsverein für Juden, Flüchtlinge in Amsland
Villa San Colombanee
Montreux.
Montreux, 12. Februar 1945

Sehr geehrter Herr McClelland,

wir gestatten uns, Ihnen zusagegemäß mit gleicher Font eine Liste der aus Theresienstadt angekommenen 1200 Personen zuzusenden.

Wir begrüssen Sie

mit vorsichtigem Nachdruck

UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS
An die Legation of the United States of America
Herrn McClelland
Bern

Hochverehrter Herr McClelland,

Wir beehren uns, Ihnen anbei eine Liste der 1200 Personen aus Theresienstadt zu übermitteln, welche mit gütlicher Hilfe Dank Ihrer hilfsbereitwilligen Zustimmung und den zahlreichen Beratungen mit Ihnen gerettet werden konnten.

Empfangen Sie, hochverehrter Herr McClelland, unsere innigen Grüße und den Ausdruck unserer vollkommenen Hochachtung:

[Unterschrift]

Montreux, 13. Februar 1945

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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