

Recognition of Latin American Passports

000180

July 7, 1944

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

Attached hereto are two identical proposed messages to the Legations at Bern and Stockholm dealing with the Dominican phase of our conversation yesterday. If these messages are consistent with the procedure to be adopted, I would appreciate their prompt transmission in cipher.

I would also appreciate your early advice with respect to the following details:

- (1) Are the passports to be issued in this hemisphere or overseas, and if the latter, where?
- (2) What information will the Dominican authorities require in order to issue such passports?
- (3) When, in your judgment, is the earliest date that the passports can be put in the hands of appropriate persons in Sweden and Switzerland?

15/ J. W. Pehle

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 27 1972

Y.S.L.  
LSLesser:als 7/7/44

not for distn

000181

~~SECRET~~  
CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON AT BERN AND McCLELLAND

Government of Dominican Republic has indicated its willingness to issue passports in limited numbers to persons in enemy-controlled areas in imminent danger of death. Please advise Department and Board promptly whether facilities are available to you for the safe delivery of such documents to such persons. It is assumed that private agencies with whom you are in contact are in position to supply names of persons. If this assumption is not (repeat not) correct, please advise. For the time being, this matter should be considered confidential and private agencies should not (repeat not) be informed of it.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 73.

3:50 p.m.  
July 7, 1944

*L.S.R.*  
LSLesser:als 7/7/44

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 27 1972

*not for destr*

000182

~~SECRET~~

CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AT STOCKHOLM AND OLSEN

Government of Dominican Republic has indicated its willingness to issue passports in limited numbers to persons in enemy-controlled areas in imminent danger of death. Please advise Department and Board promptly whether facilities are available to you for the safe delivery of such documents to such persons. It is assumed that private agencies with whom you are in contact are in position to supply names of persons. If this assumption is not (repeat not) correct, please advise. For the time being, this matter should be considered confidential and private agencies should not (repeat not) be informed of it.

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 46.

3:50 p.m.  
July 7, 1944

*L.S.R.*  
LSLesser:als 7/7/44

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By E. H. Parks Date SEP 27 1972  
1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date \_\_\_\_\_

*not for distn*

000183

JUL 3 - 1944

TO: Mr. Berle

FROM: J. W. Pehle

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of June 9, 1944. I would appreciate your prompt advice as to the present status of the proposed program involving letters of protection to be issued by the Dominican Republic.

(Initialed) J. W. P.

*L.S.L.*  
LSLesser:ale 7/1/44

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 27 1972

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Enclosure to despatch no. 37 dated June 19, 1944 from the American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.

**[REDACTED]**

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

In a conversation with Licenciado Velazques yesterday afternoon with regard to the note which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had informed me would be sent to the Embassy (see the Embassy's telegram no. 240 of May 19, 1944) with reference to refugee children, Licenciado Velazquez informed me confidentially of a recent conversation between Assistant Secretary of State Berle and Ambassador Copello in Washington. According to his report, Assistant Secretary Berle had suggested to Ambassador Copello the possibility of the Dominican authorities issuing travel documents to European refugees who had no claim to Dominican citizenship in order to permit such refugees to travel to places of safety. Licenciado Velazquez said that the proposal had been very surprising in view of the attitude which had been previously taken by the American Government with regard to one or two instances when persons not entitled to Dominican travel documents or visas had been issued such documents under exceptional circumstances. He recalled that as a result of certain instances of this nature having been brought to the attention of the Dominican Government by the Embassy, the Dominican authorities had dismissed their remaining Honorary Consuls in Europe. Certain other officials had been transferred. In short the Dominican Government had taken a position completely in line with that of the United States and had been opposed to such practices. He said that the suggestion of Assistant Secretary Berle had been a matter for serious study in the Department of State for Foreign Affairs and that while final action had not yet been taken the Dominican Government was inclined to accept the suggestion as an exceptional humanitarian measure provided the American Government and the other American Republics should enter into an agreement to adopt it as a joint policy. He indicated clearly, however, that the suggestion was a surprising one and not in line with the normal policy of the Dominican Government.

R. N.

Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.

June 16, 1944

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1962 27 1972  
By R. H. Parks Date \_\_\_\_\_

000186

JUN 9 - 1944

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

Reference is made to our conference at your office on June 3.

Attached heretofore for your consideration there are respectively (a) a proposed form of letter to be issued by the Minister of the Dominican Republic upon receipt of an application for a passport; (b) a proposed form of letter to be issued by an American consular officer upon the receipt of an application for the replacement of an immigration visa now expired by lapse of time; and (c) a proposed form of letter to be issued by an American consular officer upon the receipt of an application for an immigration visa.

I would very much appreciate your early comments with respect to the attached.

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

Attachments 3

LSL  
LSLesser:als 6/8/44

000187

(a)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

This will acknowledge that an application for a passport of the Dominican Republic for you and the following members of your family: \_\_\_\_\_

is registered with the Legation of the Dominican Republic in \_\_\_\_\_, such Legation being duly authorized for such purpose by the government of the Dominican Republic.

This will also acknowledge that, in view of the foregoing, the addressee and the above-named members of his family are deemed by the government of the Dominican Republic to be subject to all duties and obligations generally incumbent upon, and entitled to all rights and privileges and to the protection generally accorded to Dominican nationals residing abroad; provided, however, that the addressee hereof or one of the members of his family named above personally appears before a consular officer of the Dominican Republic no later than three years after the date hereof for the purpose of completing the formalities attendant upon said application.

Foreign governments and authorities are hereby requested to extend to the addressee hereof and to the above-named members of his family the treatment, facilities and courtesies to which Dominican nationals are entitled in the territory under the jurisdiction of said governments and authorities.

/seal/

/signature/

BA. L.S.-2  
BAkzin:ar 6/8/44

000188

( 2 )

This will acknowledge that application has been made on your behalf and on behalf of the following members of your family: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

for the replacement of the United States immigration visa heretofore issued to you and which has expired by lapse of time.

Please be advised that most sympathetic consideration will be given to such application promptly upon your appearance before a consular officer of the United States for the purpose of completing the details attendant upon such application.

*L.S.L.*  
LSLesser:als 6/8/44

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(c)

This will acknowledge that an application has been made on your behalf and on behalf of the following members of your family: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

for the issuance of a United States immigration visa.

Please be advised that most sympathetic consideration will be given to such application promptly upon your appearance before a consular officer of the United States for the purpose of completing the details attendant upon such application.

L.S.L.

LSLesser:als 6/3/44

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JUN 3 - 10 44

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

*not used*

~~SECRET~~

I have your memorandum of May 31 referring to mine of May 27. This is the first intimation that I have had that you never supported "the idea that you could get passports from the Dominican Republic." On the contrary, I received the distinct impression from our several conversations on the subject that you not only supported the idea, but were prepared enthusiastically to pursue it and to see whether it was practicable.

While the inference is, I suppose, permissible, it is not at all clear from your memorandum that the issuance of passports by the Dominican Republic was actually discussed by you with the Ambassador, and rejected by him. In this connection, I think you ought to know that we have been informed by an American of the utmost reliability and who stands in close relation to the Dominican government, that it is possible that President Trujillo might issue four thousand blanket passports for rescue purposes. Our informant has stated that in his opinion the matter deserves study, and has suggested that it be explored either by Avra Warren or Ambassador Briggs. This information came to us on the heels of information received from another, and totally unrelated source to the effect that President Trujillo is prepared to make available for rescue purposes between three and four thousand Dominican passports or certificates of citizenship (which, is not quite clear) provided the Department of State indicates to the Dominican Ambassador in Washington (who is said to be fully advised of President Trujillo's position in the matter) that such action would be welcomed.

Coming back to your memorandum, however, the procedure that you outline is new and untried, and therefore of uncertain value in the matter of saving lives. Although it bears some resemblance to a plan heretofore suggested to you for possible use in connection with

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 27 1972

*From Mr. Pehle  
file*

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persons to whom this Government had issued or was at one time prepared to issue immigration visas, the resemblance is, as you must perceive, wholly superficial. Moreover, on analysis, it would appear that the type of letter envisaged by your proposal may involve serious risks to the addressees. Unlike a passport, such a letter cannot be said to raise even the slightest inference of nationality; on the contrary, since it would be in response to an application for a passport and would not be affirmative in character, it might, with some justification, be taken as a refusal, subject to the usual possibility of reconsideration. Certainly there would be nothing in the letter as you outline it that would indicate that the Dominican Republic considered that the applicant had made out even a prima facie case. Under these circumstances, it would seem the most wishful of wishful thinking to expect that the Germans would give any consideration to an insistence that the Dominican Republic be permitted to pass on the claim. Worse than that, however, such a letter might constitute an invitation to the Germans to ask their intended victim to show them the evidence that he would present to the nearest Consulate if he were free to visit it. Furthermore, in view of recent reports from Ankara with respect to the fate of Hungarian Jews who applied for visas at the Turkish Consulate at Budapest, it is clear that if these people are to be saved they must turn up with documents which raise some presumption of non-continental nationality, and not letters which indicate they have tried unsuccessfully to secure such documents.

All in all, I do not think the proposed letter is even a fair substitute for a passport. Consequently, I would appreciate it if you would pursue the passport matter further, or indicate that you have no objection to our doing so ourselves.

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*File  
not used*

TO: Mr. Berle  
FROM: J. A. Pehle

**[REDACTED]**

We are informed by a person whom we have good reason to believe to be reliable and to have substantial contact with the government of the Dominican Republic that it is possible that President Trujillo might issue four thousand blanket passports for rescue purposes. Our informant states that in his opinion the matter deserves study, and suggests that it might be explored either by Avra Warren or Ambassador Briggs. This information comes to us on the heels of information received from another source to the effect that President Trujillo is prepared to make available for rescue purposes between three and four thousand Dominican passports or certificates of citizenship (which is not quite clear) provided the Department of State indicates to the Dominican Ambassador in Washington (who is said to be fully advised of President Trujillo's alleged willingness) that such action would be welcomed.

In view of the constantly recurring suggestions concerning the availability for rescue purposes of passports of the Dominican Republic, I strongly urge that this matter be followed up promptly to the end that either passports be procured or the ghost of this proposal finally laid to rest.

*Not used*

*L.S.L.*  
LSLesser:als 6/1/44

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 27 1972

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JUN 3 - 1944

TO: Mr. Berle

FROM: J. W. Pehle

I have your memorandum of May 31 referring to mine of May 27. This is the first intimation that I have had that you never supported "the idea that you could get passports from the Dominican Republic." On the contrary, I received the distinct impression from our several conversations on the subject that you not only supported the idea, but were prepared enthusiastically to pursue it and to see whether it was practicable.

While the inference is, I suppose, permissible, it is not at all clear from your memorandum that the issuance of passports by the Dominican Republic was actually discussed by you with the Ambassador, and rejected by him. In this connection, I think you ought to know that we have been informed by an American of the utmost reliability and who stands in close relation to the Dominican government, that it is possible that President Trujillo might issue four thousand blanket passports for rescue purposes. Our informant has stated that in his opinion the matter deserves study, and has suggested that it be explored either by Avra Warren or Ambassador Briggs. This information came to us on the heels of information received from another, and totally unrelated source to the effect that President Trujillo is prepared to make available for rescue purposes between three and four thousand Dominican passports or certificates of citizenship (which, is not quite clear) provided the Department of State indicates to the Dominican Ambassador in Washington (who is said to be fully advised of President Trujillo's position in the matter) that such action would be welcomed.

Coming back to your memorandum, however, the procedure that you outline is new and untried, and therefore of uncertain value in the matter of saving lives. Although it bears some resemblance to a plan heretofore suggested to you for possible use in connection with

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 27 1972

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persons to whom this Government had issued or was at one time prepared to issue immigration visas, the resemblance is, as you must perceive, wholly superficial. Moreover, on analysis, it would appear that the type of letter envisaged by your proposal may involve serious risks to the addressees. Unlike a passport, such a letter cannot be said to raise even the slightest inference of nationality; on the contrary, since it would be in response to an application for a passport and would not be affirmative in character, it might, with some justification, be taken as a refusal, subject to the usual possibility of reconsideration. Certainly there would be nothing in the letter as you outline it that would indicate that the Dominican Republic considered that the applicant had made out even a prima facie case. Under these circumstances, it would seem the most wishful of wishful thinking to expect that the Germans would give any consideration to an insistence that the Dominican Republic be permitted to pass on the claim. Worse than that, however, such a letter might constitute an invitation to the Germans to ask their intended victim to show them the evidence that he would present to the Nearest Consulate if he were free to visit it. Furthermore, in view of recent reports from Ankara with respect to the fate of Hungarian Jews who applied for visas at the Turkish Consulate at Budapest, it is clear that if these people are to be saved they must turn up with documents which raise some presumption of non-continental nationality, and not letters which indicate they have tried unsuccessfully to secure such documents.

All in all, I do not think the proposed letter is even a fair substitute for a passport. Consequently, I would appreciate it if you would pursue the passport matter further, or indicate that you have no objection to our doing so ourselves.

*Not over!*

LSLesser:als 6/3/44

000195

June 3, 1944

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE

Mr. Berle's Office, Department of State

June 3, 1944, 11 A.M.

Present: Mr. Berle and Messrs. Pahle, Lubbock, Lesser and Friedman.

A. Mr. Pahle mentioned the suggestions made in our letter of March 16 and our memoranda of May 2 and May 24 with respect to

- (1) persons who had U. S. immigration visas issued to them after present controls adopted, but whose visas expired before they could leave.
- (2) persons approved for visas after present controls adopted, but who were unable to call for them.
- (3) relatives of U. S. citizens who have non-quota or first-preference immigration status.
- (4) immediate families of resident aliens serving in the U. S. Army.

After some discussion, it was agreed that we should arrange some sort of mechanics whereby application is made by agents for the renewal or reissuance of visas to persons in categories (1) and (2), and replying letters are issued to the applicant through secret channels which will be as strong as they possibly can be without committing the United States to the issuance of visas. While no specific mention was made of categories (3) and (4), nothing was said that would foreclose the adoption of similar procedures as to them.

B. Mr. Pahle next took up the matter of transit visas for Spanish Republicans in hiding in Portugal (the subject of conversation since March and of our memorandum of May 24) for whom Mexican immigration visas are available. Mr. Berle said (1) that he did not believe those people were in danger although twelve had been caught and returned to Spain to be shot; (2) he understood from Ambassador Messersmith that Mexican visas were not

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available for these people; and (2) the project had been up several times and there had always been a suspicious reluctance to reveal the names of the people involved. Mr. Berle was advised that if these people were in no danger they were of no interest to us except to the extent that their removal would facilitate the reception of other refugees, but that in his own statement it would appear that they were in danger. He was told of Sr. del Vayo's report of his talks with the Mexican president and of our information that the Mexican legation at Lisbon had been authorized to issue visas. As to his third point, Mr. Berle was advised of the possible dangers believed to be involved by all those connected with the matter, if he names of the refugees came to the attention of the Portuguese police.

After some discussion it was agreed to request the Embassy at Lisbon to send us by return the names of which refugees seemed to be in Mexico so that they can be cleared expeditiously, and at the same time, to advise the Embassy at Mexico City what we were doing.

C. Mr. Berle next took up the matter of State's response (No. 52) of May 17) to Batista's airmail (No. A-211 of April 2) concerning the Chilean Minister's request with respect to representations to be made to the Colombian government about visas in enemy territory holding Colombian passports. Mr. Berle appeared not to be familiar with this matter, but suggested that the Colombians were difficult to deal with and consequently unless there was a real problem involved, it was best not to approach them as we did other Latin American governments. It was agreed that efforts would be made to ascertain whether there were any such Colombian passports outstanding. When asked why this message went out as a cable, while our messages to Latin America on the same subject were sent out as airmails because of an alleged security problem as to cable communications, Mr. Berle was at a loss for an answer.

D. The next subject of discussion was the project to secure Dominican passports. Summed up, Mr. Berle's position was (1) This Government could not ask the Dominicans to issue passports to non-citizens as that would be dishonest; (2) this Government could not tell the Dominicans that "it had no objection" to the issuance of such passports as that phrase connotes approval in diplomatic jargon; (3) if the Dominicans asked whether they should issue such passports, our answer might be that that is a question solely for the Dominicans to decide. There was then some discussion of the application-for-passport and letter-of-response proposal made in Mr. Berle's memorandum of May 21, and its deficiencies were made clear. Mr. Berle

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then produced a more detailed and precise of what the letter-of-response was to contain, which seemed to take the form of a somewhat better form indicated in Mr. Serio's very 21 memo. It was indicated that we did not think the measure suggested was a good substitute for passports, but that it was worth some trying. It was agreed that we would get a draft letter-of-response. It was indicated that we did not know whether the business would be able to give us a revision and respect to the insurance requirements.

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

May 31, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PEHLE

I refer to your memorandum of May 27. As you know, I have never supported the idea that you could get passports from the Dominican Republic.

Conversations with the Dominican Ambassador have developed a suggestion which, however, may cover the ground. This is that applications may be filed for Dominican passports. The applications would be made by an appointed representative of the Jewish interests in Bern; the same procedure might also be followed in Spain or Portugal. The Jewish representative would virtually act as agent for the persons for whom he made application.

The Dominican Embassy might then issue letters acknowledging the receipt of the application, stating that they would take cognizance of it, that they would insist upon the right to pass upon this claim, and requesting the addressee to present himself at the nearest Dominican Legation (Bern or Madrid) to have his claim examined. The result of this would be that the addressee could not be dealt with as a non-Dominican without violating the Dominican right to pass, for itself, on claims made upon it.

These letters could then be distributed to the addressee through the underground.

The Dominican Ambassador is wiring his Government to see whether this arrangement would be satisfactory, and as soon as I hear from him I shall let you know. He has been told that time is of the essence.

It may be added that if this plan works so far as the Dominican Republic is concerned, it might be used by certain other countries.



DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 27 1972

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Obviously secrecy is of the essence, for if the Germans knew any such documents were on the way they would probably kill the addressees in advance of the arrival of any such letters. The danger of espionage, both in Spain and in Switzerland, has to be taken into account.

AAO  
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,  
Assistant Secretary

000200

Y  
MAY 27 1944

TO: Mr. Berle

FROM: J. W. Pehle

You will recall our discussions in your office and on the telephone with respect to the possibility of securing passports of the Dominican Republic for persons in enemy-controlled Europe who are subject to enemy persecution. You suggested that when there was made available to you a short list of the names of such persons, you would undertake to see, on an experimental basis, whether obtaining such passports for such persons was feasible. Attached hereto is a list of fifteen families, together with such biographical data as is available to us.

We have been advised by apparently well-informed persons that insofar as people in Poland are concerned it is of the utmost importance that no word of the issuance of such passports should reach the German authorities, and that if passports are to be made available to such persons, they should be transmitted through secret channels which are known to us and, I daresay, to you. Since the same caveat may also be applicable to persons in other countries, I would appreciate your advising me when, as and if the passports are available, but before any effort has been made to get them to the persons listed.

(2) JWP

LSLesser:als 5/25/44

000201

(1) Mrs. Gertrud van Tiin

Born: July 4, 1891 in Germany.  
Nationality: Naturalized Hollander.  
Last known address: Lager Bergen-Belsen, bei Celle (Hannover).

(2) Herman Salamon

Born: August 9, 1877, in Mukaveco, Czechoslovakia.  
Nationality: No information except as above.

Serena (nee Klein), his wife.

Born: March 18, 1886, in Mukaveco, Czechoslovakia.  
Nationality: No information except as above.  
Last known address: 16 Rue des Viegges, Brussels, Belgium.

(3) Joel Teitelbaum

Born: 1886  
Nationality: Assumed to be Hungarian  
Last known address: Szatmarnesati, Hungary  
Wife and family No further information.

(4) Jehoshua Buckabaum

Born: 1882  
Nationality: Assumed to be Hungarian  
Last known address: Galanta, Hungary  
Wife and family No further information

(5) Erno Lemberger

Born: 1904  
Margit, his wife  
Born: 1915  
Sofia, daughter  
Born: 1936  
Mano, son  
Born: 1943  
Another child name  
unknown  
Born: 1941

Nationality: Assumed to be Hungarians  
Last known address: Szerencs, Hungary

(6) Juda Rosner

Born: 1883  
Nationality: Assumed to be Hungarian  
Last known address: Szekelhid, Hungary  
Wife and family No further information

000207

(7) Zalman Leib Tsitelbaum

Born: 1912  
Nationality: Assumed to be Hungarian  
Last known address: Maramarossziget, Hungary

(3) Wife and two children aged five and two. No further information.  
Naftali Weiss

Born: 1894  
Sheindel, his wife  
Born: No information  
Moshe Mordcha, son  
Born: 1924  
Miriam, daughter  
Born: 1932

Nationality: Assumed to be Hungarians  
Last known address: Bilky, Hungary

(9) Dr. Emanuel Ringelblum

Age: Over 40 years old  
Judita, his wife  
Age: 42  
Aron, son 13-14

Nationality: Assumed to be Polish  
Last known address: In Warsaw

(10) Hersch Berlinski

Age: 32  
Nationality: Assumed to be Polish  
Last known address: In Warsaw  
Wife and child No further information

(11) Aron Lewin

Born: 1879  
Doba, his wife  
Born: 1882  
Paula, daughter  
Born: 1903  
Hadassa, daughter  
Born: 1931

Nationality: Assumed to be Polish  
Last known address: Theodore Place 4 Lemberg, Poland

(12) Perla Elster

Age: 31  
Nationality: Assumed to be Polish  
Last known address: In Warsaw

(13) Ber Shapiro

Born: 1872  
Sora Rachel, his wife  
Born: 1874  
Dr. Nachman Shapiro, son  
Born: 1896  
wife Rachile No information  
Itamar, son  
Born: 1930  
Nationality: Assumed to be Lithuanians  
Last known address: Paneriu g-ve 15 Vilijampole, Lithuania

(14) Abraha Grodzinski

Born: 1881  
Leizer, son  
Born: 1912  
Israelis Chaimis, son  
Born: 1914  
Solfas, son  
Born: 1918  
Niva, daughter  
Born: 1926  
Miriam, daughter  
Born: 1926  
Leia, daughter  
Born: 1927  
Itzhok, son  
Born: 1927  
Nationality: Assumed to be Lithuanians  
Last known address: Paneriu g-ve 15 Vilijampole, Lithuania

(15) Abraham Itzhok Bloch

Born: 1894  
Rashe, his wife  
Born: 1899  
Chasia, daughter  
Born: 1922  
Chale, daughter  
Born: 1924

(15) Abraham Itschok Bloch (Con't.)

Leiser, son

Born: 1926

Miriam, daughter

Born: 1930

Pearl, daughter

Born: 1932

Joseph Juda, son

Born: 1936

Nationality: Assumed to be Lithuanians  
Last known address: Telsiai, Lithuania

000205