

Measures described in Halton's paper on Romania, Vol. 1, folder 2



2

11083

Romania - ②
Put copy : JDC - Pres. Mess.

TE

June 18, 1945

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Reuben Resnik was received through the United States Embassy in Rome under date of June 15, 1945, as your No. 40:

"Permission for Schwartz to enter Rumania denied. AFHQ suggests I make application because it is possible that Schwartz's birthplace may have caused difficulties. Before making application, wish to have you clarify this matter vis-a-vis JDC BALKAN MIDDLE EAST OFFICE."

Very truly yours,

[(Signed) Florence Hodel]

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Leavitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York 16, New York.

RBH ✓
RBHatchison: 6/18/45

Office of
Secretary
State

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

Mr. [unclear]
E. [unclear]

EAS-770

CONTROL COPY

PLAIN

Rome

Dated June 15, 1945

Rec'd 7:08 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1619, Fifteenth

FOR LOSS LEMVITT AJDC FROM REUBEN RESNIK 40

Permission for Schwartz to enter Rumania denied.

AFHC suggests I make application because it is possible
that Schwartz's birthplace may have caused difficulties.
Before making application, wish to have you clarify this
matter vis-a-vis JDC BALKAN MIDDLE EAST OFFICE.

KIRK

LIS

10831

March 31, 1945

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Reuben Roanik was received through the United States Embassy in Rome under date of March 29, 1945:

21. "Joseph Schwartz's application for entry Bulgaria refused by Russians in Sofia. No decision on application to enter Rumania. Political adviser's office advise that you request Washington to make proper representation to Moscow for Schwartz to enter Bulgaria Rumania. Many urgent problems in these areas which have arisen makes this important. Schwartz is expected to return here within fortnight. Now in Athens."

Very truly yours,

Florence Model
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. H. A. Leavitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York 16, New York.

AB
VEastin: 3/31/45

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

CENTRAL SERVICES

W. H. ...

MF-1733

1945 MAR 29 AM 9 30 Rome

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (~~SECRET~~)

Dated March 28, 1945

Rec'd 10:10 a.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

CONTROL COPY

815, March 28, 10 a.m.

TO MOSES LEAVITT AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE NEW YORK FROM REUBEN RESNIK ROLE.

21. Application for Joseph Schwartz to enter
Bulgaria has been refused by Russians in Sofia. There
has been no decision on application for entry Rumania.
Advice from political advisers office is that you re-
quest Washington make proper representation to Moscow
for Schwartz entry into Bulgaria Rumania. This is
particularly important in the light many urgent problems
that have arisen these areas. Schwartz now in Athens
expected to return here within fortnight.

KIRK

JMB

10083

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

AMM-951
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (~~RESTRICTED~~)

Caserta *W. H. K. K.*
Dated March 25, 1945

Rec'd 2:08 p.m. *W. H. K. K.*

Secretary of State,
Washington.

CONFIDENTIAL COPY

1148, March 25, 10 p.m.

On March 13 AFHQ requested Soviet clearance for
Dr. Joseph Schwartz of American Joint Distribution
Committee to enter Bulgaria and Rumania on business
of his organization.

The following message has been received AFHQ from
General Crane in Bulgaria.

"Replying to your message of March 14, this is to
inform you that Soviet High Command sees no (repeat no)
necessity for visit to Sofia of Dr. Joseph Schwartz".

KIRK

DU

1083

R.-774

PLAIN

London

Dated February 23, 1945

Rec'd. 10:18 a.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

X
1864, Twenty-third

FOLLOWING FOR MOSES LEVITT, JDC, NEW YORK, FROM
JOSEPH SCHWARTZ:

"Passman and Trobe now Istanbul. Bulgarian and Rumanian Legations both cabled for authorization to grant their visas and Ambassador Steinhardt has cabled to American representatives both countries asking their help. Hope you will support promptly and vigorously since Filderman insisting earliest possible arrival our representatives. Understand Herbert Katzki returning Washington and would suggest you again explore possibility enlisting his services our behalf. Would appreciate knowing if possible approximate date General O'Dwyor's arrival Switzerland and if he proposes proceed via London.

After discussions with Harold Lindor still feel Plaut should proceed France for assignment. If his plans are now completed for North Africa we shall try to arrange for his entry to France from there."

WINANT

REP

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Akain, Cohn, DuBois, Gaston,
Hodol, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyor, Files

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

From: Secretary of State, Washington

To: AMREP, Bucharest

Dated: January 20, 1945.

[REDACTED]

Reference is made to your 80, December 30, repeated to Moscow. If at all possible kindly determine in order to enable the Department to press matter further in Moscow name of Jewish representative considered by the Soviet authorities to be looking after Jewish refugees during current period. For your information Filderman is a Rumanian national and receives limited funds from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee through Switzerland which constitute far from adequate relief for the 150,000 to 200,000 Jews reported to be in desperate situation in Rumania. Other Jewish representatives in Bucharest, namely Klarman and Jacobsen, are not known to be in a position to secure substantial relief funds.

It has recently been proposed by the British Foreign Office that the British and United States Governments request their members of the Allied Control Commission in Rumania to raise the question of rehabilitating Rumanian Jews with the Allied Control Commission. It is believed by the Foreign Office that Commission should approach the new Rumanian Government associating the approach with the armistice terms with a view to expediting and expanding action in the rehabilitation of Jews.

In this connection your despatch 39 of December 22 has been received and examined. The British Government is being advised that the Department concurs in the suggestion. Judging from your despatch

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 15 1972**

the new

1083

the new Government has already initiated steps to relieve the plight of Jews and therefore action to be taken should not be in the nature of complaint but in an effort to expand efforts already begun. The foregoing should be discussed with General Schuyler and he should be requested to ascertain the nature of the instructions received by his British colleague in the matter in order that he may determine the manner in which this matter can be raised with the Commission most wisely.

The foregoing to Bucharest repeated to Moscow.

January 1, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Mr. Warren of the State Department telephoned today to advise the War Refugee Board that a cable had been received from Berry in Bucharest informing the Department that the Russians had refused to grant permission for the entrance of Katzki and Passmann into Rumania. The Russians gave the following reasons for turning down our request:

- (1) Rumania is a theater of military operations;
- (2) A Jewish representative is already in Rumania looking after Jewish affairs;
- (3) It is undesirable to have large numbers of civilians entering Rumania.

Berry advised that the foregoing decision has been made in Moscow and that there is no chance of a reversal at this time.


F. Hodel

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM FROM BUCHAREST via ARMY

TO Secretary of State Washington

DATED December 30 1944

Number: 80

Information has been received from General Schuyler's office that permission for Passman and Katzki to visit Rumania has been denied.

The reasons given by the Soviet authorities for this decision are:

- (1) Rumania is considered a theater of military operations.
- (2) A Jewish representative to look after Jewish refugees is at present in Rumania.
- (3) To have a large number of civilians entering Rumania at this time is undesirable.

The foregoing has been repeated to Moscow.

Comment by Berry - It is my understanding that this decision was made in Moscow and therefore if Department wishes to press for a reversal there is a better chance of success in presenting the case in Moscow than in Bucharest.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

GEM-214

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to any
other than a Governmental
agency. (RECEIVED)

Dated December 7, 1944

1944 DEC 8 PM 4 57
Rec'd 7 p.m.

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Secretary of State, (LIAISON)

Washington.

2323, December 7, 6 p.m.

FROM KATKNI TO PHILE WRB.

Ankara's 165.

With reference to Department's 1115 please refer
to Embassy's 1877 Ankara's 165. We have been informed
that American personnel in Bulgaria and Rumania is very
limited. In view of earlier experiences I am certain
that if WRB work is to be facilitated it will be advisable
that we have our own stenographic assistance available.

Therefore I suggest that you consider the feasi-
bility of requesting travel permits for Mrs. Henderson
and Miss Bixler. Only one of them would accompany me
selection dependent upon arrangements which can be made
in Istanbul. In my opinion it would be advisable to
retain one of the secretaries in Istanbul for War Refugee
Board matters if permission having been secured the other
accompanies me to Bulgaria.

Please advise telegraphically.

STEINHARDT

WSB

CONTROL COPY

10084

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

3-3
Distribution of this
message only by special
instructions ()

NOVEMBER 30, 1944

10 p.m.

AMEMBASSY

ANKARA
1115

The following for Katzki is WRB 132.

Please refer to your 2257 of November 27.

The War Refugee Board is in full agreement as to the desirability of your proceeding to Rumania and Bulgaria as soon as possible in order to explore rescue possibilities there. At the Board's request the State Department is now arranging for the necessary travel permits for you and Passman. You will be advised as soon as these permits are granted.

It is not clear to us that the matter referred to in your No. 2256 of November 28 is within the jurisdiction of the War Refugee Board. The matter has, however, been brought to the attention of the State Department for such action as it may deem appropriate.

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

WRB:MMV:KG
11/30/44

NE

RECEIVED
(S&A)
(S&A)
NOV 30 11 40

CONTROL COPY

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

11 08 44

CABLE FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT FOR KATZKI,
ANKARA, TURKEY.

Please refer to your 2257 of November 27.

The War Refugee Board is in full agreement as to the desirability of your proceeding to Rumania and Bulgaria as soon as possible in order to explore rescue possibilities there. At the Board's request the State Department is now arranging for the necessary travel permits for you and Passman. You will be advised as soon as these permits are granted.

It is not clear to us that the matter referred to in your No. 2256 of November 28 is within the jurisdiction of the War Refugee Board. The matter has, however, been brought to the attention of the State Department for such action as it may deem appropriate.

THIS IS WEB ANKARA CABLE NO. 132.

11:15 am.
November 30, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, Files

MJMarkstro 11/30/44

MJM *asa* *JH*

11 0 8 4 3

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MS-1120

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
agency. (~~RESTRICTED~~)

Ankara

Dated November 27, 1944

Rec'd 11:40 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2257, November 27, 4 p.m.

FROM KATEKI TO PEHLE WAR REFUGEE BOARD ANKARA'S 192.

In our telegrams (Embassy's 2226, Ankara's 189 and
Embassy's 2256, Ankara's 191) we informed you regarding
the detention at Starazagora, Bulgaria of refugees and
emigrants traveling from Rumania to Palestine via
Bulgaria. In earlier telegrams we have reported to you
upon rescue possibilities which seem to exist and which
might be undertaken from Rumania.

We do not know to what extent it is possible for
us to be of assistance in any of these matters as we
are dependent in Istanbul upon reports and information
which are received here from various sources. Now that
American political Missions have arrived in Bucharest
and Sofia, I again strongly urge the importance of my
being permitted to travel to Rumania and Bulgaria in
order that I may be able to explore in person such rescue
possibilities

7 0 0 8 4

-2-#2257, November 27, 4 p.m., from Ankara.

possibilities as still exist and to be of such aid in
refugee matters as the terms of reference from the
Board permit.

Will you please advise me.

STEINHARDT

MJF

1 0 0 8 4



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Pehle:

November 18, 1944

I have received your memorandum of November 11, 1944 with reference to the desire of the Board to send Mr. Herbert Katzki, the Board's representative, and Mr. Charles Passman, representative of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, to Rumania. The Department has been endeavoring to arrange for such entry as it realizes fully the desperate needs of refugees in Rumania at this time.

The matter was discussed on two occasions with General Schuyler, the United States representative on the Allied Control Commission, who has just left for Rumania and who promised to use his good offices to secure the entry of Katzki and Passman immediately upon his arrival. It was on his request that a cable to the Department's representative, Burton Y. Berry, on the matter, be dispatched to coincide with General Schuyler's arrival in Bucharest as the arrangements to be made fall in part within his competency.

In accordance with General Schuyler's wishes the cable to Berry requesting him to assist in the arrangements for the arrival of Katzki and Passman has now gone forward. It is confidently hoped that we shall hear soon from Berry that the requested arrangements have been effected and the Department will advise the Board immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Secretary.

Mr. John W. Pehle
Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Treasury Department,
Washington 25, D.C.

1084

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

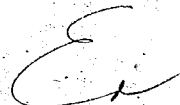
November 11, 1944

Dear John:

I have your memorandum of November 11 regarding authorization for the immediate entry into Russia of Mr. Kotaki and Mr. Passman. I shall look into this immediately and communicate with you again in a few days.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Mr. John Pehle,

War Refugee Board,

Executive Office of the President.

1944

NOV 7 1944

To: Mr. Stettinius

From: J. W. Pehle

Please refer to my memorandum of October 19, 1944, in which I indicated my view that every effort should be made to obtain authorization for the immediate entry into Rumania of Mr. Herbert Katski, the War Refugee Board representative in Turkey, and Mr. Charles Passman, representative in Turkey of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Although several weeks have elapsed since I wrote you concerning this matter, apparently little has been done by the State Department to obtain the necessary authorization. In the meantime, distressing reports concerning the situation of Jews in Hungary and Rumania have continued to reach us. I enclose herewith a cable dated November 8, 1944, received by the Board from Mr. Katski and Ambassador Steinhardt, and a copy of a news despatch from Istanbul which appeared in the New York Times on October 25, 1944.

I feel very strongly that it is important for Katski to proceed to Bucharest at once in order to investigate there all possibilities of effecting rescue operations from Hungary, and I am convinced that he should be accompanied by Mr. Passman of the JDC in order that the latter may investigate the extremely urgent relief problem among the Jews now in Rumania. You will note from the above-mentioned cable that, at the present time, JDC is the only relief agency in that area which has not been able to send a representative to Rumania, although it is also the only private agency financially able to deal effectively with the problem.

Although the matter of relief in Rumania is not within the jurisdiction of the War Refugee Board, it seems to me that this Government should do everything possible to facilitate the handling of that critical situation by private agencies. As you know, UNRRA apparently is not authorized to conduct the necessary relief operations in Rumania, and the Intergovernmental Committee has given no indication that it will take any immediate, effective action.

I have good reason to believe that there will be increasing agitation among Jewish groups in the United States if something is not done by someone to meet this problem, and I am sure that this agitation will become extremely vocal if it is known that neither governmental nor competent private agencies are doing anything. I believe that it is in the interest of this Government to do everything possible to obtain immediate authorization for the JDC to send a representative to Rumania to explore the situation.

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

768 30 907
JBFriedman:dg 11/11/44

JEWIS IN RUMANIA FAIL TO GET RIGHTS

150,000 Face Starvation and Cold, Ignored in 'Freedom'
Democratic Regime.

By Joseph M. Levy

ISTANBUL, Oct. 22 (Delayed)

Out of 270,000 Rumanian Jews who survived massacre, deportations and forced labor camps, 150,000 face starvation or death from cold. They are without clothes or food and without roofs over their heads. A vast majority of the children are undernourished and rachitic, while their parents are on the verge of tuberculosis. Medical supplies are non-existent and most of the sick are left to die.

When in 1940 Premier Ion Antonescu promulgated a law calling for the "Rumanisation" of all personnel in every profession and business, scores of thousands of Jews were dismissed and sent to forced labor camps. With the overthrow of the Antonescu regime these camps have been abolished and the Jews who survived the hard labor returned to their respective towns hoping to resume their old jobs.

But to their consternation they discovered that they had neither jobs nor homes to go back to. Both had been occupied by "Aryans." Although six weeks have elapsed since the Rumanian armistice was signed, all appeals to the Government to enact a law forcing employers to reinstate Jews in their former jobs remain unheeded.

Even the leaders of the Communist and Social Democratic parties, the so-called banner-bearers of "justice for all" in Rumania, refuse to intervene on behalf of these Jews. These leaders are courting non-Jewish Rumanian wage-earners, "who must not be antagonized," I learned during a recent visit to Rumania.

The Jewish community of Jassy was in a most deplorable state. These people had been exposed to a systematic campaign in which thousands of them were slaughtered and those who escaped death at the hands of the Rumanian and German hooligans lost their possessions as a result of bombardments. Today there are about 30,000 Jews in Jassy without resources.

This writer saw a heart-rending appeal for urgent relief from the Jewish community in Jassy to the Hebrew congregations in Bucharest, but the latter was unable to respond, since more than 100,000 Jews in Bucharest are destitute. Funds at the disposal of the Central Jewish Committee in Bucharest barely suffice to feed and poorly at that a few thousand persons at a time when scores of thousands are crying for food.

The need for medical treatment is most urgent, but it is unobtainable owing to the lack of medicaments and hospital facilities. Deaths caused by malnutrition and the absence of minimum care are increasing daily. Leading Jews in Bucharest told this writer that the entire Jewish population of Rumania was hoping that the United States Department of State would hasten to grant permission for representatives of the American Joint Distribution Committee to proceed to Rumania to help alleviate the suffering of Jews there.

OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1945
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Ostensibly, the anti-Jewish laws in Rumania have been abolished, but the Government is not taking any action to restore Jewish property and normal rights, like those enjoyed by other Rumanian citizens. Abrogation of the anti-racial laws has freed the Jews from concentration and forced-labor camps, but they are able to do little with this freedom.

Unable to retake possession of their homes, the Jews are forced to share a tiny room with two or even three other families or pay fabulous black market rental for small apartments, which are virtually unobtainable. The Government even refuses to restore Jewish institutions, such as schools, homes for the aged, and hospitals, some of which are actually vacant.

This writer saw the Goldfarb Jewish School, accommodating 1,200 pupils, which was confiscated by Antonescu's henchmen and subsequently converted into a military music institute. This school, which now is vacant, would serve as sleeping quarters for hundreds of homeless Jews, but the military authorities have declined to release it on the ground that repairs would cost too much.

1085

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

NOV 8 11 25 57

ALH-164

Ankara

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (~~RECORDED~~)

Dated November 8, 1944

Rec'd 1:50 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington,

2130, November 8, 4 p.m.

FROM KATZKI TO PEHLE WAR REFUGEE BOARD. ANKARA'S
NO. 181.

According to a report dated October 28 received
from William Fielderman Bucharest to supplement earlier
information (see Embassy's 1988, Ankara's 166) thou-
sands of Hungarian Jews have entered Rumania. They
are located in several cities throughout the country.
According to Fielderman "All are naked all need win-
ter clothing, shelter, food." The total number of
refugees is about 5,000 at this time with others ar-
riving daily.

In my opinion the influx of these refugees makes
urgent the exploration in Rumania of possibilities
for organizing additional refugee entry into that
country. I would appreciate your advices on the matter

(see Embassy's

-2- #2130, November 8, 4 p.m. from Ankara

(see Embassy's 1977 Ankara's 165).

Fielderman's report states that 150,000 Rumanian Jews are as needy as the refugees. This figure includes 15,000 repatriates from Transnistria 20,000 persons now in the departmental capitals who had been evacuated from villages and small towns of the provinces, 30,000 persons who have returned from forced labor battalions who having been compelled to provide their own clothing are now returning to the cities with their clothing in tatters and shoes worn out or barefooted. As the families of these laborers received no allowances while the men were away they were required to sell everything in order to live. The laborers and their families would involve upwards of 90,000 souls.

In several towns houses of Jews have been destroyed. In Jassy for example, 30,000 Jews are without shelter and without any possibility of repairing their houses. None of the repatriates or the evacuees have found any of their furniture even in areas where no bombardments took place. The houses of the returned Jews are without doors, windows, floors, roofs.

The report states that each (*) hundreds of persons arrive from the provinces seeking clothing and relief.

1185

-3- #2130, November 8, 4 p.m. from Ankara

relief. Fielderman's committee has already clothed 8,000 persons but he indicated that its limited resources make it impossible for it to continue the work to the extent necessary. Without substantial and immediate aid, a great many deaths may be expected this winter. Typhus is already raging in Moldavia and medicines of all kinds are lacking.

A Jewish community will be formed under the auspices of the International Red Cross, whose delegates will follow the armies in order to search for Jews who have hidden themselves, and to bring aid to them. Fielderman's report concludes with the statement that a million and a half dollars are needed for the next months.

For your information, although rights are being restored on paper to Jewish people in Rumania, few benefits are being received thereunder, according to other reports in Istanbul. Jews are unable to secure reentry into their new homes from which they were evicted and must continue to pay high rents, several families being forced to share one apartment. They generally are unable to secure repossession of their businesses and even if they are there are no stocks or

raw materials

-4- #2130, November 8, 4 p.m. from Ankara

raw materials. Realistically they cannot obtain re-employment in the positions they formerly occupied as this would involve the displacement of non-Jewish Rumanian employees.

According to all reports the Jews of Rumania have been reduced to dependence upon charitable assistance. Support from international and private relief organizations is urgently needed. All private relief agencies heretofore represented in Istanbul none of which has funds in amounts necessary to provide reasonable aid have sent representatives to Bucharest with the exception of JDC which has not yet secured official permission to do so. If JDC's plans include the despatch of an American representative to Rumania and to Bulgaria, I urge the facilitation of their application.

(*) Apparent omission.

SPEINHARDT

WMB

1045

7
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1944

Dear John,

I have your memorandum of October 19 on the subject of your representative proceeding to Bucharest to investigate the possibility of rescuing Jews from Hungary.

I shall see that this matter is given immediate attention in the Department.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Mr. John Pahle
War Refugee Board
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.

1085

MEMORANDUM

OCT 19 1944

TO: Mr. Stettinius

FROM: J. W. Pehle

Early in September following the liberation of Rumania, Ambassador Steinhardt and the War Refugee Board representative in Turkey indicated their belief that the Board's representative should proceed to Bucharest to investigate all possibilities of rescuing Jews from Hungary. The Board felt that the trip should be authorized, but in view of the indication by the State Department that broader questions concerning the entry of American officials into Rumania had not been settled, it was agreed to postpone decision on the matter.

Attached hereto is a cable from Ankara dated October 16. The cable indicates that in view of the dangerous situation of the Jews in Hungary and Slovakia, it is considered very important that the Board's representative proceed to Bucharest to investigate there all possible means of rescue.

As you know, the situation of the Jews in Hungary and Slovakia has, as a result of recent developments, again become very desperate. We all feel strongly that no stone should be left unturned in our efforts to meet this new situation. Accordingly, I believe that the Board's representative should now be authorized to go to Rumania.

You will note that the Board's representative suggests that he be accompanied by Mr. Fassman, representative of the Joint Distribution Committee. In view of the important part which that organization plays in relief and rescue activities, I think it would be most helpful if he could accompany the Board's representative.

Attached hereto is a suggested cable authorizing the trip.

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

Attachments

10/19/44JBF:JWP:dg

CABLE FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD AND DEPARTMENT TO AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT
FOR KATZKI, ANKARA, TURKEY.

Please refer to your no. 1977, October 16, (WRB no. 166).

The War Refugee Board and the Department are in full
agreement as to the desirability of your proceeding to Bucharest
as soon as possible. Accordingly, you and your secretary and
Passman are authorized to enter Rumania. JDC is agreeable to
Passman's accompanying you.

JBFriedman/lab 10/18/44

C
O
P
Y

DMH-676
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
agency. (~~SECRET~~)

Ankara

Dated October 16, 1944

Rec'd 3:18 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

1977, October 16, midnight.

FROM KATZKY TO PERLE, WAR REFUGEE BOARD, ANKARA'S 165.

Reports reaching Istanbul describe the dangerous
situation of Jewish people in Hungary and Slovakia and
the continuing urgent need to evacuate them to safe havens
as rapidly as possible. All avenues of escape, therefore,
should be explored at the earliest possible moment. Recent
authorization of American Mission to proceed to Rumania
may provide occasion (see Department's 810 of September 20,
WMB 112) to request State Department permission for me to
proceed to Bucharest, with secretarial assistance while
there, in order to investigate means of rescue at that
place. Passman of JDC would accompany me. Telegraphic
authorization requested.

STEINHARDT

RB

RECEIVED
FEB. 10 1946
OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Stettinius

FROM: Mr. Pehle

Early in September following the liberation of Rumania, Ambassador Steinhardt and the War Refugee Board representative in Turkey indicated their belief that the Board's representative should proceed to Bucharest to investigate all possibilities of rescuing Jews from Hungary. The Board felt that the trip should be authorized, but in view of the indication by the State Department that broader questions concerning the entry of American officials into Rumania had not been settled, it was agreed to postpone decision on the matter.

Attached hereto is a cable from Ankara dated October 16. The cable indicates that in view of the dangerous situation of the Jews in Hungary and Slovakia, it is considered very important that the Board's representative proceed to Bucharest to investigate there all possible means of rescue.

As you know, the situation of the Jews in Hungary and Slovakia has, as a result of recent developments, again become very desperate. We all feel strongly that no stone should be left unturned in our efforts to meet this new situation. Accordingly, I believe that the Board's representative should now be authorized to go to Rumania, ~~unless there are very important objections from an overall point of view. He may not be able to accomplish anything in Rumania, but it is one of the possibilities which we should not overlook.~~

You will note that the Board's representative suggests that he be accompanied by Mr. Fassman, representative of the Joint Distribution Committee. In view of the important part which that organization plays in relief and rescue activities, I think it would be most helpful if he could accompany the Board's representative.

Attached hereto is a suggested cable authorizing the trip.

Attachment

1046

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

7. War Ref
Bd (Mr.
Pehle)

DMH-676
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
agency. (~~restricted~~)

Ankara

Dated October 16, 1944

Rec'd 2:18 p.m.

Secretary of State
*
Washington

CONTROL COPY

1977, October 16, midnight.

FROM KATZKY TO PEHLE, WAR REFUGEE BOARD, ANKARA'S 165.

Reportes reaching Istanbul describe the dangerous situation of Jewish people in Hungary and Slovakia and the continuing urgent need to evacuate them to safe havens as rapidly as possible. All avenues of escape, therefore, should be explored at the earliest possible moment. Recent authorization of American Mission to proceed to Rumania may provide occasion (see Department's 810 of September 20, WRB 112) to request State Department permission for me to proceed to Bucharest, with secretarial assistance while there, in order to investigate means of rescue at that place. Passman of JDC would accompany me. Telegraphic authorization requested.

STEINHARDT

RB

Passman

DEPARTMENT

Distribution to Bureau
Reading only by special
arrangement.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

September 20, 1944

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

1944 SEP 22 AM 11 54

*7 - War Ref
Ed (Mr. Peche)*

CO. RECLUS
(LANSON)

AMEMBASSY

ANKARA
810 X

The following for Hirschmann is WRB 112.

Reference your No. 1885 of September 8 (Ankara's

WRB 149).

While Board believes that it would be most helpful if you or Katzki, or both, could proceed to Bucharest, it is not possible to authorize the trip at this time since broader questions not relating to refugee matters are still pending clearance by State Department and other interested agencies. You will be advised as soon as a decision has been reached. JDC is willing for Passman to accompany you if you make the trip.

CONTROL COPY

HULL
(MMV)

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

WRB:MMV:KG
9/20/44

NE

SE

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

CABLE TO STEINHARDT, ANKARA, FOR HIRSCHMANN FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference your No. 1655 of September 5 (Ankara's WRB 149).

While Board believes that it would be most helpful if you or Katzl, or both, could proceed to Bucharest, it is not possible to authorize the trip at this time since broader questions not relating to refugee matters are still pending clearance by State Department and other interested agencies. You will be advised as soon as a decision has been reached. JDC is willing for Passman to accompany you if you make the trip.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO ANKARA NO. 112

4:30 p.m.
September 19, 1944

JFriedman:hmd
9/19/44

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BAS-445
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (██████████ W)

Caserta

Dated September 15, 1944

Rec'd 11:27 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

404, September 15, 7 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN.

Transportation mentioned Ackermann No. 108 has
been secured but address of mission Istanbul not yet
received although Embassy Ankara should know. Since
there is now a means of transport between Turkey and
Rumania JDC may wish to send a representative by this
means rather than arrange for aid as suggested
your 47 of September 12.

KIRK

CSB

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

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

RA-105
Distribution of true
reading only by special message
arrangement. be () W) Ankara
Dated September 5, 1944
Rec'd 4:42 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

X
1655, September 5, 5 p.m.

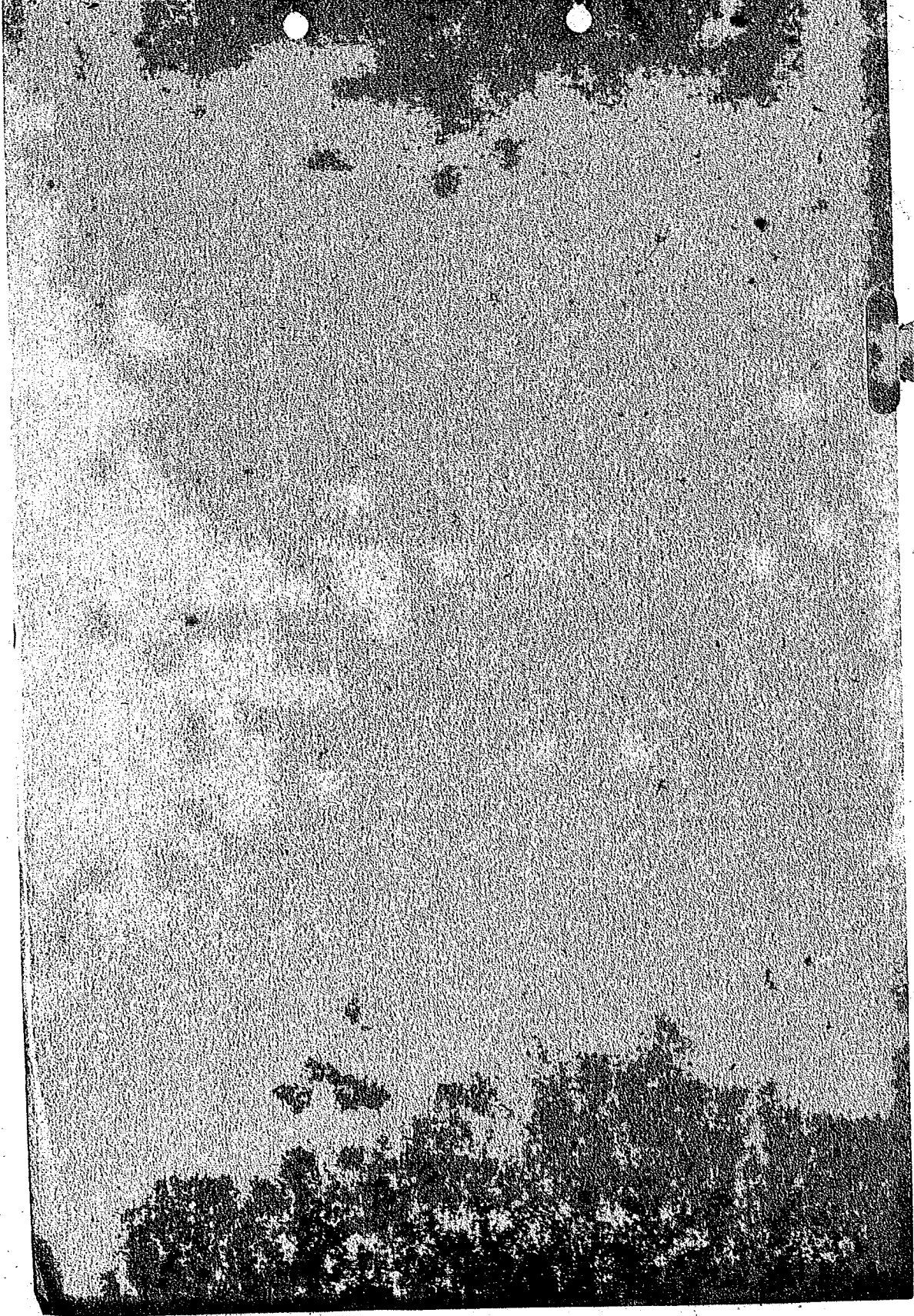
FOR PEHLE WRB FROM HIRSCHMAN /ANKARA No. 149.

The present situation in Rumania suggests the desirability of my proceeding to Bucharest as soon as possible to organize the rescue of refugees from Hungary. I should appreciate telegraphic authority for Katzyi, or myself or for both of us to enter Rumania as soon as possible accompanied if desirable by Passman on behalf of the JDC for a temporary visit to survey the situation. Passman is requesting permission from the JDC. I have discussed the matter with Ambassador Steinhardt who has no objection to the proposed visit provided the WRB and the State Department do not object.

STEINHARDT

DU:

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972



3

186

9/15/44
Copies to:

Mr. Pehle
Mr. DuBois
Mr. Abrahamson
Mr. Friedman
Mr. Lesser
Miss Hodel

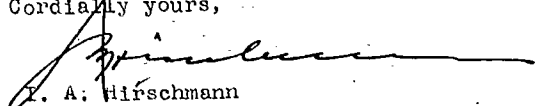
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Istanbul, August 29, 1944

For your information, and in the event that you have not already received it from other sources, we are enclosing herein a translation of the Amnesty Decree issued by the new Rumanian Government, which relates in part to persons in Rumania who have been interned or imprisoned on political grounds.

We call your attention particularly to the special section decreasing the abolition of concentration camps in Rumania.

We have no further information, up to this moment, as to the manner in which the provisions of the Amnesty Decree are being executed, but we are pursuing the matter because of their connection with the efforts of the War Refugee Board in behalf of oppressed peoples in Rumania.

Cordially yours,


E. A. Hirschmann
Special Attache

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

Enclosure

*copy sent to Warsaw,
State Dept.*

AMNESTY DECREE

Regarding decree No. 3072 of September 7, 1940,
we decree:

Article 1. Amnesty is granted on all violations of law provided for by penal codes, military justice codes and special laws, brought to action (charged) or committed after January 1st, 1918, meted out on political charges, whether they have not been proved, are about to be investigated, or have been definitely tried, without regard as to whether they come under civil or military codes.

Article 2. Those persons do not benefit under the amnesty who, after January 1st, 1934, have been guilty of intention or execution of political infractions, either as moral or material authors or accomplices of political murders, murders, thefts, perpetrators or instigators of arson, or those who under the pretext of political activity have pursued such aims.

Article 3. Amnesty is granted for infractions committed by civilians or army men after January 1st, 1918, which are provided for by military justice codes, whether they have not as yet been discovered, are being investigated, or are now at the examining magistrate's, or have been definitely tried. These are:

Desertions, article 545, 557 of the Code of Military Justice.

Non-submission to enlistment, article 542, 544

Destruction of military objects, Article 558, 568 of the Military Code, as well as infractions provided for and punished under articles 569, 570, 609, 611, 612, 615, 619, 617, 498, and 503 of the Military Justice Code.

Also, infractions intended or committed after January 1st, 1930, and provided for by special decrees:

Decree dated February 26th, 1940, and its amendments on requisitions; the decree for espionage of June 26th, 1930; the decrees on AA-defense; the decrees which deal directly with mobilization of the war, 1941-1944, as well as those provided for by military orders, regardless as to whether they are applied (meted out) to military men or civilians.

Article 4. Amnesty is granted for infractions committed after January 1st, 1918, whether they have been discovered or are by way of being investigated, or are now being tried, or even if they have been definitely judged:

a) for the peasants within the application of prestation tax, agricultural mobilization, the practical application of agricultural plans in war-time, as well as for infractions of public laws.

b) for workers in industries and employees of all categories for having supported their claims, on professional questions, or for infractions of the application of the decree regarding regulation in time of war.

c) all infractions provided for by the law on religion, in relation to the persecutions of religious sects, and the decrees having a racial character.

Article 5. This decree applies to the perpetrators, their accomplices, and all those who have favored any infractions, as well as to any additional accomplices. Those definitely condemned will be restored to their political and civil rights. The minister of Justice will see to the application of the present decree.

Bucarest, August 23, 1944. The President of the Council of Ministers, C. Sanatescu. The minister of Justice, Lucretiu Patashtanu.

Translation

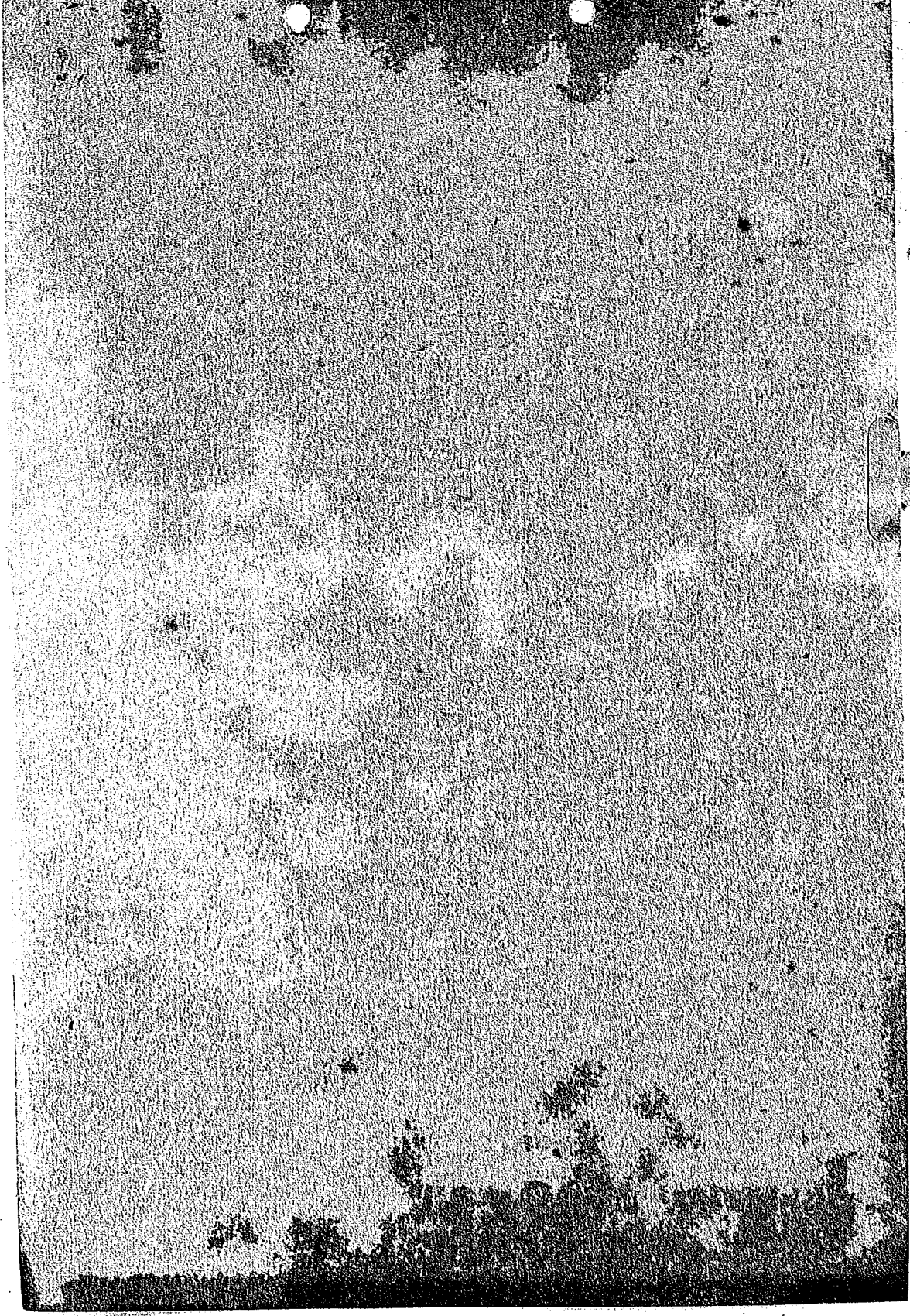
August 23, 1944

DECREE REGARDING THE ABOLITION OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS

On the basis of Decree No. 5072, September 7, 1940, in conformity with a report issued by the Minister of Justice, we decree:

As from the publication of the present decree, all internment camps created by any administrative order are abolished on Rumanian territory. All those interned will be set free immediately without further formality. At the same time, from the publication of the present decree all administrative orders relating to forced domicile are abolished. Article 26 of Decree 236, dated February 5th, 1941; Decree 552 of March 2, 1943, as well as all other decrees contrary to the present decree are abrogated.

Signed: The President of the Council of Ministers,
Constantin I. Brucila.



H

0000

~~Romania~~ (4)

MAR 16 1945

Dear Mr. Peter:

Thank you for your letter of March 3, 1945, (S/2/h),
giving us a translation of a cable dated January 12, 1945
which you received from your Delegate in Roumania.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

Mr. Marc Peter,
International Committee of the Red Cross,
1645 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

RBH:inp 3/7/45

204

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

March 3rd, 1945.

In replying, refer to (S/2/h)

Brigadier General O'Dwyer,
Executive Director,
Executive Office of the President,
WAR REFUGEE BOARD,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir,

At the request of our Headquarters in Geneva,
we are giving you below a translation of a cable dated
January 13th, 1945, which they have received from our Delegate
in Roumania:-

"OF THE 1,980 ORPHANS COMING FROM COUNTRIES
SITUATED BEYOND THE DNJESTR, 964 HAVE IMMIGRATED
IN PALESTINE, 561 HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES
IN SOVIET RUSSIA AND 455 HAVE REMAINED IN ROUMANIA
AWAITING THE POSSIBILITY OF IMMIGRATION. ALL
EXPENSES ENTAILLED FOR LIVING AND TRANSPORTATION
INSOFAR AS THEY ARE CONCERNED ARE GUARANTEED
BY THE JOINT".

Sincerely yours,

M. Peter
MARC PETER,
Delegate.

sgc.

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

November 7th, 1944.

In replying, refer to (S/4/b)

Mr. J.W. Lehle, Executive Director,
Executive Office of the President,
WAR REFUGEE BOARD,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Lehle,

At the request of our Geneva Headquarters,
we are enclosing herewith, for your information, a report
compiled by "La Centrale des Juifs en Roumanie" showing
the activities of that organization during the month of
July, 1944.

Sincerely yours,

Marc Feier
MARC FEIER,
Delegato.

sgc.
encl. 1

1/4/44

le 9 août, 1944.

O
P
I
E

GG 16605/3310

Comisiunea de Ajutorare de Asistenti (in lichidare)

AU COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE,
Délégation en Roumanie

Bucarest
23, rue Eremia Grigorescu.

Messieurs,

Faisant suite à nos lettres Nr 2601 du 5 juillet et Nr. 2660 du 10 jui let a.c., nous avons l'honneur de vous remettre ci-joint:

- a) Le tableau statistique de nos assistés au mois de juillet a.c., par catégories et âges.
- b) Le tableau statistique de ces mêmes assistés par professions

1/.a) Il résulte de ces chiffres qu'au mois de juillet a.c. il y a eu comparativement plus d'assistés rapatriés (notamment de Wapniarka - Grosulovo - Tg Jiu, paralytiques par suite du "lathyrisme" et mis en liberté) et moins de sinistrés. (Par malheur les derniers bombardements ont fait beaucoup de dégâts et de victimes dans les quartiers juifs et nous nous attendons à beaucoup de demandes nouvelles d'assistance.

Parmi les réfugiés et lessinistrés il y a d'ailleurs une grande partie qui demandent et obtiennent un secours périodiques, faute de moyens pour commencer leur redressement économique. C'est ainsi que s'explique le chiffre total de 772 familles traitées, par rapport à 1857 subsides accordés.

Le total des secours en numéraire accordés en juillet a.c. s'élève à Lei 2.578.727.- auxquels viennent s'ajouter les secours en vêtements et médicaments.

Il est à remarquer que les 302 cas mentionnés dans le tableau statistique annexé sous la lettre a) sont les cas nouveaux. Nous avons cependant accordé des secours réitérés (pour la 2ième et même la 3^e fois) à des assistés des mois précédents; ce qui fait que le nombre total des assistés en juillet a.c. cas vieux et nouveaux ensemble aient été de 660. Donc, la moenne de secours a été de Lei 3.750.- environ par personne.

..../....

Les secours de redressements économiques, par acquisition d'outils d'artisans ou réparations de boutiques ou ateliers avariés par les bombardements compte 5 cas en juillet a.c. (c'est un essai timide, nous répétons que nous n'avons pas les moyens d'en faire davantage).

b) La statistique professionnelle confirme en général la même répartition défavorable.

Ces 302 assistés il y a :

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 166 sans profession | c.à.d. | 55% |
| 51 artisans et ouvriers | | 17% |
| 10 diverses professions libérales | | 3% |
| 52 employés et agents | | 17% |
| <u>23 commerçants</u> | | <u>8%</u> |
| 302 | | 100% |

Si l'on rapproche ces chiffres aux précédents (v. notre lettre Nr. 2860 du 10 juillet a.c.) on voit qu'elles se meuvent environ dans les mêmes limites.

2./ Outre cette oeuvre d'assistance individuelle, nous continuons à entretenir les foyers d'orphelins à Bucarest. Pour ceux de Buzau les subsides sont fournis par la Section d'assistance, tandis que nous en fournissons l'équipement.

En juillet a.c. nos débours pour les orphelins s'élèvent à :

Lei 2.778.793 - frais d'entretien à Bucarest
Lei 614.954.- divers frais (médicaments, etc.)

3./ Les débours en juillet a.c. pour les foyers de rapatriés et réfugiés s'élèvent à Lei 655.043.-

4./ L'équipement neuf procuré depuis avril a.c. et en grande partie distribué comprend environ Lei 22.368.227.- (ceci y compris les rapatriés, réfugiés, et sinistrés, mais sans évaluation des effets usés provenant des différentes collectes)

5./ Par le bateau "KASBEK" ont émigré 203 enfants orphelins (dont 180 de Buzau). Par le bateau "BUL-BUL", "MORINO" et "MEFFUR" ont émigré 203 enfants de Buzau et 22 de Bucarest.

Par le bateau "BIELA-ZITTA" vont partir ces jours-ci 120 enfants de Bucarest.

L'Office d'émigration nous a réservé sur le bateau "SALAH-EDIN" 320 places pour les enfants orphelins.

Nous avons mis sur les listes :

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 102 enfants de Husi | |
| 49 " " Barlad | |
| 100 " " Buzau | |
| 69 " " Bucarest | |
| <u>320</u> " " | |

..../....

- Page 3 -

Resteront toujours même après le départ de ces 320 enfants:-

environ 400 enfants à Buzau et
430 " " Bucarest

Nous espérons recevoir encore quelques centaines de places sur le bateau "STIRNY", mais toujours pas pour tous les enfants.

Vu les difficultés possibles en ce qui concerne l'émigration nous sommes très préoccupés du problème des locaux, car les écoles où les enfants (aussi que les rapatriés, réfugiés et sinistrés) sont casés doivent ouvrir leurs cours le 1er septembre et faire réparer bien avant cette date ces locaux propres et que les loyers sont très élevés.

Veillez agréer, Messieurs, nos salutations les plus distinguées.

Le Président de la Commission
des Secours
Dr. M. Ziener.

Membre de la Commission
Avocat A. Schwefelberg

Le Secrétaire de la Section.

Dr. E. Costiner.

ANNEXES: 2 tableaux.

Centrale Juive de Roumanie,
Section d'Assistance,
Commission de Secours.

A

TABLEAU STATISTIQUE DES ASSISTES DU 1-31 JUILLET, 1944.

(rapatriés, réfugiés, sinistrés)
(Les chiffres comprennent tous les membres de la famille)

| <u>SEXE</u> | <u>RA PATRIES</u> | <u>REFUGIES</u> | <u>SINISTRES</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Hommes | 22 | 59 | 52 | 133 |
| Femmes | 18 | 45 | 54 | 117 |
| Enfants | 6 | 30 | 14 | 52 |
| TOTAL: | 48 | 134 | 120 | 302 |

A G E.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Sous 20 ans | 14 | 37 | 22 | 73 |
| Entre 20-40 ans | 26 | 68 | 49 | 143 |
| Entre 40-60 ans | 8 | 27 | 38 | 75 |
| Au dessus de 60 ans | -- | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| TOTAL: | 48 | 134 | 120 | 302 |

TOTAL ASSISTES:-

| | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| du 20 IV-1.VII.944 | 129 | 207 | 1219 | 1555 |
| Entre 1-30.VII.944 | 48 | 134 | 120 | 302 |
| Total général | 177 | 341 | 1339 | 1857 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Fiches résolues 30.VI.1944 approuvées | 619 | refusées 11 | total 630 |
| 31.VII. " " " | 153 | " 12 | " 165 |
| TOTAL: | 772 | 23 | 795 |

Fiches en cours de résolution: 69

Le Président de la Commission de
Secours
Dr. A. Zimmer.

Membre de la Commission
Av. A. Schwefelberg.

Le Secrétaire de la Section.
Dr. E. Costiner.

IR. le 1er aout, 1944.

CENTRALE JUIVE DE ROUMANIE,
Section d'Assistance
Commission de Secours.

B

TABLEAU STATISTIQUE DES ASSISTES D'APRES LEURS PROFESSIONS
à partir du 1-31 juillet, 1944

(rapatriés, réfugiés, sinistrés, tous les membres
de la famille.)

| PROFESSION | Rapatriés | | Réfugiés | | Sinistrés | | Total | | TOTAL GENERAL |
|--|-----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|-------|----|------------------|
| | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | |
| 1.- Commerçants | | | | | | | | | |
| * Commerçants | 2 | - | 2 | - | 16 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 23 |
| Antiquaires | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | |
| 2.- EMPLOYÉS, AGENTS DE COMMERCE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Comptables | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 6 | 1 | 52 |
| Employés | 2 | - | 15 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 37 | 7 | |
| Voyageurs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | |
| 3.- PROFESSIONS LIBRES | | | | | | | | | |
| Avocats | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Chimistes | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Médecins | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | |
| 4.- AUTRES PROFESSIONS LIBRES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Artistes | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Dessinateurs | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Infirmières | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Musiciens de profession | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Professeurs de prof. | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Journalistes de prof. | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| 5.- ARTISANS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculteurs | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 23 |
| Boulangers, Confiseurs | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | |
| Garçons de café | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Cordonniers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Tailleurs, Couturiers | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | |
| Bourelliers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | |
| Electriciens, radio- techniciens | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | - | |
| Photographes | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | |
| Installateurs | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | |
| Serruriers | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | |
| Bouchers | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | |

-B- suite.

CENTRALE JUIVE DE ROUMANIE
Section d'Assistance
Commission de Secours.

| PROFESSION | Rapatriés | | Réfugiés | | Sinistrés | | Total | | TOTAL GENERAL |
|---|-----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|-------|----|------------------|
| | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | |
| Chauffeurs | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | |
| Tanneurs | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Menuisiers | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | |
| Tisserands | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 5 | - | |
| Typographes | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | |
| Peintes en bâtiments | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 49 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.- OUVRIERS NON QUALIFIES | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.- SANS PROFESSION | | | | | | | | | |
| Elèves | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| Etudiants | 1 | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | 13 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| Sans profession, ménagères, enfants, etc. | | | | | | | | | 153 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL ASSISTES AU MOIS DE JUILLET, 1944 | | | | | | | | | 302 |

Le Président de la Commission
de Secours
Dr. M. Zimmer

Membre de la Commission
Av. A. Schwefelberg.

Le Secrétaire de la Section,
Dr. E. Costiner.

le 1er août, 1944.

copie, sgc.

File

OCT 19 1944

Dear Mr. Peter:

Thank you for your letter of October
13, 1944, (S/4/b), enclosing reports Nos. 2801
dated July 5 and 2860 dated July 10, 1944.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Marc Peter,
Delegate,
The International Committee
of the Red Cross,
1645 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

EdT RBH Hutchison:agr 10-17-44 Jea

10 17 44

10/14

Libby:

Would you please have an acknowledgment of
this prepared, pending Miss Hodel's return?

hd

11 11 11

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

October 13th, 1944.

In replying, refer to (S/4/b)

Mr. J.W. Pehle,
Executive Director,
Executive Office of the President,
War Refugee Board,
Washington 25,
D.C.

My dear Mr. Pehle,

Our, Headquarters in Geneva have
forwarded to us copies of reports No. 2801 dated July 5th
and No. 2860 dated July 10th, 1944, compiled by members
of the Jewish Center of Roumania and showing relief
activities during the month of June 1944.

We are enclosing herewith for your
information one copy each of those reports which we feel
might be of interest to your organization.

Sincerely yours,


MARC PETER,
Delegate.

encls. 2,
sgc.

Copie 2801

Le 5 juillet, 1944

Comité International de la Croix Rouge
Délégation en Roumanie
Bucarest
Str. Gén. Eremia Grigorescu No.

Messieurs:

Faisant suite à notre dévouée n° 2392 du 12 juin a.c. contenant le résumé et les chiffres de notre activité de secours au mois de mai a.c. nous avons l'honneur de vous faire connaître ci-dessous les données essentielles de notre activité pendant le mois de juin a.c.

1. Nous nous sommes occupés avant tout des enfants orphelins rapatriés de Transnistrie, dont plus de 600 se trouvent à Bucarest. Le fait que l'émigration en Palestine a été suspendue depuis des semaines a causé même un certain afflux d'enfants de Buzau vers Bucarest, car là-bas, sur une population juive d'env. 800 personnes (toute la ville ne dépasse pas 20.000 personnes), dont la plupart prêtent le travail obligatoire en la ville ou hors de la ville, sont casés plutôt mal, env. 880 enfants (il y en avait 680, mais les env. 200 de Focsani ont également été transférés à Buzau, après le dernier bombardement aérien de Focsani). Entre temps 180 enfants sont partis pour Constantza. Un transfert d'une partie des enfants à Bucarest n'a pas été admis par le Ministère de l'Intérieur, et d'ailleurs le danger des bombardements n'est nullement moindre à Bucarest.

Les enfants se trouvant à Bucarest sont maintenant logés en 4 foyers, aménagés de façon acceptable. Les foyers comprennent env. 300 enfants; les autres sont logés chez des familles juives. Pour les besoins de l'administration et de l'éducation surtout professionnelle une "Euphorie des Enfants" a été créée, dont le budget est bien entendu supporté par nous. Ce budget s'élève à env. 2 ½ millions par mois, mais il ne comprend que les frais d'alimentation, entretien et personnel à l'exclusion des frais de dotation des foyers et l'équipement des enfants. Nous ne payons pas les loyers, qui concernent les écoles où sont abrités les foyers, resp. la Communauté juive à Bucarest.

Pour les frais de dotation et autres nous avons dépensé en mai et juin a.c. env. Lei 3,000,000 -- Pour l'équipement ont été

...

2.

déboursés pendant ces deux mois env. Lei 12,500,000 -- et des commandes importantes sont en cours d'exécution.

Nous espérons que l'émigration va enfin reprendre pour le grand bien de ces enfants, exposés à tous les dangers possibles. A titre transitoire le problème des locaux nous préoccupe, car les écoles devront reprendre leurs cours en août, et d'autres locaux adéquats sont introuvables surtout dans le quartier qui nous intéresse, ou inaccessibles pour nos moyens. Néanmoins, nous avons décidé de faire émigrer d'abord les enfants de Buzau, pour des raisons sur lesquelles il n'y a plus lieu d'insister.

2. Un deuxième chapitre de notre activité concerne le secours aux réfugiés et rapatriés.

Nous avons maintenant un foyer de 70 -80 personnes et un autre d'env. 50, ce dernier surtout ceux de récente date.

Un troisième foyer, qui est transformé en un petit hôpital, abrite 32 des 46 internés politiques, rapatriés de Transnistrie à Tg.Jiu et maintenant mis en liberté. Il s'agit de ceux qui ayant été internés à Wapniarka et plus tard à Grossulovo (Transnistrie), ont attrapé, par suite de l'alimentation avec du pois plat (sauvage), la maladie appelée "lathyrisme", et qui sont paralytiques à différents degrés. Ils sont soumis à présent à un traitement neurologique, sous la direction personnelle de Mr. Le Dr. A. Radovici, anciennement professeur de neurologie à l'Université de Bucarest, qui est le chef de la Section d'Assistance de la Centrale de Juifs de Roumanie.

Les deux premiers foyers ne reçoivent de nous que la dotation et le personnel de service et un petit subside pour l'amélioration de la nourriture, que leur servent les cantines gratuites (soutenues par leurs cotisants). Le petit hôpital de paralytiques sera à notre charge, son budget sera établi ces jours-ci.

3. Enfin nous continuons à accorder des secours aux sinistrés. Ces secours consistent pour le coup toujours en de petits subsides mensuels, outre des vêtements, linge et chaussures, car nous n'avons toujours pas les moyens nécessaires pour commencer le redressement économique au moins des sinistrés.

En effet, de la statistique ci-jointe, vous voudrez bien voir, qu'au mois de juin nous avons secouru 263 familles (quelques unes pour la deuxième fois), comprenant 719 personnes. Les sinistrés représentent 204 familles, comprenant 611 personnes.

Le total de ces subsides en argent s'élève en juin a.c. à Lei 2,358,000, ce qui donne une moyenne de Lei 3,140 par personne.

...

3. IN GENÉTÉRE QREBET
KONK CES LARBERA ENI J
SAONA SACTIÉ QS IETIS
MÉTACÉS, ON INBCESSA
STÉCÉNA SONT INBCESSA
REALONT LEBREHRE IECU
INBETPOTIS JE SIBOPISEM
PTEK QS CES SIBOTTA, A
MONA EABÉLONA SNE J'É
CORANUGA PABULASNEA
SÉPONLONZ BÉQENT COA

3.

Quoique ces subsides soient insuffisants pour leurs bénéficiaires, et plutôt symboliques, ils représentent pour nous une charge importante. Dans bien des cas, les secourus pourraient être redressés, en cessant d'être des clients de l'assistance et cela d'autant plus facilement, qu'on le ferait plus vite, avant que la paupérisation ne les démoralisât et ne les déclassât complètement. Des ressources importantes pour cette oeuvre de redressement nous est donc de la plus grande urgence. (D'ailleurs les secours courants absorbent aussi des millions par mois, de sorte que les 5 millions lei que vous avez bien voulu mettre à notre disposition sont presque épuisés).

Par une prochaine lettre nous vous remettons la statistique professionnelle de nos secourus (mai et juin ensemble), qui présente un grand intérêt justement sous le rapport de la possibilité de redressement.

En vous remerciant d'avance de l'appui précieux que vous voudrez bien nous donner, nous vous prions d'agréer, Messieurs, nos salutations les plus distinguées.

Le Président de la Commission
de Secours,

Membre de la Commission

Dr. M. Zimmer

Av. A. Schwefelberg

Le secrétaire de la
Section d'Assistance

Dr. E. Costiner

1188

CENTRALE JUIVE DE ROUMANIE
 Section d'assistance
 Commission de Secours (en liquidation)

TABLEAU STATISTIQUE
des assistés (rapatriés, réfugiés, sinistrés)
du 1 - 30 juin 1944.

(Les chiffres comprennent tous les membres de famille)

| SEXE | RAPATRIÉS | REFUGIÉS | SINISTRÉS | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hommes | 16 | 46 | 243 | 305 |
| Femmes | 11 | 30 | 256 | 297 |
| Enfants | 2 | 3 | 112 | 117 |
| T o t a l | 29 | 79 | 611 | 719 |
| AGE | | | | |
| Sous 20 ans | 2 | 10 | 146 | 158 |
| Entre 20-40 ans | 19 | 40 | 224 | 283 |
| Entre 40-60 | 6 | 23 | 179 | 208 |
| Au dessus de 60 | 2 | 6 | 62 | 70 |
| T o t a l | 29 | 79 | 611 | 719 |
| Assistés jusqu'au 30.VI.1944 | | | | |
| Jusqu'au 31.V.1944 | 100 | 128 | 608 | 836 |
| Jusqu'au 30.VI. " | 29 | 79 | 611 | 719 |
| T o t a l | 129 | 207 | 1219 | 1655 |

Fiches résolues: 31.V.1944 approuvées 356 refusées 5 total 361
 30.VI. " " 263 " 6 " 269

T o t a l approuvées 619 refusées 11 total 630

1er juillet 1944.

La Commission de Secours
 (en liquidation)

Av. A. Schwefelberg

Le Secrétaire de la Section
 Dr. E. Costiner

Comité International de la Croix Rouge
Délégation en Roumanie
Bucarest
Str. Gén. Erémia Grigorescu No.23.

Comité International de la Croix Rouge
Délégation en Roumanie
Bucarest
Str. Gén. Erémia Grigorescu No.23.

Comité International de la Croix Rouge
Délégation en Roumanie
Bucarest
Str. Gén. Erémia Grigorescu No.23.

Comité International de la Croix Rouge
Délégation en Roumanie
Bucarest
Str. Gén. Erémia Grigorescu No.23.

La Commission de Secours.

Le 10 juillet 1944

Comité International de la Croix Rouge
Délégation en Roumanie
Bucarest
Str. Gén. Erémia Grigorescu No.23.

Messieurs:

Faisant suite à notre lettre n° 2801 du 5 crt nous avons l'honneur de vous remettre sous ce même pli:

- a) la statistique de personnes assistées par nous au mois de juin a.c., par professions;
- b) Tableau des sinistrés assistés par groupes de professions, en pourcentages.

Nous remarquons que la statistique jusqu'au 31 mai a.c. n'indiquant la profession que pour les chefs de familles, tandis que la statistique à partir du 1er juin a.c. indique la profession de tous les membres de la famille des assistés, une totalisation et une moyenne n'est qu'approximative.

Sous cette réserve, il résulte qu'une partie assez importante des sinistrés pourrait être redressés, si nous avions des fonds nécessaires dans ce but.

Nous nous permettons par conséquent de réitérer notre prière de vouloir bien nous mettre à disposition un montant plus important. Nous ne pouvons en effet continuer à payer des subsides mensuels, insuffisants pour nos assistés et inefficaces, car ils ne font que prorroger la misère, le déclassement et la démoralisation.

Dans l'espoir de ces fonds nous avons déjà commencé le redressement dans quelques cas peu coûteux, par ex.: nous avons prêté des machines à coudre que nous avons dans nos dépôts, à des tailleurs ou couturières; nous avons réparé des machines à coudre ou à remailer des bas; nous avons acheté des outils à des teinturiers, ramoneurs, horlogers ou autres; nous avons réparé la devanture et les installations à des petits ateliers, ou magasins etc. Mais tous ces cas de sinistrés mineurs sont exceptionnels, pour les grands sinistrés nous n'avons pu rien faire jusqu'ici;

En vous remerciant d'avance de tout ce que vous voudrez bien faire pour nous, nous vous présentons, Messieurs, nos salutations les plus distinguées.

Le Président de la Commission
de Secours
Dr. Zimmer

Membre de la Commission
A. Schwefelberg

Secrétaire de la Section d'Assistance
Dr. E. Costiner.

CENTRALE JUIVE DE ROUMANIE
 Section d'Assistance
 Commission de Secours

B

TABLEAU STATISTIQUE DES ASSISTES D'APRES LEURS METIERS

à partir du 1-30 juin 1944

(Les chiffres comprennent tous les membres de la famille)

| PROFESSION | RAPATRIES | | REFUGIES | | SINISTRES | | TOTAL | | TOTAL GENERAL |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|-------|----|---------------|
| | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | |
| I. COMMERCANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| commerçants | 2 | - | 3 | - | 30 | 6 | 35 | 6 | |
| Céréaliste | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | |
| fabricants | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Pétroliste | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1(?) | - | 44 |
| II. EMPLOYES, AGENTS | | | | | | | | | |
| DE COMMERCE | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents de commerce | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | |
| acquisiteurs | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | |
| Caissiers, encaisseurs | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | |
| Comptables | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | |
| Dactylographes | - | - | - | - | 49 | 17 | 61 | 18 | |
| Employés | 2 | - | 10 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | |
| Fonctionnaires | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | |
| Intendants, serviteurs | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | |
| Vendeurs, vendeuses | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 100 |
| III. PROFESSIONS LIBRES | | | | | | | | | |
| Avocats | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | |
| Chimiste | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | |
| Dentistes | 2 | - | 2 | - | 7 | 3 | 11 | 3 | |
| Apothicaire | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | |
| Ingénieurs | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Médecins | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 24 |
| IV. AUTRES PROFESSIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| INTELLECTUELLES | | | | | | | | | |
| Artiste | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | |
| Dessinateur | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Infirmière | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | |
| Musiciens de profession | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Professeur | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Journaliste | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 |
| V. ARTISANS | | | | | | | | | |
| Orfèvres, horlogers | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | |
| Fourreurs | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | |
| Brodeuses | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | |
| Boulangers, pâtis- siers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | |

...

C. Schwebelberg
I. COSTINER

SECTION

COMMISSION DE SECOURS
SECTION D'ASSISTANCE
COMMISSION DE SECOURS

CENTRALE JUIVE DE ROUMANIE
Section d'Assistance
Commission de Secours

2.

| PROFESSION | RAPATRIES | | REFUGIES | | SINISTRES | | TOTAL | TOTAL GENE- RAL |
|--|-----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|-------|--------------------|
| | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | | |
| Buffetier, garçon de café | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Tailleurs couturières | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 17 | 7 | 18 | 9 |
| Bourreliers | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Electriciens, radio-techniciens | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - |
| Photographes | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | 6 | - |
| Barbiers, coiffeurs, coiffeuses | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Installateurs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Bouchers | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Modistes | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pédicures | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Cordonnier-Doupeur | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Maitre Savonnier | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Fabricants de casquettes, chapeliers | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Chauffeur | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Tourneur | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Soudeur | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Menuisiers, tonneliers | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 5 | - |
| Tisserands | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - |
| Typographes, relieurs | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 5 | - |
| Ferblantiers | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Teinturiers, peintres en bâtiments, peintres d'enseignes | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 | - |
| OUVRIERS NON-QUALIFIES | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| SANS PROFESSION | | | | | | | | |
| Elèves | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Etudiants | 1 | - | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | 8 | 2 |
| Sans profession, ménagères, enfants, etc. | | | | | | | | 433 |
| TOTAL ASSISTES | | | | | | | | 719 |

LA COMMISSION DE SECOURS
(en liquidation)

le 1er juillet 1944

Av. A. Schwefelberg

LE SECRETAIRE DE LA
SECTION
Dr. E. Costiner

Mrs Wills.

Already translated.

(See Red Cross
letter of Sept 8
and attachments)

Primary.

9/22

SEP 22 1944

Dear Mr. Peter:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of September 12, 1944, (S/S/h), and the documents enclosed therewith.

Your cooperation in making this information available to us is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Marc Peter,
Delegate,
International Committee of the
Red Cross,
1645 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

EBP

EBTowler:agr 9-20-44 Jy -

10194

Comité Internatio. .
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



Internatio. Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

September 12, 1944

In replying, refer to (S/2/h)

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

Dear Mr. Pehle:

The International Committee of the
Red Cross, Geneva, has directed me to forward
to you the copies of the following documents
which I enclose:

- 1) Secours aux Israélites en Roumanie,
sent July 19, 1944.
- 2) Emigration des Israélites de
Roumanie, sent July 13, 1944.
- 3) Emigration de Juifs de Roumanie,
sent July 20, 1944.
- 4) Besuche dürfen das Haus nur zwischen
14-17 verlassen, sent July 13, 1944.
- 5) Emigration des Israélites de Roumanie,
sent July 14, 1944.
- 6) Secours à des réfugiés polonais
israélites en Roumanie, sent July 18, 1944.

Sincerely yours,

Marc Peter
Marc Peter
Delegate

MP:MJH
Enclosures

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Monsieur Kolb,
Délégué du C.I.C.R. en Roumanie,
En ville.

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer la réception de la copie de vos rapports No 505 et 525 que vous nous avez adressés au Comité de la Croix-Rouge Internationale de Genève ainsi que des notes 433 du 24 mai et 447 du 31 mai que vous venez de recevoir et attendu que le courrier part demain, je vous écris ces quelques mots afin que vous puissiez les transmettre à Genève.

I. Emploi des fonds de 33.000.000.- Lei.

Emploi de ce fond exclusivement pour sauver des vies humaines et non pas des personnes dont la condition d'existence serait seulement précaire.

J'atteste par la présente que cette condition a été remplie pleinement et qu'aucun centime n'a été employé que pour sauver des vies humaines.

a. Lei 8.000.000 : vêtements, linge, ont été employés pour les déportés, une partie avait été expédiée, une autre partie est restée à Bucarest puisque d'une part une partie des déportés a été rapatriée et une autre est restée sous l'occupation de l'U.R.S.S.

Les vêtements qui sont restés à Bucarest sont employés exclusivement pour habiller les déportés rapatriés et les orphelins.

b. Lei 15.000.000 : pour aliments au bateau Tary. Il apparaît hors de doute que les émigrants sont des personnes ayant perdu tout et n'ayant que leur vie à sauver. Comme Tary n'est pas venu, nous avons employé les aliments spécialement pour les rapatriés, une petite quantité est destinée aux orphelins indigènes.

c. Lei 10.000.000 : pour aider en espèces, vêtements, logements, nourriture, aux éprouvés de guerre.

Il y a des milliers de sinistrés juifs à cause des bombardements aériens, il y a des dizaines de mille juifs évacués des villages et villes dans les chefs-lieux du Département qui ont perdu aussi toute leur fortune et aussi tout droit au travail.

Comme le droit au travail est synonyme au droit à la vie, ceux qui ont perdu ce droit se trouvent dans l'extrême détresse, car leur vie serait en danger sans cette assistance - un état précaire est celui d'une personne ayant perdu une partie de leur fortune ou qui gagne moins qu'avant mais qui, en attendant, peut vivre.

Ceux qui ont perdu leur fortune, dans leurs anciennes habitations ou détruite par les bombardements, ceux qui ont perdu le droit au travail, qui n'ont plus un centime et ne peuvent plus travailler pour gagner leur pain, remplissent, ça me semble, la condition exigée par les autorités américaines.

17/10/1946
Dr. Filderman
Monsieur Kolb
Canton de Zurich

secours aux Israélites en Roumanie II.

II. Quittances.

Comme nous avons reçu toute la somme et comme je suis le Président du Joint en Roumanie depuis 1920, la présente tient lieu de quittance.

III. Décharge écrite.

J'atteste que vous n'avez assumé aucune responsabilité mais que vous nous avez rendu des immenses services.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur Kolb, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

(S) Dr. Filderman.

M.F

Les copies dont fait mention au commencement de sa lettre m'ont été rendues.

(S) Kolb.

Y

1019



INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
DELEGATION IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1645 Connecticut Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

le 13 juillet 1944.

Monsieur McClelland,
Légation des Etats-Unis,
Berne.
Alpenstrasse 29.

Concerne: Émigration des Israélites de Roumanie.

Monsieur,
Notre délégation en Roumanie vient de nous faire parvenir des informations au sujet des raisons qui ont entraîné, ces derniers temps, l'arrêt de l'émigration des Israélites à bord de petits bateaux tels que le "Milka" et le "Maritza". Ces convois ayant été, semble-t-il, organisés dans des conditions financières peu recommandables, notre délégué et le Dr. Zissu ont eu à ce sujet des conversations avec le Vice-Président du Conseil des Ministres au cours desquelles il a été décidé de créer une Commission d'émigration présidée par Monsieur Mihai Antonesco et dont Monsieur Zissu assumera la direction. Cet office n'a pas encore commencé à fonctionner, mais Monsieur Zissu espère recevoir sous peu l'autorisation officielle et, dès ce moment, l'émigration pourra sans doute reprendre.

D'autre part, notre délégation nous informe que le projet d'envoyer le bateau "Tari" à Burgas ou Varna pour y charger des émigrés arrivant de Constantza par petits bateaux a été bien accueilli par le Gouvernement turc et que le gouvernement bulgare l'étudie actuellement.

De son côté, le gouvernement Roumain, considérant que l'émigration par petits bateaux n'atteint pas l'ampleur désirable, étudie la mise en service d'un grand bateau roumain. Notre délégation a appris officiellement que les Autorités roumaines envisageraient d'employer un bateau qui pourrait transporter jusqu'à 7.000 personnes à la fois de Constantza à Istanbul. Cette manière de faire serait certainement la meilleure si toutefois l'acheminement de convois aussi nombreux par terre ou par mer, d'Istanbul en Palestine, est possible. Notre délégué a pris contact avec notre délégation d'Ankara à ce sujet.

La Croix-Rouge roumaine est, elle aussi, intervenue pour demander aux Autorités roumaines de lui permettre de reprendre le plus rapidement possible l'émigration par de petits bateaux qu'elle ferait voyager sous ses auspices. Elle voudrait par ce moyen faire émigrer les orphelins. Il y a lieu de noter, à ce propos, qu'aussi longtemps que les sauf-conduits de tous les belligérants n'auront pas été accordés, la Croix-Rouge roumaine, de son côté, ne pourra pas non plus donner des garanties réelles pour l'acheminement de ces bateaux.

X X



INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
DELEGATION IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1645 Connecticut Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

Émigration des Israélites de Roumanie II.

A la date du 20 juin 1944, notre délégué nous informe enfin que Monsieur Zissu lui a certifié que les petits bateaux pourraient très prochainement recommencer leurs voyages entre la Roumanie et Istanbul. En outre, le projet d'émigration par un grand bateau roumain se heurte pour le transport des émigrés, entre Istanbul et Haïfa, à la difficulté d'obtenir les sauf-conduits nécessaires. Le même obstacle empêche notre délégation d'Ankara d'employer trois bateaux turcs dont elle pourrait éventuellement disposer pour faire chercher des émigrés à Constantza.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre considération la plus distinguée.

J. E. Schwarzenberg.

XX

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



Internatio. Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.

Washington 9, D. C.

Note pour la Délégation du C.I.C.R.
à Washington.

Concerne: Emigration des juifs en Roumanie.

Notre délégation en Roumanie nous a signalé que 739 émigrants juifs ont quitté la Roumanie à bord du "Kasbek" le 6 juillet et nous venons de recevoir un télégramme de notre délégué à Istanbul nous annonçant leur arrivée le 8 juillet à Istanbul d'où ils sont repartis le soir même pour la Palestine. Le transport comprenait 261 enfants juifs qui avaient été précédemment déportés en Transistrie.

Nous vous prions de transmettre cette information au War Refugee Board.

Pour le Comité International
de la Croix-Rouge:

Directure de la Division
d'Assistance Spéciale.

XXV

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, D.C.



INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
DELEGATION IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1645 Connecticut Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

JUDEN DÜRFEN DAS HAUS NUR ZWISCHEN 14-17 UHR VERLASSEN

Besuche dürfen sie nicht empfangen.

Oberstadthauptmann Dr. Georg Petrány ^{Budapest} erliess folgende Verordnung:

Auf Grund meines im G.-A. XI : 1881. gesicherten Rechtes ordne ich im Einvernehmen mit dem Bürgermeister der Hauptstadt folgendes an:

1. Die zum Tragen des Erkennungszeichens verpflichteten Juden können die vom Bürgermeister der Hauptstadt ihnen zugewiesenen Häuser zwischen 14 und 17 Uhr ausschliesslich zwecks Arztbesuch, Bad, bzw. Einkaufs verlassen.
2. Ein Jude kann in seiner Wohnung Besuche nicht empfangen oder durch ein auf die Strasse führendes Fenster keine Gespöche führen.
3. In jedem jüdischen Haus hat der Hauseigentümer, der Hausmeister zusammen mit dem Luftschutzkommandanten oder dessen Vertreter über die jüdischen Bewohner des Hauses pro Stock gruppiert ein Verzeichnis in je drei Ausfertigungen zu machen, und diese mit der Unterschrift beglaubigen. Das Verzeichnis muss die im Hause wohnhaften Juden, Wohnung, Name, ihr Alter enthalten. Ein Exemplar dieses Verzeichnisses wird im Toreingang oder an einer anderen gut sichtbaren Stelle angebracht. Die übrigen Exemplare hat der Hauseigentümer oder Hauswart aufzubewahren, um diese nötigenfalls behördlichen Organen zu zeigen oder ausliefern können.
Der Hauswart muss den Stand der im Hause wohnhaften Juden täglich kontrollieren und über etwaiges Verschwinden von Juden der Polizei Meldung erstatten.
4. Juden haben ihre Wohnungen den hygienischen Erfordernisse entsprechend reinzuhalten.
In Wohnungen, in denen mehrere jüdische Familien wohnen, wählen die Insassen zwecks Einhaltung der P. 4 erwähnten Erfordernisse aus ihrem eigenen Kreis einen Wohnungsinspektor, der für die Reinlichkeit und die Ordnung in der Wohnung persönlich haftet.
5. Für die Juden bestimmten Häusern hat der Luftschutzkommandant im Schutzraum für die Nichtjüdischen Bewohner des Hauses nach Möglichkeit einen gesonderten Raum zu sichern. Juden, die im Luftschutzraum nicht mehr untergebracht werden können, sollen die tiefgelegenen Lokalitäten des Hauses untergebracht werden.
6. In der Strassenbahnen können Juden, falls die Garnitur aus mehreren Wagen besteht, nur im letzten Beiwagen Platz nehmen.
7. Juden dürfen sich in Parks und Anlagen nicht aufhalten.

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



Internatio. Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Budapest Juden dürfen das Haus nur zwischen 14-17^{Uhr} verlassen II.

8. Auf meinem Amtegebiet ist es streng und unter Internierungstrafe verboten. Juden weder in christlichen Häusern, noch in von Christen bewohnte Wohnungsteilen jüdischer Häuser verborgen halten oder auf eine wie lange Zeitdauer immer aufzunehmen.
9. Insofern die Handlung nich unter schwerere Strafssanktion fällt, begeht jener, der meine unter P. 1 bis bis 8 enthalten Verfügungen verletzt, ein Vergehen und wird auf Grund des P. 8. des Gesetzartikels XI: 1881 mit einer Geldstrafe bis zu 100 P. bestraft. Außer der strafrechtlichen Haftbarkeit kann die betreffende Person im Sinne der Verordnung Nr. 8. 130/ 1939 M.E. unter polizeiliche Bewachung gestellt werden. (interniert).

Meine Verordnung tritt am Tage der Plakatierung in Kraft.

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Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
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International Committee of the Red Cross
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Note pour la délégation du C.I.C.R.
à Washington.

Concerne: émigration des Israélites en Roumanie.

Notre délégation de Bucarest nous donne les renseignements suivants que nous vous prions de communiquer au War Refugee Board:

1) Un office d'émigration juive vient d'être créé à Bucarest sous la présidence de Monsieur Mihai Antonesco, Vice-Président du Conseil des Ministres et sous la direction de Monsieur Zisou. Cet office est chargé de tous les travaux et formalités ayant trait à l'émigration des Israélites de Roumanie par mer et par terre.

2) Nous vous référons à notre note No. 820 du 25 février 1944 à laquelle se trouvait joint un exposé sur l'activité du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge en faveur des juifs en Roumanie, et notamment sur l'émigration par voie de terre.

Notre délégation nous signale que de nouvelles difficultés ont surgi qui empêchent momentanément la réalisation de ce projet. Quoique les Gouvernements bulgare et turo aient donné leur accord pour l'émigration, à raison de 75 enfants par semaine, les instructions envoyées aux consulats de ces deux pays en Roumanie, ne concordent pas dans ce sens que le consulat turo n'est disposé à accorder qu'un visa collectif tandis que le consulat bulgare exige des passeports individuels munis du visa de transit turo. Les démarches entreprises auprès du Gouvernement bulgare afin de le faire renoncer à cette façon de procéder ayant échoué, nous nous sommes adressés aux Autorités compétentes turques en les priant de donner les instructions nécessaires au consulat de Bucarest, en vue de l'octroi de visas individuels. Les Autorités turques examinent actuellement la proposition faite par notre Délégation à Ankara.

Pour le Comité International
de la Croix Rouge:

Directeur de la Division
d'Assistance Spéciale.

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Délegation aux Réfugiés
de la Croix Rouge, Comité
International

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Note pour la délégation du C.I.C.R.
à Washington.

Concerne: secours à des réfugiés polonais israéliites en Roumanie.

Faisant suite à la note que vous nous avons adressée le 5 juillet 1944, nous vous informons que notre délégation vient de nous faire savoir qu'un montant de Lei 1,743.000 a été versé, par son intermédiaire, le 17 juin 1944, à la Commission de secours aux réfugiés polonais en Roumanie. Ce montant représente l'aide accordée par la Section d'assistance de la centrale des Juifs en Roumanie pour le mois de juin 1944 à 581 réfugiés israéliites polonais.

Nous vous prions de transmettre ces informations au War Refugee Board.

Pour le Comité International
de la Croix-Rouge:

Directeur de la Division
d'Assistance Spéciale.

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Istanbul, September 6, 1944

Dear John:

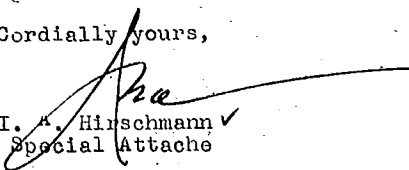
For the Board's information, I believe you will find of interest the enclosed translation from the German of a letter from a responsible person in Bucharest. It serves to confirm some of the information which had arrived in Istanbul concerning the heroic efforts of groups of Jews in Rumania to save their brethren through the most resourceful means.

While the rapid change of events in the Balkans in the last weeks renders these data somewhat dated, they refer to certain activities connected with efforts to save the Jewish citizenry of Hungary, which still constitutes a paramount problem for the Board's representatives in Istanbul, and which we shall continue to explore until the situation is redeemed.

The reference in the letter to the Joint Distribution Committee and its participation may be of interest to Mr. Baerwald.

With kind personal regards,

Cordially yours,


I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attache

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

P. S. Considering the nature of the work described in the report, it is of course confidential.

Enclosure

Translation

Bucarest, the 19th of August, 1944

Dear Brothers,

As leader of the underground relief work for Hungarian refugees in this place, I would like briefly to report to you on the situation here, as follows:

The Political Situation

The leading factors of the Rumanian Government, especially the deputy Prime Minister Mihai Antonoscu and the Minister of Police General Vasilin, are taking an interest in the refugee question as if with active good-will. In the last two weeks, Rumanian Jews, especially also our refugee brothers, have lived through exciting days. Occasionally, the visits of Marshal Antonoscu to the Fuehrer's Headquarters have spread rumors that the same sort of decrees against the Jews as occurred in Hungary may be enacted by the Rumanian Government, even though the Government has been able to resist these demands successfully, up to now, still the plans for the internment of all refugees would be perfected by the German-influenced high military authorities. This had to do not only with the recent Hungarian, but also with the former Polish refugees, as well as those Jews who fled here from Bessarabia, Bukovina, and northern Moldavia; in all, about seven to eight thousand people. If this danger is, currently, not to be feared, it is especially thanks to the successful efforts of Mr. Z., for the present at least, to procure a delay; and it

is to be hoped that, if there is no radical change in the course of the Government, these decrees will never be put through. This, essentially, depends upon whether we shall be able to carry through emigration of greater numbers of refugees in the near future.

As far as the political situation in Hungary is concerned, they have entirely stopped the deportations there--after foreign intervention, as well as the personal exertions of Regent Horthy--since about the 6th of July. In spite of this, it appears from the letters of our friend K. that it cannot be said that there is, to any great extent, a real relaxation; it is much rather to be feared that the deportation will include even the Jewish citizens of the capital city, Budapest, who are practically the only ones left in the country.

There are also great difficulties in the way of the emigration scheme, for the German authorities refuse permission to leave the country. The Rumanian Government, for its part, had offered all simplifications which are necessary for the realization of this plan.

Relief and Illegal Emigration

During the last weeks, our relief work has greatly broadened in scope. We have set up five border representatives, etc., in Arad, Turda, Brasov, Timisoara, and Sighisoara. Among these, the greatest activity is developing at Arad, where around 70 to 75 per cent of all the illegal entrants are taken care of. A very self-sacrificing Commission works

here, chiefly made up of orthodox Jews, with whom is placed a delegation made up of representatives of all youth organizations. The work of our friends in Arad has earned highest praise, and we will see to it that the names of those who have taken upon themselves the burden and heavy risk of this work will be made known to the Jewish world and suitably honored.

Our representative in Timisoara, which has started work only in the last few weeks, is under the leadership of Mr. K. A. Their work promises good results. The representative in Turda is under the leadership of young A. E., whose exemplary and courageous action has set a new record for all illegal emigration work. We first made contact with him in February of this year, from Hungary, and through him we helped the first Polish brothers to illegal emigration.

The representatives of Brasov and Sighisoara are still being built up, and their work is still in the beginning stages.

The illegal emigration, through these representatives, is worked out exclusively by means of footpaths with suitable couriers.

Besides this form of the illegal emigration, we have also succeeded in working out a legal form with the Rumanian Government--only to a limited extent, to be sure. The Rumanian Consulate in the capital city of Hungary was, as a matter of fact, directed by the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to

deliver to every one who is able to make it credible that he is a Rumanian citizen, or was one, a so-called Repatriation Certificate, by means of which the legal entry into Rumania is made possible. In this manner about 200 souls, in round numbers, have come here, and it may be hoped that in the next few days 600 more will come. This is a safe, legal, and relatively cheap way.

The total number of refugees who have already arrived here through our relief work, comes to date to around 2000, of whom around 300 have already emigrated for Palestine (a part of them, unfortunately, were on the death-ship "Merkura"). Enclosed I am sending you a list of names of 1310 refugees, who at present are in this country and are registered in our collection of refugees. Aside from these are about 400 refugees, whose names at present are not known to us, at our border representatives. Unfortunately, our illegal emigration work must principally limit itself to the capital city of Hungary, as well as to those few who can hide in the province, the tracking-down of whom with the object of helping them is one of the most important tasks of our representatives.

Financial Affairs

When I came here, on the 28th of May, the small funds of the underground relief had already dwindled to almost nothing. Mr. I., who took care of the financial affairs, had in a truly self-sacrificing manner spared no pains to make available, even so, the necessary means. But soon we were forced to the conclusion that our own means could not possibly do justice

to the necessary demands upon them, for which reason we soon began negotiations with the Joint, as the Joint had declared itself ready to participate half and half with the underground relief work for the Hungarian refugees. Unfortunately, however, there appeared in the course of this cooperation almost insurmountable difficulties, for the representatives of the Joint here (the circle around F.) had very little understanding of the methods and technique of financing the underground relief and emigration work. The gentlemen from the Joint desiring, for example, the preparation of orderly receipts and reckonings of all money spent, which indeed is thoroughly counter to the spirit and possibilities of the underground relief and rescue work, and would finally end in making the work illusory. The leaders of most of the border representations have already explained that they must lay down their tasks if we insist on this kind of account-keeping. After all, this is an admittedly illegal work.

It is an inescapable fact that, for the continuance of the relief work, suitable funds must immediately be placed at our disposal. As a provisional minimum, I beg for the immediate transfer of \$200,000.

For immediate illegal emigration work the following sums (in round numbers) have up to now been expended:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Representation Arad | 60,000,000 Lei |
| " Turda | 5,500,000 " |
| " Timisoara) Brasov) | 10,000,000 " |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Representation Sighisoara | 1,500,000 Lei |
| Illegal emigration of Youth | <u>7,000,000 "</u> |
| Total | 84,000,000 Lei |

Our total budget, including underground relief, amounted in the time from the beginning of the work to the 30th of June this year to 58,000,000 Lei, in the month of July to 60,000,000 Lei. For the month of August we have drawn up an estimate of 68,000,000 Lei, which amount is already partly spent. To this expenditure the Joint has to date contributed in all 27,000,000 Lei. (In July 12,000,000, in August 15,000,000.) An embarrassing circumstance was that the illegal relief fund could supply the rest only in part from its own means. As I am informed, a total sum of around 60,000,000 Lei had to be requested as a loan from private persons.

About 30 per cent of the total expenditures were for the care and clothing of the refugees--95 per cent of the refugees come here without any provisions, most of them own only the clothes on their backs. It is therefore absolutely necessary to fit them out with the barest necessities in clothing before the emigration to Palestine.

I beg of you, dear brothers, on the grounds of the above-mentioned, to do all that is humanly possible to further the continuance of our work. Truly, I have up to now found in Mr. Z. a complete understanding of all affairs in connection with the refugee question; still I must, so as to lighten the task of Mr. Z., beg of you to impart clear and

binding instructions to the representatives of the U. S. here, that in the emigration to Palestine, refugees from Hungary are to be borne in mind and given priority, since their situation is endangered in the extreme.

I greet you all most heartily, and remain in true friendship,

W. S. K.

SEP 14 1944

Dear Mr. Matthey:

This is to acknowledge and thank you
for your letter of September 8, 1944 (S/4/b, S/4/k,
S/4/h) and the documents which were enclosed
therewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. F. Matthey,
Assistant to the Delegate,
International Committee of the Red Cross,
Delegation in the United States of America,
1645 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 9, D. C.

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Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

September 8, 1944

In replying, refer to (S/4/b
S/4/k)
S/4/h

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

Gentlemen:

We enclose herewith, at the request
of our Geneva Headquarters, copies of five
communications received relative to the emi-
gration of Jews from Rumania.

We also enclose a copy of the
restrictions applying to the Jewish population,
issued by the Town Commandant in Budapest.

Very truly yours,

F. Matthey
Assistant to the Delegate

FM:MJH
Enclosures (6)

No. 1112.

Note for the Delegation of the
International Committee of the Red Cross
in Washington.

Subject: Relief for Jewish-Polish refugees in Rumania.

Pursuant to the note which you have sent us on July 5, 1944, we inform you that our delegation has advised us that the sum of Lei 1,743,000 has been paid through its good offices on June 17, 1944, to the Committee for the Relief of Polish refugees in Rumania. This sum represents the assistance granted by the relief section of the central office of Jews in Rumania for the month of June 1944 to 581 Jewish-Polish refugees.

Please transmit this information to the War Refugee Board.

For the International Committee
of the Red Cross

Director of the Division of
Special Assistance

No. 1118

Note for the Delegation of the International
Committee of the Red Cross in Washington

Subject: Relief for Jews in Rumania.

We are forwarding to you the attached copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Fildermann to our delegation in Bucharest, explaining the present situation of Jews in Rumania and giving his approval of the manner in which the 35,000,000 Lei have been used, which represent the counter-value of the sum of 100,000 Swiss francs put at the disposal of the Delegation in Rumania, thanks to the assistance of the War Refugee Board.

In addition, we expect a more detailed report of the Delegation regarding the use made of that sum.

Kindly transmit this information to the War Refugee Board.

Mr. Kolb,
Delegate of the International Committee
of the Red Cross in Rumania
City.

I have the honor to confirm receipt of a copy of your reports No. 505 and 525 which you have sent to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva as well as of notes No. 433 of May 24 and No. 447 of May 31 which you have just received. Since the mail leaves tomorrow, I will write you these few words so that you could transmit them to Geneva.

I. Use of fund of 33,000,000 Lei.

Use of this fund solely to save human lives and not in favor of persons whose living conditions are only precarious.

I herewith certify that this condition has been fully complied with and that not a single cent has been employed for any other purpose than that of saving human lives.

a. 8,000,000 Lei: clothing and underwear. Used for deportees. Part of the supplies has been despatched, the other part has remained in Bucharest, since some of the deportees have been repatriated and others have remained under occupation by the U.S.S.R.

The clothing which remains in Bucharest is used exclusively to clothe repatriated deportees and orphans.

b. 15,000,000 Lei: for food for S.S. Tari. It seems doubtless that the emigrants are persons who have lost everything and have only their bare lives to save. Since the Tari has not arrived, we have used this food mainly for repatriates; a small quantity is destined for native orphans.

c. 10,000,000 Lei: aid in cash, clothes, lodging, and food for war victims.

There are thousands of Jews left homeless by reason of aerial bombardments, and tens of thousands evacuated from the villages and towns to provincial capitals, who have lost all their possessions as well as the right to work.

Since the right to work is synonymous with the right to live, those who have lost this right find themselves in extreme distress since, without such assistance, their lives would be in danger. A mere precarious position would be that of one who has lost only part of his fortune or who earns less than before but still could survive.

Those who have lost their possessions while living in their old dwellings or whose residences have been destroyed by bombardments, those who have lost the right to work, who no longer have a single cent and who cannot work for

their livelihood, have fulfilled, it would seem to me, the condition imposed by the American authorities.

II. Receipts. Since we have received the entire amount and since I am Chairman of the Joint in Rumania since 1920, the present is in lieu of a receipt.

III. Written discharge. I certify that you have not assumed any responsibility but that you have rendered us tremendous services.

Please accept, Mr. Kolb, the assurance of my high esteem.

(s) Dr. Filderman.

The copies mentioned by Mr. Filderman at the beginning of his letter have been returned to me.

(s) Kolb.

July 13, 1944.

Mr. McClelland
United States Legation
Berne.

Alpenstrasse 29.

Subject: emigration of Jews from Rumania.

Sir:

Our delegation in Rumania transmits to us information regarding the reasons which led of late to the stoppage of Jewish emigration aboard small boats such as the "Milka" and the "Maritza." Since the financial conditions in which these transports were organized seem to have been open to question, our delegate, Dr. Zissu, had conversations on this subject with the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, in the course of which it was decided to create a committee for emigration presided over by Mr. Mihai Antonesco and whose direction would be assumed by Mr. Zissu. This office has not yet begun to function, but Mr. Zissu hopes to receive soon the official authorization. At that moment, the immigration will undoubtedly start once more.

On the other hand our delegation informs us that the plan of sending the boat "Tari" to Burgas or Varna there to embark emigrants arriving from Constanza by small boats was well received by the Turkish Government and that the Bulgarian government is presently studying it.

On its part, the Rumanian government believes that emigration by small boats does not attain the desirable volume, and examines the question of putting into service of a large Rumanian boat.

Our delegation has learned unofficially that the Rumanian authorities would consider using a boat which could transport up to 7,000 persons per trip from Constanza to Istanbul. This way of proceeding would certainly be the best, provided that the routing of such numerous transports from Istanbul to Palestine is possible by land or by sea. Our delegate is in touch, on this subject, with our delegate in Ankara. The Rumanian Red Cross has also intervened to request the Rumanian authorities to permit it to renew as soon as possible emigration by small boats under its auspices. By this means it would like to send the orphans out of the country. One should note, however, that as long as safe conducts have not been granted by all belligerents, the Rumanian Red Cross could not give any real guarantees regarding the routing of these boats.

Finally, our delegate informs us on June 20, 1944, that Mr. Zissu has confirmed to him that small boats will very soon be able to renew their trips between Rumania and Istanbul. The plan to conduct emigration

- 2 -

aboard a large Rumanian boat will involve the difficult problem of obtaining the necessary safe conducts for the transportation of emigrants between Istanbul and Haifa. The same obstacle prevents our delegation in Ankara from making use of three Turkish ports of which it could eventually dispose to get emigrants out of Constanza.

Please accept, sir, the assurance of our most distinguished esteem.

J. E. Schwarzenberg.

No. 1123.

Note for the Delegation of the International
Committee of the Red Cross in Washington

Subject: Emigration of Jews in Rumania.

Our delegation in Rumania advised us that 739 Jewish emigrants have left Rumania on the 6th of July aboard the "Kasbek." We have also received a telegram from our delegate in Istanbul announcing their arrival on July 8 at Istanbul, whence they have departed to Palestine on the same evening. The transport included 261 Jewish children who had been deported to Transnistria.

Please transmit this information to the War Refugee Board.

For the International Committee
of the Red Cross

Director of the Division
of Special Assistance.

No. 1101

Note for the delegation of the International
Committee of the Red Cross in Washington.

Subject: Emigration of Jews in Rumania

Our delegation in Bucharest gives us the following information which we request you to communicate to the War Refugee Board:

1. An office for Jewish emigration has been created in Bucharest under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mihai Antonesco, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and under the direction of Mr. Zissu. That office has charge of all activities and formalities connected with the emigration of Jews from Rumania by sea and by land.

2. We refer you to our note No. 820 of February 25, 1944, attached to which there was a summary of the activity of the International Committee of the Red Cross in favor of the Jews in Rumania and particularly in connection with emigration by land.

Our delegation advises us that new difficulties have arisen which interfere for the moment with the carrying out of this project. Although the Bulgarian and Turkish governments have given their consent to the emigration of 75 children weekly, the instructions sent to the consulates of the two countries in Rumania do not coincide in the sense that the Turkish Consulate is only willing to grant a group visa, whereas the Bulgarian Consulate requires individual passports provided with Turkish transit visas. Since the steps undertaken vis-a-vis the Bulgarian government with a view to modifying this procedure have failed, we have approached the competent Turkish authorities requesting them to issue the necessary instructions to their consulate in Bucharest with a view to having them grant individual visas. The Turkish authorities are now engaged in examining the suggestion made by our delegation in Ankara.

For the International Committee
of the Red Cross:

Director of the Division of
Special Assistance

Translation from the German

September [date illegible] 1944

JEWS MAY LEAVE THE HOUSE BETWEEN 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. ONLY

THEY MAY NOT RECEIVE VISITS.

The Chief Administrator of the city, Dr. George Petranyi, issued the following decree:

Pursuant to the right granted to me by the Law XI of 1881, I order, with the consent of the Mayor of the capital, as follows:

1. The Jews who are under the obligation to wear the distinctive sign may leave the houses assigned to them by the Mayor of the capital between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. only, for the purpose of visiting physicians, bathing, and shopping.
2. A Jew may not receive visits in his dwelling and may not conduct conversations through a window opening on a street.
3. In each Jewish house, the house owner, the janitor, together with the air raid warden or his representative, must keep a register, in triplicate, of the Jewish occupants of the house, grouped by floors, and must certify these registers by signatures. The register must contain the names, ages, and apartment numbers of the Jews living in the house. One copy of this register shall be affixed at the entrance door or another visible place. The other copies are to be in the custody of the house owner or janitor, so as to be available, if necessary, for presentation or delivery to the authorities.

The janitor must keep daily control over the presence of the Jews living in the house and must report to the police any disappearance of Jews.

4. Jews must keep the apartment clean in accordance with hygienic requirements.

In apartments inhabited by several Jewish families, the inhabitants elect among themselves a supervisor for the apartment for the purposes indicated in paragraph 4, who is personally responsible for cleanliness and order in the apartment.

5. In houses assigned to Jews, the air raid warden must, as far as possible, reserve a special room within the safety zone for the non-Jewish inhabitants of the house. Jews who cannot be placed in the safety zone should be placed in the deeper-lying parts of the house.

6. In streetcars, where the train consists of several cars, Jews may take place in the last car only.
7. Jews may not spend time in parks or public gardens.
8. Within my jurisdiction it is strictly forbidden under penalty of internment to hide Jews either in Christian houses or in parts of apartments inhabited by Christians within Jewish houses, or to accord them hospitality for any period of time whatsoever.
9. In so far as such act does not involve more severe penalties, any one who contravenes one of my dispositions contained in paragraphs 1 to 8, commits a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine up to 100 pengo, pursuant to paragraph 8 of Law XI of 1881. Beside undergoing responsibility under the penal law, the person concerned may be put under police supervision (interned) within the meaning of Decree No. 8.130 of 1939 M. E.

My decree enters in force on the day of its publication.

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

521101

Note pour la délégation du C.I.C.R.

à Washington.

Concerne: émigration des Israélites en Roumanie.

Notre délégation de Bucarest nous donne les renseignements suivants que nous vous prions de communiquer au War Refugee Board:

1) Un office d'émigration juive vient d'être créé à Bucarest sous la présidence de Monsieur Mihai Antonesco, Vice-Président du Conseil des Ministres et sous la direction de Monsieur Zissu. Cet office est chargé de tous les travaux et formalités ayant trait à l'émigration des Israélites de Roumanie par mer et par terre.

2) Nous vous référons à notre note No. 820 du 25 février 1944 à laquelle se trouvait joint un exposé sur l'activité du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge en faveur des juifs en Roumanie, et notamment sur l'émigration par voie de terre.

Notre délégation nous signale que de nouvelles difficultés ont surgi qui empêchent momentanément la réalisation de ce projet. Quoique les Gouvernements bulgare et turc aient donné leur accord pour l'émigration, à raison de 75 enfants par semaine, les instructions envoyées aux consulats des deux pays en Roumanie, ne concordent pas dans ce sens que le consulat turc n'est disposé à accorder qu'un visa collectif tandis que le consulat bulgare exige des passeports individuels munis du visa de transit turc. Les démarches entreprises auprès du Gouvernement bulgare afin de le faire renoncer à cette façon de procéder ayant échoué, nous nous sommes adressés aux Autorités compétentes turques en les priant de donner les instructions nécessaires au consulat de Bucarest, en vue de l'octroi de visas individuels. Les Autorités turques examinent actuellement la proposition faite par notre Délégation à Ankara.

Pour le Comité International,
de la Croix Rouge:

Directeur de la Division
d'Assistance Spéciale.

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
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1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
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No 1112

Note pour la délégation du C.I.C.R.
à Washington.

Concerne: secours à des réfugiés polonais israélites en Roumanie.

Faisant suite à la note que vous nous avons adressée le 5 juillet 1944, nous vous informons que notre délégation vient de nous faire savoir qu'un montant de Lei 1,743.000 a été versé, par son intermédiaire, le 17 juin 1944, à la Commission de secours aux réfugiés polonais en Roumanie. Ce montant représente l'aide accordée par la Section d'assistance de la centrale des Juifs en Roumanie pour le mois de juin 1944 à 581 réfugiés israélites polonais.

✶ Nous vous prions de transmettre ces informations au War Refugee Board.

Pour le Comité International
de la Croix-Rouge:

Directeur de la Division
d'Assistance Spéciale.

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
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1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

N^o 1123

Note pour la Délégation du C.I.C.R.
à Washington.

Concerne: Emigration des juifs en Roumanie.

Notre délégation en Roumanie nous a signalé que 739 émigrants juifs ont quitté la Roumanie à bord du "Kasbek" le 6 juillet et nous venons de recevoir un télégramme de notre délégué à Istanbul nous annonçant leur arrivée le 8 juillet à Istanbul d'où ils sont repartis le soir même pour la Palestine. Le transport comprenait 261 enfants juifs qui avaient été précédemment déportés en Transistrie.

Nous vous prions de transmettre cette information au War Refugee Board.

Pour le Comité International
de la Croix-Rouge:

Directeur de la Division
d'Assistance Spéciale.

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Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

No. 1118

Note pour la Délégation du C. I. C. R.
à Washington.

Concerne: secours aux Israelites en Roumanie.

Nous vous envoyons ci joint la copie d'une lettre adressée par Monsieur Wildermann à notre Délégation de Bucarest pour exposer la situation actuelle des Israelites en Roumanie et lui donner son accord pour la façon dont ont été employés les 85.000.000 de Lei représentant la contre valeur de la somme de 100.000.- francs suisses mise à la disposition de notre Délégation en Roumanie grâce à l'appui du War Refugee Board.

Nous attendons par ailleurs un rapport plus détaillé de notre Délégation sur l'utilisation de cette somme.

Nous vous prions de transmettre ces informations au War Refugee Board.

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
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Monsieur Kolb,
Délégué du C.I.C.R en Roumanie,
En ville.

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer la réception de la copie de vos rapports No 505 et 525 que vous nous avez adressés au Comité de la Croix-Rouge Internationale de Genève ainsi que des notes 433 du 24 mai et 447 du 31 mai que vous venez de recevoir et attendu que le courrier part demain, je vous écrirais ces quelques mots afin que vous puissiez les transmettre à Genève.

I. Emploi des fonds de 35.000.000.- Lei.

Emploi de ce fond exclusivement pour sauver des vies humaines et non pas des personnes dont la condition d'existence serait seulement précaire.

J'atteste par la présente que cette condition a été remplie pleinement et qu'aucun centime n'a été employé que pour sauver des vies humaines.

a. Lei 8.000.000 : vêtements, linge, ont été employés pour les déportés, une partie avait été expédiée, une autre partie est restée à Bucarest puisque d'une part une partie des déportés a été rapatriée et une autre est restée sous l'occupation de l'U.R.S.S.

Les vêtements qui sont restés à Bucarest sont employés exclusivement pour habiller les déportés rapatriés et les orphelins.

b. Lei 15.000.000 : pour aliments au bateau Tary. Il apparaît hors de doute que les émigrants sont des personnes ayant perdu tout et n'ayant que leur vie à sauver. Comme Tary n'est pas venu, nous avons employé les aliments spécialement pour les rapatriés, une petite quantité est destinée aux orphelins indigènes.

c. Lei 10.000.000 : pour aider en espèces, vêtements, logements, nourriture, aux éprouvés de guerre.

Il y a des milliers de sinistrés juifs à cause des bombardements aériens, il y a des dizaines de mille juifs évacués des villages et villes dans les chefs-lieux du Département qui ont perdu aussi toute leur fortune et aussi tout droit au travail.

Comme le droit au travail est synonyme au droit à la vie, ceux qui ont perdu ce droit se trouvent dans l'extrême détresse, car leur vie serait en danger sans cette assistance - un état précaire est celui d'une personne ayant perdu une partie de leur fortune ou qui gagne moins qu'avant mais qui, en attendant, peut vivre.

Ceux qui ont perdu leur fortune, dans leurs anciennes habitations ou détruite par les bombardements, ceux qui ont perdu le droit au travail, qui n'ont plus un centime et ne peuvent plus travailler pour gagner leur pain, remplissaient, ça me semble, la condition exigée par les autorités américaines.



INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
DELEGATION IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1645 Connecticut Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

secours aux Israélites en Roumanie II.

II. Quittances.

Comme nous avons reçu toute la somme et comme je suis le Président du Joint en Roumanie depuis 1920, la présente tient lieu de quittance.

III. Décharge écrite.

J'atteste que vous n'avez assumé aucune responsabilité mais que vous nous avez rendu des immenses services.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur Kolb, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

(S) Dr. Filderman.

M.F

Les copies dont fait/mention au commencement de sa lettre m'ont été rendues.

(S) Kolb.



INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
DELEGATION IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1645 Connecticut Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

le 13 juillet 1944.

Monsieur McClelland,
Légation des Etats-Unis,
Berne.
Alpenstrasse 29.

Concerne: émigration des Israélites de Roumanie.

Monsieur,

Notre délégation en Roumanie vient de nous faire parvenir des informations au sujet des raisons qui ont entraîné, ces derniers temps, l'arrêt de l'émigration des Israélites à bord de petits bateaux tels que le "Milka" et le "Maritza". Ces convois ayant été, semble-t-il, organisés dans des conditions financières peu recommandables, notre délégué et le Dr. Zissu ont eu à ce sujet des conversations avec le Vice-Président du Conseil des Ministres au cours desquelles il a été décidé de créer une Commission d'émigration présidée par Monsieur Mihai Antonesco et dont Monsieur Zissu assumera la direction. Cet office n'a pas encore commencé à fonctionner, mais Monsieur Zissu espère recevoir sous peu l'autorisation officielle et, dès ce moment, l'émigration pourra sans doute reprendre.

D'autre part, notre délégation nous informe que le projet d'envoyer le bateau "Tari" à Burgas ou Varna pour y charger des émigrés arrivant de Constantza par petits bateaux a été bien accueilli par le Gouvernement turc et que le gouvernement bulgare l'étudie actuellement.

De son côté, le gouvernement Roumain, considérant que l'émigration par petits bateaux n'atteint pas l'ampleur désirable, étudie la mise en service d'un grand bateau roumain. Notre délégation a appris officiellement que les Autorités roumaines envisageraient d'employer un bateau qui pourrait transporter jusqu'à 7.000 personnes à la fois de Constantza à Istanbul. Cette manière de faire serait certainement la meilleure si toutefois l'acheminement de convois aussi nombreux par terre ou par mer, d'Istanbul en Palestine, est possible. Notre délégué a pris contact avec notre délégation d'Ankara à ce sujet.

La Croix-Rouge roumaine est, elle aussi, intervenue pour demander aux Autorités roumaines de lui permettre de prendre le plus rapidement possible l'émigration par de petits bateaux qu'elle ferait voyager sous ses auspices. Elle voudrait par ce moyen faire émigrer les orphelins. Il y a lieu de noter, à ce propos, qu'aussi longtemps que les sauf-conduits de tous les belligérants n'auront pas été accordés, la Croix-Rouge roumaine, de son côté, ne pourra pas non plus donner des garanties réelles pour l'acheminement de ces bateaux.



INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
DELEGATION IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1645 Connecticut Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

émigration des Israélites de Roumanie II.

A la date du 20 juin 1944, notre délégué nous informe enfin que Monsieur Zissu lui a certifié que les petits bateaux pourraient très prochainement recommencer leurs voyages entre la Roumanie et Istanbul. En outre, le projet d'émigration par un grand bateau roumain se heurte pour le transport des émigrés, entre Istanbul et Haïfa, à la difficulté d'obtenir les sauf-conduits nécessaires. Le même obstacle empêche notre délégation d'Ankara d'employer trois bateaux turcs dont elle pourrait éventuellement disposer pour faire chercher des émigrés à Constantza.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre considération la plus distinguée.

J. E. Schwarzenberg.

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JUDEN DÜRFEN DAS HAUS NUR ZWISCHEN 14-17 UHR VERLASSEN

Besuche dürfen sie nicht empfangen.

Oberstadthauptmann Dr. Georg Petranýi erliess folgende Verordnung :

Auf Grund meines im G.-A. XI : 1881 B. gesicherten Rechtes ordne ich im Einvernehmen mit dem Bürgermeister der Hauptstadt folgendes an :

1. Die zum Tragen des Erkennungszeichens verpflichteten Juden können die vom Bürgermeister der Hauptstadt ihnen zugewiesenen Häuser zwischen 14 und 17 Uhr ausschliesslich zwecks Arztbesuch, Bad, bzw. Einkaufs verlassen.
2. Ein Jude kann in seiner Wohnung Besuche nicht empfangen oder durch ein auf die Strasse führendes Fenster keine Gespräche führen.
3. In jedem jüdischen Haus hat der Hauseigentümer, der Hausmeister zusammen mit dem Luftschutzkommandanten oder dessen Vertreter über die jüdischen Bewohner des Hauses pro Stock gruppiert ein Verzeichnis in je drei Ausfertigungen zu machen, und diese mit der Unterschrift zu beglaubigen. Das Verzeichnis muss die im Hause wohnhaften Juden, Wohnung, Name & ihr Alter enthalten. Ein Exemplar dieses Verzeichnisses wird im Toreingang oder an einer anderen gut sichtbaren Stelle angebracht. Die übrigen Exemplare hat der Hauseigentümer oder Hauswart aufzubewahren, um diese nötigenfalls behördlichen Organen zu zeigen oder ausliefern zu können.

Der Hauswart muss den Stand der im Hause wohnhaften Juden täglich kontrollieren und über etwaiges Verschwinden von Juden der Polizei Meldung erstatten.

4. Juden haben ihre Wohnungen den hygienischen Erfordernissen entsprechend reinzuhalten.

In Wohnungen , in denen mehrere jüdische Familien wohnen, wählen die Insassen zwecks Einhaltung der im P. 4 erwähnten Erfordernisse aus ihrem eigenen Kreis einen Wohnungsinspektor, der für die Reinlichkeit und die Ordnung in der Wohnung persönlich haftet.

5. In für Juden bestimmten Häusern hat der Luftschutzkommandant im Schutzraum für die Nichtjüdischen Bewohner des Hauses nach Möglichkeit einen gesonderten Raum zu sichern. Juden, die im Luftschutzraum nicht mehr untergebracht werden können, sollen in den tiefergelegenen Lokalitäten des Hauses untergebracht werden.
6. In der Strassenbahn können Juden, falls die Garnitur auf mehreren Wagen besteht, nur im letzten Beiwagen Platz nehmen.
7. Juden dürfen sich in Parks und Anlagen nicht aufhalten.
8. Auf meinem Amtsgebiet ist es streng und unter Internierungsstrafe

1143

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verboten, Juden weder in christlichen Häusern, noch in von Christen bewohnten Wohnungsteilen jüdischer Häuser verborgen zu halten oder auf eine wie lange Zeitdauer immer aufzunehmen.

- 9 Insofern die Handlung nicht unter schwerere Strafsanktion fällt, begeht jener, der meine unter P. 1 bis 8 enthaltenen Verfügungen verletzt, ein Vergehen und wird auf Grund des P. 8. des Gesetzartikels XI: 1881 mit einer Geldstrafe bis zu 100 P. bestraft. Ausser der strafrechtlichen Haftbarkeit kann die betreffende Person im Sinne der Verordnung Nr. 8.130/ 1939 M. E. unter polizeiliche Bewachung gestellt werden. (interniert)

Meine Verordnung tritt am Tage der Plakatierung in Kraft.

No. 1118

Note for the Delegation of the International
Committee of the Red Cross in Washington

Subject: Relief for Jews in Rumania.

We are forwarding to you the attached copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Fildermann to our delegation in Bucharest, explaining the present situation of Jews in Rumania and giving his approval of the manner in which the 35,000,000 Lei have been used, which represent the counter-value of the sum of 100,000 Swiss francs put at the disposal of the Delegation in Rumania, thanks to the assistance of the War Refugee Board.

In addition, we expect a more detailed report of the Delegation regarding the use made of that sum.

Kindly transmit this information to the War Refugee Board.

BAKzin:ar 9/21/44

Translation from the German

September [date illegib.] 1944

JEWS MAY LEAVE THE HOUSE BETWEEN 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. ONLY

THEY MAY NOT RECEIVE VISITS.

The Chief Administrator of the city, Dr. George Petranyi, issued the following decree:

Pursuant to the right granted to me by the Law XI of 1881, I order, with the consent of the Mayor of the capital, as follows:

1. The Jews who are under the obligation to wear the distinctive sign may leave the houses assigned to them by the Mayor of the capital between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. only, for the purpose of visiting physicians, bathing, and shopping.
2. A Jew may not receive visits in his dwelling and may not conduct conversations through a window opening on a street.
3. In each Jewish house, the house owner, the janitor, together with the air raid warden or his representative, must keep a register, in triplicate, of the Jewish occupants of the house, grouped by floors, and must certify these registers by signatures. The register must contain the names, ages, and apartment numbers of the Jews living in the house. One copy of this register shall be affixed at the entrance door or another visible place. The other copies are to be in the custody of the house owner or janitor, so as to be available, if necessary, for presentation or delivery to the authorities.

The janitor must keep daily control over the presence of the Jews living in the house and must report to the police any disappearance of Jews.

4. Jews must keep the apartment clean in accordance with hygienic requirements.

In apartments inhabited by several Jewish families, the inhabitants elect among themselves a supervisor for the apartment for the purposes indicated in paragraph 4, who is personally responsible for cleanliness and order in the apartment.

5. In houses assigned to Jews, the air raid warden must, as far as possible, reserve a special room within the safety zone for the non-Jewish inhabitants of the house. Jews who cannot be placed in the safety zone should be placed in the deeper-lying parts of the house.

6. In streetcars, where the train consists of several cars, Jews may take place in the last car only.
7. Jews may not spend time in parks or public gardens.
8. Within my jurisdiction it is strictly forbidden under penalty of internment to hide Jews either in Christian houses or in parts of apartments inhabited by Christians within Jewish houses, or to accord them hospitality for any period of time whatsoever.
9. In so far as such act does not involve more severe penalties, any one who contravenes one of my dispositions contained in paragraphs 1 to 8, commits a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine up to 100 pengos, pursuant to paragraph 8 of Law XI of 1881. Beside undergoing responsibility under the penal law, the person concerned may be put under police supervision (interned) within the meaning of Decree No. 8.130 of 1939 M. E.

My decree enters in force on the day of its publication.

Bakzinar 9/21/44

No. 1101

Note for the delegation of the International
Committee of the Red Cross in Washington.

Subject: Emigration of Jews in Rumania

Our delegation in Bucharest gives us the following information which we request you to communicate to the War Refugee Board:

1. An office for Jewish emigration has been created in Bucharest under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mihai Antonesco, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and under the direction of Mr. Zissu. That office has charge of all activities and formalities connected with the emigration of Jews from Rumania by sea and by land.

2. We refer you to our note No. 820 of February 25, 1944, attached to which there was a summary of the activity of the International Committee of the Red Cross in favor of the Jews in Rumania and particularly in connection with emigration by land.

Our delegation advises us that new difficulties have arisen which interfere for the moment with the carrying out of this project. Although the Bulgarian and Turkish governments have given their consent to the emigration of 75 children weekly, the instructions sent to the consulates of the two countries in Rumania do not coincide in the sense that the Turkish Consulate is only willing to grant a group visa, whereas the Bulgarian Consulate requires individual passports provided with Turkish transit visas. Since the steps undertaken vis-a-vis the Bulgarian government with a view to modifying this procedure have failed, we have approached the competent Turkish authorities requesting them to issue the necessary instructions to their consulate in Bucharest with a view to having them grant individual visas. The Turkish authorities are now engaged in examining the suggestion made by our delegation in Ankara.

For the International Committee
of the Red Cross:

Director of the Division of
Special Assistance

Brazinar 9/20/44

No. 1123.

Note for the Delegation of the International
Committee of the Red Cross in Washington

Subject: Emigration of Jews in Rumania.

Our delegation in Rumania advised us that 739 Jewish emigrants have left Rumania on the 6th of July aboard the "Kasbek." We have also received a telegram from our delegate in Istanbul announcing their arrival on July 8 at Istanbul, whence they have departed to Palestine on the same evening. The transport included 261 Jewish children who had been deported to Transnistria.

Please transmit this information to the War Refugee Board.

For the International Committee
of the Red Cross

Director of the Division
of Special Assistance.

BAKzin:ar 9/21/44

July 13, 1944.

Mr. McClelland
United States Legation
Berne.

Alpenstrasse 29.

Subject: emigration of Jews from Rumania.

Sir:

Our delegation in Rumania transmits to us information regarding the reasons which led of late to the stoppage of Jewish emigration aboard small boats such as the "Milka" and the "Maritza." Since the financial conditions in which these transports were organized seem to have been open to question, our delegate, Dr. Zissu, had conversations on this subject with the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, in the course of which it was decided to create a committee for emigration presided over by Mr. Mihai Antonesco and whose direction would be assumed by Mr. Zissu. This office has not yet begun to function, but Mr. Zissu hopes to receive soon the official authorization. At that moment, the immigration will undoubtedly start once more.

On the other hand our delegation informs us that the plan of sending the boat "Tari" to Burgas or Varna there to embark emigrants arriving from Constanza by small boats was well received by the Turkish Government and that the Bulgarian government is presently studying it.

On its part, the Rumanian government believes that emigration by small boats does not attain the desirable volume, and examines the question of putting into service of a large Rumanian boat.

Our delegation has learned unofficially that the Rumanian authorities would consider using a boat which could transport up to 7,000 persons per trip from Constanza to Istanbul. This way of proceeding would certainly be the best, provided that the routing of such numerous transports from Istanbul to Palestine is possible by land or by sea. Our delegate is in touch, on this subject, with our delegate in Ankara. The Rumanian Red Cross has also intervened to request the Rumanian authorities to permit it to renew as soon as possible emigration by small boats under its auspices. By this means it would like to send the orphans out of the country. One should note, however, that as long as safe conducts have not been granted by all belligerents, the Rumanian Red Cross could not give any real guarantees regarding the routing of these boats.

Finally, our delegate informs us on June 20, 1944, that Mr. Zissu has confirmed to him that small boats will very soon be able to renew their trips between Rumania and Istanbul. The plan to conduct emigration

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SEP 21 1944

aboard a large Rumanian boat will involve the difficult problem of obtaining the necessary safe conducts for the transportation of émigrants between Istanbul and Haifa. The same obstacle prevents our delegation in Ankara from making use of three Turkish ports of which it could eventually dispose to get émigrants out of Constanza.

Please accept, sir, the assurance of our most distinguished esteem.

J. E. Schwarzenberg.

Bakzin:ar 9/21/44

10094

Mr. Kolb,
Delegate of the International Committee
of the Red Cross in Rumania
City.

I have the honor to confirm receipt of a copy of your reports No. 505 and 525 which you have sent to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva as well as of notes No. 433 of May 24 and No. 447 of May 31 which you have just received. Since the mail leaves tomorrow, I will write you these few words so that you could transmit them to Geneva.

I. Use of fund of 33,000,000 Lei.

Use of this fund solely to save human lives and not in favor of persons whose living conditions are only precarious.

I herewith certify that this condition has been fully complied with and that not a single cent has been employed for any other purpose than that of saving human lives.

a. 8,000,000 Lei: clothing and underwear. Used for deportees. Part of the supplies has been despatched, the other part has remained in Bucharest, since some of the deportees have been repatriated and others have remained under occupation by the U.S.S.R.

The clothing which remains in Bucharest is used exclusively to clothe repatriated deportees and orphans.

b. 15,000,000 Lei: for food for S.S. Tari. It seems doubtless that the emigrants are persons who have lost everything and have only their bare lives to save. Since the Tari has not arrived, we have used this food mainly for repatriates; a small quantity is destined for native orphans.

c. 10,000,000 Lei: aid in cash, clothes, lodging, and food for war victims.

There are thousands of Jews left homeless by reason of aerial bombardments, and tens of thousands evacuated from the villages and towns to provincial capitals, who have lost all their possessions as well as the right to work.

Since the right to work is synonymous with the right to live, those who have lost this right find themselves in extreme distress since, without such assistance, their lives would be in danger. A mere precarious position would be that of one who has lost only part of his fortune or who earns less than before but still could survive.

Those who have lost their possessions while living in their old dwellings or whose residences have been destroyed by bombardments, those who have lost the right to work, who no longer have a single cent and who cannot work for

- 2 -

their livelihood, have fulfilled, it would seem to me, the condition imposed by the American authorities.

II. Receipts. Since we have received the entire amount and since I am Chairman of the Joint in Rumania since 1920, the present is in lieu of a receipt.

III. Written discharge. I certify that you have not assumed any responsibility but that you have rendered us tremendous services.

Please accept, Mr. Kolb, the assurance of my high esteem.

(s) Dr. Filderman.

The copies mentioned by Mr. Filderman at the beginning of his letter have been returned to me.

(s) Kolb.

No. 1112.

Note for the Delegation of the
International Committee of the Red Cross
in Washington.

Subject: Relief for Jewish-Polish refugees in Rumania.

Pursuant to the note which you have sent us on July 5, 1944, we inform you that our delegation has advised us that the sum of Lei 1,743,000 has been paid through its good offices on June 17, 1944, to the Committee for the Relief of Polish refugees in Rumania. This sum represents the assistance granted by the relief section of the central office of Jews in Rumania for the month of June 1944 to 581 Jewish-Polish refugees.

Please transmit this information to the War Refugee Board.

For the International Committee
of the Red Cross

Director of the Division of
Special Assistance

BAK:tar 9/20/44

AUG 8 1944

Dear Mr. Zollinger:

Thank you for your letter of July 27, 1944,
(S/4/c), submitting additional information on the
subject of relief to Polish Jews in Rumania.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Alfred E. Zollinger,
Delegate of the International
Committee of the Red Cross,
1645 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

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RMH Hutchisonagr 8-2-44

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
DELEGATION TO THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1645 Connecticut Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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

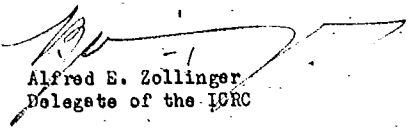
In replying, refer to (S/4/c)
July 27, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Pursuant to our letter of June 28 on the subject of Relief to Polish Jews in Rumania, this Delegation is advised by the ICRC that its Delegation at Bucharest handed over to the Relief Commission for Polish Refugees in Rumania an additional sum of Lei 60,000 for the requirements of April, so that the total of payments for this month amounts to Lei 2,130,000.

At the same time we notice that in the last paragraph, concerning the payments for April/May, through a typing error the sum of 1,121,000 Francs had been mentioned, instead of 1,121,000 Lei. Kindly excuse the error.

Yours very truly,


Alfred E. Zollinger
Delegate of the ICRC

AEZ:pet

JUL 10 1944

My dear Mr. Peter:

I have received your letter of June 20, 1944 (Ref.S/2/h) concerning the proposal transmitted by your delegate in Bucharest with respect to financial help for Jews about to emigrate to Palestine.

I wholeheartedly approve the proposal which has been made and I would appreciate advice from you as to what part the War Refugee Board may take in working out the details of the plan. I would welcome a prompt reply from you on this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Pahlé
Executive Director

Mr. Marc Peter
Delegate of the International
Committee of the Red Cross,
1645 Connecticut Avenue N.W.,
Washington 9, D.C.

*Original copy by
Mr. Pahlé*

FH:db 7/8/44

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Comité Internatio. .
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

June 20, 1944

Ref. S/2/h

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
Executive Office of the President
War Refugee Board
Washington D. C.

*prepared
7/8/44
FH/dlk*

My dear Mr. Pehle:

The International Committee of the Red Cross, in Geneva, instructed me to draw your attention to a proposal transmitted by our Delegate in Bucarest concerning some financial help to be given to Roumanian Jews about to emigrate to Palestine.

Jewish circles in Roumania suggest that, in order to prevent that Roumanian Jews arrive in Palestine without any financial means whatsoever, they deposit, before their departure, their disposable funds with Jewish relief organisations. They, in turn, would communicate the list of these deposits, to the International Committee of the Red Cross, in Geneva, who would forward it to Jewish organisations abroad. Maybe it would be possible for them to put the equivalent funds at the disposal of the Jewish emigres upon their arrival in Palestine.

Our Delegate in Bucarest has already submitted this proposal to the Roumanian authorities who seem to be inclined to accept it.

I shall be glad to forward your answer to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Pehle,

yours sincerely:

MARC PETER
Delegate of the International
Committee of the Red Cross

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JUL 4 1944

Dear Mr. Peter:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your
letter of June 28, 1944, (S/4/b), concerning relief
to Polish refugee Jews in Rumania.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Fehle

J. W. Fehle
Executive Director

Mr. Marc Peter,
Delegate of the International
Committee of the Red Cross,
1645 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

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RBB Hutchingsagr 6-30-44

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Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

June 28, 1944

Réf. S/4/b

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
Executive Office of the President
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Pehle:

The International Committee of the Red Cross asked me to forward to you the following information concerning relief to Polish refugee Jews in Rumania:

"Ces réfugiés ne reçoivent pas d'allocation et sont totalement à la charge de la Commission de Secours aux réfugiés polonais en Roumanie. Cette Commission n'ayant toutefois pas à sa disposition des fonds suffisants pour verser des secours réguliers à ces réfugiés, ce sont les sociétés de bienfaisance juives à Bucarest qui lui font parvenir les sommes nécessaires et ceci par l'intermédiaire de la Délégation du Comité International de la Croix Rouge en Roumanie.

Notre Délégation qui vient de nous fournir un rapport à ce sujet, nous signale qu'elle a en conséquence transmis à la Commission de Secours aux Réfugiés Polonais un montant de 2.070.000 Lei pour les besoins du mois d'avril et un autre de 2,740.000 Lei pour les besoins du mois de mai, de la part des institutions juives de bienfaisance. Ces sommes ont permis de fournir une allocation mensuelle de Lei 5.000 par personne à 548 juifs polonais portant des noms chrétiens.

De plus, 292 réfugiés juifs polonais portant des noms juifs reçoivent eux des secours qui parviennent à la Commission de secours aux réfugiés polonais en Roumanie par l'intermédiaire de notre Délégation, de la part de la section d'assistance de la centrale des juifs en Roumanie. Pour chacun des mois d'avril et de mai, notre Délégation à Bucarest a pu remettre un somme de 1.121.000 francs à la Commission de Secours aux Réfugiés Polonais pour l'assistance de ces personnes."

Believe me, my dear Mr. Pehle,

yours sincerely:

Marc Peter, Delegate

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TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH QUOTED IN THE LETTER
DATED JUNE 28, 1944 FROM MARC PETER, DELEGATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

✓ "These refugees receive no allowance and are totally dependent upon the Commission for Relief to Polish Refugees in Rumania. However, this Commission does not have at its disposal sufficient funds to provide regular relief to these refugees and it is the Jewish welfare societies at Bucharest which manage to supply the necessary sums. This is done through the intermediary of the Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Rumania.

Our Delegation, which has just furnished us with a report on this subject, points out that it has, as a result, transmitted to the Commission for Relief to Polish Refugees on behalf of the Jewish welfare societies an amount of 2,070,000 lei to meet requirements for the month of April and another sum amounting to 2,740,000 lei to meet requirements for the month of May. These sums made possible a monthly allowance of 5,000 lei per person to 548 Polish Jews having Christian names.

Also 292 Polish Jewish refugees having Jewish names receive relief which reaches the Commission for Relief to Polish refugees in Rumania, on behalf of the Relief Section of the Jewish Board in Rumania, through the intermediary of our Delegation. "For each of the months of April and May our Delegation was able to remit the sum of 1,121,000 francs to the Commission for Relief to Polish Refugees for the relief of these persons."

THE ROYAL LEGATION OF RUMANIA

Ankara, April 6, 1944

Dear Mr. Simonds:

Since our conversation yesterday I have learned that the American bombing of the cities of Bucharest and Ploesti has caused numerous victims among the civilian population. Women, children are dead or have been seriously injured.

I fear gravely in these dark hours which my country is now undergoing that the resentment which these bombings will not fail to provoke and the confusion which they will undoubtedly cause will render more difficult the task in which we are commonly interested.

It is possible that simple souls with little knowledge of the complexity of military problems will ask whether there is not a certain lack of harmony between the noble and highly humanitarian task which is being pursued on the one side, and the bombings on the other which strike down persons who have never committed an act of hostility against the United States.

To desire to save children with one hand and to kill them with the other - is that not a tragic contradiction?

The Allied bureaus of information give us, however, an explanation according to which the American Military High Command purports to carry out these bombings as a display of solidarity with the Soviet Union and in order to aid Soviet military operations.

However, cannot one ask why the United States, at the expense of Rumania, proves its solidarity with the Soviet Union when this solidarity does not find its counterpart on other battle fields?

It is only necessary to glance at a map in order to realize that the war against Japan could be ended in three weeks if the Soviet Air Force were to bomb the cities and ports of Japan or at the very least if the Soviet Union placed its territory at the disposition of the American Bomber Command.

Should we conclude that for the United States, Rumania is a more formidable adversary than Japan?

I beg of you to excuse these long observations. I would have mentioned them in person to Mr. Hirschmann at the time of our interview yesterday, if I had at that time known about the bombings of Bucharest and Ploesti, I fear that I shall not be able to see him again before his departure. Perhaps, however, you will be willing to tell him about this in transmitting to him with the assurance of my personal respect and esteem the expression of my hope that despite everything our common efforts will not be in vain.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely yours,
E. GRETIANU
Minister of Rumania.

(Translated from the French by N.J. Marks)

c o p i e

LEGATION ROYALE DE ROUMANIE

Ankara, 6.IV.1944

Cher Monsieur Simond,

Depuis notre conversation d'hier, j'ai appris que le bombardement par l'aviation américaine des villes de Bucarest et de Ploesti a fait de nombreuses victimes parmi la population civile. Des femmes, des enfants sont morts ou ont été gravement mutilés.

Je crains vivement que, dans les heures graves que traverse mon pays, les ressentiments que ne manqueront pas de provoquer ces bombardements et le désarroi qu'ils peuvent produire, ne rendent plus difficile la tâche que nous avons à coeur.

Il est possible que les âmes simples, peu au courant de la complexité des problèmes militaires, se demandent s'il n'y a pas un certain manque d'harmonie entre l'oeuvre noble et hautement humanitaire que d'une part l'on poursuit et des bombardements qui, d'autre part, frappent des êtres n'ayant jamais commis un acte d'hostilité envers les Etats-Unis.


Vouloir sauver des enfants d'une main et les tuer de l'autre - n'est-ce pas une tragique contradiction?

Les agences d'information alliées nous donnent cependant une explication, selon laquelle le Commandement militaire américain exécuterait ces bombardements par solidarité pour l'Union Soviétique et pour aider les opérations militaires soviétiques.

Ne peut-on cependant se demander pourquoi les Etats-Unis font preuve, aux dépens de la Roumanie, d'une solidarité avec l'Union Soviétique qui ne trouve pas son pendant sur d'autres champs de bataille?

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Il n'y a qu'à jeter les yeux sur une carte pour se rendre compte que la guerre contre le Japon pourrait se terminer en trois semaines si l'aviation soviétique bombardait les villes et les ports du Japon - ou au moins si l'Union Soviétique mettait son territoire à la disposition de l'aviation de bombardement américaine.

Devons-nous conclure que, pour les Etats-Unis, la Roumanie représente un adversaire plus redoutable que le Japon?

Excusez, je vous prie, ces longues considérations. Je les aurais exposées de vive voix à M. Hirschmann lors de notre entrevue d'hier si j'avais été déjà complètement au courant des bombardements de Bucarest et de Ploesti. Je crains de ne pouvoir le joindre avant son départ. Mais peut-être voudrez-vous lui faire part de ce qui précède en lui transmettant, avec l'assurance de mes sentiments de considération et d'estime personnelle, l'expression de mon espoir que, malgré tout, nos efforts communs ne seront pas vains.

En vous remerciant d'avance, je vous prie de croire, cher Monsieur Simond, à mes sentiments très cordialement dévoués.

H. CRETZIANU

Ministre de Roumanie.



DELEGATION COMITE INTERNATIONA
DE LA CROIX ROUGE EN TURQUIE

FRANC DE PORT

Monsieur Ira A. Hirschmann
Ambassade d'Amérique

A N K A R A