Reverse Filing Used.
The situation of the Estonian Evacuation Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I Motorboat</td>
<td>12,000, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reparation &amp; reserve components</td>
<td>1,929, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Reserve work and repair (being ca 24 hours under water)</td>
<td>1,185, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. II Motorboat</td>
<td>26,000, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reserve components</td>
<td>645, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Adaptation and repair after every trip</td>
<td>1,643, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kryl, oil, casks &amp; transport</td>
<td>20,000, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Tools, waterproof costs etc</td>
<td>540, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Salaries for 5 months and extra payments for every trip up to 1000,- Kr. per one man</td>
<td>21,400, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Housing</td>
<td>1,620, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Provision for 10 trips</td>
<td>1,210, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Radio communication: 1) transmitter-receivers</td>
<td>2,400, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Financial support (in various goods and equipments, German currency etc.) to underground organization and organizers in Estonia</td>
<td>6,000, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Support to Finland for organizing communication &amp; information</td>
<td>2,400, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Using Estonian-Swedish transport; payments to German and Swedish officials to get necessary facilities</td>
<td>4,000, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Rent for an additional boat</td>
<td>2,600, -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Administration expenses</td>
<td>1,300, -</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Various expenses</td>
<td>950, -</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Saldo</td>
<td>1,262,5</td>
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</table>

Balance == 110,000, -

Saldo == 110,000, -

A. Rallisto

/02/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artikel</th>
<th>Mängd</th>
<th>Pris</th>
<th>Sammanlagd</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>101,50</td>
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<tr>
<td>båtpump</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>tandstift</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,80</td>
<td>9,60</td>
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<tr>
<td>rullar isoleringsband</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,98</td>
<td>3,98</td>
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<tr>
<td>propeller</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>massingskruvar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stäng</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mejeler</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikten</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guainyser</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halmare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hylsmeselsats</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>vattentank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>cyl.lockplockning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inloggventiler</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avgas UPE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>ventilhöjder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32,80</td>
<td>32,80</td>
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<tr>
<td>fördeslock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,20</td>
<td>1,20</td>
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<tr>
<td>kondensator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,60</td>
<td>5,60</td>
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<tr>
<td>membran</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>3,50</td>
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<tr>
<td>skruvarjsel</td>
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<td>0,90</td>
<td>0,90</td>
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<tr>
<td>klistre m. skruvar</td>
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<td>1,231,99</td>
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Transport kronor | 1,231,99 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artikel</th>
<th>Mängd</th>
<th>Pris/Item</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 st. drycker</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,834</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 båslampa för spirit</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 kg. tjordrev</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 st. loddvål</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 l. spirit med flaska</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rörsalter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bondifsjöder</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 mat. 1&quot; gummi slang</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>50 1&quot; X 4&quot; sprönt furu</td>
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<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2 kg. konstgummi</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 st. förhänge</td>
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<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 stat patent sköpning</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 mat. 1½&quot; knotterpress</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 mat. 1½&quot; knotterpress</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 075 kv. lockkabel</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,5 1 mat. lockkabel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 st. spik</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 par ånor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snickeriavstånd</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hönsningarspåder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bemullare</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Användare</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 trakt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 skräppar till en</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termometr</td>
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<td>150</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 knotter press</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 mat. 1½&quot; gummi slang</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kasperror</td>
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</table>

Kronor | 1,834 | 90 |

Riketens dnr 2006 44
J. Radula
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artikel</th>
<th>Antal</th>
<th>Pris</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 kg. tvål</td>
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<td>9.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 st. skiftryckar</td>
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<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 &quot; skruvarjärn</td>
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<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot; skivor</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Propell</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &quot; Tändstift</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kg kopparfärg</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &quot; Färg</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sk till två samt skruv</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 st. kontaktarmar med skruv</td>
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<td>5.90</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; tändpole</td>
<td>45.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Rör</td>
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<td>10.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 &quot; särpinger</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; fördeledlock</td>
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<td>12.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot; Accukumulatörer</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>698.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sammanlagt: 698.20
Kr. 195-21 / nuosprendis nebūtūs ir 22/11/52

21/11/52

L. Patuičius
List nr. 1.

Persons evacuated from Estonia.

1. H a g a r, H., mag. phil., Vice-director of the Estonian National Museum at Tartu, thanks to his opposition Germans were not able to evacuate the museum to Germany, therefore he was to be arrested.
2. H a g a r, E., stud. med., his wife.
3. B o o t s a, O., former editor of a liberal newspaper "Eesti Päevaleht", active member of the Estonian underground National Committee, escaped before Germans could arrest him.
4. H e l l a t , T., stud. jur., active member and organizer of the underground movement, underground radio-operator, son of former Estonian foreign minister and envoy A. Hellat.
5. T u u 1 i k , A., wife of the captain of our boat,
6. H ü b e d a , J., jurist, official of the Central Office of the Estonian Consumers Co-operative Movement, he has rendered valuable services to anti-German activity movement, therefore was pursued and escaped.
7. H ü b e d a , Charlotte, his wife.
8. H ü b e d a , F., his son 7 years old.
9. H ü b e d a , V., his daughter, 5 years old.
10. M a i d r a , X., jurist, managing clerk of the Central Office of the Estonian Consumers Co-operative Association; the same reasons as in the case of Mr. Hübeda.
11. M a i d r a , J., wife.
12. " H., daughter, 14 years old.
14. R e i g o, M., wife of the assistant leader of the Estonian underground National Committee, he remains in Estonia although he is pursued and searched by Germans.
15. " J., son, 6 years old.
16. X a n n , A., wife
17. " F., son 9 years old.
18. A l v e t , A., agr. agricultural adviser in the Central Office of Estonian Agricultural Department, a specialist in cattle breeding.
19. A l v e t , J., fisherman, men who lived in forests in order to avoid the conscription of the German Army.
20. K o p p e l, H.
21. V i n n , J.
22. T ü k k e , E.
24. P i l l a r t, E.
25. N a n e , A.
26. M i h k e l s o n , M.
27. P i l l e v e , V.
List Nr. 2.

Persons evacuated from Estonia.

1. Riizes, Joh., prof. dr.med., director of the clinic for nerve diseases at Tartu University. Pupil and successor of famous prof. L. Puusepp. He has studied also in America as a scholar of Rockefeller Foundation.

2. Riizes, Marta, dentist.

3. Soosasr, Albert, engineer

4. Ots, August, lawyer, former adviser of Estonian Ministry of Economic Affairs. Former editor of newspaper "SAKALA".

5. Toomingas, Andres, expert in taxation, former taxation inspector in Estonian Ministry of Economic Affairs.


7. Tammeaid, Vaid., director of Fishing Centrale at Pärnu.

8. Tammeaid, Ilves, bookkeeper.


10. Aasaru, Lída, wife.

11. Aasaru, Adolf.


13. Saarnokk, Leopold, a specialist of sawmill.


15. Pilk, Felix, seaman.

16. In't, Arjuus, seaman.

17. Brunhof, Juhan, apothecary.


20. Tammeaid, Juuli, wife.


22. Joasso, Alfred, bookkeeper

23. Joasso, Linda, wife

24. Joasso, Matti, son, one year old.

25. Soidre, August, industrialist.


27. Soidre, Tiia, daughter, four years old.

28. Soidre, Anu, accountant.

29. Sepp, Juhan, seaman, motorist.

30. Vöögan, Georg, fisher.


32. Kilvar, Leida, wife.

33. Kilvar, Juta, daughter, half year old.

34. Peterson, Alke, fisher.

35. Peterson, Antonina, wife.

36. Siltman, Artur.

37. Lents, ".

38. Erviste, Arvi.


40. Lõiva, Hugo.

41. Saarnak, Richard.

42. Treisalt, Konst.

43. Paat, August.

44. Jõrviste, Kimar.

45. Toomingas, Konstatin.

46. Puss, Erni.
48. Liiva, Edgar.
49. Spaul, Lembit.
50. Hallik, Herbert.
51. Kolga, Eduard.
52. Lah, Leopold.
53. Saarnak, Artur.
54. Pöldsaar, Rudolf.
55. Käärt, Nikolai.
56. Kariier, Verno.
57. Kadalyte, Helmut.
58. Toomasere, Arnold.
59. Rannan, Gunnar.
60. Okapuu, Ulo.
List Nr. 2.

Persons evacuated from Estonia.

1. Perli, Harald, prof. dr. med., gynaecology. Director of the clinic of Tartu University.
2. Perli, Helgi, student.
3. Gustavson, Hilda, teacher, wife of the socialist leader Mr. Gustavson, member of the Estonian National Committee.
4. Sikkar, Hilda, wife of the peasant leader Mr. Sikkar - member of the Estonian National Committee.
5. Sikkar, Anna, daughter, 12 years old.
6. Sikkar, Joh., son, 9 years old.
7. Tief, Emilie, wife of the settlers (peasants) party leader Mr. O. Tief, former Minister of Justice.
8. Tief, Lilian, daughter, 13 years old.
9. Tief, Jaan, son, 16
10. Tief, Astrid, daughter, 7 years old.
11. Tief, Tiiu, 1 year old.
12. Maandi, Karina, wife of the Peasants' Party Secretary Mr. W. Maandi - member of the Estonian National Committee.
14. Leesment, Reet, daughter, 1 year old.
15. Soots, Leida, wife of the editor O. Soots.
16. Soots, Aino, daughter, 22 years old.
17. Kuslap, Eevi, 1 year old.
18. Kuslap, Evi, 1 year old.
19. Kuslap, Tonu, son, 4 years old.
20. Tomongas, Arnold, director of the Fishing Centrale at Haapsalu.
22. Tomongas, Eduard, fisher.
23. Vessart, Ollie, wife, civil-servant.
24. Sinloja, Wilma, pupil, 19 years old.
25. Kas, Alex, fisher.
27. Toomsaare, Juhan, civil-servant.
29. Toomsaare, Elmar, civil-servant.
30. Karm, Roland, conscript.
31. Tedre, Alek, worker.
List Nr. 4.

Persons evacuated from Estonia.

1. Laviste, Cornelius, dr.ing., Director of the ETK paper-mill, he had supplied the National Committee with printing paper for underground leaflets. Was therefore pursued by the police.
2. " Virve, pupil.
3. " Luule.
4. Truu, Johan, pastor of the Lihkli congregation.
5. " Silvia, pupil, 16 years old, daughter.
6. " Ellen, 12, son.
7. " Kihkel, 9, son.
8. Tammaru, A., school-master, headmaster.
10. " Io, pupil, 7 years old, son.
12. Proos, Herbert, publisher.
15. " Toomas, 8.
19. Ormusson, Johanna, journalist.
26. Toomingas, Heinrich, locksmith.
27. " Adele, wife.
28. Sal"n, Paul, seaman.
29. Proos, Herbert, motorist.
32. " Ivo, wife.
33. " Asta, daughter, 1 year old.
34. Koppel, Marie, wife of our local man of confidence for our landing-place.
35. " Tiitu, daughter, 2 years old.
36. Assema, Ellen, pupil.
37. " Martin.
38. Vahner, Leida, civil servant.
40. Samba, Robert, Conscripts.
41. Liik, Erich
List Nr. 5.

Persons evacuated from Estonia.

166. Koivillem, Jaan, dr.chem., professor at the Tallinn College of Technology.
168. Koivillem, Ann, daughter 2 years old.
169. Laide, Erik, mag. phil., director of the Estonian National Museum at Tartu, member of the Estonian National Committee.
170. Mets, Jaan, dr.agr., dean at the University of Tartu and director of the Agricultural Institute at Jõgeva.
171. Mets, Hendrik, son, 14 years old.
172. Mets, Tilu, daughter 10 years old.
173. Siikkär, Johan, economist, member of the Estonian National Committee.
174. Siikkär, Marja, lawyer.
175. Siigisalu, Karl, wife of the former Vice-Secretary of State.
176. Üvel, Alida, schoolmaster/headmistress.
177. Loo, Leida, schoolmaster/headmistress.
178. Loobmus, Ernst, surgeon.
180. Peeno, Endel, student.
181. Kelist, Maria, student.
182. Leov, E., merchant seaman.
183. Liideman, Marta, wife.
184. Linn, Ern, student.
185. Linn, Peep, pupil.
186. Truu, Helga, pupil.
187. Truu, Peep, pupil.
188. Härma, Hall, wife.
189. Härma, Indrek, son 1 years old.
190. Keskul, Elsa, wife.
192. Urve, Saima, wife.
193. Urve, Laine, daughter 8 years old.
194. Hinnmo, Rahmo, builder.
195. Hinnmo, Rann, merchant seaman in our service.
196. Sime, Rudolf, mechanic.
197. Rae, Arnold, motor-mechanic.
198. Reeder, Elmar, photographer.
199. Reeder, Agnes, wife.
200. Toots, Kalla, wife of the president of the consumers cooperative ETK.
201. Toots, Urve, pupil.
List Nr. 6.

Persons evacuated from Estonia.

203. Maarten, Helmut, lawyer, former Secretary of Peasant (Settler) Party, member of Estonian underground National Committee.

204. Maak, er, Villem, settler, member of the Estonian last democratic parliament.

205. Zastron, Lait, doctor (med.)


207. " Vilt, daughter, 9 years old.

208. " Viili, student.

209. Ojar, Hein, journalist, student.

210. Lunn, Brich, merchant seaman.

211. " Leoni, wife, pupil.

212. " Ilmar, pupil.

213. Vassos, Alfred, captain of merchant vessel.

214. Konsit, Lina, civil servant.


216. Bereman, Alice, student.

217. Likumägi, Linda, student.

218. Kõoja, Susanna, bookkeeper.

219. Arne, son, 2 years old.

220. Alnyver, Eduard, jurist.

221. " Kthe, wife.

222. " Eve, daughter, 3 years old.

223. " Hilfe, son.

224. T a a n, Uno, manager.

225. " Walli, pupil.

226. " Tooma, son, 5 year old.


228. Rask, Julius, agricultural adviser.


230. Tog, Sam, clerk.

231. " Kaidi, bookkeeper.

232. Saimus, Olev, student, manager.


234. Roosimäe, Rudolf, agronom.

235. Kitt, Johannes, engineer.

236. " Veiko, wife.

237. " Oost, Florida, farmer.

238. " Maille, daughter, 7 years old.

239. Saar, Juta, farmer, wife of former member of parliament.

240. " Imes, student.


244. Dago, Alje, pupil.

245. Lõiimäe, Eduard, Fiede, wife.

246. " Grandjean, Hnri, Dane, agricultural adviser.

247. " Ojari, Arnold.

248. " Ulo, pupil.

249. " Peis, Emi, pupil.


252. " Vesikmaa, Eduard.


About 20 persons were taken on the board of a Swedish warship, their names are not known.
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EVACUATION FUND

The actual executors of the Evacuation action are Mr. A. Rattiste and J. Ots, who both are appointed by Minister Lareteli. They both are in charge of the Evacuation Fund.

The administration of the Fund is being carried out according to the following order.

The Evacuation Fund is handed over to Mr. A. Rattiste and Mr. J. Ots in the presence of Minister Lareteli. The Fund must be deposited at once in a certain bank safe. The safe must be accessible only to Mr. A. Rattiste and Mr. J. Ots together. Attaché Olson and Minister Lareteli are always justified to control the actual situation of the Fund.

The exact state of the Fund must be always in accordance with the data in the cash-book. The cash-book must always stay in the safe. All entries in the cash-book must be testified by documents. All documents should be signed or counter-signed by Mr. A. Rattiste and Mr. J. Ots.

An account on the activity and about results achieved will be presented by the Administrators to Attaché Olson at the end of the action. Extraordinary accounts and reports are being presented in the case of necessity or on demand of Attaché Olson.
On Estonian Evacuation problems.

Many Estonian seamen, fishers, adventurers and even some intellectuals and politicians are at present engaged in evacuation because afterall it proves to be a good business. Almost everyone is longing for a chance to get out of Estonia and very many persons are able to pay a high price for that chance. According to our information the price per one person fluctuates from 300.- to 1000.- Sv. krones. They pay it usually in gold robs, in jewels, in gold watches, rings and in foreign currency. One crew of a boat has got 8000.- krones from 18 persons. To start with a usual fishing boat requires sometimes only up to a 1000.- krones, that sum is not very difficult to obtain because it is a good investment. It is quite natural that these private undertakers are all interested to evacuate only those persons who can pay a high price. One needs only the necessary money or gasoline for the first trip. Afterwards he is able to operate independently. Some groups are operating very large scale with many boats. They have sent already their representatives to Estonia, who are seeking out wealthy people. Each group tries to find the best landing place and is ready to pay heavily for it. One of our landing-place is already taken.
over by those "business-men", because they have given them full freedom to ask any price they like for sheltering food etc. They have tried to take over one of our crew, offering to every man 1200.- Sw. kroner for every trip. In order to let our operation going according to plans we had to give them 1000.- kroner for the present trip. Presumably for the next trip they will ask more. We are quite unable to fight against such corruptive affairs with present means at our disposal. But when you have possibilities to increase our fund, we may be able to improve the situation by renting some additional boats, and by employing crews for a larger scale evacuation without any pay.

Some groups who are operating on business bases.

1. group, Mr. Klaus Schell and his son, in.
A.Norm, R.Kuusik and A.Rei.
Klaus Schell himself is former Estonian financier of German nationality with some Jewish blood. He was representative of the so-called German robery-capital in Estonia. Financial supporter of the German Nazi-Movement in Estonia. He was financial leader of the German "Drang nach Osten" and German "Forsenst in Osten". 1940/41 he repatriated to Germany.
Some month later he appeared officially to Sweden. He is supposed to be here as a German observer under the guise of Estonian "patriot". He has great sums at his disposal, therefore he has been able to find friends and supporters among Estonian patriots and in foreign legations, even in some allied legations. His son served up to the end of the
last year in German Civil Administration at Tallinn (Estonia) as a very trustworthy servant of the Commissioner General, Leitzmann. He came officially to Sweden via Finland. The main body of Estonian nation has always been pro Anglo-Saxon and against Germans. Therefore activities of Mr. Scheel and his supporters are sometimes considered against Estonian and allied interests. Mr. Scheel and his supporters know that perfectly well and now they are making all efforts to improve them remarkably and to prove that they are acting according to Estonian interests. Dealing with evacuation and collecting money for that purpose is therefore a welcomed opportunity. By the way this activity proves to be a good business. So far has been able to collect about 50,000 kroner, mostly donations by Swedish banks and congregations. That fund is used by him as a personal money, without any control by donors or by Estonian patriotic circles. His main interest so far has been to buy gasoline from his son at black-market prices, Kr. 2.40 per liter and supply some "private entrepreneurs" fishers and adventurers with gasoline for the first trip. All adventurers take it as a good opportunity to earn money. Almost all these boats are not suitable for that purpose. They lack the necessary speed are opened fishing-boats with old motors etc., but they need little gasoline (about 200-300 lit. per one trip). One of such boats reached back some days ago in sinking conditions being on the sea with 18 persons about three days and nights. His personal boat has made some trips. He has paid for one trip Kr. 10,000, as he himself told me. Among the persons he brought out were some well-known guilings, collaborators and high officials in the German administration, for instance
his relative Mr. Kimberg, who served up to now at the German Commissariat General in Tallinn and he was in charge of Estonian economic matters, especially reprivatisation questions. In that post he deliberately delayed the reprivatisation of Estonian property in order to enable the Germans to evacuate and rob a very great deal on Estonian national and private property.

2 group. Mr. Tömison in collaboration with H. Ronimois.

He is acting also on his business bases. He has little boats and therefore his expenses per one trip are great. He has to give the crew free chance to cover all expenses and to earn the necessary money.

3 group. There are also some other "private" evacuations as Mr. Engsoo, Lägi, End, Väramäe etc. They all are operating on the same conditions, some of them, especially Mr. Engsoo, are asking very great sums per one person.

The situation is bad. We considered it necessary to bring these facts to your attention. We are obliged to devote every attention the problems mentioned.

In addition to our boat we have used another possibility for our intellectuals. The German official in charge of the official Estonian-Swedes evacuation scene agreed to bring out some persons who are not considered by Germans as active
anti-German nationalists. He has already brought out some Estonian professors, for instance prof. T u u l s e, prof. L ü d s, etc. This is also a limited possibility. There remain many intellectuals and especially politicians, who cannot use that way and they are not in position to pay a high sum to private "business-men". The present situation of our fund do not permit us to solve that question. If all is going on on the same line we shall be in position whether to close our operations in very near future, or to operate also on business bases which is against our better judgement. The possible solution of that question depends entirely on means at your disposal.

Thanking you for your kindness.

We are,

Your obedient servants,

Stockholm,
9.9.44.

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

Dear Mr. Pehle:

In connection with this Legation’s Despatch No. 4562 to the Department, there are enclosed a number of articles and translation for the information of the Board.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Elizabeth Thompson  
For: Iver C. Olsen  
Special Attaché for  
War Refugee Board

Enclosures – 16
BANG: Bagga, October 28, 1944

HE IN diy THE 2 THE CITY OF BB, DD, ECHIP.
DATE: CINT A CHTO D Y B.

THE NO. LOR'S LETTER TO THE U.S. "THE URISA REPORT.

The Baltic refugees are "the new circle". A special
report on the American tactics.

Thousands upon thousands of refugees from the Baltic
States have been reaching our country during the past
recent months. Shattering conclusions have been given of
the harrowing experience of the refugees, whose number is
estimated at 50,000, before they reached Swedish soil. The
threat of Bolshevism and the Cohn has driven old men, women,
children as well as children, from their natural home.

The Swedish news agency in the yesterday's issue. revealed
violently to the fact that Sweden is taking care of these
refugees and making changes or being made against the
German government in the German press articles, clearly
inspired "higher up". The following may be read, inter alia:

"Reliable information is at hand which indicates that
the Swedish authorities have positively assisted in the
organization of the Baltic emigration to Sweden. People of
Baltic descent in Estonia, some 5,000-7,000 persons have been
shipped here with the approval of the German authorities. Other
Lithuanian and Latvian have been selected by the leaders of
the organization in Sweden and brought over here according
to plan. (According to information at hand, there are only
some hundred of Lithuanian here). The Swedish General Staff
ought in this connection to advise as to the reason why a
special "reception officer" has been sent to Gotland, and
what his instructions are regarding the Baltic emigration.
"The Swedish Navy has let itself be pictured in the daily press in connection with the tremendous services rendered by it to Baltic refugee boats. Such boats have come here, unload their crews and been given fuel for the return journey.

"It would be appropriate if the Government would furnish information regarding what has occurred and what is correct in this connection. The Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have, following declarations, for more than four years been annexed to the Soviet Union. This annexation has been de facto and de jure confirmed by the Swedish Government. To what end can the Swedish Government insist, or perhaps allow authorities to collaborate when the deportations organized in a series of persecutions from Soviet territories? It won't do to have such powers so important that it is impossible to draw attention from them. The refugees have been "deported" as most of them have for more than three years escaped themselves to the German occupation and only that as the deportees were driven out felt that they ought to flee. The more prominent persons among the refugees have been well-regarded in Germany earlier, whereas this is not in general a dislike from the Germans.

Thus one glimpse itself, the Baltic Bolshevik organ openly admits that the Baltic "peasants and intellectuals have fled from the German, thereby indirectly concealing that it is the fear of Bolshevik rule which is threatening and that has driven these, tens of thousands of persons, over to Sweden. Also noteworthy is the concealed threat against the Swedish Government because it did not drive away the refugees and thereby forced them to surrender themselves to the tender mercies of the Ghetto clean-up squad, as is likewise the brazen shamelessness of the assertion that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania voluntarily annexed themselves to the Soviet by the "plebiscite" which was
organized by terror and which has by objective judges very

Missed 3486455 instead of 3486455 - in
other words, that implies the threat's territorial potential -
ro a considerable number of the Baltic
intelligence, politicians, intellectuals, administrators,
ec. has engaged on ranged in his own way.

There circles are designated by NKVD as "the Fascist's
core of the Baltic expatriates", who can add to consist of
"elements who intend to remain here, who will become Baltic
independence here, and who will become a center for anti-
Soviet politics, and will be harmful and a source of irritation
to British policy and Swedish interests in the area".

As proof of the Bolshevik anxiety, it is unnecessary to
interest the former community of the Baltic Poles the Soviet
had not succeeded in entirely eliminating the concept of
independence of the Baltic nations despite the lively activities
of the NKVD and NKWDichtholm under NKVD orders.

This does not mean that the NKVD

However, some reports indicate that the NKVD had managed to

Thus NKVD reports that one of the ministers in the
recently proclaimed Estonian "National Government" is an
employee of the American Legation in Stockholm. Furthermore,
the Baltic Legation in Sweden has been financed with 500,000
crowns from the Legation in Riga.
Ny Dag kräver 30,000 balters liv
Moskvaorganet till attack mot regeringen och: USA:s legation

De baltiska flyktingarna "lovgivningsförlorare"! Sensationell präckning av amerikanska beskikkningen

I tusental och åter tusental ha flyktingar från de baltiska staterna nått skydd i vårt land under de senaste månaderna. Skakande skildringar av de eleganter, som flyktingarna – vilka antal nu beräknas till 30 000 – till en början innebar, innebar de något svenskt liv. Men från börjanen och i lyckan har de ännu några dessa människor, vuxna såväl som barn, från deras nationella huvud.

Det svenska Moskvaorganet Ny Dag reagerade i god hittid mot att man på svensk sida tagit hand om dessa flyktingar och grava anmärkningar riktas mot svenska regeringen i kommunisttidingens, tydligen från "högare" inspiterade artikel. Foljande står bl. a. att läs i Ny Dag:

"Svåra upplysningar finns som tyder på, att svenska myndigheter positivt medverkat i organisation av den baltiska emigrationens till Sverige. Svenskorganisationen i Ryssland, 3 000 till 5 000 personer, har fraktats hit i samförstånd med de tyska och ryska myndigheterna. Andra olika och bettare har utgivit av organisationstidningen i Sverige, och förts hit planmässigt. (Låt dem snabbt upptäckta! Alltför hundracent.) Sveriges generalstaben bör i detta sammanhang uppbyda om anledningarna till att särskild "enskapsavdelning" startas till Gotland, och vilka instruktioner dessa har rörande den baltiska emigrationen. Sveriges flottan har fått avbilda sig i dagstidsskriften i anledning av den stränga journalistiska tjänsten med baltiska flyktingtillsvar. (Många båtar har därvid bitit, lockalade lust.)
och ett behov för att återstå.


Intresset för svensk interådskapet, och det välde vissa svåra förhandlingar i den svenska regeringen, där de tre landen av till exempel visas enligt ny dagens artikel i Sovjetunionen. Det är första gången att en svensk regering ställer till hjälp.

Dessa kretsar betecknas av Ny Dag, som minst sensationella. Man konstaterar vidare, att det svenska demokratiska hovet önskar, att också flytandet tillbaka av de tre landen, och att den svenska regeringen, där de tre landen av till exempel visas enligt ny dagens artikel i Sovjetunionen. Det är första gången att en svensk regering ställer till hjälp.

Bolshjivorganets arbete är första

släppet. Under första occupationen

av Baltikum lyckades Sovjet, trots

att inte lyckas först av detta

samtal med de tre landen, och att
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Sovjetunionen. Det är första gången

att en svensk regering ställer

till hjälp.
Mrs. 

October 19, 1945

Dear Dr. 

I was very pleased to receive your letter and thank you for your kind words. I am currently working on a new project and hope to have something interesting to show you soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Please let me know if you would like to attend the upcoming conference in Paris. It would be an honor to have you there.
that when the story ceases is that the core of the
argument lies in the idea of a "concealed" and a "tacit acceptance" by a neutral and a "symbolic" act in the"end".

So far in the "invisibility" unfolding by "W.W.
are commercial and the "Germans" regarding themselves, it is entirely the concern that the government, in fact, no longer holds in a neutral. To our
sense, it is a German similar to Germany theeway created as the"invisibility" - as so far has been seen, as it
does not make a difference that the story.

The need is again between the Swedish authorities and the "German" position where all the "neutral" authorities and the government of the time, in short, the "delegation of a neutral position". Or, in order to, in an essential way it is to understand that a key is not an essential step. Especially the media of the American position in its connection must result in a determination to relate which can at all signal. But we do not think here. Before this, in our case, in the media, in our case, in the absence of positively that the media, a German was once in Stockholm but has ever had his head in the"end" in the cause of constituting the "free" charter. This means that a new course to a million even more have been displaced by the Americans for the organization of their delegation to Sweden.

To this connection the paper also points out, by means of which the paper apparently believes it can have the most plain expression of its reader. It is entitled, in short, that the Swedish government of the "neutral" and of the "people has recognized the "Socialist" Republic of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. This is, as everyone knows, a clear indication of the facts. The Swedish government has not recognized the Russian imperialists' occupation of the
...
Ryssarna riktar graverande anklagelser mot yankees

Massflykt från Balticum organisad av amerikanska stockholmsministern!

Ny Dag fruktar "fascistisk" invandring i Sverige

Den stora flyktingströmmen till Sverige återförda hur kommit som stora och bruna droppar av maktet i de rysska agenternas guldklippiga. Ty när, folk flyr från Balticum i det egendåligaste av avsjetterandena rysk bas och hotar dessa områden mede ju detta hela att de flyr för ryssarna. Detta måste göra ett stort tryck för moskoviterna i Sverige att hålla stora hela som flyktingarna lugnt stannade hvar under den tyska och spetsen.

För att emellertid på sitt sätt sätta utöna den sveriges orsaken till detta fenomen har Ny Dag nu festatir en egen special analysrikning av förhållandena. Det är andra gången, att det är mycket egervartade förhållande-

som ryska organer övervakat omvändare...
Till en början förstärker sig tidsin-
ningen på att konsultativera emarker till
flyktan från Balticum. Det är nära
30 000 helaer, som redan kommmit hit. 
Till stor del består dessa, skriver
Ny Dag, av sällsyntigt folks, arbete
som och traktor, som börjat sin chans
att kome undan kriget och få gata
sitt mätta i Sverige. Dessa kan man
se till och förtrycker nu övertygande
även om tidsinningen helt underhållit.
att förklara, verka längden till frad
och duktade hand blivit på överväl-
dende förut nu, efter som åres krig
att ryskarnas ryker är på den baltiska
jorden. Men det allvarliga i historien
är att kännan i immigrationsfrågor
samt att, anses och kan bli vilt
skada och irritation för svenska polit-
iska och svenska intressen i Storbro.

Vad det gäller den av Ny Dag för-
retagnas undersökningarna och de
såväl bjudandes som blivit följden här-
av är det inte heller lyckligt, att komma-
ningssituationen blir lika illa som annars
heller. Inte sådana. Förröres är de
ruska kristna i Sverige och utöfr
undersökningen — i den mån den
förder — och det är även från sam-
ma håll som anklagelserna kommer.
Ryskernas anklagar nämligen de
sveriges myndigheterna och den här-
varande amerikanska legationen för
att vara de verkliga och medveten
organisationerna av massflyktingar från
Balticum, eller som det heter kort-
forhållande av sovjetbefolkningen. Man
förkastar, att detta är en tillsammans av
mer eller mindre räckvidd, försiktigt emble-
t om amerikanska legationens resande
i detta samband som till följd att de
redan först stadiga relationer
rörna under vilken man stoppar
inde heller med detta. I fortsättning-
en av sin anklagesskrift hävdar
Ny Dag med bestämmelse, att ameri-
kanska militärerna i Stockholm till
och med att bettag med i spoliet
att det gjort kestrerandet av den
friska statskans regering som för en
tid sedan hit fälte om sig i provet
och att närmare en miljons hundra ut-
bottarnas av amerikernas för organi-
sationen av den baltiska emigrationen
hät

I detta sammanhang framför även
tidsinningen en samlad historia, med vilken
man förmögenhetar tora sig kunna des-
pera de mest liknande av sina lä
merc. Man påför nämligen, att speci-
ska regeringen de fakta och de juvär
erätt de socialdemokratiska republikerna
Estland, Lettland och Litauen. Detta
är ju nu, som alla vet en uppenbar
färdityg och av fakta. Svenska reger-
ingens har inte erätt de ryska im-
perialisternas och epation av Balti-
um och inte heller främst att sig
rätta att ta hand om och ge vård
att de människor, som måste fly undan
denna ryska terrains. Flera tusen av
dom har ju för övrigt varit våra egna
landmänn.

Vad det gäller amerikanska mi-
lättar så får han svara för sig själv.
Det skulle ju dock vara olyckligt om
Ny Dag på den punkten hade rätt
och ynktes verkligen gjort en in-
sats för demokratin och civilisationen
under hela detta långa krig.
October 17, 1944

Dear [Name],

Enclosed is a list of the names and addresses of our soldiers who have been discharged from service. If you have any questions or need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
be did observe specifically that it was the business of every
its concern to watch over the boats in their
which the boats in their vicinity, for fear they might have been
individuals employed in the same work did not need the
enormity of getting to their desired for the "British" committee,
and this fact, both the boats and the fisher boats were
reported in most of the "Baltic". The men who clandestinely
breakfast, completely responsible. In some cases, there was also
essence, the boats had been seized by the authorities and had
because they had been seized by the authorities for not
over 50-60 years and had been in the
the men in the Baltic were dead or
be extra, so the demand would be labor on the
the Baltic was more
the Baltic was more active, and the Baltic trade with
Sweden and Poland, so if he could obtain work, he learned to
use radio to communicating with the
By the way, however, the boatmen given by the boatmen
during the war, was also used and became
and continued to be, or else had been confiscated for some reason
experiences of the boatmen, they did not have to become the main
the hotbed of Russian activity in their own households. However, in the other hand, but finally came to Sweden in the
boats of the Russian, possibly promoting the restoration of the
and continued to be in their own countries, or in any event
NBV all the damage they could. (See)

There are various facts indicating that efforts are being
with the "British" boats. A boat-builder was recently tried out at has also within a
repeated with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to put it into
service for refuge traffic between Sweden and the Baltic countries; it was not found suitable for that purpose, but naturally such
result would never have been tried out in the first place, if
there had not been the certainty assurance of getting the
necessary fuel supplies. Were you going to help with that?
Another example: An intention under-voiced, LL.L.L.,
recently received preliminary to proceed from Cleveland,
where it had been held up for some time, to Chicago.

The federal court in Chicago did not go to Indian, but to the Indian
commission, and chance it returned with fully and involved purchasers.

That the Federal Court held incidentally, the appointment
that it was going to have a further five agents, which we shall be
able to get, but I believe that is for that sort of people, the
commission not the evidence of the absence of Indians than
they are not going to. There is no indication, that a great deal of
which the quality of Indians, the evidence, and indication, should
be so well known, you must have it. The evidence, therefore,
should be so well known, you must have it. The evidence, therefore,
cannot be of any value to the local
affairs of the Indian houses. We feel that if we were not
financially, conducted by the administration, they were the
most and, these reasons, which may have been possible.

The last time that they were to part with their property,
and the Indians of their property, regardless of the fact
that people would be allowed to be under, and
that they were, because of the kind of individual in leading them to
the local boards, have the evidence and the Indians that is under,
and should not be allowed to run loose and
disappear. Their final expulsion of 1868, a period should be
kept from an element in the Indian's nature of this
country's interests, and are nothing, both to the establishing
settlement, leading their colonies in this country.
Reguljär estnisk flyktingtrafik
hit under tysk flagg

Vilka svenska myndigheter understödjer fascistimporten?


-Nasilvenmigranter hit under tysk flagg.

Reeder på vägen till lägre sammantrottnad, vi skämtade med en äldre herr, som berättade att han kommit hit med tjänst för en mel.
Han talade inga svenska. Av samttale framgick att han varit ägare till apotek och industrianläggningar i Estland men tvängats köpa alla sitt ejendom. Vidare hade han sittat 50 år i Saint Petersburg, på när Nicolaus tids och gått i skola där. Han talade visserligen inte om tyskarna som sina vänner, men det var ryssarna som var de värsta fördörrarna, förklarade han besviket.

"Snart skulle Sverige-Sovjet...".

Men det förekom också syftningar som tydligen gota sig tidig hotprojekt därför att de fäktt nog av krigs och skilda, därför att de ville komma sig genomare där det finns mat och sed.

En soldat närmade, att det snart skulle bli slut på kriget i Estland, att tyskarna skulle bli utkämpa ur Baltikum så sjöfärden mellan Sverige och Sovjet kunde komma igång. Han hoppades på det, för han tänkte att då han kan få ett arbete. Han räknade också med att kunna återvända hans sitt småningom.

Totalitärsitget av Sveriges väv var dock att ens stor del av denna invånare är personer som gått tyskarna tillhanda under occupationen, som har åliga samma av dessa eller samma liknande anledning och inte vill att svars för det då de estniska och lettiska folkens på syftet levande eller andra. Han hoppades att några meddelande av detta kan lyckas och fånga de många som visar intresse för att i snart av förhållande verka för en restaurering av den nya politiska regimen i att hjälpa med eller andra fall ånamma den att den skada de kun.

Att försöka att utvärdera fascism inporten, självfallet med sovjetiska hud, pågår, tyder dock åt sig att, som Nydén prövade man en motorladd vid Kungsprojekt för att undersöka om något kunde vara. Under hela färger från Baltikum fnur den förhållande betraktades tydligt som mindre lämplig. Gutis skulle aldrig undersökningsloke pågå om man inte i förvikt försvikt...
rat sig om att ordnade, bekants. Vem hjälper den med "dö"? 

Vem gör befallande och tillstånd till Baltihamnerna?


Vad det är för sarta folk som använde fient hotfulla masar på en gång av enskilda, tydligt tillhörande något SS-formationer att denna av uniformer, med hopp och båda vändade sönder. I Osthammar, de båda bataljonsställningarna står för övergivna frit på, en gång på, en gång på, är några fientligt, och de är de mest av snabbmang för att övergivna. En gång på, det är snabbmang för att övergivna, och de är de mest av snabbmang för att övergivna, och de är de mest avsnabbing för att övergivna.
of course vis-a-vis the Judicial System and the
Judicial authorities is fully in keeping with the laws.
If I say that the 30,000 referred are too-diminutive, then
even if that were so, the so-called 'big ones' will
not be incorporated. I say here that it has done before, and will do
this in 99 - 98 in the said-but-not-numerical-of-99. This
means...
30,000 baltiska krigsförbrytare

Den unika delen mellan advokaten Hugo Lindberg och LO-pampen "Kapär" i S:t-Petersburg i Socialdemokraternas spalter med anledning av att den flera åttagit sig OA:s uppdrag som justitetsombud åt den finländske flyktingen Anthoni har på ett intressant sätt höjat inställningen till national svensk rättsnation. Hon, dem, som nu lett mot "krigsförbrytarna". Vi ha tidigare kommenterat det försvaret av den rena lynchjustitens, som här presenteras från kretsar av stör politisk betydelse i vårt land, vilket visar, att det dominerande styrelsepartiets huvudorgan, Socialdemokraten, visat sig gå praktiskt taget lika långt; som har "Kapären" i sitt satt att vara boljevikerments behag. Den finländska författaren Olle Tigerstedt fick t.ex. här däremot på ledande plats i "Svdem" besked om att han var en minst en avskyvärd gåst här i landet, eftersom "man ännu har i folket främlin den avskyvärd artikel om de av tyskarna arrangerade Katynbron, som han (Tigerstedt) tillsätter så upptäckta försvarende fotot k, till och med sådana insatsar som publiceras i svenska Dagbladet".

Svdem kan trötta sig med att Sv. D. i dag närmare skulle publicera någon skildring av massgravarna med omedelbarans mittdömda polska officerarna, och att tidningen, för övrigt sökte reparera sin olycklighet mot den sovjetiska vapenbrodern i den demokratiska fråneckampen med att vid ett senare tillfälle genom en utkast medarbetare uppståda som förevaradvokat för bildlasterna vid de sovjetiska massgravarna i Vinnytsa.

Det är nödat att tidens tvekan, att ingenting ofredelsklart får yttra om det boljeviktäldet, som nu sätter sig fast i Balticum och i Finland, som håller på att etablera sig som herre i Osterr. och som strävar efter att lägga sitt tunga hand-på Sveriges bakland. Den stora pressens udländska le-verantörer av "krigsgerbranches" skyckkompagnier från av tyskarockuperade områden erhålla obeaktadt slaktommottag för sina produkter, men den tidning, som djuveras återg ögenvinnskiltnings från röda armen och tjekans "befälshavare", vore omgi delbart djöd. Boljevikismarskerier i Ny Dag valde voreligt över de svenska tidningarnas demokratiska renlighet, och presen i stort från Sv. D. till Svdem, har accepterat förmynnder-
Efter estlandsvenskarna, som inför det förnyade sovjetiska hotet mot Balticum började eva-
kera hit, för snart ett år sedan, ha, i synnerhet under de senaste månaderna, balter i tiotusen-
der flytt undan det bolsjevikiska ho-
tet genom att sälja sin tillflykt, i Sverige. Större delen av dessa im-
migranter ha fruktansvärda per-
sonliga upplevelser från kommu-
nisterorros under första halvåret 1941. Av officiella svenska myn-
digheter blevo också dessa strak-
kars människor, mycket bestämt tillsägna att icke här i landet vi-
darebefordra sina erfarenheter av de sovjetiska befärsarna.

Flyktingvägen har emellertid anlagt en sådan omfattning, att man haft svårt att kontrollera munkavarna. Skildringar av skak-
kande familj tragedier under tje-
kans "värnplåtsarbeite" i Balticum ha börjat äppas ut från öppn-
ingsstägen till den svenska all-
mänheten. Och följden har natu-
rligtvis blivit, att de bolsjevikiska
befärsarna inte i Sverige, inte i
Sveriges regering, inte i ny dag, inte i det mi-
miskapande att sälja sina erfarenheter under
den bolsjevikiska regimen till de svenska folket.

Tidningen anger själv antalet flyktingar till 30,000, vilka
betecknas som "fascister" och som
enligt Ny Dag börja sändas tillba-
ka till Balticum, om inte Sverige
vill riskera sin goodwill hos Ny
Dags nättigare herre. Att det just
är rådhan för att balterna skola
ge tillfälle förmodda levande in-
tryck från sina erfarenheter under
den bolsjevikiska regimens till
svenska folket, som föranlett
kommunistorganets reaktion, är
uppombart. Följande lilla utdrag ur Ny Dags anvisning till mny-
digheten är betraktande, även
fråga om vokabufflaren: "Det är
fråga om män som kan en-
ligast föra dessa stöd och lett-
iga folket, att dessa personer all-
ra vidare inte tillstå fritt trava
ring" och spela sin natio-
nta propagandans omröst.

Kommunistorganets kommandotör,
Sveriges regering och myn-
digheter är fullt tidsnig. Siger
Ny Dag, att 30,000 baltsiska flyk-
tingar åro krigsförbytare, så är
det naturligtvis så. Den s. k.
sta presen kommer inte att rea-
gera, lika lita som den gjort tid-
digare. Ty den har ju liksom Ny
Dag korat sig till upphandledare
för den svenska lanten.
The evacuation of the public refugees taking place recently has caused considerable confusion. The refugees were mostly evicted from their homes due to a large-scale incursion by the National Guard, which has been on active service in the district. The danger was real, and the situation was exacerbated by the fact that many of the refugees were in a state of distress. It is clear that these events were the result of a massive and coordinated effort to remove the refugees from their homes. On the street, various reports indicate that the refugees were being transported to a nearby集中營, where they were detained. Despite these circumstances, the refugees have managed to maintain their resilience and continue to fight for their rights.
The fact that most important points in regard to the incident from inspections, between certain Soviet and German authorities is incidentally evident from a notification. It is said in the story that a Soviet soldier at a point at the end of September, where the report said he had heard that nine refugees had been on the way, and that as expected to be working all right. Then asked of his interrogator he said, he said, "general run - they stay and to lower everything." On account ofstrange weather, there was no reason why the story, but over twenty five hours later a usual arrival, the goods of which it had been one of a group of nine, said and than accepted from others once to the story.

The mentioned dates, no later than 6th October, we shall be returning to the letter in due course.
BALTISKA SVARTABÖRSHAJAR TA LAGREN MED TILL SVERGE

Tackade för kaffet med hitlerhålsning

Den baltiska flyktningströmmen har under senare tid i hög grad ändrat karakter. Tidigare kom mest folk som flydde undan tyskarnas tvålangsmodeller. Men på detta tid är det quislingar och svartablirsgods som dominerar. Vågrättikta folk och flyktingar gjort i huvuden, firrar att de med egna ögon bevakningsvärlden är precis så som de med egna ögon beskrivits och besökt med sig från sitt fattiga, hungriga hemland.

Tydligen är det de återställande lagren av svartabrörsteget, som tagits med till Sverige. Ta bort "tillt".


Något av detta var oväntat. Det fanns också ett par saker som bevakningens ansvar var att se till att bevakningsanordningen för kaffet som de blöjde på av skärs med säkerhet.

Vem utförde träffsikt-
sländor? Det är inte ovanligt att bevakningspolisens anordningar tas hand om sina flyktingar på flera olika sätt. Då en flyktinghet skall vara tagen i beslag, är det oftast någon från anställda som talar om bord, ta bort magen eller skickar dem (som farligt typet i annat fall osäkert återvän-
sländor för att hämta flö) och invändar maröppolitiska anser som. Då de in-
länder tar den med sig både flyktingar, båt och besättnings för intern-
ring. Vid anden närbesiges mag-
neten på sitt plats igen.

Efter en tid kommer det att bli
hållbar, det har då varit i heligland och hämtat en ny last flyktingar. För
ungarade, en månad sedan hade en ge-

m.
les gjort inte mindre än 1 resor, och
en besättningman yttrade då marin-
pollan för fjärde gången tog fartyget
med sig:
— Vi ser igen, vi hinner nog ett par
resor till.
Fallet är inte på något sätt ovanlig.
En flertal större motordrivna
fiskebåtar räknas gå i regelbunden tra-
fik mellan Baltikum och Sverige — na-
turligtvis med de svenska och tyska
myndigheternas direkta tillstånd och
stöd. Efter några andra fartyg i Stock-
holms ytter skärgård var det på en
kort tid 4 större båtar som verkstälde
kunna göra fler resor.
Fyrdagen är det främst gamla
smugglarna, som skriver om trafiken. I
regel är det inte båtar fattiga folk
som kommer i fiskebåtar som passagera-
re, ty skriget äro kosta omkring 700
kr. per person enligt nuvarande taxa.

Myndigheterna förhandsunder-
ränta om båtarna.
Att ett sådant samarbete beträffande
den baltiska fiskestartskapen reda
mellan vissa grupper och tyska myn-
digheterna framgår bl.a. av ett löst re-
plikatutvis mellan en styrman vid flot-
tan och en vice luit, i början av sept-
tember månad, 1951. 
— Vi har stlpat igen och jobbat i natt,
jag har sett de större båtarna att det kom-
mer 9 fartyg för dagen.
— Hur kan du känna det? 
— Självklart, det är ju midsommar, vi
vill inte stanna ihjäl.
Det finns tal på att den natten,
stor storm kastade sig på land och det
hade varit bra att hava några par
dygnan. Ingeborg lättaö båtar de
natten. På ett dygn senare anlände
de ett fartyg, som havsbeständighet
kunde hindra. Besättningen som hade
blivit redan började därtill 9 båtar varit i
stort till fördel för fartyget, men att de
blivit lika genast ovanligt. Hur kunde de
svenska myn-
digheterna veta detta så långt i för-
vig?
Vi störkommer i ett följande arti-
kel.
SOMETHING EDITORially: The most unfortunate event to occur to the people of the Baltic, for the recent Denial of their nationhood by Russia is too obvious. The Baltic States have been annexed by the Soviet Union, and if the Baltic States were to rise up to the Soviet, the Baltic States would be free from fear of the annexation of the nations, but not from the need to resist. Their fate is tragically simple, they must either accept being forced to live in a foreign land. There is every reason that the recent policies shall not lead to the Baltic States becoming a part of the Soviet Union, but the events that were taking place there, if anything, do not lend the objective in that respect. However, when these facts are set up, their objectives are still to substantiate the truth of the Communist accusers. If that tends to substitute the truth of the Communist accusers, if that possibility could be resolved, it would be much better to be resolved. There is no question for the Soviet policy for the internal regions in the Baltic States. The issue of the Baltic States and the need to resolve this issue is not an internal democratic issue. On the other hand, neither the Soviet nor the Western democracies are convinced of the fact that the "elections" of 1940 for the Baltic States' inclusion in the Soviet Union were expressions of genuine popular will to that end. In Sweden we are very anxious, not least on Finland’s account to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union, full of national confidence. It is in no wise a freedom for interest to try, in concert with some big-business and fascists-infected circles in the United States in particular, to provoke a third war between those who have been the victors.
in the second war. Precisely on that account however, the Baltic question should set us on a serious course. A lot of nonsense have been published about Russia exactly in the Baltic States. However, the Russian way of dealing with the Baltic is at present the object of the entire world's interest, even if for obvious reasons not much in said or written on that matter. Those countries have been liberated from the Czarism, it is true, but what sort of liberty is going to be given them now? This will be a question of decisive moment as far as the registration of the Baltic refugees is concerned. If the Baltic people in seriously meant, the Baltic peoples might also get the chance of determining their future in free democratic ways, and without foreign influence.
Ballerna.

Omontighet bland de flyktingar som om­
hand vat Sverige är enligt viss upprop ballerna.
Norrland och därtill i, av, kan med grund­
a de stora skadorna, räknas med att närmast ju
återvända till att hälsa honom.
De hävarande balterna däremot har flytt
för ryskarna. Utifrån att Balland,
Lappland och Österbotten skulle återvända den
statliga fristet de hade förra krigen är en
mark som fyller de flyktingar i de
områden, som flyt av fristan för ryska­
na ute på den ersregimen. Inte heller eller
väl, under tillstånd. Hertiglunden inte
första taget. Deras dock är djupt tragiskt
i det att ingen lyckas för någon att tala
för livs i förrumande land. Det finns
att att räkna, när kommunalrådet
i Översta nu efter skap av en fullkomlig
störning med alla de borra flyktingarna
med utgångspunkt från att det långsamt
dem liknade bland finnar, norrmla och
dannar, påfresten en och annan med
om det gällande tillståndet inteInfos
oc, när Dagenroden uppsöker som huvud­
döras av dem. Deras hund man närmast
för allsköna, att detta verkligen är vad
med kommunen beslutar de borra
flyktingarna för.

Kommittéer trede det finns möjlighet
att ha de balterna arbeta i Sverige. De
första andra flyktingar-hunden att Brevor
var hast och kräv sig. Utommedelsiffror
redovisas de till proportionerna och de
20,000 balterna kommer kunna komma att
alles. Da de in i fyra skräckit
Sveriges största del av största slags
problemer, men det är inte bekant, att
alla utgå i hennes första månad.

Om möjlighet bude tala för bal­
terna hävarandet dem, var detta allte­
fallet något att bilda för det.
Det är ingen anledning att fakta avseende
hålla att några speciellt för de här
regimerena i de baltiska staterna först
bet, vilken tid för att inventering huv­
n Staaten, även om de inte alla, som det
pläderas i kommunistpropagandans, var bil­
tedoktiga. Man skulle dessa balterna
en demokratisk afriket. Men är andra
skepp att man i Sverige bli bistånd att
landskapet på något sätt överlyd
om att "veter" i de baltiska statern.
Det bedömas hur upptäckt som att ut­
slag av fackvänar till framtiden för endel­
ing till Sverige i Sveriges andra
loppet måste händer med hjälp av
Pakland, uppvisar enligt dem att det
förståelsens förmån på detta

Det här redan publicerats en del re­
ter om rykter genomet i ballerna. Mån
akuta påminner med att ryktet, fabriken
döjat på liknande band och man har ingen
anslaget att de nu nära upptäcker några
som hett upptäcker som inte handel­
liga. Det rycke åter att un­
made balterna är omständligt och
försiktigt för hela världen interesser, även om
om det av naturen stilt inte säker och
skulle en möjligt om såna. Län­
ternas har bekräftat att ryktet, det är
det, men hur skall den friskt komma
att se ut, om nu skilja dem? Det blir
avsett förs världen flyktingarnas
rapportering. An påfått vilket det upprep­
ningar där bakta, bokstavligt det över
och då borta Balland, Lättenland och Sil­
tona de några i att hoppa betydelse.
Men i detta förhållande
med viss betydelse och ekonomisk bety­
gratt för övrig. Då borta förfrågningar
vänds på nya huvuds upps, sina
det utom med Attutaktion handla de
borra folka också så att det
en demokratiskt formar och alla främ­
made på visskетодd om sina fram­
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1940

THE TIMES (LONDON)

The new organ SCIENCE IS IN PAIN in an editorial, says:

The experts are convinced that it is not advisable to go public on this matter. But one cannot ignore that the situation is such that an immediate disclosure of the facts would be unwise and unjust. Therefore, the statement was made that the American embargo is not to be considered as necessarily unfounded. It is very likely conceivable, however, that American private interests have been at work to aid the Baltic countries. It is not for the purpose of believing, however, that the American embargo at the present time would engage itself in anything which might conceivably be taken in that context. It is also impossible to imagine anything of the sort, that it must be a question of some sort of sterilization of efforts for military reasons. The chances against the British authorities are not here very serious whether, or on the other hand.

In any case, it is certain that there is no reason to start an appeal to Sweden, and less considered the police action in that sense to be an unwise beginning. It is certainly does not appear otherwise. The impression is particularly heightened when viewed in the light of the French statement to the effect that the Swedish Government has "de facto and de jure" recognized the Socialist Republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. What was that supposed to have taken place? If it were so, it must have occurred with all due solemnity. One can never be certain, however, for 15 years, through Swedish foreign policy and diplomacy are at present nearly being conducted through peculiar permutations and channels ....... In any event, there are certainly reasons
For taking note of the peculiar story told by Mr. But with its circumstantial and brisk statements, there is no doubt of the fact that it is the voice of France which is making itself heard in that quarter, and it would seem there is no standing its objective. Despite all the services rendered by France to the Soviet in forcing Finland to its door, London is far from a tinker; and if one gives an inch, it will be taken for all, not to say two feet! It might indeed be feared another thud upon its not being over Germany's head last year. Those circles in this country which have been forgetting that the longer you delay the easier it will be for something in a form almost collaboration with Great Britain in a given manner, could be wrong if they revised that view as soon as possible.
Vad vill Moskva oss?

Ny Dag sensationella artikel varj svenska regerings och amerikanska legationen i Stockholm anklagas för att ha organisierat och finansierat stora delar av den baltiska emigrationen till Sverige, är en så pass nödvändig sak, att den förutnärr ett tekennisse studium.

Enligt Ny Dag skulle en av ministererna i den av ryskarna fördrivna estniska regeringen vara ansatt som tillsitterna på amerikanska legationen i Stockholm. Vidare uppger tidningen, att den estniska legationen betalat 900.000 kr. för finansierandet av den baltiska emigrationen till Sverige.

Till stor del består denna emigration, skriver Ny Dag vidare, av solsvårigt folks, som tagit sin chans att få komma till Sverige och luta sig mot, och dem kan man ha överenskom med. Men, fortsätter bolgjevikorganet, det allvarliga är att känna i denna immigration från öster utgöras av fascistiska element, som kunnas bli stilk skada och irritation för svensk politik och svenska intressen i utlands. Tidningen skriver till slut, att den allvarliga och den svenska regeringen och den amerikanska ministeren ha att anföra i anledning.

Vad är nu detta för besynnerligheter, och varför vill Ny Dag
komma? Vad ligger det för syftet bakom denna artikel, som uppenbarligen icke hör upptagen av Ny Dags egen fatabnr utan inspirerats direkt av Huskondens röst i Moskva? Vad beskylldas med den amerikanska legationens beteckningar, innehåller det något nyttigt eller knivigt för att uppmärksamma och uppmana prästen på flodbanken. Att det är Moskvas egensjälv som förrättat detta, räcker icke något att bekräfta att amerikanska privatinteresser varit i verksamhet, för att hjälpa de baltiska flyktingarna. Men att den amerikanska staven har nåtts något, i händelse detta skulle kunna påverka den svenska regeringen, är istället något som för att ingen stöd att de baltiska flyktingarna skulle kunna påverka den svenska regeringen.


Hur som helst är det kul att beskriva den underliggande historien i Ny Dags med dess anklagelser och uppmaningar på flodbanken. Att det är Moskvas egensjälv som förrättat detta, räcker icke något att bekräfta att amerikanska privatinteresser varit i verksamhet, för att hjälpa de baltiska flyktingarna. Men att den amerikanska staven har nåtts något, i händelse detta skulle kunna påverka den svenska regeringen, är istället något som för att ingen stöd att de baltiska flyktingarna skulle kunna påverka den svenska regeringen.
SOLDI, BY H.W., October 21, 1944

BY H.W. believes the editorial of October 20, 1944 on the dangers inherent in the present refugee traffic and says: BARKES' editorial expresses a clear-cut attitude toward our disclosures of the officially aided or being lost by Swedish authorities, with American support, for organizing the transport of Fascists from the Baltic States. At the same time, however, BARKES' editorial evades by even as much as a single word touching on our remarkable disclosures regarding that incident in Estonia. How can it be done? The Department of State, the Foreign Office, is it really imagined that in the long run it will be possible to hold such activities, the sum of which is apparently to transfer to Sweden the port formerly used by Estonia and the Baltic States in the anti-communist Fascist policy? If so, these responsible are even more than normally naive.
En farlig trafik
rubrikerne Dagena Nyteter (fp) den Norge och Danmark — har givit de
import av fasader till vårt land, svenska myndigheterna en förskär-
nings, av vad som visar.

Medan det tredje var kommanderande som
föll under jorden och bland alltså sig
bil, så måste också detta förbättra sig
med att de tyska myndigheterna kommer att
pröva fuskade motord. Dessa närme-
ska myndigheter är för att blinda, patrio-
tiska organisationer i utsatta ställen.
Om de lyckas kan ingen stå. Förbudet
kommer i varje fall att göra — med el-
Her Otto Hitler och Himmler. Frågan är
om den svenska flottningspolitiken i
andra världskrigets slutet ska till,
men att även vårt land bli ett tillhåll
för dem som förbereder revanschen.

Det dröjer innan de stärka repor
dom från slaget, menar man. Vem
väler?

I varje fall är det ingen underordnad
om att vårt land med några kommer att
upptäcka som en antagonistisk inlag-
diga och propagandastrategi. — Det
föret att tillämpning av motorer och
vapen och andra fördelar för myndighet-
en av det påkostade korsom-
heterna. Skräpigheterna att restick-
va, vilka är stilla dessa gruppers
inte framtid.

Flytande stämningarna från Finland
och Baltikum — man måste även från
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nings, av vad som visar.
Sarge: By Maj. October 21, 1944

My Maj. commenting on AMERICAN’s editorial, says: AMERICAN’s part to charge us with having placed all Baltic refugees on an equal basis. Our thesis has been that probably the majority, are fascists who have co-operated with the Germans, and are hatching anti-Jewish activities here which can be very dangerous to this country. AMERICAN admits that they have fled from the Russians and they would not need to do that if they were Germans. AMERICAN is on the right track, however, as far as his remarks about Swedish relations with the Germans are concerned.
"Flytt för ryssarna"

"Och flytande balärska har flytt för ryssarna, skriver Aftonbladet (f)"


Det är stramfaktat av Aftonbladet att beskylla oss för att ha liknätt samt heliga och liknande flyktingar. Vår helhet är att troligen föreläser är fascister som samarbetar med bolsjevika och här förbereder en antifyck verksamhet som kan bli mycket farlig för vårt land. Aftonbladet medger ju också att de flytt för ryssarna och det började de inte göra om de inte demokrater.

Aftonbladet anför också följande uppslag:

Vi är i Sverige, inte indragit med komarna till Finland, mycket engagerade att ge och det allvarliga förtallande till ryskaflugtenne. Det är på jämförelse med ett avstånd inför sig med stora resor, storttsituationer och gemenskaps- situationer. I ryska flugorna skapa i ryska flugorna också upprop på tredje världskriget mellan som, som angräppet det andra. Detta för framstår emellertid den baltiska flykten som ett stort bekymmer.
ANNUAL RALLY TELLER, October 31, 1944

The personalized version of the annual edition of the Baltic question is usually met with one without any emotional reaction. The Soviet will not be repeating the past on these occasions. The Russian position that the Baltic peoples voluntarily joined themselves up to the Soviet Union in 1939, and that that is not going to be changed, is known just how "voluntary" these decisions of the Baltic peoples were. It was that peculiar breed of "voluntarism" which is part and parcel of dictatorship-ruled states' stock-in-trade.

The political and military might of the Soviet Union are the factors which determined the fate of the Baltic republics. Protests have been heard from certain quarters in Great Britain and the United States, but these protests were weak and amounted from nowhere. The Western Powers' Governments have quieted and still do. If the principles of the Atlantic Charter are applied, the question of the rights and national liberty of the Baltic peoples would be an obvious one, but the FDR and Liberty-emphasizing articles of the Atlantic Charter are not worth as much as they appear to be. When they were adopted, they were represented as inviolable and sacred laws; now, in practice, they are anything you please. In an order-of-the-day on May 1st, 1942, Stalin said: "Comrades! Be you fighting for our country, for justice and for liberty. It is not our aim to require foreign territory or to conquer foreign peoples." If these principles were applied to the Baltic States, their independence would be fully secured. But these principles will not be applied. The Russians certainly aim in the future at seeing to it that the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian populations are transferred elsewhere and replaced by Russians. It is desired to have "safe" people in the vulnerable frontier.
and coastal areas, even if such transfers to the interior are conducted in secretly known forms, their effect can be such that after some time the Baltic peoples will have died out. They have been partly of a better race. During their independence they clearly manifested their capacity for existence, even though they committed some remarkable political blunders. In the current situation it is not to be remedied by the influx of Baltic refugees to this country has been as voluntary as it has been part for another: they knew that they would have to flee then, and they make even politically radical Baltic disadvantaged to remain in their own country. Some of the 30,000 Baltic have come here, most of them are today in the United States. Many of them have a home to go to after the war, but the Baltic no longer have any homeland. Perhaps several will be remaining in Sweden, originally the 9,000 Estonian Swedes.

If the mixing of a popular incident campaign against the Baltic refugees in the news of Germany. It assures them of being better in war-time, and even, they know that. Some by M.G. thinking become so patriotic, understand that when people are confronted with the danger of losing their homeland, and perhaps even more - they try moving as far as they can - where they consider they are in greatest safety? There certainly may be undesirable elements among them who have come here. It is of course the duty of the Swedish authorities to watch out for them, and that will certainly be done. In any event, none of them constitute any danger to this country. However, one must resist against such cruel political measures which NY but wants to cast us to. To an old socialist who has observed high tenable by humanity and internationalism, such persecution, such measures mean an almost superhuman burden to bear.
Balticums folk

Frågan om de baltiska republiken-
erna framtida ställning är i detta
ögonblick en rent akademisk fråga.
Någon praktisk politisk betydelse
har den inte. Sovjetunionen kom-
mner inte att slippa dessa områden.
Från ryskt håll bevisar man att de
baltiska folkens sommaren 1940 friv-
lighet anslutit sig till Sovjetunionen
och att detta inte skall ändras.
Hur stod det till med "frivillig-
heten" i baltierna beståt kända vitill.
Det var den sågade "frivillig-
heten", som blev samman med dikta-
turrstaternas makinstil. Sovjetuni-
onens politiska och militära makt
är de faktorer, som bestämmer de
baltiska republikenas öde. Det har
hört protester från visst håll i
Storbritannien och Förenta staten-
na. Protesterna har varit svaga och
framställt av ständiga medborgare.
Vidmäktens regeringar tiga.

Skulle Atlantdeklarationen tillkom-
pas varje de baltiska republikenas
stånds och nationella frihet tillvä-
ka? Men Atlantdeklarationens
fulla och frihetbetonade ansvar
är inte fyllda i de som nu den
holländska regeringen i "huvudsak-
givna" och politiska rättighet för en
politik". I tillämpningen är de hur
vilda som helst. Sovjetunionen har
ansedd sig till Atlantideklaration-
enas ledare - ingen månad den
först tolkades. I september 1941
endast Stalin i ett tal om Sovjetuni-
onens krigsmål. Han innät: "Vi ha
icke och kunna heller icke ha sådana
krigsgärningar att erövera främ-
mangade "lägenheter och underbara
främmande" folk, vare sig det
gäller folk i Europa eller Asien."

I en dagord till de ryska
stridshärjerna den första maj
1942 uttalade Stalin: "Kamrat-
ter! Vi kämpa för vårt land,
för rättvisa och frihet. Vi aro
inte iklit att att skaffa oss främman-
de territorium eller erövra främ-
mangade folk. Om dessa grundsatser
tillämpades varje de baltiska stater-
Självklart kommer rysarna i framtiden att störa för att de baltiska, lettiska och estniska befolkningarna flytta undan och ersätta av rysar. Man vill ha en "säker" befolkning i de riskanta, gräns- och kustområdena. Även om denna emigration av folk få till takt tveka humana former måste dess verkan bli att de baltiska folken efter någon tid upplöses. De vore värda hättor idag. Under självständighetshistorien ha de visat sin livsduglighet, trots att de begingo märkanta politiska felgrupper. Att "säkra" ett land, att numera endast kunna konstateras. Ingening synes ha makt att ändra dem.


Denna gillar naturligtvis främst de 8,500 estlandsvensterns, som tala vårt språk och som kunde tillsika i det land, där de föddes ännu. Förra stämde för många" också sedd.
Moscow, October 22, 1941

U.S. All Moscow newspapers have reproduced long
extracts from Swedish Communist newspaper "D.S., which
has charged the Swedish authorities with having tolerated
and even encouraged 20,000 Baltic emigrants to organize
anti-Russian political centers and to conspire against
the Soviet Union. The quotations from "D.S. included many
other things the statement that one of the employees of the
American Legation in Stockholm bore the same name as one of
the editors of the Swedish "Femton Gunnslekt" and the mention
that the American Minister in Stockholm, Mr. Kenneth Johnson,
gave a statement in the matter. The charge is also quoted to the
effect that one of the members of the American Legation staff
is supposed to have contributed the sum of 500,000 Swedish
crowns for forming an anti-Russian Baltic organization in
Sweden.
Moskva tar upp kritik mot U.S.A. och Sverige i baltiska frågan

Moskva, fredag.

UP. Samtliga Moskvatidningar har dagsutgått Neue Uppslag av den svenska konspirativa tidningen Ny Dag, som anklagat de svenska myndigheterna för att tolerera och till och med uppmana att 20 000 baltiska emigranter organisera antyriska politiska centra och konsporera mot Sovjetunionen.

Citaten ur Ny Dag omfattade bl. a. att en av de ansvariga vid den amerikanska legationen i Stockholm har sammantagit som en av ministrarna i den estländska "spökregeringen" och betecknat att den amerikanska legationen i Stockholm, Herschel Johnson, skulle avse själv förklaring i denna fråga. Vidare sattes anklagelserna att en av de ansvariga i den estländska legationen, tillägnade sig 300 000 svenska kronor för att stärka en antyrisk baltisk organisation i Sverige.
SOURCE: Atrocities, October 22, 1944

The paper quotes DIEMER KIRKST's editorial and comments: The fact that the influx of refugees from the Baltic area increased as German dominance in those countries moved may of course quite simply be due to these peoples having fled from the horrors of the war theater themselves. It is natural, however, to hazard the guess that those who have been cooperating with the Germans during the occupation have been particularly anxious to get away, and have possessed into the bargain the best facilities for so doing.
De baltiska flyktingarnas behandling i Sverige har nu också tagits upp i ryska tidningar, men Mer-Griv Ny Dage anklagar mot svenska myndigheter. Den kommunistiska tidnings framställning av svenska regimens avsikter är sannolikt och tillväxtvis, det anses Dagens Nyheter (DN) vara klart. Men de som har skrivit artikeln bör svara på beskyllningarna. Dessutom en särskilt betoning skildes av de svenska tidningsägarna ur att dra vid beskyllningarna.

Att flytta grannarna från Balticum från ett, att flytta avstånd från bel mot att att bli, har myndigheterna beslutat på att och frågeställningarna flytta under ett tillstånd av allmänna förhållanden.</DOCUMENT>
E. R. KREITE says editorially: Lacroix has lent
an ear to Dr. Kod's criticism of the Swedish authorities' attitude in the matter of the Baltic refugees. It may
perhaps be said that those who have been raising this question
have been unable to bring proper to the charges raised. Before such
an objective review (preferably a detailed one) is forthcoming, Swedish
newspapers can not be expected to judge the question as a
whole. So much is clear, however, - and that is that the
Swedish press's representation of the situation has been
incorrect in the sense that the leading stories in the leading
newspapers have not been corrected in so far as they have not
brought about the situation or anti-Soviet opinion in this
country, but primarily to help the minority,
unpolitical Estonian refugees to find a secure existence.
Apparently this aim has also succeeded to a certain extent, but
the task is still far from accomplished: a number of Swedish
Estonians have arrived by devious routes in devious ways, and
it is in that aspect that the public has not yet been given
the desired information. It cannot be long now, however,
before those particulars are forthcoming. It is also necessary
to obtain a reliable report on the composition of the Estonian
refugee groups which have made their way here without\ncontact with the Swedish authorities being exercised. Most of
them are certainly worthy individuals, but there are also
the exceptions proving the rule. It is desired to know how
this has been handled; however, and how the subject refugees
who should have proceeded homewards instead of to this
country, are being dealt with.
Moskva har lyssnat
till Ny Daga krav
av de svenska riksdagstidningarnas ställning
för rättsutövningarna från Belts
tum. Det ligger närmast till handa
att de som har skapat den här avse
saken svarar på beskyllningarna. Innan en
skadad rättsutövningsordning - helst rätt
utfördes, är svenska tidningar och andra medieutstående.
De har lyckats träna
från en annan sida.
Det är inte möjligt att
om möjlig - intevar...
Stockholm, October 22, 1944

20,000 BALTIC REFUGEES IN SWEDEN.

A number of particulars are now to hand about the influx of refugees from the Baltic States which give a clearer picture of the situation than the public has heretofore been able to gain through the press. It is plain that the flow has been steady and is not anywhere near as lively as it was only a short while back. It would seem that all other something like 10,000 purely Baltic refugees have arrived here in Sweden, the greater majority, about 10,000, are Latvians, the rest being only a few hundred and the Lithuanians a mere handful: the 5,000 Latvian refugees are not comprised in these figures. The Communists write about the purely Baltic refugees as though they were a mob of reclining citi- ties. That is exaggeration, indeed. According to information supplied to "Handelsbladningen" by initialised persons, the greater majority, about 70-75% of them, are simple country folk, i.e., fishermen, laborers, farmers, and others. There is also of course a certain number of intellectuals and better-situated persons, but of the large and great the refugees constitute a fairly representative cross-section of the people as a whole. It is obvious that the mass of the new arrivals has been one of the motives instilling this migration, but it is equally clear that many of the refugees have not simply taken the opportunity of fleeing from the misery which war nowadays means to civilian populations everywhere. A person well in the know in these matters, with whom "Handelsbladningen" has had an interview, and who, incidentally, is anything but pro-communist, says that in actual fact...
he has not encountered one that he himself had
intensively examined with the Germans. When this with
the Baltic refugees directly, widely varying replies are
received to the question of who is the more dangerous -
German or Russian. Some say, like the Bell "Trygve," that
the Russian is the more dangerous enemy, denying almost
four the Germans worst, because they are so
'systematic' in their means of opposition.

It has also been alleged that the Baltic refugees have
managed to get to this country on account of steps taken
by Swedish authorities. According to information received by
"Handelsbladningen" both through private and official channels,
this is not the case. Nothing has been shown to Sweden, and the Swedish authorities have
been concerned with these transports, but it has essentially been Estonian Storoes who arranged on the "John", a small
schooner of purely Baltic refugees, including small children, came
on the vessel too, but that has been - so to speak - outside the scheme. All the vessels have incidentally been unable to
exercise any control as to which persons were permitted to
embark in the Baltic ports concerned. The preponderating-
minority of Baltic refugees have thus arrived here in other
ways, aboard their own craft.

As regards Germany's attitude in this matter, one of
"Handelsbladningen" informants states that the Germans tried
preventing flight from the Baltic States right until the
fall of Belliin; after that they had other things to think
about. As regards the "John's" trips, they are said to have
been part of some sort of private arrangement.

In reply to "Handelsbladningen's inquiry, Barnea-Jord
Schmidt of the Aliens' Commission stated: As for the refugees'
Journey back, the Swedish authorities have not concerned themselves with any other Baltic refugees than the Estonian Greeks. He went on to say that the Baltic refugees are at once put into radical quarantine in the coastal areas, and at the same time each refugee is subjected to a political investigation; the aim of which it to root out the usual from the sane, in other words sift out purely criminal elements in so far as they are present, besides also so-called collaborators (traitors, etc.), informers, etc. This category is then dealt with along entirely the same lines as those refugees for example who have turned their back on with the Norwegian and Danish refugees.

Kurewitz Schmidt also added that formerly Kurschwitz was a kind of reception camp for the Baltic refugees, but they were sorted out there, and then the influx took on suddenly and increased drastically, so we were obliged to effect police investigations here, there and everywhere in the various coastal quarantines areas. In this connection Schmidt confirmed the statistical data regarding the Baltic refugees influx, as quoted above.
20,000 BALTER HA FLYTT TILL SVERIGE

70—75 procent utgörs av fiskare, arbetare, hantverkare och bönder

STOCKHOLM 22 okt. (Från vårt Stockholmsredaktion)

Om flyktningströmmen från Balticum föregjordes nu en del uppgifter, som ge en kluven bild av läget där denna allmänhet hittills kunnat få genom pamten. Tydligen har strömmen nu upptagit upp något och är inte av det verkliga stödsart av som var felalt för någon tid sedan. Basfas tar allt av att närmare 20,000 ent till Baltiska flyktingarna ha kommit över hit till Sverige. Av dessa är det allt övervägande, flestålet, eller omkring 18,000, eller. (Lettera upp till något tunnaland, och antalet läcker som flytt hit är mycket lågt. I dessa siffer är inte de 6,000 estlandsavstämmande intäkterna.


— Vid beträljer, flyktningarnas överre satt hit har avstånd med islöts. Inget betydelse med några andra baltska flyktingar är estlandsavstånderna, särskilt flyktningarna i det området kvarleva på IT:s strävan. Han antar vidare att de baltska flyktningarnas genetiskt lägga i medicinsk karavan på huvudet för att bomma, och i samband därmed ormar man även med en potentiell underlåtenhet av varje flyktning. Däremed vill man alltså sida ut, de rent kriminella element i den mån akten finns, de s. k. sammanslutningar (spioner, män eller mödror), sammanslutningar o. s. v. Denna grupps behandling och man i detta avseende att exempelvis de flyttningsutredningar, vill betrakta sig i allmänna och danska flyktningarna.

— Tidigare fick Kameradens själväldiga som ett slags medtvingningsslag för de baltska flyktingarna, och därmedes förmåga där, eller deras Baltskia vidare, men när de flyktningströmmen plötsligt antog verkligt stora dimensioner och flyktingarna började komma i land i detta väsentliga, blev vi trötta, att förlaga på neddragningstagen till de alfa karavlar. Detta förekommer.

I detta sammanhang behörde kylvaren de slutturgruppera respektive flyktningströmmen från Balticum som även lämnar.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1944

ECONOMIC ESSAY

Our information concerning the Baltic Financial operations in Sweden has not been justified entirely on the part of the Government. On the contrary, for the time being the authorities and others involved are maintaining an exalted opinion which is not surprising, for that is customary with people who are caught red-handed in some 'dirty business'.

That business is covered both domestically and internationally as far as Sweden is concerned, and we understand officially that the 'Sound of Non-Information' is tempered and it may, to practice the 'keep out' method. That method will not work in the long run, and we shall be doing our duty of exposing the facts out of their hiding. It shall continue to trade, however, with some red-sash dealings in our country, but we shall also have to supply further in particular information to interested parties from various quarters. As regards the American Expeditionary Force, among others, no main consideration for us. Mr. Johnson must settle up, and not only so much as with Mr. Wobber and Mr. Readell Hull. and it would rather seem as though that employee who the responsible for the Baltic Financial operations has already been replaced, a matter which of this will certainly be regretted by the Baltic Committees in Sweden, etc. Incidentally, the Swede received almost at once 630,000 Sr. Dk. from the gentleman concerned, the Baltic 200,000 and the Lithuanians 200,000 - this information being given as a tip-off to their auditors.
you have not devoted any attention to the interior
interest of America, but in principle we must express our
reservations to the fact that you injected the idea of
such a transfer of population at the American Congress. However,
as we have said, the American are no main consideration
of ours in this matter, and it is of course not considered
alteration would all start to be inserted into foreign locations;
on that account, we will quit that subject.

We have been called up by an individual question who
asked whether we considered Prof. Korszun a suspect,
because he was cooperating in the so-called 'Baltic Movement'.
Our answer to Prof. Korsun is 'only' a Soviet statesman
and political illiberalism. Incidentally, they appropriately
describe themselves as one of the Baltic political associations,
and we should recall that from the outside we said that not
all people that came from the Baltic, but we have even
friends of the Soviet. The essential consideration in
this connection, however, is the general makeup of the
people of the Baltic migrants. It is that which represents the
Baltic to Russia, and it is against the support given by the
Soviet authorities and the Soviet military service, and of
the people since by them to the ethnic groups in that moment,
that we have turned the theme. We condemn that statement particularly
to the attention of EKONOMIKA as a reply to its comments
last Saturday that we were conducting a 'political moment'
so shall return to EKONOMIKA on that issue.

We would be inclined to believe that this entire matter
was a national Swede's concern of the first magnitude,
and we have an intention of resuming from our attempts at
going to the rights of it, just because it's a little biblical
about its being the 'Swedes' who are doing this campaign.
In conclusion we emphatically assert that the Baltic migration question is not an ordinary refugee question at the time of the evacuation and demobilization problem. It is far more serious than that. The Baltic and Germanic will be going home. They are creatures of liberty and civil-liberties. The Baltic wishes. They are not subjects. Receipts who want to reestablish the former part on which increased the Baltic on their own will see. sliding down all the signs, Finland will be a new and by becoming a friendly-minded neighbor on the Baltic-Gulf. For them than to create the new 'arrested continuity' against Germany authority' on Finland and the Baltic States required being between the two must today everybody knows that it was a frightful crime, declaration on the part of the leaders of these states to gain, seriously to the idealist historic mission of being watchdogs against the land of socialism. Is Baltic being accentuated with no gain, anybody in the whole liberty exhibited by these a corrected Latvian leading

The man in which the Baltic evacuation question has been dealt with indicates that the danger exists. It is not the Baltic question but a war to spark.
Den valtiska flyktingsfrågan

De upplysningar rörande den baltiska fascismemigrationen till Sverige vill vi publisera i några artiklar under den gångna veckan har rätt berättat uppmärksamhet bland allmänheten. Myndigheter och involverade personer och institutioner, liksom också de publika, att det inte föreligger några upptäckningar av sådana handlingar, ty så brukar ju ju, främst göra som upptäcktes på bar gärning med något fyllna. Och denna effekt är i verkligheten både stor och farlig för Sverige, varför vi vill förstärka dess informationssystem som fyllnad och förbättra praktiken med den avsammot på så visade länderna på. I läget hänger inte den metodiskt, och vi skall nu följa med, vilket att röka ut riskerna ur detta lys.


Ovanstående adresserar vi alltjämt särskilt till MT som i förra veckan tillhandahöll oss att vi skulle vara inte på särskilt målsättning. Vi skall återkomma till MT i denna sak.

Vi skulle tro att detta sak är en national avsakning i angående den första ordningen, och vi talar inte avstå från att stiga
bringa rätt till det därför att Dagsposten yrar om att det skulle vara systerrotor som driver denna kampanj. DEn säljer sig själv på fingrarna genom att i samma an-


ddrag gorna om vår väpnade grannlandes reportern, som i baltiska stamförråder och annorstädes samlade de sakuppgifter på vilka våra artiklar baseras.

Till slut vill vi emellertid uttala att det baltiska problematikens inte är en vanlig flyktingfråga, fär

förkänning med de norma och danska flyktingarna. Den är i våra våna. Danskar och norman far

hem. De är förbundningar och an-

tifascister. Baltarna stannar kvar.

De är — i sin kärna — fascister, vilka vill återupprätta de fascistiska regninen som förtryckte Bal-

ticumis folk förra kriget.

Finland blir nu, av allt att denna och som vi hoppar, våntupptill grannlanden. 

Swithin dö Sverige bli den nya nor-

dons sultaner mot västerock har-

barits, som Finland och Baltilicum ska att vara mellan vår och träken? I dag väl att det var en fruk-

tanavvärd falsifikation av syster-

männens i nämnda stater att påhittat 

f Gameplay vid den premiärseren histori-

iska uppgifter att vara vakthun-

d mot systerrotornas land. 

Skall den svenska krigsskadorna över-

Img de baltiska havsoveternas ödviga skador? Hanviksgrån-

g igen den baltiska flyktingakti-

en vins att det är fart på taket.

Hanviksgruppen har ordet.
BY BUS: 80,000 EDITOR'S EDITORIAL IN BOSTON HERALD on Saturday last, our copy

Anton Aker, Editor's Editor's 'Defense' against our

criticism of a traffic likely to make this country into an anti-Communist sinister' center, took the form of a

violent attack against the Soviet Union and against us,

trying to legitimize these quidling elements the act of form of the retribution existing collaborators with the Germans took refuge in Sweden. He defends the shabby traffic which has been organized with the aid of substantial army contributions from both, Swedish and American quarters. He defends the Swedish authorities' involvement in this matter, and finds it entirely in order that these authorities should try to induce the community to organize against anti-Communist Fascist activities, which in actual fact must sublimate into an activity profoundly hostile to Sweden's interests, definitely undermining Swedish foreign policy.... As regards the Atlantic Charter, that

document declares that only such territorial changes may be

implemented as are approved by the peoples affected thereby.

The Baltic peoples have, in popular plebiscites conducted under democratic forms, by an overwhelming majority voted to join the Soviet Union as federative republics. Thus, there is

no question of forcible annexation. The Baltic peoples have

not only the constitutional right to secede from the Union

as and when they so desire. The Swedish Government among others has accepted the plebiscite results, and regards the Baltic Republics as parts of the Soviet Union. Thus, Richard Aker, in his

editorial also discusses the Swedish Government's measures in the matter. Our attack has concerned itself with an organized importation of war-criminals and quislings etc. In that connection we have
been able to base our case on Social Minister Millers's declaration to the effect that war criminals and quislings do not count on any asylum in this country. On the other hand, we have not accepted the idea that recent people who have fled from sex and austerities should gain asylum in Sweden. To maintain that it is a Swedish interest that the handover of the old Fascist regimes shall not be enabled to make this country into an intrigue center for anti-Soviet activities. It cannot leave Sweden's purpose to take over the role played by Finland, the Baltic States and Poland as a 'golden swardal' against the Soviet Union. Stockholm must not play the part which Higo and Helsinki formerly did, as 'pavilions of sanctity', anti-Soviet 'nests' on behalf of the rest of the world. ....... Nonunity towards war criminals and quislings fosters international understanding for the postwar state of Russia - that is the context of Lindström's attitude.
Richard Lindström i MT

Herr Richard Lindström i Morgonbladet trädde i förbagen upp till förrådar för de av oss kritiserade åtgärderna som hölls att gå på enskilt land till en centralpunkt för rokations-, antisyriska intriganter från Baltikum. Detta förbjuds har utnyttjats i ett viaduc av angrepp mot Sovjetunionen och os, och är en pagina i denna långsam, som i frågor för detta straff, som vågar tyskarna med hjälp av flytt till vårt land.

Våra angrepp har gjort en organiserad import av krigsförrytnare och quistningar. Vi har däremot kon­
mitt söjda oss på socialdemokrater Möller deklarerar att krigsförrytnare och quistningar inte kan
praktiseras någon fristad i vårt land. Vi har däremot inte vårt oss mot att använda människor som
flytta undan kriget och hängern skulle erhålla nöd i vårt land. Vi
håller att det är ett avsevärt in­
tresse att de gamla fasista re­
formationen och politiker inte kan för­
danda Sverige till intrigavtalandet
för att antrycka reaktionära verk­
framhet. Sverige kan inte vara be­
tjänad med att förduma Finland, Baltikum, Polens roll som en
organisationer mot Sovjetunionen.
Stockholm ska inte överta Norge
och Finlands roll som le­
veranstaltar av reaktionära, sovjet­
flitigas snytteras åt den övriga
världen.

Samma dag som Lindström an­
klagades oss för flyttningsband och
människoloppet Återförråddas Morgan­
Tidningen tvevna olika artiklar om
rätten i Sverige. I den öns fram­
bäring av ett Genäls kommunafull­
ändning hemställt till lättstyr­
sen att från fasista korrupsjonens av
ester som bjuder på Genäls och
interesshändelser i Genäls och
Genäls heliga begravning för att
indra ekonomisk press på våra
borgerskap. I Genäls talas om att bland annat på Helios och
vadshuset på Lindholmen har
fackföreningarna behandlat frå­
gan om ester som vågat fackligt
organisera sig. Dessa godtar, se­
gos det, vilka ackordspåser som
helst och bryter allt jämna.

Vadshuset finns bland annat att
bli en stat från våra tillbakas till Rådstad av fruktan för
att självstora skulle meka hon­
nom, hörande på att ni kan tillsam­
 och leva i ett SS-skelet i

Så är det att kasta aten när man
sätter sig i glasnum. Men gå avrilla
sådan bekymmer du det anfärda vad
es del av dessa flyttningsband och
slags folk. Fastslade, quistningar,
Svärden. Det är bevisat att sådana
förrytnare mot sina medriter, nöd i
vårt land. Att påstå att dessa
inte representerar något varf för
vårt land är ett tal mot bättre
våld.

Men Lindström gav tillkännagivare att
sådana reaktionära element inte
enligt lagen kan inspirera. De ska
sitta i lag och ro få driva en
utförlig propagand, organisera
speciella politiska flyttningsor­
gani­nations och genom dessa or­
organisationer yttreligare import av quistin­
ningar från Baltikum. Tänk på
omhändertaget och lagkloks man på ett
blivit!

Dag är oss bekant att de svenska
myndigheterna inspärrat in tre å
fyller år kommunaler och andra ra­
dikala flyttningsband, som söker en fristad
i vårt land. Några av dem har inte
fått varje dom, någon lag som
sågen att oskyldiga människor
skall kunna, är efter all bälta
små begäran som några

Men detta har inte hindrat myndig­
erna att genomföra en sådan
prakt. De lade inte isgeman­
mal socialist värld, bli den helig
Fred för bihållande, ett barn som
vant på människor, det är inte

Men Lindström berättar att männis­
tet mot krigsförrytnare och quistin­
ningar! Internationalära förbät­
tande för de fackliga och partikulär­na — se där innebörder i den Lind­
strömiska ståndpunkten.
Legation of the
United States of America

No. 4582
Stockholm, November 27, 1944

Subject: Press Charges That Nazi and Anti-Soviet Refugees Have Been Brought Into Sweden From the Baltic Countries.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington,

Sir:

I have the honor to report and comment upon a series of items appearing in certain local newspapers concerning pro-Fascist and anti-Soviet Baltic refugees in Sweden, with particular reference to allegations contained therein that this Legation is actively and financially supporting the underground evacuation of such individuals.

The first of these items appeared in a front page article in the Communist organ Ny Iga of October 17, 1944, under the caption "Baltic Fascists In Large Numbers To Sweden. The Swedish Authorities And The American Legation As Organisers?" (See Legation's 4219 of October 17.) The following excerpts suggest the main theme of this article:

"During the current year there has been built up in secrecy inside neutral Sweden an extensive pro-Fascist and rankly Soviet-hostile Baltic organization whose main purpose is to conspire against the Soviet Union, the organizing of political centers in collaboration with German and Swedish Nazi elements as well as with some simple anti-Communist 'democrats' to carry on propaganda hostile to the Soviet, the organizing of emigration from the Baltic States to Sweden, and similar matters.

"This is the sensational result of certain investigations which our paper has made in connection with the striking increase in the stream of refugees from the Baltic States. All in all, no less than nearly 30,000 Balts have thus far been received as refugees. * * * It won't do to come with any excuses to the effect that it is from German occupied areas from which the refugees have been 'saved', as most of them have for more than three years adjusted themselves to the German occupation and only just as the Germans were driven out felt they ought to flee. The more prominent persons among the refugees have been well regarded in German circles, wherefore this is not in general a flight from the Germans.

*The

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 11-17-72
By R. H. Parker Decr. SEP 27, 1972
"The American Minister ought at the same time
tell the public whether it is with his knowledge
that over 900,000 Swedish crowns have been paid out
by an employee of his Legation for the organization
of Baltic emigration to Sweden. We must presuppose
that the Minister is unaware of the matter, and we
hope that our information will cause him to investi-
gate what kind of business a number of his employees
are conducting."

The entire article was reproduced verbatim in Arbetar-Tidningen
of October 17, a daily communistic newspaper published in
Göteborg.

The following "exposure" was seized upon with obvious
gratification by Stockholm's two leading Nazi
ewspapers, 
Dagposten of October 18 carried an article under the caption
"The Moscow Organ Attacks the Government and U.S. Legation.
The Baltic Refugees Are 'War Criminals'. Sensational Reprisal
of the American Legation."

The following excerpts are illus-
trative:

"Not least sensational, however, in NY Dag's
inspired article is the tone which the organ uses
toward the American Legation in Stockholm. The
paper accuses the Legation of having participated
in a particularly effective manner in the activities
of the Baltic national opposition as well as in connection
with the organization of the Baltic flight from
the Bolsheviks.

"Thus NY Dag reports that one of the ministers
in the recently proclaimed Estonian 'national
government' is an employee of the American Legation
in Stockholm. Furthermore, the Baltic emigration to
Sweden has been financed with 900,000 kronor from
the Legation in question.

"This information, which must presuppose that
NY Dag has been apprised of inside conditions at
the American Legation via its special channels to
another Legation, are in truth not exactly unse-ness-
tional. The Moscow organ, moreover, orders the
American Minister, Mr. Herschel Johnson, to answer
unto the serious charges made, while the paper simultaneoulsy has the effrontery to maintain that
'from the Swedish viewpoint it is plain that these
machinations must be condemned'. The further develop-
ment of this delicate affair is being awaited with
interest."

Stockholm's afternoon Nazi newspaper, Folkebladet,
of October 18, discussed NY Dag's article under the caption
"The Russians Direct Serious Charges Against The Yankees.
Mass Flight From The Baltic States Organised By American
Minister In Stockholm." The following excerpts are illus-
trative of the comment:

"The
"The Russian organ accuses the Swedish authorities and the American Legation here of being the real and conscious organizers of the mass flight from the Baltic States, or, in its own words 'the deportation of a Soviet population'. One can understand that this is an accusation of very wide scope, especially the naming of the American Legation in this connection must result in a deterioration in relations which are already strained. But one does not even stop here. Continuing its plaintive declaration, NY Dag asserts positively that the American Minister in Stockholm has even had his hand in the game in the matter of constituting the 'free' Estonian Government which some time ago allowed itself to be talked of in the press, and also that close to a million crowns have been disbursed by the Americans for the organization of the Baltic emigration to Sweden.

"So far as the American Minister is concerned, he will have to answer for himself. It would, however, be a source of happiness if NY Dag was right on that point and that the Yankees actually had made one contribution to democracy and civilization during this whole long war." (See Legation's 4251 of October 19.)

Continuing its line of attack on the Baltic refugee problem, while pointing out that "this newspaper's disclosure of Baltic Fascist importations has met with embarrassed silence on the part of the entire Swedish press, with one exception: * * * Dagsposten which is utterly beside itself with rage at the fact that this nefarious traffic has become a matter of public knowledge", the NY Dag of October 19 makes the following excerpted comments:

"A number of examples make it evident that certain Swedish authorities have a hand in this traffic which is so obviously harmful to Swedish interests. For instance, a rather large vessel, the S.S. Johan, has been making regular trips between Sweden and Estonia. * * * It has sailed under German flag, a fact in itself eloquent of the cooperation with the Germans and of the German interest that this Fascist emigration shall proceed undisturbed. It has been officially stated that the emigrants concerned were Estonian Swedes. A member of this paper's staff has had occasion to observe * * * that they were not restricted to Estonian Swedes. (Legation note: See subsequent confidential Legation comment on S.S. Johan traffic.)

"There were also refugees, however, who had plainly taken the opportunity of escaping because they had had enough of misery and war, and wanted to get somewhere where peace and food were to be found. * * * By and large, however, the impression given by the camp's inmates was that many of them..."
of them had been running German errands during the occupation, or else had had consciences for one reason or the other and did not care to face the music when the Estonian and Lettish peoples again became masters in their own households. Others, on the other hand, had plainly come to Sweden in the hope of promoting the restoration of the new political regime in their own countries, or in any event causing it all the damage they could.

No reference was made in the above article to any participation by this Legation in such traffic, presumably as a consequence of my discussion with Madame Kollontay, reported in this Legation's cable No. 4314 of October 23, 6 p.m.

Discussion of the Baltic refugee problem was also resumed in the Nazi newspapers Dagsposten and Folkets Dagblad of October 20th. The following is excerpted from Dagsposten's editorial:

"The greater part of these refugees have frightful personal experiences behind them from the Communist terror in the first six months of 1941. These unfortunate were very definitely restrained by official Swedish authorities from passing on their experiences from the Soviet Russian liberation! The stream of refugees has assumed such proportions, however, that it has been difficult to keep them all muzzled. Stories of shattering personal tragedies during the Cheka 'cleanup' operations in the Baltic area have begun leaking out from the refugee camps to the Swedish public, with the result that the voice of the Bolshevist liberators in Sweden, NY Dag, has sounded the alarm."

A further item in the Dagsposten of the same date quotes various Swedish public officials immediately concerned with these refugees as stating that such refugees are on the whole very respectable people of the ordinary variety — farmers, fishermen, laborers, businessmen, doctors, clergymen, etc.

In its editorial of October 23, NY Dag reverted to and expanded its charges concerning the American Legation's participation in Baltic refugee movements. (See Legation's 4307 of October 23.) The following is excerpted from the editorial:

"* * *

We should also like to supply a few more particulars in response to inquiries from various quarters. As regards the American Legation employees' involvement in that matter, of course, no main consideration for us. Mr. Johnson must settle up that matter as best he can with Messrs. Günther and Cordell Hull, and it would rather seem that the employee who was responsible for the Baltic financial operations has already been replaced, a matter which, if true, will certainly be regretted by the Baltic Committees in Sweden, for, incidentally, the Estonians received
received almost at one go 450,000 Sw. Kr. from the
gentleman concerned, the Latvians 200,000, and the
Lithuanians 200,000 - this information being given as
a tip-off to their auditors.

"We have not devoted any attention to the
Americans' interest in Finland, but in passing we
must express some wonderment at the fact that Fascist-
infected Finns enjoy such steady employment at the
American legation. However, as we have said, the
Americans are no main consideration of ours in this
matter, and it is of course not considered altogether
come il faut to be impertinent to foreign legations;
on that account, we will quit the subject."

The entire matter of Baltic refugees was then discussed
in the Göteborg's Handelsbladningen of October 23, (see legation's
4323 of October 24) from which the following is excerpted:

"A number of particulars are now at hand about
the influx of refugees from the Baltic States which
give a clearer picture of the situation than the
public has hitherto been able to gain from the press.

* * * The Communists write about the purely Baltic
refugees as though they were a mass of Quislings,
that is exaggeration indeed. According to information
* * * the greater majority of refugees are simple
country folk, i.e., fishermen, laborers, handcraftsmen
and peasants. There is also of course a certain number
of intellectuals and better situated persons, but by
and large the refugees constitute a fairly representa-
tive cross-section of the people as a whole. It is
obvious that fear of the new regime has been one of
the motives compelling this migration, but it is
equally clear that many of the refugees have just
simply taken the opportunity of fleeing from the
misery which war nowadays means to civilian popula-
tions everywhere. A person well in the know in these
matters, who is anything but pro-German, says that in
actual fact he has not encountered more than two Balts
who had intimately cooperated with the Germans. Some
say * * * the Russians are the most dangerous
enemies, whereas others fear the Germans most, because
they are so 'systematic' in their measures of oppression.

"As regards Germany's attitude in this matter
* * * the Germans tried preventing flight from the
Baltic States right until the fall of Tallinn; after
that they had other things to think about."

The October 27 issue of ST Dag carried a front page
article describing anti-Soviet propaganda efforts of Baltic
"Fascists who have arrived in Sweden with Swedish and German
connivance." (See Legation's 4374 of October 27.) The follow-
ing is excerpted from this article:

"Before war many Swedes particularly bourgeois
spent vacations in Balticum and met primarily German
speaking elements. Balts are now writing this fairly large section of Swedish public and spreading anti-Soviet scare propaganda. * * *

Baltic ex-Ministers gather at former Estonian Minister Laretei's house where they discuss political questions, possibilities of constructing anti-Soviet propaganda in Sweden and transportation to Sweden of large numbers of 'suitable persons'. From their conversations it is learned that they rescued large sums from Americans, Swedish businessmen, Swedish Red Cross and even religious bodies.

* * * Organization conducted large scale activities and had own motor boats and agents in Gotland and Estonia. Fuel was obtained through some sort of Estonian-Swedish Committee in which a certain person named Ohlsson is apparently their collaborator. Besides this organization there is another primarily concerned with importing professors, politicians, doctors and priests, who indemnified it with art objects, stamp collections, gold and other valuable objects. This organization also imported Finns into Sweden for 5,000 Finnish marks per person. Third organization which charged 200 kronor per person was regarded with arrogant contempt by others which call it 'kitchenmaids association'.

The Stockholm Communist weekly, Folkviften, of October 27 had two articles on Baltic refugees, from which the following is excerpted:

"When the Red Army started in earnest to drive the Germans out of the Baltic provinces a large and steady stream of refugees from these countries commenced to come to Sweden. Thus far about 30,000 Balts have arrived here. The great majority of these refugees seem to be people who have wanted to flee from their home country at a time when the latter was turned into a theatre of war with all the sufferings and dangers entailed therewith.

"However, among these refugees there are people who have not left their country for the aforesaid reason. There are people who fled because the Germans were being expelled from the Baltic countries. In other words, the pro-German and the Fascist elements in the Baltic States organized the passage to Sweden because of the fear of their own people when the latter faced the prospect of being able to take matters into its own hands.

" * * * The driving power consisted of a number of committees and organizations formed by Swedes and Balts. * * * As the financier of the entire action there stood, among others, an employee of the American Legation who thus far has advanced Sw. Kr. 300,000.

"That the stream of Baltic refugees does not come spontaneously as a consequence of the transfer
of the theatre of war to the Baltic provinces is also evidenced by the fact that military operations have entirely ceased in Estonia and that only minor regions of Latvia and Lithuania are still under German control. The flight from the Baltic countries has been prepared a long time ago, perhaps in full accord with the German Nazis who, as we know, have given to these satellites the parole to 'go underground' and to begin to prepare the Fascist revenge.

"* * *

To avoid any possible misunderstanding it should be added that we are convinced that the majority of the Baltic refugees have not come to Sweden in order to take part in Fascist conspiracies against their own native countries. They have fled from the horrors of war and they will return home as soon as peaceful conditions are re-established there.

* * *

From the second article:

"But for the well being of our own country it is wise to be aware of what is going on with a view to creating a new wall of border countries against the Soviet Union. To all appearances, Sweden has been selected to constitute the northern end of this wall. Soviet enemies of different shades, from German Nazi deserters to shipwrecked Social Democratic and bourgeois Ministers in the Baltic countries are now being transported to Sweden. Norwegian quislings and Danish collaborationists, Finnish war criminals and Baltic barons are coming here.

"What makes the whole problem so serious is that employees of the American Legation know behind this organized import of Fascists. It is no secret that it is just in the United States that the idea of a Third World War - directed against the Soviet Union - is more cherished by influential circles than in other countries. * * * Therefore, one must be on one's guard against the shady plans which are being forged behind the smoke screens of humanitarian relief activities."

From the outset, this Legation has adopted the attitude that these newspaper articles were provocative and, so far as the extent of American Legation participation is concerned, based on a variety of inaccuracies and outright misrepresentations. Accordingly, I have made no reply to these statements. See my 4231 of October 18, 1 p.m. However, complete refutation of these charges could have been made on a point-by-point basis, and the following discussion of the more important items may be of interest to the Department and the War Refugee Board.

The Baltic refugee movement has been a very confused, large-scale operation, undertaken by dozens of individual groups prompted by motives of a nature ranging from purely humanitarian, political and intelligence, down to the lowest
form of substantial personal profit from a panic-stricken people. In the latter category, for example, reappeared certain groups composed of former rum runners who found the situation ideal for quick profits with a very small investment. Their only criterion was what the refugees had to pay, and in a single trip they were able to cover their investment in a vessel, with a substantial margin of clear profit. Accordingly, the possibilities of undesirable Balta finding their way to Sweden were enormous, and it is quite remarkable, considering the confusion in the Baltic areas during September and October, that very few criminal and radical elements did in fact escape to Sweden. In this connection it might be mentioned that the Chief of the Swedish Foreign Office division responsible for refugee matters mentioned on two occasions to this Legation’s Refugee Attaché his amazement that virtually no undesirable elements—criminals and quislings—came over to Sweden even though the entire traffic was quite uncontrollable.

During the period the Refugee Attaché was exploring the possibilities of organizing rescue operations in the Baltic countries, there were several organizations, committees and private groups who could have been approached in the matter, none of which did in fact approach the Legation. Due to the special nature of the operations, however, and to the fact that unofficial and secret cooperation needed to be obtained from the Swedish authorities, it was considered safest to deal in each instance with the group considered most responsible in the eyes of the Swedish authorities. The three former Baltic Ministers to Sweden were unofficially recognized by the Swedish authorities as head of their respective communities, and in fact were, as now, functioning as head of the Relief Committee for their respective countries. It was assumed that these individuals would be in the best position to enlist the most suitable personnel, both in Sweden and on the other side, to carry out the operations, and would be the most responsive to the constantly repeated instructions that the program was to be restricted to the rescue of persons in danger of persecution and death by the Nazis. Even as of this date, after frequent checking with the Swedish authorities, we have found no basis for believing that these three groups did not do everything possible to carry out this directive. In the case of the Latvian group, there were rumors that a few Nazis had been brought over through facilities financed by the Refugee Attaché. In each instance the former Latvian Minister, Salnais, was called in and closely and sharply questioned by the Refugee Attaché, who further checked into these rumors with the Swedish authorities. In no case could any substantiation be found.

The War Refugee Board representative advanced 110,000 Swedish kronor for the financing of Estonian refugee evacuations instead of the 450,000 kronor alleged in the Communist newspapers. These rescue operations brought approximately 250 persons to safety in Sweden during the period June 7 to September 25, 1944. During the same period, however, it is estimated that 15,000 Estonians came to Sweden by other means. Of the persons brought over through the limited evacuation program of the War Refugee Board, exactly one half were women and children. Half of the
remained were persons who were hiding in the woods from German labor or military conscription, and the balance was a representative group of intellectuals, merchants, fishermen and farmers. A few were, it is true, identified in one way or another with the newly formed Estonian National Committee, but considering the fact that the Germans had arrested and deported approximately 700 members of this organization in July alone, and were pursuing rigorously their policy of arresting intellectuals as hostages, it could hardly be said that the escape of such persons was in conflict with the War Refugee Board's directive that operations were to be limited to victims of Nazi oppression. Although evidence is lacking in this respect, perhaps a handful of undesirables or political agitators did manage to get to Sweden through these operations. However, when it is realized that these boats arrived at an appointed location at dusk, had only minutes to load in safety, conditions were quite favorable for any type of person slipping on board who happened to be in the vicinity and wished to escape. This factor was responsible for the escape of so many conscripts.

With respect to the Latvian rescue operations, the War Refugee Board representative made 55,000 Swedish kronor available for the financing of this program, instead of the 250,000 kronor represented in the Communist newspapers. From available lists of rescued persons, it appears that approximately 700 persons were brought to safety in Sweden during the period June 7 to September 25, 1944, out of a total of approximately 4,000 Latvians arriving in Sweden during this period. Approximately 400, or about 25 percent of this group, were fishermen and children. Among the adults of both sexes, 300 were fishermen, farmers, laborers, servants, etc.

The actual results of the Latvian rescue operations are difficult to appraise, due to the fact that the traffic was much more disorganized and the controls on the Swedish side much looser, particularly with respect to interrogation of the refugees. The Latvian group was requested several times by the Refugee Attaché to institute more clear-cut procedures of interrogating the refugees. However, the bulk of the Latvian refugees streamed into Sweden during September and October, sometimes a dozen boats arrived at Gotland in the course of one night, and the records of how they arrived must be considered obscure and unreliable. Further, the Latvian refugees as a group are considerably more quarrelsome, troublesome and generally unreliable than the other Balts, and have created trouble in Sweden. It may be considered a certainty that the group contains Nazi elements, and there is a possibility that a few of them came over on facilities financed by the War Refugee Board representative. If such elements exist in large numbers, however, it would have been possible through tact that in the latter part of September the German authorities in Latvia permitted their Latvian collaborators to escape by whatever means they could find. In view of the implications and hazards of this circumstance, the War Refugee Board operations were stopped in all three Baltic countries and the boats brought to Stockholm. That W.R.B. rescue operations in Latvia were decidedly in conflict with Nazi interests is perhaps best suggested by the fact that as late as September 10 and September 15, rescue
vessels were stopped by German patrols and the passengers imprisoned. In the first instance the boat with passengers were taken to Tallinn. In the second instance the boat and 50 refugees were taken to Gdynia, from which port the refugees were sent to a concentration camp in Germany.

With respect to the Lithuanian rescue operations, the War Refugee Board representative advanced 35,000 Swedish kronor to finance this program - instead of the 20,000 kronor represented in the Communist newspapers. Approximately 13% persons were brought to safety in Sweden, or approximately half of the total number of Lithuanian refugees in Sweden today. This was an extremely complicated and dangerous operation - approximately twice as many persons lost their lives or are missing as were actually saved, all as a consequence of German military or naval action. The whole operation involved a series of arrests, executions, tortures and deportations of the crews and refugees by the German authorities, and nothing could be more absurd than the statement that this group was composed largely of Fascist and anti-Soviet elements. Here again, approximately half of the refugees were women and children, and about half of the male adults were fishermen, farmers and laborers.

The charge that these refugees were fleeing from Russian retribution rather than from German oppression, a conclusion drawn from the fact that the mass flight of refugees occurred only after the Russian sweep into the Baltic countries had gained strong momentum, is one that can be supported or refuted with equal readiness depending upon the considerations selected. On the negative side, it could be pointed out that with respect to Latvia and Lithuania, very few had been disposed to hazard the journey largely because the lack of organization and appropriate communication had made the venture too much of a gamble. Through the underground facilities and escape routes established with funds supplied by the War Refugee Board, however, an organized traffic was possible which prompted large numbers of others to undertake the journey on their individual initiative. Also, it is improbable that the Baltic people were unmindful of the rather well established German practice of stripping areas being vacated of able bodied people for forced labor, hostages, etc. Finally, escape possibilities were considerably enhanced as the German authorities became increasingly engaged by the Russian advance, and themselves considerably disorganized and panic-stricken. Undoubtedly, a number of Baltic refugees fled to Sweden because of the certainty that Russian retribution would overtake them, but the vast majority were simply fleeing from an extremely dangerous war zone where the Nazis were becoming increasingly vicious.

The charge that most of the Baltic refugees are anti-Soviet is probably true, but not on an actively organized political basis. Most of them apparently found Soviet rule distasteful to them and would prefer to avoid a repetition of the experience. Whether they were or were not anti-Soviet was no criterion in the rescue operations of the War Refugee Board, for the obvious reason that the nature of the operations made it totally impracticable to enforce such a criterion. It was difficult enough to maintain the necessary controls to carry out the War Refugee Board's directive that the operation should benefit only those
those in danger of Nazi oppression. Speculation as to whether these groups preferred German to Soviet occupation is quite idle - they disliked both intensely and want to regain their sovereign status.

Due to the large number of Estonian refugees, as well as to the many different types of groups engaged in such rescue operations, there is a considerably wider opportunity of speculating as to how and why they came here. As is well known, the Swedish authorities and the Swedish Red Cross were able to work out a secret arrangement with the German civilian authori-
ties whereby approximately 5,000 Estonians and Estonian-Swedes were transported to Sweden. The principal German in these negotiations was the Kleist referred to in our cable 2362 of June 28 (our No. 41 for War Refugee Board), and our 2419 of July 3 (our No. 43 for War Refugee Board).

There were certain Estonian groups in Sweden who were carrying out rescue operations primarily for political objectives, or at least for the purpose of rescuing former political associ-
dates. So far as the operations of the War Refugee Board were concerned, however, they were intended to be strictly humanitar-
ian in scope and in fact were originally designed with the major objective of rescuing the 350 Czech and French Jewesses held in Tallinn. It was impossible to rescue this group, for one reason or another.

The Communists' attack against the Baltic refugees seems to have run its course and there has been virtually no further comment about the matter since the end of October.

Respectfully yours,

Herschel V. Johnson

Pile No. 849

I00: mot

In duplicate to the Department.
Mr. John W. Fehle  
Executive Director  
War Refugee Board  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Mr. Fehle:  

Attached herewith is the final report covering War Refugee Board operations from Sweden. It was not possible to undertake the duplication of the rather extensive enclosures, but it is assumed that the Board will arrange appropriate distribution.  

Sincerely yours,  

Iver C. Olsen  
Special Attaché for  
War Refugee Board  

Enclosure - 1
OPERATIONS
of the
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
from
SWEDEN

Stockholm, November 20, 1944.
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I. Local Situation.
A. Cooperation of Local Organizations.

As is generally known, the Swedish public is most sympathetic to humanitarian efforts and has made an extremely distinguished record in this field during the war period. A similar attitude is prevalent among the Swedish authorities. Consequently, the purposes and aims of the War Refugee Board met with an instant response in Sweden, with offers of assistance and cooperation pouring in from all sides. As a matter of fact, the most difficult task of the early weeks of the program was to sift out the groups who really were in a position to lend effective assistance, and to eliminate the well-wishers who were sincerely interested but actually time-consuming burdens. The task was further complicated by a flood of refugees into the office, mostly stateless, who construed the creation of the War Refugee Board as the long-awaited answer to their incredible variety of personal problems.

It was rather clear from the outset that the program had to be dealt with in two parts - relief and rescue - and that entirely different approaches had to be made with respect to each of these programs. Local organizations had been rather effective in carrying out relief operations - food, clothing, financial assistance, etc., but had accomplished almost nothing during the war period with respect to rescue operations, and were in fact totally unable to grasp the urgent requirements of the situation or to adjust themselves to the irregular and hazardous methods by which something could be accomplished. Accordingly, the work of almost
all the local relief organizations was canvassed quite thoroughly from the point of view of ascertaining whether it could be made more effective and could be expanded into wider operating areas. With regard to rescue operations, however, entirely new groups or facilities were created to carry out this program.

The usual obstacles and disappointments were encountered as regards jealousies between local organizations. This was particularly true with regard to the Jewish organizations in Sweden which, it seems to me, have been strikingly ineffective during the past years and contributed virtually nothing to furthering the operations of the War Refugee Board. They seemed much more concerned with personal considerations, personal prestige and jockeying for position vis-à-vis a rival organization, than the desperate fate of their people in Europe. They were openly critical of any efforts of others but quick to claim a participating credit in the more successful efforts.

B. Other Operating Factors.

Operations in Sweden were tremendously facilitated by the complete and clear cut directives emanating from the War Refugee Board, and the promptness with which it supported and cleared recommended projects. The cooperation and assistance of the Legation staff here was excellent. This was particularly true of the Minister who, although I am sure had personal misgivings about the prudence of some of the operations, particularly in the Baltic, was at all times willing for me to go ahead if there were reasonable prospects that something constructive could be accomplished.

II. Baltic Operations.

Results: Approximately 1,200 persons rescued at a cost
of $50,000. At least an additional number brought to safety in Sweden through individual initiative and facilities but benefiting from underground routes and communications established by War Refugee Board.

The Baltic program was extremely difficult to get organized and the entire operation itself encountered a great variety of obstacles and mishaps during the period it was under way. The selection of the appropriate groups presented many problems, all of which were resolved on the simple criterion of getting the most reliable and competent group possible with the highest degree of official stature with the Swedish authorities. In each instance this seemed to be the former Baltic Ministers to Sweden, who were functioning as the head of their respective Relief Committees here, and who were "unofficially" recognized by the Swedish authorities as head of their respective communities in Sweden. It was considered that these individuals and their immediate staffs were perhaps in the best position to enlist competent crews to undertake these trips, and the most likely to be able to contact and develop the necessary underground channels on the other side. Also, it was considered that these three individuals would be extremely anxious to ingratiate themselves with the American authorities and, therefore, the most likely to scrupulously carry out the directives of the War Refugee Board both in letter and spirit. Finally, the fact that these individuals had a certain degree of standing with the Swedish authorities was considered a valuable aid in overcoming certain technical difficulties in operations of this nature, and also served to protect the Legation and the War Refugee Board against any criticism which the unpredictable results of a less responsible group might have produced. There were all sorts of groups engaged in this type of operation - the majority of which,
including ex-rum runners and racketeers, simply seized the opportunity of shaking these panic-stricken refugees for everything they owned.

A. Estonian Rescue Operations.

This group turned out to be the most competent and skillful in carrying out their operations and encountered very few technical difficulties except a persistent fuel problem which I finally was able to overcome. Their equipment was excellent and their underground channels in Estonia quite effective. The outstanding failure of the Estonian program was the inability to evacuate the Czech and French Jewesses from Tallinn - about 300 who probably were there as "war whores". Several attempts were made to contact them but the plan envisaged was their evacuation all at once, since it was believed that a partial evacuation would only result in the slaughter of those left behind. This operation would have been quite difficult in any event, and to penetrate the German guard in the Tallinn area was at best a hazardous venture which I could hardly blame the crews for being unwilling to undertake. As it was, I was informed that contact was made with these Jewesses but they were too frightened to risk the journey. I have no way of verifying this statement.

The two boats used in this traffic were extremely fast. One was an open speedboat with a 160 H.P. Chrysler marine engine, which made several trips without mishap except that a few arms were broken trying to hang onto her wheel in the rough Baltic Sea. This boat was withdrawn when the seas became too heavy for her, and after she had suffered considerable knocking about. The second boat was a cabin cruiser with a capacity of thirty odd, powered by a 165 H.P. Kermath marine motor. Also extremely fast and made several trips
without any fatality although she was fired upon several times by German submarines and surface craft which were, however, unable to overtake her. The crews of these vessels were excellent mechanics and there were no breakdowns on any journey - the most dangerous kind of mishap. I have ridden in both of these boats and was greatly impressed with the efficiency of the crews - their ace mechanic was a deserter from a German airplane plant.

An investment of 110,000 Swedish kronor was made in the Estonian rescue program, exclusive of certain gasoline bills paid to the local Texaco Company through special arrangements. Approximately 275 persons were rescued in the course of these operations. The group brought here was one for whom nobody need apologize. It was a cross-representative group of decent, respectable Estonians of all kinds of life, half of which were women and children, with a generous sprinkling of very young children - some less than a year old. There were quite a few fugitives from German labor and military conscript, this incident arising from the fact that many were hiding in the forests near the Sea and simply jumped on the rescue boats when and as they could. Proportionately, there was an average representation of intellectuals and religious leaders. See attached list and description of persons rescued. Considering the smoothness and efficiency of the Estonian operation, it would seem that more persons should have been brought to safety. Fuel difficulties were, of course, a factor. Another influence may have been in part that probably the Swedish Intelligence Service took advantage of this excellent underground connection to run a few excursions of their own for the purpose of checking as to what was going on in Estonia. This would be quite natural, since the Swedish
General Staff was most cooperative, even to the point of supplying weapons and forged German identification papers, and it would be quite unlikely that there wasn't some quid pro pro somewhere. As a matter of fact, on one trip the boat was caught in a bad storm and almost foundered, and the refugees were put on board a Swedish naval vessel. It also may be assumed that the Estonian group itself was at least slightly interested in maintaining an underground intelligence system, and that some of the traffic was dedicated to these ends. On balance, however, it would seem that this rescue operation was well worth-while, and that the investment paid reasonable dividends.

B. Latvian Rescue Operations.

This operation was considerably more difficult than the Estonia, and the results much more obscure. In the first place, the Latvian group lacked the competency and the stability of the Estonian group. It also had a much narrower choice of necessary personnel to carry out the operations, which resulted in the choice of poorer controls and equipment. Finally, the Latvians have seemed to me a highly individualistic, nationalistic, quarrelsome and unreliable group, with the result that I never felt too sure just what was going on. There was never any doubt in my mind that I had picked the best group available, but great difficulty was experienced in maintaining the necessary controls over them to make certain that their operations were consistent with the directives of the War Refugee Board. As it was, there were occasional rumors that pro-Nazi or persons participating actively in the slaughter of the Latvian Jews had been brought to Sweden. In each instance I had ex-Minister Salmis come to the office and impressed upon him in the strongest
possible terms my position in the matter, with the assurance
that all funds and equipment would be taken away from him
should any of such rumors be substantiated and should in-
vestigation indicate that he was unable to maintain the con-
trols necessary to prevent such conditions. I also discussed
the matter several times with appropriate officials of the
Foreign Office and, on a personal basis, requested the
assistance of the Swedish police and Intelligence Service in
checking these rumors.

In not a single instance was it possible to find a con-
crete basis for these rumors, and it may be assumed that they
sprang from jealousies and ill will between the various
Latvian elements in Sweden. Some of them probably were in-
itiated by two or three private Latvian groups who had pressed
me for financial backing in operating rescue routes. How-
ever, a close check on them revealed that these individuals
had a rather questionable background and would probably get
me into trouble. Denied the requested financial support,
they then undertook to discredit the operation in which I was
participating. On the other hand, it is not entirely unlike-
ly that a few undesirables did come to Sweden on these facili-
ties, particularly in September when conditions were chaotic
in Latvia. On some nights as many as a dozen boats arrived
in Gotland from Latvia and controls and interrogation was so
poor that it is not clear just who arrived on our facilities
and who came independently. Furthermore, these rescue oper-
a tions are timed to a matter of minutes and it is obviously
possible for an undesirable person to slip on a boat during
the few minutes at dusk when it is loading refugees.

Latvian rescue operations got off to a very shaky start
and encountered a series of episodes ranging from the hilari-
ous to sheer misfortune. Faulty equipment, bad storms in the
Baltic Sea, and narrow escapes from German naval and military
action, delayed any real results until the latter part of
July, when the nights became at least a little longer. For a
short period in August German confusion and demoralization was
particularly high and rescue operations were greatly facili-
tated. In the early part of September, however, German con-
trols were quite tight, patrol vessels considerably increased,
and several misfortunes were encountered. One of the rescue
vessels was captured by a German vessel on September 10 and
with its crew taken to Tallinn, where both crew and passengers
were imprisoned. However, some of them managed to escape
during the Russian drive on Tallinn and actually got the boat
and 35 refugees to Sweden. Another boat ran out of fuel in
dodging German naval action on September 14 and luckily,
after drifting in the Baltic for six days, was driven onto
the Swedish coast. On September 15, a rescue vessel was
captured by the Germans and the crew and 50 refugees taken to
Gdynia, subsequently sent to a concentration camp in Germany.

In the latter part of September, however, operations were
stopped because the Germans considered their position so
hopeless that they were assisting their Latvian collaborators
in escaping, with the result that there were strong possibili-
ties that future arrivals in Sweden might be tainted. The
Latvian operation, while it was underway, was very hazardous
and most interesting and it is recommended that the attached
statements covering the history of the operations be read
from the point of view of getting an insight into the great
variety of difficulties entailed in operations of this
nature. Of a total crew of 24 used in these operations, one
third are dead or missing.
According to the attached list of Latvian refugees, approximately 700 were brought to Sweden through the facilities of the War Refugee Board. Approximately 55 percent were women and children. Of adults of both sexes, it will be observed that over half were fishermen, farmers, laborers, domestic help, etc. Approximately 250 were professors, students, lawyers, agriculturalists, teachers, architects, physicians, etc. The War Refugee Board investment in this project was 55,000 Swedish kronor (less than $15,000) and it would seem that the results were very much worth-while. Actually, the Latvian group claims that almost the entire Latvian refugee group in Sweden of approximately 3,500 owes its safety to the War Refugee Board, since evacuations started in large numbers only after W.R.B. facilities had done the necessary pioneering for escape routes and lines of communication. However, I would be reluctant to accept blanket credit without knowing considerably more about the composition of the Latvian refugees here although it should be possible to accept the statement that a small proportion of undesirables should not discredit an overall rescue operation.

The failure to rescue any Latvian Jews was a great disappointment and even now it is not clear what else could have been done to obtain better results. Several attempts had been made by some individuals here to hire less reliable groups to bring Jews out of Latvia at so much per head. In all instances, however, money was paid out in advance but no results were forthcoming. I am rather convinced that our group would have brought some of them out if possible, since I was constantly reminding Salnais of several rumors I had heard that he was anti-Semitic, to which he strongly protested. However, there is no question but what an important
segment of Latvian officials are anti-Semitic and responsible for some of the unspeakable crimes committed against the Jews in Latvia, and perhaps some of the failure was due to the attitude of the underground group in Latvia. Otherwise, and considering the fact that hardly a single Jew has come out of Latvia during the German occupation, there seems to be a reasonable basis for accepting the explanation that the Jews were either out of reach of rescue operations or were in hiding and too terrified to make a break for safety.

C. Lithuanian Rescue Operations.

These operations received a death-blow almost at the outset and from which they were never able to recover. That was in the loss of the group's key man, Vokietaitis, an extremely clever and fearless operator who was otherwise useful to the Legation. He made the first trip himself to get the proper underground connections with Lithuanians and, while reports are in conflict as to what happened, he has never come back. Due to the very small Lithuanian community in Sweden, it was impossible to find a suitable replacement and the entire venture became a series of great misfortunes, including the capture of not less than five of the rescue vessels by German submarines and surface vessels, with total crews and refugee passengers of 250 being either dead or missing. In addition to this there were a series of mishaps resulting from faulty equipment, storms, lack of coordination and poor navigation. It may be considered astonishing that any considerable number of persons were rescued at all. The attached log of Lithuanian rescue operations is recommended for study.

Approximately 135 Lithuanians were brought to safety in Sweden with a War Refugee Board investment of 35,000 Swedish
kronor (about $8,500). Here again approximately half were women and children (see attached list), with the balance a most representative cross section of an average community. The failure in this instance to rescue any Jews can most certainly be attributed to technical obstacles alone since it is known definitely that several efforts were made to establish the necessary channels. However, the rescue of a selected few from concentration camps would not only have been extremely difficult, but would have seriously endangered those left behind. The certainty that they all were to be murdered in any event perhaps might have justified the gamble, but it is a serious responsibility to assume. There were large numbers of Jews being hidden by farmers and others, but these people considered themselves fairly safe and were not at all disposed to risk the hazards of a long trip to the Lithuanian coast and then a perilous sea journey.

The Lithuanian operation was stopped at the same time as other Baltic operations due largely to the fact that all the boats had been lost and losses were getting increasingly disproportionate to the number of persons rescued.

D. Criticisms Encountered.

The most active criticism of the Baltic rescue program was initiated in October by the Communist press in Sweden, much of which was directed at the American Legation's financial participation. It was charged that many of these refugees were pro-Nazis and anti-Soviet, and were war criminals fleeing from Russian retribution. The facts were greatly exaggerated and distorted, particularly as to the true facts of American activity. The Legation took the attitude that these charges were absurd and provocative and undertook to make no reply. The entire matter is being re-
ported separately as a Legation despatch which will go forward in the very near future, and if possible will be attached to this report as an exhibit.

Some of the local Jewish organizations were disposed to criticize these operations as having failed to rescue any Jews despite the fact that funds of American Jewish organizations were employed (which was not true). The failure to rescue any Jews was greatly regretted and has been explained, a circumstance that these Swedish organizations should have understood when it is considered that in the past several years the position of the Jews in the Baltic has been most critical and they themselves did not bring a single one to safety nor did they initiate a single step in that direction. Most of the criticism probably originated from the fact that they wanted all funds originating from Jewish organizations in the United States to go through their hands.

E. Finnish Rescue Operations.

These operations were limited exclusively to bringing to safety the stateless Jews in Finland, whose fate could be considered precarious at any moment the Germans staged a full military coup in Finland. This operation involved considerable discussion with the Swedish Foreign Office as to entry visas, with the local Mosaic Community as to maintenance provisions, and with the Finnish Mosaic Community as to evacuation details. All arrangements were finally completed and perhaps 150 eventually arrived in Sweden on a piecemeal basis. The Swedish Mosaic Community was distinctly lukewarm towards the whole program, and on occasions needed rather strong prodding.

Arrangements were also concluded with the Swedish Foreign Office, on a preliminary basis, whereby they would
undertake to evacuate the Finnish Jews at the same time that conditions in Finland seemed sufficiently dangerous to necessitate the evacuation of Swedes in Finland.

The only other Finnish problem arising was with respect to an Estonian group which approached me after the Russian-Finnish armistice for financial assistance in carrying out an underground evacuation of about 700 Estonians from Finland. I informed them that there were reasons which should be obvious to them as to why Finland was not an area of War Refugee Board operations and that it would be quite impossible to participate in any such program.

III. Norwegian Rescue and Relief Operations.

Results: About 6,000 brought to safety in Sweden. Several thousand others in a position to be rescued if necessary. Many thousands brought relief through shipments of food, clothing, medicines, etc.

Activities in Norway have, of course, been greatly favored by border proximities as well as adjoining sea areas. They have further benefited from extremely effective underground channels in many alternative forms, and with an abundance of highly skilled technicians available to carry out almost any type of operation desired. While there is some jealousy and difference of political opinion, there was at all times close coordination of effort in carrying out any program that would benefit Norway. Consequently, the program moved forward smoothly and efficiently, and the results were extremely good. Not a small part of it is due to the unofficial but most effective cooperation of the Swedish authorities.

A. Rescue Operations.

The bulk of the rescue operations were financed through the funds sent to the Norwegian Labor Party by
American Relief for Norway acting on behalf of the O.I.O.-
A.P.of L. group. The funds were in the hands of a highly
competent and conscientious Norwegian group here which worked
with me very closely. No difficulties were experienced at
any time and it was a pleasure to work with them. Underground
channels established for rescue operations were, except for
normal hazards, rather safe and casualties were light in
carrying out the program. A large proportion of those rescu­
ed were complete families, since reprisals by the Nazis were
extremely severe. Most of the movement was across the
borders, but as winter approaches this escape method will be­
come more hazardous due to the tell-tale tracks in the snow.
More recently wider experiments have been made with escape by
sea routes and the results justify an expansion of such
facilities. Appropriate arrangements have been made with the
Swedish authorities - particularly as to necessary fuel supp­
plies. It is possible, however, that increased German patrol
activity in these sea areas will eventually render these
rescue operations as dangerous as those previously attempted
in the Baltic.

B. Relief Operations.
These activities were of a great variety and,
similar to the rescue operations, have been entirely success­ful. A large part of the food parcels, clothing, shoes,
medicines and other supplies have gone into Norway under the
Swedish licensing system, and the only important consideration
was to make sure (a) that relief was brought to the most needy
cases, and (b) that these supplies reached the ultimate bene­
ficiaries and did not fall into the hands of the Germans.
Adequate safeguards were taken with respect to both points.
Illegal relief operations in Norway were carried out
through several channels. The Norwegian Labor group sent in a substantial volume of supplies and Norwegian currency which were distributed by their underground organization. They also sent in necessary supplies to maintain the underground engaged in transporting refugees across the border into Sweden. Part of the funds placed at my discretion by American Relief for Norway was turned over to certain officials of the Norwegian Legation here connected with the Norwegian Home Front, and these funds were used to purchase equipment, clothing, food and medicines. This project was related to the safeguarding of approximately 10,000 Norwegian youths hiding in the forests and the maintenance of rescue facilities for them at such time as their lives were endangered.

With the cooperation of the Swedish Foreign Office, a very helpful working arrangement was made with the Swedish Consul General in Oslo, who for some time had quietly and without any credit been doing an enormous amount of good for oppressed and needy Norwegians. To date 90,000 Swedish kronor have been deposited to his credit with the Swedish Foreign Office, against which credit he drew upon consular receipts in Oslo to carry out his relief operations. These funds, in turn, he turned over to the Central Relief Committee of the Lutheran Church, which organization then used them to bring relief to a carefully selected list of urgent hardship cases. Most of these were families of Norwegians who had been imprisoned, deported or shot by the Germans, including perhaps a dozen completely helpless Jewish families. The entire operation was dangerously illegal since the Germans imposed very severe penalties upon anyone assisting these groups. The Swedish Consul General has been in Stockholm twice since this program started and he has reported that not enough could be
said to indicate how worthwhile this program is.

A more recent program of expanding relief activities in Norway has been worked out with the Norwegian Church in Sweden. The first part involves supplying this church group with funds which will be used to enable penniless Norwegians here to send food parcels to their families in Norway, particularly for Christmas. This is a strong morale factor on both ends. The second operation has involved supplying this church group with 50,000 Norwegian kroner which will be sent into Norway through the underground to isolated parishes for the relief of needy cases. Even the Norwegian pastors are operating a lively underground with great skill — shading, if necessary, certain aspects of the Ten Commandments.

C. Criticisms Encountered.

The only recurring criticism I have heard against American relief actions in Norway, and this was not directed at the War Refugee Board, has been that too much discretion has been given the Norwegian Labor Party, which is employing this to political advantage — sometimes discriminatively. There may be something to this, and it is one of the reasons why the funds placed at my discretion have gone into other channels. On the other hand, the need for heavy and well organized relief and rescue operations in Norway is tremendous and it certainly can not be disputed that the Labor group has carried out its program very efficiently.

IV. Danish Rescue and Relief Operations.

These were engaged in only on a very limited scale. There is a young group, quite skillful and venturesome, which is operating an underground for a variety of purposes distinctly in the interest of the Allies, including counter-intelligence, sabotage, propaganda, transport of refugees and several other
activities quite distasteful to the German occupying authorities in Denmark. They also have an organization functioning in Denmark to rescue Allied airmen who are shot down, and my interest appeared about the time they had smuggled two American airmen with broken legs out of a hospital and had gotten them as far as the Danish coast. As yet they have been unable to get them to Sweden. The organization is doing very good work, however, but is constantly hampered by lack of funds. Accordingly, this project is receiving War Refugee Board financing to the extent of 5,000 Swedish kronor monthly. Attached as an exhibit is a statement covering the activities of this group, which it is believed speaks for itself.

Perhaps only a hundred refugees have been brought out of Denmark through these facilities, but they have been an extremely "hot" group. About the same number have been carried back into Denmark to devise various types of entertainment and/or distraction for the occupying authorities. This has been a very interesting group to work with, worth much more than the 10,000 Swedish kronor invested to date.

V. Balkan Rescue and Relief Operations.

Results: Approximately 6,000 Hungarian Jews brought under Swedish protection and segregated in areas of greater safety. Many thousand Hungarian and Romanian Jews given urgently needed food, medicines and money.

Rescue and relief operations in the Balkans could, of course, be organized and directed from countries in closer proximity to the area than Sweden, which also had representatives of the War Refugee Board. Accordingly, the principal effort from here was to exploit fully whatever Swedish channels appeared particularly strategic. In this connection, Swedish diplomatic representation in these countries seemed the outstanding factor to work on and was in fact explored very
actively. As previously stated, the Swedish Foreign Office has at all times been extremely cooperative in these matters and of tremendous assistance. Also, a few of the local Jewish organizations had certain quite effective channels with the Balkan countries, due in part to working channels through the Swedish Foreign Office, and these also were studied from the point of view of possible expansion. With respect to the latter, not much was accomplished due mostly to the distances involved.

A. Hungarian Rescue and Relief Operations.

This program went extremely well and, based on information available here, probably was the most constructive action initiated from anywhere for the relief of the Hungarian Jews. The keystone of the entire operation was the willingness of the Swedish Foreign Office to assign an Attaché to its Legation in Budapest exclusively for the purpose of initiating relief actions for the Hungarian Jews. The Attaché sent, Raoul Wallenberg, was personally known to us and was in fact our choice. Very energetic, great initiative and resourcefulness, and sincerely concerned with the urgency of the problem. Despite the fact that he was constantly ridiculed by the Hungarian Nazis, he left no stone unturned in pressing for conditions of greater safety and comfort for as many Hungarian Jews as possible.

The first major action initiated was to get as many Hungarian Jews as possible under Swedish protection. Such protective papers were issued to all Hungarian Jews who had relatives or close friends in Sweden, or had long established business connections with Sweden. Approximately 6,000 persons were found eligible – out of thousands of applications filed. The next step was to get this group released from the series
of stringent regulations and controls imposed upon the Jews, and to move them to areas of greater comparative safety. Consequently, this program not only brought considerably more safety and comfort to this group, but in turn made available a fairly large group more or less free to lend a hand in bringing relief to their less fortunate associates. After as many as possible had been brought under Swedish protection, activities then shifted to a series of local relief projects. These included the distribution of funds to needy persons, the purchase and distribution of certain food or clothing, the establishment of community housing facilities, and organizing a hospital facility. Several thousand Jews benefited from these activities, not only physically but definitely as a strong morale factor.

Throughout the entire period the Swedish Legation maintained an increasing pressure upon Hungarian authorities, not only with respect to the group it was protecting, but in connection with the overall official policy of the Hungarian authorities towards the Jews. Unquestionably these efforts have done much to prevent the introduction of an even more savage treatment of the Jews.

B. Relief and Rescue Operations in Rumania.

These were very limited in scope and the results somewhat obscure. Indirect and unofficial pressure was brought to bear on the Rumanian Legation here with respect to the policy of the Rumanian Government towards the Jews, and these approaches were received very sympathetically and perhaps were helpful. Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis had good working channels through the Swedish Foreign Office and certain officials and religious leaders in Rumania, with the result that several urgently needed relief actions were carried out.
with the assistance of 25,000 Swedish kronor turned over to him from available W.R.B. funds. Also established working contacts with the Svenska Israels Missionen, an organisation of Christian Jews which seemed to be able to move around Rumania with comparative freedom in the more troublesome days. It was engaged primarily in relief operations since they were unsuccessful in obtaining Palestine permits for a group which could have been evacuated. The activities of this group were not extensive, but financial assistance was arranged for them from the United States and there is every reason to believe that their efforts were well worth-while.

Some negotiations were held with the Rumanian Legation in Stockholm with respect to transport facilities for the evacuation of Jews from Rumania to Turkey, but these were dropped upon advice that the War Refugee Board was pushing a similar program from Turkey.

C. Relief Operations in Bulgaria.

These activities were also quite limited, the most important of which was to exert the greatest possible informal pressure on the local Bulgarian Minister for a relaxation of Jewish persecutions. Two informal notes were given him on the subject. The first reply was not satisfactory but definite assurances were relayed from the Bulgarian Foreign Office with respect to the second, stronger note. See attachment.

Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis, as former Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria, had rather good connections with Bulgaria and a part of the 25,000 Swedish kronor turned over to him was used for the relief of Bulgarian Jews. However, the program was not extensive, or even as broad as it could have been.
VI. Activities With Respect to the Rest of Europe.

These efforts were not on any organized pattern but were undertaken from time to time when special circumstances suggested a hope that certain approaches might be helpful. For example, channels were found for directing a strong appeal to Goering, on an excellent personal basis, on behalf of the Jews in Theresienstadt, Bergen-Belsen and other well known Jewish concentration camps in Europe. For some unknown reason, Goering replied that he was able to give the highest personal assurances that conditions in Theresienstadt were entirely satisfactory, but that he was powerless to intervene elsewhere. He stated that he had endangered his Party position because of his intervention in behalf of Jews and that he no longer was strong enough in such matters to exercise a controlling influence. On other occasions, certain well connected German authorities were approached informally and unofficially with respect to the evacuation of Baltic Jews, as well as the transport to Sweden of South American Jews. These negotiations were unusual, to say the least, but despite assurances of a reciprocal interest in humanitarian matters nothing concrete developed except perhaps a gain of time.

The food parcel traffic to concentration camps in Europe was explored very carefully and every possible encouragement and stimulant was given to an expansion of this traffic. This became increasingly urgent as the flow of parcels from other neutral countries was interrupted, coupled with the increasing clarity of the fact that the Germans were finding it interesting to experiment with the simple process of just starving the Jews to death. It was possible to increase the shipments of food parcels from Sweden substantially to such
areas as Theresiendstadt, Bergen-Belsen, Polish concentration camps and several other areas where conditions were acute. Thousands of packages have now been going forward monthly. Funds supplied by the War Refugee Board have been made available to finance the shipment of parcels for certain penniless refugees in Sweden who were unable to send packages to their relatives in Europe.

Through these and other measures, the flow of food parcels, medicines and clothing into Germany, Poland, Czecho- slovakia and Austria have been increased to a considerable degree, although still far short of requirements. Shipments to Poland from Sweden were interrupted this week, due to technical difficulties and perhaps will not be resumed.

VII. Assistance to Refugees in Sweden.

As previously indicated, the activities of the War Refugee Board were extensively publicized in Sweden, with the result that almost every Swedish organization struggling with refugee problems, as well as hundreds of refugees (particularly stateless) streamed into the American Legation with all sorts of problems and proposals. With respect to the refugees themselves, it was, of course, necessary in self-defense to refer them to organized relief and charitable groups although it was possible to gather considerable first-hand knowledge of the severe difficulties facing these groups in the interim period when they are unable to adjust themselves. So far as the relief and welfare organizations were concerned, however, we at all times worked with them very closely in an effort to make it clear that in its rescue operations the War Refugee Board was fully mindful of the collateral responsibility arising from the evacuation of these refugees to areas of safety.
The problem was particularly active with respect to the stateless refugees - somewhat over 3,000 (German, Austrian, Poles, Czechs, etc.) of which seventy-five percent were Jews. Many of these were youths whose parents had lost their lives in Europe and a most urgent requirement seemed that of providing for their educational advancement. Many had in fact completed some of the requisites for a college degree but the most of them were at a complete stalemate working as dishwashers, domestics, laborers, etc. Accordingly, the interest and collaboration of the City of Stockholm was obtained, and a special office established for stateless refugees. Through the financial support of the International Rescue and Relief Committee in New York, a good program is now underway to assist this group of refugees in their educational requirements. A somewhat related and coordinated program was worked out with another Swedish group (S.D.U.), financed in part by War Refugee Board funds, and which specialized in handicraft training.

Most of the liaison with the Swedish organizations, as well as with the relief bureaus of the various foreign legations here, has been carried out by my assistant, Mrs. Tove Pilseth Taa, who has heretofore had a most distinguished record in humanitarian fields, and worked most tirelessly and effectively in this new assignment. Her efforts have received the highest praise in Sweden and she was indeed a very valuable assistant.

VIII. Financial Accounts.

Attached is an accounting of the various funds placed at my discretion by the War Refugee Board. Separate accounts have been kept for each type of fund authorized. It will be noted that of the approximately 1,200,000 Swedish kronor
placed at my disposal through the efforts of the War Refugee Board, good receipts have been obtained against the disbursement of all except about 3,000 kronor. Every effort was made to control these expenditures as closely as possible and it is believed that the funds were expended honestly and with good value received.
Report on the illegal route of the "STUDENTS' INFORMATION SERVICE"

Hjalmar Ravnbo,
Arne Sejr,
"Grand"Hotell,
Malmö.

Mr. Iver Cisen,
The American Legation,
Stockholm.

Malmö, Nov. 3rd, 1944.

Together with my comrade Hjalmar Ravnbo, I went back to Denmark in the middle of May 1944, in order to reorganize the illegal organization "The Students' Information Service".

This was done in such a way that the organization got three main groups: I. The active Groups, II. The Paper Group, III. The Boat Group. In addition to these three groups there has later come another main group, which, however, is closely connected with the Main Group II, namely the daily news service, which is sent out to the editors of the illegal newspapers, just like the information - and came to Sweden, where it is printed and sent to D.F.T., K.K., etc.

The Main Group III was a new creation, and was not really materialized before we had returned to Sweden in the end of July 1944, and had arranged for a receiving station.

The three Main Groups were kept strictly apart, in order to prevent that a blow directed against one of them by the Gestapo should not afflict the two others.

The Main Group III: Before our return to Denmark, there existed in Malmö one large route, Red. Hendil's, and a smaller route, which worked for "The Free Dances". On account of the reports we were receiving from home, and the special tasks which still were to be solved, we decided to attach a third group to Group I and II. We spoke to the already existing routes in Malmö and told them our intention, so that they should be fully orientated about our activity.

During our visit to Denmark we also negotiated with the leader of that route which Red. Hendil represents in Sweden, the now killed "Tom". He told him what our reasons were and that we intended this route as a supplementary route and a reserve route, so that a collapse for one route should not mean a break in the connection between Denmark and Sweden, which, if it occurred on a very important point of time in the war, could mean a catastrophe. Tom fully agreed on the erection of the route, and saw how useful a real doubling of the route would be. After the necessary arrangements had been made on the Danish side, we returned to Sweden, where we quickly established the connection with the Boat Group at home. As for the economy, it had been arranged that the Group was to settle all financial problems on their own on their side, and we were to manage our expenses on our side.
On August 7th, we had a connection over Creuson, which also is shown in the economic survey with the emphasis on the first illegal Danish authorities in Stockholm to talk to the route now was a fact, and then we had one of our contacts ask Mr. Larson to inquire about the chances for American support. At the same time I made the same question at the same place through editor Neuland. I also had a conference with Ing. Jepsen, who promised to make a statement in the present to Mr. Larsson, which was done. After some negotiations the matter was settled on. They promised that we should get 5,000 kr. for September, and if we could show up positive results, there was a chance that the contribution would be made regular for every month. Ing. Jepsen and Mr. Høiberg were to guarantee that the money was used for the right purpose, and with Auditor Hayman, the Legation's auditor, it was arranged that he should audit our accounts, as he audits the accounts of the other routes, and that he should send you a declaration that he had audited our accounts and approved of them. In this connection I permit myself to refer to the declaration you received from Auditor Hayman on September 2nd, 1944.

On September 2nd, we were given 5,000 kr., and for the same period we received 1,500 kr. from Mr. Georg Larsen. The route had at that time been going for three weeks, though it had not been running on full capacity. The capital for the operation of it in that period, we had borrowed.

An agreement was made with the leader of the route of the "Free Danes" in Salam, and between our local group and the organization "Free Danes" at home, that the two routes were to be synchronized, i.e., that the "Free Danes" were to sail on the days when we did not sail. In addition we at that time made an agreement with our group that it should defray all expenses for route which came right over. The figures for these journeys, therefore, do not appear in the accounts.

About three weeks ago the route of the "Free Danes" had to be stopped on account of the events at home, but it is certain to be started again soon. This route is only a small route and has two or three contacts a week. There are in Salam day-to-day two routes which can take passengers, namely Editor Høiberg's and our route. The necessity of having two and not one route has on several occasions been proved, when conditions at home have prevented the one from sailing, whereas the other has been able to continue so there was no break in connections.

Since September 2nd, we have regularly had one sail contact a week, and a couple of contacts a week which have been able to transport passengers and larger post packages, in both directions. Since September 2nd, we have on our route transported about 60 refugees to Sweden and have in the same period of time, sent 20 Danish patriots back to Denmark on special missions. You may remember that I promised to try to get the names of these 60 people. But on my request to the Swedish authorities yesterday, Nov. 11, 1944, they were unwilling to release the names in question. But in the future we will see to it that we get a list of the refugees we receive.
Since the route was started we have regularly sent mail to the following organizations:

1. Lava and People,
2. Free Denmark,
3. The Free Danes,
4. The Students' Information Service,
5. Danish Union,
6. Danish Press,
7. The Dane,
8. The Church's Front,
9. The Free Press,
10. Photo Revue,
11. News from Great Britain,
12. The Liberty Council,
13. The Information,

To each of these organizations we every month send the following periodicals, news services plus newspaper cuttings so that they are kept informed about the political, economic and military conditions in the free world, at the same time as we see to it that they receive material which deals with these three topics from different points of view.

Monthly periodicals:

1. The Best (Det Basta)
2. Everything (Allt)
3. The World Press (Världspresen)
4. English Digest
5. To-Day (Idag)
6. Sphere
7. Picturepost
8. Danmark
9. News from Denmark (Nyt fra Danmark)
10. The Future (Fremtiden)

Fortnightly periodicals:

11. The Economist
12. The American
13. The Chinese
14. The French

Weekly periodicals:

1. London calling
2. Despite Everything (Trots All)
3. Voices on the Air (Røster i Radio)
4. Times Weekly
5. Free Denmark (Frit Danmark)
6. The Will of the People
7. Freedom (Frieiden)

Daily Information Service:

1. The Norwegian-Swedish Press Service
2. The American
3. The English
4. The Russian
5. The Chinese
6. The French
7. Cuttings from the following newspapers: Dagens Nyheter,
Göteborg: Hån As och Själfårtidningen, Nkholms Tidningen, Svenska dagbladet, Mergentidningen, Sydsvenska Dagbladet, Ny Dag and Afton-
tidningen.

In addition to these publications which we send home regularly and as they are issued, we have sent:

2 000 copies of the "USA" and
10 000 of the "Liberty" (Frihedens)

We have further transported allied propaganda to the
German soldiers in Denmark and Germany, placards to be pasted up, on 2 000 from ar. larm and some films for the various organizations,
among them "My De Fight", the films from the liberation of Paris,
films a parata, and some raw film, ammunition for pistols and some
ammunition for those who fight at home, 5 flat duplicators (Fladdu-
plikatorer), photo material from the allies countries and between
10 and 50 letters per trip to the organizations and private people.
There have in the same period of time been transported about 500 books:

1. Niels Ebbesen: Danmarks Fute.
2. " " " Denmark Says No.
3. " " " Denmark Under Ground.
4. A. Troelsen Terp: From the Front in Denmark.
5. Per Heller: They Rose.
6. Kaja Thorson: They Came, We Fought.
14. " " The Beginning of the End, the End of the Beginning.
15. " " Forwards Towards Our Victory.
19. Douglas Read: Hitler's Fall.
23. Roosevelt's Speeches.
24. Lippman: America's Foreign Policy.
25. Sir Philip Gibbs: America Goes to War.
29. White: Thus Die Queens.
32. Stalin Builders.
33. Stalin Speaks.
34. J. Stalin: The National Question.
35. About What Is Russia Doing Beyond Ural?
36. Sten Sture: Experiments the Question Mark Beyond Ural.
37. N. Basseches: The Unknown Army.
38. Henry C. Cassidy: Russian Reville.
41. Beneh: Democracy.
42. Hinami: Singing.
43. Tien Chun: Town in August.
44. Chamber: I Saw It Happen in Norway.
46. Kielland: If a People Wants to Live.
47. "Live Life Dangerously.
49. Carsten Progger: The Invisible Front.
52. Arnulf Overland: Select Poems.
54. "War Poems.
57. Paul Gilberg: Poland's Fate.
58. The Polish White Book.
59. Lis Omsvik: Thousand Norwegian Ships.
60. Denmark's Liberation Council Speaks.
61. Vindex: Stalinism.
64. Don Betteridge: General Gerard's Flight.
65. For Cluf Zennstrøm: The Underground France.
66. Birgit Rathman: Vichy Loses the Game.
68. P. Heiller: The Last March of the Gladiators.
69. Filippo Bojan: Without Tanks.
70. Agnar Hamsen: The Fall of the Dictator.
71. Have They a Right to Live.
73. Hone Hube: Even If Thousands Fall.
74. Ethel Vance: Treasons.
75. Reynolds: The Wounded Do Not Mourn.
76. Fredberg: Behind the Steel Wall.
77. Gunnar Fahl: Germany Does the Last Rounder.
78. Rauchmuller: The Man Around Hitler Speaks.
82. Thyssen: I Sold Hitler.
83. Emil Ludwig: The Eternal German.
85. Weiloff: Goebbels Exploitation.
86. Soltau: I Was to Die For Hitler.
87. Marcel Routhier: I Was Hitler's Slave.
88. Grunberg: I Was Agent for Gestapo.
89. Hagen: This Is Gestapo.
90. Jan Petersen: The Victims of the Secret Police.
91. Fritz Deck: Germany Without Stage Decorations.
92. Michal Peter: Can Germany Stand +
96. Joachim Frank: That are Ye to Do with the Germans.
97. Unsuccessful Revolution.
98. Uxkull: Procedure Against Germany.
100. Otto Fridén: Germany After Hitler.
101. Waldeck: His Excellency X.
102. Ayrudal: Warning Against Peace Optimism.
104. Agar: How is the Peace Secured.
108. Lilliehök: Democracy is Dead - Live Democracy.
111. Vickman: Victory.
112. " : The Turning Point.
114. " : The Dictatorships.
115. " : European Tragedy.
118. Major General Lanke: The North as a Strategic Unit.
120. The Royal Institute of International Affairs: The Problem Germany.
123. The Second World War 1-V.
124. Lagardère: Rag Dolls.
125. Vally: Broad Sides.
127. V. Starićow: With the Partisans.
128. Knut Friauf: Did They Die in Vain.
129. Leon Barby: The Fifth Plac It Worked.
130. Stefan Szent: The Last Jaws of Poland.
131. Henning Söderblom: Finland and the North.
135. Four Years of the World Politics in Caricature.
136. Occupation Norway from Norway and Denmark.
139. Fedorova: The Family.
140. Mac Innes: Mission in Bretegne.
Of all these different books some have been sent over in the number of 50. At the close of next week the number of books, which have been sent home, will amount to 1,200. In addition to the books which are mentioned above, other and a number of plays have been sent over.

From the other side we have received mail from the different organizations, which we forward to their representatives in Sweden. We also regularly receive the papers of the organizations as they are issued. Moreover we get Information Service for private information or to be sent on to D.F.T. and our own organization's daily NEWS SERVICE, which also is forwarded to D.F.T. Our people have in the last days in the South of Denmark captured a Danish Customers' boat, the Germans had in mind to seize it, now it has been sent over to this country. Concerning the future work of the organization, I permit myself to refer to Captain Schou, Frigaten 4, Stockholm.

With Friendly greetings

Arne Sejr
(sign.)