

WRB-39

Programs with Respect to Relief and  
Rescue to Refugees: Evacuation To and  
Through Spain and Portugal

Evacuation from S

000270

COPY TO ALGIERS

REPRESENTATION IN SPAIN OF  
AMERICAN RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

Eduardo Dato 20  
Madrid

March 22, 1944

Mr. M. Beckelman  
Assistant Chief of Mission U.N.R.R.A.  
c/o American Consulate  
Casablanca

Dear Mr. Beckelman,

Following your request I am sending you  
herewith by the courtesy of the American Embassy:

- 1) to your address c/o American Consulate Casa-  
blanca one parcel containing the original  
applications for 484 persons of our first  
list;  
1 parcel containing original applications for  
the second lot of applications numbered 485 -  
859 for 375 persons as per enclosed second  
list.
- 2) to your address c/o Civil Affaires Office,  
Algiers 3 parcels containing each 2 sets of  
copies of the second lot of applications with  
photographes and fingerprints (where available).

One copy of this letter with a duplicate  
of this list goes also to your address in Algiers.

I hope to have soon your news and am, with  
kind regards,

Yours truly,



David Blickenstaff

GL/Is.

000271

David Elicker aff  
Eduardo Dato, 20  
Madrid

Madrid, le 20 Mars 1944

LISTE DES DELAUNDES - AFILUE DU NORD

- 485 - ABRABANEL Albert - Barcelone  
486 - Bella  
487 - Liliâne  
488 - ABRABANEL Henri - Barcelone  
489 - y CAPUANO Elise  
490 - Freddy  
491 - ABRABANEL MANO Isidore - Barcelone  
492 - ARCUH Dora  
493 - Sylvio  
494 - Jacques  
495 - ABRABANEL Y MELSPACHI Maurice - Barcelone  
496 - BOTTON de, Rachel  
497 - ABRIVALLE Cadun Elias - Gerona  
498 - Sol  
499 - Maimé  
500 - AJI y BIENVENISTE Ester - Barcelona  
501 - AKRICH Moises - Barcelone  
502 - Rachel  
503 - Mair  
504 - Mathilde  
505 - Veisi  
506 - Rachel *Rafael*  
507 - AKRIZ Toros Abram - Barcelone  
508 - BASS Franz - Urberuaga de Ubilla

- 509 - BEDROSSIAN Elisabeth - Barcelone  
510 - BEJA y COHEN Alberto - Barcelone  
511 - COHEN ASCHER Vve. de, Fortunata  
512 - BEMADON y HANE Noise - Barcelone  
513 - Y SAPORTA Julia  
514 - Alberto  
515 - BENEDEK Charles Benoit - P. Sta. Rita - Madrid  
516 - Alice - Madrid  
517 - BENJAMIN y HAKIM Sentov (Isidore) Barcelone  
518 - KNOPFLER de, Antonia  
519 - y KNOPFLER, Jacqueline  
520 - BENUSIGLIC Salomon - Barcelone  
521 - Reina  
522 - Jeanne  
523 - Evelina  
524 - BENVENISTE David - Barcelone  
525 - Rachel  
526 - BENVENISTE Elie - Barcelone  
527 - BENVENISTE Isaac - Barcelone  
528 - Estherina  
529 - BENVENISTE y BENRUBI Mair - Barcelone  
530 - BENUSIGLIC de, Doudoun  
531 - BENVENISTE y COVO Daniel  
532 - ABOAV y, Esther  
533 - Anna  
534 - Mair (Marius)  
535 - BENVENISTE y MALLAH Alberto - Barcelona



- 536 - CAPUANO de, Flora  
537 - Y CAPUANO Nissim  
538 - BENVENISTE y MARCOS Adolphe - Barcelona  
539 - et HUSSON, Clairette  
~~540~~ 541 - Raymonde *Maria Mathilde*  
542 - BENVENISTE y MARCOS Alberto - Barcelona  
543 - y CARASSO Mathilde  
544 - Corinne  
545 - Sabatay  
546 - BENVENISTE y BENDAVID Riquetta - Barcelona  
547 - Kelly  
548 - Margot  
549 - BERAMA Dudun - Barcelona  
550 - Sabetay  
551 - BITTI Moise - Barcelona  
552 - Regine  
553 - BOURLA y ASCHER Menahem - Barcelona  
554 - BENVENISTE de, Miriam  
555 - BOURLA y BENVENISTE Elie  
556 - BESSOUSSAN de, Jeanne  
557 - BOURLA y BENVENISTE Jose  
558 - Isac  
559 - MORDOCH de, Sara  
560 - CASTAN Raymond Marcel - P. Sta. Rita - Madrid  
561 - CASTILLO CAMPILLO Daniel - Nanclares

562 Pilar - Vitoria  
563 - COHEN CAMAYCER Marcos - Barcelona  
564 - COLLER Miguel - Madrid  
565 - CRISTINELLI Jino - Barcelona  
566 - CRISTO Pablo - Madrid  
567 Elisa  
568 Elena  
569 Rosa  
570 Marcelino  
571 Jose  
572 - CRISTO IVANOFF Panayotis - Madrid  
573 Maria  
574 Boris  
575 Manolo  
576 - CRISTO TRIFONOVICH Pedro - Madrid  
577 Julio  
578 Nina  
579 Pablino  
580 Lida  
581 - CRISTO TRIFONOVICH Spiridon - Madrid  
582 Parascovia  
583 - CARASSO Bienvenida - Barcelona  
584 - CARASSO Isaac - Barcelona  
585 Julia  
586 - CARASSO Abram  
587 Raquel  
588 Jeanne

- 589 - CARASSO y ABASTADO Alberto - Barcelone  
590 David  
591 - ABASTADO y SIDES Estrella - Barcelone  
592 - CARASSO Arie de, Sofia - Barcelone  
593 - CARASSO y ARIE Mauricio  
594 Yvette  
595 - CARASSO y ASCHER Vida - Barcelone  
596 - CARASSO BARZILAY Jose David - Barcelone  
597 y ARDITTI Maria Jose  
598 ARDITTY Renee Jose  
599 Alberto Jose  
600 - CARASSO y CARASSO Vidal - Barcelona  
601 Rachel  
602 - CARASSO y HASSID Jose - Barcelona  
603 - y SASSON Isaac  
604 - CUBIC Lazaro - Barcelone  
605 - DERNASCHGLI Vasil, Barcelona  
606 - EARLE Harold Erwin - Madrid  
607 - ELLE y BENOSIGLIO Samuel - Barcelona  
608 Jenny  
609 FLORENTIN de, Enrietta  
610 - ELLER Bruno Richard - Madrid  
611 - EZRATY y BOTTON Haim - Barcelona  
612 y BRUDO Reina  
613 Jenny  
614 Esther  
615 - EZRATY y BOTTON Sol - Barcelona

616 - FARICI Estrea - Barcelone  
617 Fortunee  
618 Salomon  
619 Samuel  
620 - FRANCES Flora - Barcelona  
621 - FRANCES Regine - Barcelone  
622 Alice  
623 SAFARTY de, Flor  
625 - FRANCES y ASSAYAS Moise - Barcelone  
626 NAEMIAS de, Isabelle  
627 y NAEMIAS Jose  
628 - FRANCES y CAPUANO Ricardo - Barcelone  
629 - FRANCES y FRANCES Isaac - Barcelone  
630 Sarina  
631 Jose  
632 Samuel  
633 - FRANCES y FRANCES Jacob - Barcelone  
634 de MECHOULAN Enriqueta  
635 Samuel  
636 - FRANCES y HASSID Salomon - Barcelone  
637 - FRANCES y LEVI Albert - Barcelone  
638 y BENVENISTE Sol  
639 Sara  
640 - FRANCES MATALON Isaac - Barcelone  
641 - FRANCES y MOSSERI Moise - Barcelone  
642 HASSID de, Jeanne  
643 - FRANCES y MOSSERI Vital - Barcelone

- 644 - MATALON de, Maria  
645 MOSSIMI y MAHEIAS Lea  
646 - FISCHL Ladislao - Madrid  
647 Maria Irene  
648 - GATTEGNO Isaac - Barcelona  
649 Estherina  
650 - GATTEGNO Mathilde - Barcelona  
651 Rebeca  
652 Elda  
653 - GATTEGNO y BENJAMIN David - Barcelona  
654 OVADIA de, Esther  
655 - GATTEGNO y BENJUSSAN Samuel - Barcelona  
656 BARSANO de, Donna  
657 y VARSANO Albert  
658 - GATTEGNO y BERESSI Samuel - Barcelona  
659 y AFIAS Lucia  
660 Benico  
661 - GATTEGNO BERISSI Hamanel - Barcelona  
662 nee ISAREL Rachel  
663 Benveniste  
664 - GATTEGNO y COHEN Daniel - Barcelona  
665 de GATTEGNO Jeanne  
666 - GATTEGNO y CORCOS Alberto - Barcelona  
667 - MATALON de GATTEGNO, Vida  
668 - GATTEGNO y MATALON Adina  
669 Adrien  
670 Leon  
671 - GATTEGNO y FRANCES David - Barcelona

- 672 - FRANCIS de, Raquel  
673 - GATTEGNO y MISRAHI Benveniste  
674 - y STRUMZA Allegra  
675 - GATTEGNO NAVARRO Elise - Barcelone  
676 - GATTEGNO y NEHAMA Menahem - Barcelona  
677 - JAHIEL de, Ida  
678 - GATTEGNO y UZIEL Moise - Barcelona  
679 - Regina  
680 - CAMRONSKY Anthony David Bernard - P. Sta. Rita-Madrid  
681 - GIBRSZ E. Alexander - Madrid  
682 - GIL ANGLADA Enrique - P. Sta. Rita - Madrid  
683 - Josefina del Campo - Valencia  
684 - GROSSELMANN Erwin - P. Sta. Rita - Madrid  
685 - HAGUEL Samuel - Barcelona  
686 - Luna  
687 - HASSID Haim - Barcelona  
688 - Alegra  
689 - Jose  
690 - HASSID ATTAS Moise - Barcelona  
691 - HASSID ATTAS Samuel - Barcelona  
692 - HASSID y BAYONA Benjamin - Barcelona  
693 - y ASSIO Moise  
694 - Veronique  
695 - ASSIO de, Evelyne  
696 - HASSID de BENSUSSAN Jacobo - Barcelona

697 Leon  
698 - HASSID y BERVENISTE Leon - Barcelona  
699 CUENCA de, Mathilde  
700 FRANCES y COHEN, Vve. HASSID  
701 - HASSID y FERNANDEZ Alain - Barcelona  
702 MOSSERI de, Esther  
703 y MOSSERI Jean  
704 - HASSID y GATTEGNO Joseph - Barcelona  
705 y CATHAN Esterina  
706 Lely  
707 Buena  
708 Daisy  
709 - HASSID y HASSID Abraham - Barcelona  
710 COHEN de, Alice  
711 y COHEN Moise  
712 Geni  
713 Jose  
714 - HASSID y BAYONA Salomon - Barcelona  
715 HASSID de, Buena  
716 Elvia  
717 - HASSID y HASSID Elie - Barcelona  
718 MOSSERI de - Angele  
719 - HASSID y salem Edgard - Barcelona  
720 - HASSID y SABETAY Ety - Barcelona  
721 SABETAY de, Rachel  
722 y SALTIEL Mair  
723 - HASSID TABOH Benjamin - Barcelona  
724 - SIMHA de, Esther

725 - HASSID y SALTIEL Simon - Barcelona  
726 - de HASSID, Julia  
727 - Elia  
728 - Nisa  
729 - HASSID BENVENISTE Max Barcelona  
730 - YENI Abraham  
731 - HAUSMANN Karl - Madrid  
732 - HORINGER Abraham Chaim - Barcelona  
733 - Julio  
734 - Evelina  
735 - JELEN Juda - Andorre  
736 - Fany  
737 - Stefania  
738 - LAMERS Jean - Valencia (Frision)  
739 - LECOINTE Maurice - Miranda de Ebro  
740 - LEVY y ESKENAZI Haim - Barcelona  
741 - Sunhula  
742 - y BENFORADO Menahem  
743 - LIBEROVIC Michel - Urberuaga de Ubilla  
744 - LIMONCHE Julio Esteban - Miranda de Ebro  
745 - MAKEEFF Alexis - Barcelona  
746 - SERRALACH ESCUDER de, Josefa Pilar  
747 - Nadia  
748 - MARINI Nino - Barcelona  
749 - MAZET Michel Marcel - Prision de Valencia  
750 - MIJHALOFF PENEZ Nicolas - Barcelona  
751 - Julia Pino Chulilla de,  
752 - Miguel

753

*Maria*



- 753 - MIJHALOFF PENEF Maria
- 754 - MIZRAHI LEVY Vitoria - Barcelona
- 755 - MIZRAHI LEVY Virginia - "
- 756 -                    Jacobo
- 757 - MIZRAHI Navarro Jacobo - Barcelone
- 758 -                    SEVY de, Victoria
- 759 - MIZRAHI y NAVARRO Rafael - Barcelona
- 760 - NOCHE y COHEN Mair - Barcelona
- 761                    David
- 762 -                    Elie
- 763 -                    Buena
- 764 - NOCHE Y COHEN Leon - Barcelona
- 765 -                    BENADON y, Sabina
- 766 -                    Lina
- 767 - MORDOH y FRANCES Vve. d'Isaac Mijan Lelia-Barc.
- 768 -                    Mijan y, Alberto
- 769 -                    Dudun (Gilberte)
- 770 -                    Flora
- 771 - NEHAMA Vve. de HASSID Sarina - Barcelona
- 772 - NAHEMIAS Henry (Hanania) Barcelona
- 773 - NAHAMIAS MORDOH David - Barcelona
- 774 -                    Miriam,
- 775 -                    David
- 776 -                    FRANCES de, Victoria
- 777 - NAHAMIAS y MORDOH Felix - Barcelona
- 778 -                    UZIEL de, Esther
- 779 -                    Nissim

780 - NAHMIAS y MORDOH Isac - Barcelona  
781 - Gilbert  
782 - May  
783 - PINHAS Estella  
784 - NAHMIAS Nissim - Barcelona  
785 - Senor  
786 - NENADOVIC Rade - Madrid  
787 - NEMESIC Jovan - Barcelona  
788 - Victoria  
789 - Elena  
790 - NOVORRO de MISROHI Vve. Carolina - Barcelona  
791 - PARIENTE Jaime Jacques - Madrid  
792 - LASRY Luna  
793 - PASTOR Baptiste Joseph - P.Sta. Rita Madrid  
794 - Josephine Vicente  
795 - Olga  
796 - Gisele  
797 - PEREZ LIVIGO Abraham - Nanclares de la Oca  
798 - ABAU VAZQUEZ Isabel  
799 - Encarnacion  
800 - REBNER KRUPENIE Eva - Madrid  
801 - REVAH Haim - Barcelona  
802 - REVAH Valery - Barcelona  
803 - Camis  
804 - Sabetay  
805 - REVAH Salvator - Barcelona  
806 - Lucia  
807 - Lily

808 - REVAH y ISRAEL Allegra - Barcelona  
809 - Lily  
810 - ETTY  
811 - Isaac  
812 - REVAH y LEVY Benico - Barcelona  
813 - Suzanne  
814 - Isaac  
815 - Lela  
816 - REVAH y LEVY Jacob - Barcelona  
817 - RIOLO FERNANDEZ Sebastien - Nanclores de la Oca  
818 - RUTZKY Willy - Barcelona  
819 - SADAGCA Jaime - Barcelona  
820 - Jacques  
821 - Carmen  
822 - SALTIEL y HAZAN Emilio - Barcelona  
823 - NISSIM de SALTIEL Daisy  
824 - SALTIEL y NAHMIAJ Juda - Barcelona  
825 - SALTIEL Y UZIEL Daniel       "  
826 -       y GATTEGNO Mathilde  
827 - SALTIEL y GATTEGNO Semtov       "  
828 - SALTIEL y SAPORTA Abraham       "  
829 -       y ANGEL Regine       "  
830 - Mathilde  
831 - Lelia  
832 - SALTIEL y SAPORTA Mentech       "  
833 - PINHAS de, Raquel  
834 -       y PINHAS Moises  
835       Samuel

836 -	SALTIEL y SAPORTA Sabetay -	Barcelona
837 -	Samuel	
838 -	BURLA de, Renee	
839 -	y BURLA Julia	
840 -	SALTIEL y SAPORTA Semtov	"
841 -	MALLAH de, Bella	
842 -	y MALLAH Samuel	
843 -	Renee	
844 -	Alice	
845 -	Rosa	
846 -	SAPORTA Benjamin David	"
847 -	Doudoun Benjamin	
848 -	Flor	
849 -	David	
850 -	Salvator	
851 -	SAPORTA David Benjamin	"
852 -	Donna	
853 -	SAPORTA Hananel	"
854 -	SAPORTA Jacob Elie	"
855 -	Mathilde Jacob	
856 -	Allegra	
857 -	Jose Jacob	
858 -	SAPORTA Leon -	"
859 -	Marieta	
860 -	Rene	
861 -	Marcel	
862 -	SAPORTA Mayer	"
863 -	Mimi	
864 -	Yomtov	

865 - SAPORTA Mazaltov  
866 - SAPORTA Samuel Barcelona  
867 - Esther  
868 - Jacques  
869 - SAPORTA Sara Gabriele "  
870 - SAPORTA ABASTADO Jose "  
871 - ABRAVANEL Raquel  
872 - SAPORTA y AMARIGLIO Jacobo "  
873 - Lucia "  
874 - Nelly-Rita  
875 - AELION de, Mathilde  
876 - SAPORTA y AMARIGLIO jose Barcelona  
877 - LEVI de, Flora "  
878 - y LEVI Sol  
879 - Dora  
880 - SAPORTA y AMARIGLIO Moise Barcelona  
881 - BOTTON de ~~Car~~ Gracia  
882 - y BOTTON Jeanne  
883 - Sol  
884 - Sara  
885 - Flora  
886 - Renee  
887 - SAPORTA Y ASSAEL Vve. de S.Saltiel, Mazaltov  
888 - SAPORTA BENADOR David - Barcelona  
889 - CARASSO de Clara  
890 - SAPORTA BENADOR Lisa - Barcelona  
891 - Enriqueta  
892 - Djamilla

893 - SAPORTA y BENVENISTE Joseph - Barcelona  
 894 - y ARDITTI Esther  
 895 - Riqueta  
 896 - Bella  
 897 - Flor  
 898 - SAPORTA Y COHEN Jose "  
 899 - y CARASSO Allegra  
 900 - Sol  
 901 - SAPORTA Y COHEN Oro "  
 902 - SAPORTA y ESTRUNZA Miriam "  
 903 - SAPORTA y ESTRUNZA Abraham "  
 904 - y PERAHIA Esther  
 905 - Salomon  
 906 - Marie  
 907 - SAPORTA y HASSID Abraham "  
 908 - ANGEL de, Daisy  
 909 - y ANGEL Daniel  
 910 - Raquel  
 911 - SAPORTA Y HASSID Daniel "  
 912 - Vve.de Samuel Saporta, Mathilde  
 913 - SAPORTA Y LEVY Guedalia Barcelona  
 914 - HASSID de, Allegra  
 915 - SAPORTA y SALMONA vve.de H.Gattegno, Matilde  
 916 - GATTEGNO Y, Leon  
 917 - Miguel  
 918 - Flor  
 919 - SAPORTA y SALMONA Salvador Barcelona  
 920 - NAHEL de, Buena  
 921 - Leon

922 - S ORTA TIANO Julia Barcelona  
 923 - SAPORTA VARSANO Sarina "  
 924 - Eliezer  
 825 - VARSANO BENVENISTE Rachel  
 826 - SAPORTA VENEZIA Eliezer "  
 827 - VENEZIA y, Oro  
 828 - SASSON y MENAHEM Joseph Barcelona  
 829 - MODIANO DE SASSON ida  
 830 - SASSON MEHAHEM Salomon "  
 831 - NAHMIAS de, Ida  
 832 - Claire  
 833 - SIDES Y COHEN Jacques "  
 834 - SAPORTA de, Esther  
 835 - y SAPORTA Jose  
 836 - Yomtov  
 837 - SERRERO y MENACHE Sabetay "  
 838 - y BENSUSSAN Esterina  
 839 - SIDES Daniel  
 840 - Sarina  
 841 - Jose  
 842 - Alberto  
 843 - SIGG Rudolf "  
 844 - Josephina  
 845 - SIMON Kurt - Madrid  
 846 - STANY PERRA Francisco "  
 847 - STEINER Wilhelm J.F. Madrid  
 848 - Claus  
 849 - Katherine  
 850 - Georges

851 - STEINER Valerie  
852 - TAUSK Heinz, F. de Valencia  
853 - TESSON OVALLO Jose - P. Sta. Rita Madrid  
854 - Dolores LIEBANAS REYES  
855 - TOMAS Emilia de la Casa de, Madrid  
856 - VITTI Michel - Miranda de Ebro  
857 - VRIES de VOS Catherine - Madrid  
858 - WACHTER Israel P. de Valencia  
859 - ZEITTLERO Zolico - Barcelona



TELEGRAM SENT

*2 W. Refugee  
Box (Mr. P. H. H.)*

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than the receiving agency.

April 12, 1944

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

APR 13 1944

*File*

**CONTROL COPY**

AMREP,

AMEMB,

1944

FRENCH MAR REFUGEE BOARD. WRE no. 4.

Reference your cables nos. 1124 of March 15, 1082 of April 1, 878 of March 17 and your letter of March 21.

Agree with view expressed in FEA cable of March 30 for removal of desirability of removing all stateless nationals from France as quickly as possible. However, we feel that you are in a better position than we to determine advisability of pressing further on pre 1933 groups rejected. We note that French have made some concessions as a result of representations made, and you may not deem it desirable to press the matter further.

RECEIVED  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
APR 14 1944

HULL  
(GLW)

WRE:GLW:XC  
4/12/44

Cleared over phone with  
Mr. Bonbright  
Mr. Culbertson

Cable # 1092  
4/12  
Communication from Spain  
by [unclear]

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR WILSON AND ACKERMANN, ALGIERS, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

This is WEA Cable No. 4

Reference your cables Nos. 1124 of March 15, 1062 of April 1, 876 of March 17 and your letter of March 21.

We concur with view expressed in WEA cable of March 30 for Beckelman re desirability of removing all stateless nationals from Spain as quickly as possible. However, we feel that you are in better position than we to determine advisability of pressing further on pre 1933 groups rejected. We note that French have made some concessions as a result of representations made, and you may not deem it desirable to press the matter further.

April 12, 1944  
11:00 a.m.

JBB7

WJH:bk - 4/11/44

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: The American Ambassador, Madrid  
TO: The Secretary of State, Washington  
DATE: April 6, 1944  
NUMBER: 1198

*War Refugee Bd  
(Mr. Peble)  
copying*

**CONTROL COPY**

For reasons pointed out in my message number 974 dated March 20, I do not feel that steps should be taken toward putting into effect any such plan of operations as that which was proposed in Department's message number 799 dated March 23 until and unless it becomes more clearly evident that the War Refugee Board's efforts to stimulate the exodus of unprotected and stateless refugees from German occupied territories will result in fact in an increase in the number of such refugees entering Spain sufficient to tax the facilities which already exist for their care. My strong recommendation is that the Board attempt to take full advantage of the already proven facilities which are already in existence in the form of Elickenstaff's organization instead of endeavoring to set up an elaborate organization on the assumption that it will be justified by future developments, an assumption with which I am not prepared to agree as yet. Elickenstaff's organization has shown itself to be fully capable of coping with the problems which have arisen so far in connection with the care of stateless refugees and it has also already obtained the confidence of the Government of Spain. It is essential that the wishes

of the Spanish Government

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

2- #1196 from Madrid

of the Spanish Government in the matter be not disregarded inasmuch as the success of the activities of the Board in Spain would depend in a large part upon the willingness of the Spanish Government to cooperate and although it would quite willingly recognize Blickenstaff as a representative of the Board I can state with assurance that the Government of Spain would prefer that this work be left in the hands of Blickenstaff and his organization. The Government of Spain would be suspicious of and disfavor any endeavor on the part of the Embassy to set up in Spain such an organization as is envisaged by the Board so long as the problem of stateless refugees can be handled adequately without such an organization and an unsalutary effect on other more important objectives might well be caused by such an attempt. In the absence of any apparent need for the presence of the numerous personnel mentioned by the Board, a request for admission into Spain might for example prejudice the admission of other personnel whose importance to the war effort is more direct.

If the existing facilities for the care of stateless and unprotected refugees should be overtaxed and if a situation should develop in the future as the Board foresees, doubtless the Government of Spain would look favorably upon the expansion of such facilities but it is felt that no good purpose could be served by endeavoring to press the proposal of the Board until such time arrives.

The efforts

5- #1195 from Madrid

The efforts of the Board to assure further destinations to which these refugees can proceed should be of the utmost value regardless of arrangements made for their care within Spain. During the past year the most important single obstacle to the complete effectiveness of Bliskenstaff's work has been the lack of such destinations. It is to be noted in this connection that the French authorities have rejected nearly one fourth of the Fedhala applications which have been submitted so far to North Africa for final approval.

HAYES

DOR:MPL  
4/8/44

**CONTROL COPY**

2 - War Refugee Bd  
Security reasons the  
message must  
be read.  
Algiers

EJE-284

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

Dated April 1, 1944

Rec'd 6 a.m., 2nd.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APR 3 1944

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

1062, April 1, 2 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN.

War refugee representative No. 9,

Section one. Fedhala French and AFHQ rejected

48 persons on security grounds. French also objected to 116 persons because of claim they were not refugees having reached Spain prior to 1933. They agreed to relax on second group to extent of persons in concentration camps or prisons so that second type of rejections reduced to 79. We are still pressing them on 29 cases which we believe fall into categories agreed upon for admission. Have had no word yet on second batch of applications which arrived from Madrid two days ago. This group is largely made up of Sephardic Jews. No indication yet whether French will raise objection to this group most of whom though born in Greece claim Spanish nationality.

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

-2-#1062, April 1, 2 p.m., from Algiers.

Spanish nationality. Expect to hear French reaction within two or three days.

Section two. Late reports indicate that Germans may have reoccupied island of Rab so that evacuation from there may be impossible. If refugees have reached Vis evacuation is possible. Saxon now in Bari should be able to give further details on Rab and on broader Balkan evacuation question shortly. Despite probable reoccupation of Rab message of combined chiefs of staff is being forwarded Tito for his opinion.

CHAPIN

RR

of

TELEGRAM SENT

*War Refugee  
Bill (m) Beckle*  
March 30, 1944

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a governmental agency. (LA) 1 p.m.

**CONTROL COPY**

AMERICAN CONSUL,

CASABLANCA, (MOROCCO)

44

FROM CROWLEY AND HANNIGAN, FEA, FOR BECKELMAN.

██████████. Algiers 671, March 1.

DIVISION OF  
MAR 31 1944  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

*1 copy only  
File  
JBB*

War Refugee Board and State Department conferring on cable 671, March 1 and will cable American Representative, Algiers. However, so that you will have the thinking of this office we are advising you that in answer to Question 1, the disposition of those refugees who can be repatriated or returned to their former homes will be the responsibility of UNRRA. The Disposition of those refugees who cannot be repatriated or returned to their former homes will be the responsibility of the Inter-governmental Committee for resettlement.

In answer to Question 2, it is the thought of this office that all refugees desiring to go to the Camp in North Africa from Spain should be accepted. The length of residence in Spain was not taken into consideration in original agreement as it was thought desirable to get all the stateless from Spain as soon as possible. It was our understanding that this was accepted by the French. We also think that the Sephardic Spaniards, as well as

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

11029



-2- #44, March 30, 1 p.m., to Casablanca.

any refugees in Portugal, desiring to go to the camp should be accepted.

Murphy is familiar with this whole subject.

HULL  
(CNY)

CONFIDENTIAL SWP WE LA WRB

Emerson  
Lisbon  
EA 844 RWDunlap:ca  
3/16/44  
cc: Hannigan  
Baldwin  
Emerson

**CONTROL COPY**

*4 - War Refugee Board  
Bd  
Poble*

RCC-549 For security reasons the  
This telegram must be  
paraphrased before being  
communicated to anyone  
other than a Governmental  
agency. (SC00)

Algiers

Dated March 30, 1944

Rec'd 1:05 a.m., 31st.

Secretary of State  
Washington

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

1050, March 30, 11 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN. FOR BLICKENSTAFF  
WAR REFUGEE REPRESENTATIVE. No. 8.

Have just been advised by British who are providing  
sea transport that it is impossible to secure separate  
ship now for 358 refugees already cleared for entrance  
to Fedhala. Second batch of 375 applications were received  
from Spain yesterday and were immediately delivered to  
French and AFHQ security services for processing.  
Because of urgent need shipping elsewhere it now  
appears that ship cannot leave until last week in April  
but ship available at that time will be of sufficient  
size to carry both groups.

Sent to the Department as 1050, repeated to Madrid  
as 72.

CHAPIN

RR

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

000299

MAR 29 1943

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Dr. Schwartz was received from Lisbon under date of March 27, 1944:

"Your March 23rd 9 p.m.

Number Jewish refugees on our rolls after departure Canadian group approximately 500 Madrid and 1,050 Barcelona including about 560, Sephardic group leaving balance 990 most of whom stateless. Difficult estimate number refugees Spain not on our relief rolls but total does not exceed 450 excluding of course French who being constantly evacuated. Of total 1550 refugees our rolls 865 have applied for North African camp but French authorities have rejected approximately 10 percent making total likely to be moved about 775 which will include at least 365, Sephardic group. Believe some others might be willing depart after first group leaves provided French authorities accept additional groups but must point out very little enthusiasm among refugees for any type camp and difficult for Beckelman or us utilize suasion especially view uncertainties regarding right to work and other conditions which will prevail. Also many refugees especially Barcelona have close relatives in France whom they feel they can help from Spain therefore refuse to leave for any point from which contact impossible. Have nevertheless cooperated fully and you may be certain we shall try get out maximum number without using undue pressure."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle  
Executive Director

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

FH:lab 3/29/44

*Handed to Mr. Leavitt  
by Miss Bennett*

*MA ✓*

000300

**CONTROL COPY**

*2 - War Refugee Bd  
(Tom Peble)*

HO --377

PLAIN

Lisbon

Dated March 27, 1944

Rec'd 8:15 p.m.

*File  
JB7*

Secretary of State

Washington

919, Twenty-seventh. 6 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF  
MAY 28 1944  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

Following message is for WAR REFUGEE Board for

transmission to Moses Leavitt, Joint Distribution  
Committee, New York City.

"Your March 23rd 9 p.m.

Number Jewish refugees on our rolls after  
departure Canadian group approximately 500 Madrid  
and 1,050 Barcelona including about 560, Sephardic  
group leaving balance 990 most of whom stateless.  
Difficult estimate number refugees Spain not on our  
relief rolls but total does not exceed 450 excluding  
of course French who being constantly evacuated. Of  
total 1550 refugees our rolls 865 have applied for  
North African camp but French authorities have rejected  
approximately 10 percent making total likely to be  
moved about 775 which will include at least 365,  
Sephardic group. Believe some others might be willing  
depart after first group leaves provided French  
authorities

000301

-2- 919, 27th, 6 p.m., from Lisbon.

authorities accept additional groups but must point out very little enthusiasm among refugees for any type camp and difficult for Beckelman or us utilize suasion especially view uncertainties regarding right to work and other conditions which will prevail. Also many refugees especially Barcelona have close relatives in France whom they feel they can help from Spain therefore refuse to leave for any point from which contact impossible. Have nevertheless cooperated fully and you may be certain we shall try get out maximum number without using undue pressure." Signed Joseph Schwartz.

HO.WEB

EJH

000302

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE  
242, RUA AUREA  
LISBON, PORTUGAL

March 25, 1944

General Letter No. 901

TO: AJDC NEW YORK

Re: Sephardic refugees in Spain

As you know, there recently arrived in Spain a group of 365 Sephardic Jews originally from Salonica, who had been held for some time in German camps.

This group is at present in Barcelona and, although these people hold Spanish documents and were permitted to enter Spain on this basis, they are not accepted by the Spanish government as Spanish nationals. As we informed you by cable, they may be included in the movement to North Africa.

We enclose herewith a translation of a rather detailed statement of the experiences of this group as prepared by one of the Sephardim.

We shall advise you of any further developments concerning this group.

Joseph J. Schwartz  
Chairman

Encls.  
DBH/ML

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A few days after the entry of the German military forces of occupation into Salonica and all Macedonia, on April 9, 1941, all members of the administrative council of the Jewish community of Salonica (Sephardites) were detained as well as the Grand Rabbi, Dr. Korotz, who is of Polish origin, and other prominent personalities of the community. They were liberated after six weeks of imprisonment.

The Grand Rabbi was three times detained and at last brought to Vienna to be examined.

During the first days of May 1941 the German commander ordered the confiscation of all wireless sets belonging to all Jews in general, without any distinction of nationality. A year later those belonging to Greek-Orthodox people were also taken.

During the first year of the occupation no antisemitic measures were taken against the Jews.

The first antisemitic act was the convocation on July 6th, 1942 of all Jews between 18 and 25 years of age to present themselves in a camp of the city which formerly was called "Plaza de la Libertad" in order to register for forced labor in the interior of the country. There responded approximately 8 - 9,000 persons.

Immediately on July 7th began the expedition of groups comprising 800 to 1,000 persons each, which were being sent to work. One day later, the Germans decided that those Jews who wished to give money in discharge for forced labor should be held to pay from a minimum of one million drachmas to a maximum of 5 millions. Many took advantage of this measure and in this way approximately 700 million drachmas were collected. A commission was formed consisting of the German Chief Civil-Engineer who was in charge of the execution of the work and 3 members of the community to decide on each individual in relation to his fortune.

One month later a new agreement was made between the "Befehlshaber" (commander) Solik Aljai and the community to the effect that against a payment of 3 billion drachmas which were to be paid in three instalments (later a reduction of one million drachmas was obtained) all workers who were already working in the camp should be liberated and that from that day on no Jew would be sent to forced labor. The Community saw before itself the necessity of raising this enormous amount after 700 million drachmas had already been paid which had been taken from the reserve fund for pensions for the workers, to save 8,000 persons from forced labor which have resulted in certain death from hunger, illness, etc. To accomplish this, the Community was obliged to pose enormous sums on every one of its members in relation to his fortune. The first payment made, all were liberated and a sum of 1.500.000.000 was collected. In the meantime the application of the racial laws had been established and, naturally, that took care of the matter.

Although the neutral Sephardic Jews legally were excepted from this payment, they decided to give such sums of money as they thought appropriate in view of the fact that it was necessary to assist the community through Jewish solidarity in a humanitarian action. The Spanish colony participated with some 70 million drachmas and the Italian colony with some 50 millions.

On February 7, 1943, the German High Commands ordered the application of the racial laws in North Macedonia and its capital Salonica without previous consent of the Greek government.

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The first measures applied, beginning on February 28th, were:

- 1) Every individual was to wear the yellow star marked with the "Magen David" and bearing the number corresponding to the register.
- 2) Absolute prohibition to enter tramways.
- 3) Prohibition to walk in the central and principal streets of the cities.
- 4) Upon stores belonging to Jews a label had to be posted bearing the inscription: "Jewish Store"
- 5) Declaration of property by each individual.
- 6) Internment of all people in ghettos. To this effect two big ghettos were established: one for the population of the countryside and the other for those living in the centre of the city and in the poor districts, such as district N° 151 (this district had been turned over to the Jewish Community by the Italian government against payment of a small sum; this district had belonged to the Italian Oriental army during the war of 1914-18); further district N° 6, Calamaria, Regie, Vardar and Baron Hirsch. For the direct control by the Gestapo, there was selected among the young Jews a Jewish police force, the members of which had to wear an arm band and were charged with supervising the Jews who lived in the ghettos. They had to accompany to the outward streets those who for their personal requirements wished to leave the ghetto. For such purpose a special permission was necessary which had to be signed by the Chief of the Jewish police. It was prohibited to leave the ghettos before 5 p.m., the individuals were, however, permitted to move around within the ghetto.

From these measures were exempted the subjects of neutral or friendly countries such as Italy, Spain, Turkey, Switzerland, Portugal, Egypt and Persia. Nationals of other countries, such as France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Germany, were included in the racial laws.

In the month of April mass deportation began. As the first place of concentration, the district "Baron Hirsch" was selected (this district had been created with the financial help of Baron Hirsch for the housing of a number of Jewish families from Lemberg who originally had been expelled by the Russians.) Here the people were housed provisionally until the preparation of the convoy was completed. There were in all 17 transports in cattle cars, in each of which some 60 to 70 persons were installed. The approximate number of the deportees was 48,000, all destined for Poland. They were allowed to take with them only 15 kilos of clothing and one package of food. All of their property, furniture, personal effects, as well as currency, was confiscated. Estate property was not touched. All stores were closed and the keys were handed over to the German military authorities.

In agreement the Greek government it was decided to register all merchandise existing in the stores, deposits, etc. A special administration consisting of 3 persons was charged with the execution of this task. For the registering of the existing merchandise commissions of 3 persons each were formed. One from the Chamber of Commerce, one functionary of the Administration of the State (Hacienda) and one member of the Jewish Community with the assistance of the person interested in the inventory of the merchandise. A copy of this inventory was also handed to each interested person. Since all Jews have been deported, it has remained unknown what decisions were taken by the administration with regard to the total and definitive liquidation of these confiscated goods. The damages caused by this act are inestimable and may involve many thousands of million drachmas.

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All records of the Jewish Community were burned and destroyed. Those of the few synagogues which existed after the grand fire of 1917 were sacked. Some interesting books which were found in communal and private libraries were sent to Berlin. According to the statement of a few members of the community, the books of the Law (Torah) were, likewise, sent to Berlin.

The fate of the people who were deported to Poland is unknown, as nothing further was heard of them.

In compensation for the services rendered to the Gestapo in connection with the execution of the racial laws, a number of the members of the community as well as some employees and members of the commissions, in all 75 to 80 persons, were sent off on the same day on which the Spaniards were deported, to the concentration camp of Belsen-Bergen (Celle near Hannover). Among these persons are Dr. Koretz with his family and the president of the community Albena who until this date are obliged to work.

#### EXPULSION FROM MACEDONIA AND SALONICA OF SEPHARDIC JEWS FROM NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

After the 48,000 Jews of Greek nationality had been deported, the Government of Berlin decided, at the end of April or beginning of May, to expel the Sephardic Jews of neutral nationality, too. A first period in which to leave the country was announced as ending on July 1, 1943, and ultimately was extended to July 31, 1943. This decision was communicated to the various governments and transmitted to Salonica through the respective Legations.

During the first days Spain agreed in principle to accept its nationals and necessary steps for the organization of the voyage and for the safeguarding of the Spaniards and their interests in Salonica were initiated by the Spanish Legation in Athens, the Spanish Embassy in Berlin and the Consulate in Salonica.

The steps for the definite organization were, however, left in abeyance until such time as it would be decided whether the voyage to Spain was to be effected by sea or over land; by national boat or by Swiss vessel of the International Red Cross, which would bring wheat to Greece; or by train via Germany or via Italy, etc. (Rome had agreed in principle to permit the Spaniards transit through its territory.) In the night of July 15th the Spanish Legation in Athens notified its representative in Salonica that the Government in Madrid would not accept repatriation "en bloc" of the colony, but only in small groups and that, therefore, the Spaniards would be, provisionally, deported to a concentration camp in Germany for 2 or 3 months after which each case would be examined individually with a view to repatriation. This unexpected decision made by the Spanish Government one day before the expiration of the last period for the leaving of the country which had been granted by the Germans, caused consternation and despair in the colony, who saw themselves suddenly abandoned while countries like Italy, Switzerland, Turkey and Portugal had accepted the repatriation of their nationals to their respective countries.

When on July 29, 1943 the German authorities learned of the decision taken by the Spanish Government in Madrid not to accept immediately its nationals into Spain, they invited all heads of the families to a public synagogue and took them afterwards to the concentration camp "Baron Hirsch."

This measure was so unforeseen that many of the Spaniards arrived at the camp in their summer suits and with no more clothing than what they had on their bodies. During the following days they were permitted to fetch some objects indispensable for the voyage as well as all their jewels, gold and valuables. Two days later, on July 31, 1943, the Spanish colony was informed of its transfer to the concentration camp of Belsen-Bergen in Germany.

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Before undertaking their voyage, the heads of the families were made to declare and hand over to the Chief of the "Gestapo" the possession of all property: foreign currency, jewels or local currency, as the case was, this in evident contradiction to the promises previously given them that they would be allowed to take with them all funds or other objects of value which they might possess. Under such imposition of the German Chief of Police each Spaniard declared and handed over, on July 31, to the Chief of Police everything he possessed in current and foreign currency, which was placed in individual containers each bearing the name of the depositor. These containers were then closed and labelled with the corresponding number of register of each deportee. The total money thus handed over on that day amounted to some 40,000 dollars, 55,000 Swiss Francs, several pieces of 20 Gold French francs, a few jewels, as well as approximately 24 million Greek drachmas.

In taking over these valuables the Chief of the German Police did not give any receipt but was, as an equivalent - a detailed list in which each depositor set his signature before the sum he had handed over. However, the Police Chief gave the solemn promise that the containers would be returned to each of the depositors at his arrival in Germany. For the drachmas they were to receive recompensation by means of clearing. Up to this date these amounts were not repaid.

After 4 days in the concentration camp "Baron Hirsch" the colony was sent in 10 cattle-cars to the concentration camp of Belsen-Bergen. The food for the voyage from Salonica to Belsen-Bergen was purchased by the Spaniards themselves and the expenses amounted to some 34 million Drachmas.

The journey took 11 days and on the 12th of August they arrived at the camp where they were installed in 4 pavillions as per enclosed statement (not enclosed). The Spaniards were not subjected to forced labor. The number of the deported Spaniards was 367 of which two persons died natural deaths, a young girl and an old man.

At the end of October 1943 the Spaniards as well as the 46 Argentine subjects of Polish origin were informed that they would be transported from the concentration camp and no further information was given. On December 3rd a functionary of the "Gestapo" of this concentration camp notified the chief of the group that he had a telephonic conference with Berlin in which a list of the 365 Spaniards had urgently been requested. On January 2, 1944, the German commander of the camp likewise communicated that the Spaniards would be repatriated to Spain and that it would be necessary to prepare two lists, one of 182 and one of 183 persons as the expedition would take place in two groups. The first group got on the way on February 3, and the second on February 7th. The stay in the camp had been of six months: from August 3rd, 1943 to February 7th, 1944.

The voyage was effected via Hannover, Frankfurt, Salzburg, Muhlhouse, Dijon, Lyon, Perpignan, Port-Bou and Barcelona. The voyage took 6 days up to the Spanish frontier. The commander of the German Police, who accompanied the expedition, returned to their owners the certificates of nationality which had been taken from them in the camp and a clerk of the Spanish Embassy in Berlin, who had arrived in Port-Bou for this purpose, handed over to each person an individual passport which had been issued by the Spanish Consulate in Athens on May 26, 1943, and was duly authorized by the Spanish Embassy in Berlin, for their entrance into Spain. The telegram from the Embassy in Berlin was dated July 30, 1943. The date of the visa issued by the Spanish Consul General in Athens is that of August 10, 1943, or 8 days after the detention of the Spaniards in Salonica and their deportation to Belsen-Bergen.

000301

Protection of the interests of the Spaniards of Salonica from the day of the German occupation up to their deportation.

It is thanks to the personal intervention of Mr. Dussinague, Minister of Spain in Athens, with the representative of the Reich in Athens on the day of the occupation of this capital by the German military forces that the promise was made that the persons and properties of all Spaniards in Greece without distinction as to religion, would be respected. In consequence of this no Spaniard, with the exception of but a few cases, had to suffer the requisition of furniture, effects, merchandise, etc., and it may be emphasized that up to the last day before the deportation the Germans respected the agreement made between Mr. Dussenague and the German Ambassador in Athens.

Conduct of the Greek-Orthodox people in the face of anti-Semitic events.

The majority of the Salonica middle-class population watched with pleasure the deportation of the Sephardic Jews and above all the liquidation of the market. The intellectual circles looked upon these measures with indignation but they were inspired with such fear that they refrained from any demonstrations.

Expropriation of the old Jewish Cemetery.

Some 15 or 18 years ago central-Hellenic authorities had decided in principle upon the total expropriation of the Jewish cemetery. Due to steps then undertaken by the Jewish Community a provisional and friendly agreement was made by which a part of this ground was yielded to the University of Salonica. This terrain was to serve for erection of several buildings destined for laboratories indispensable to the expansion of the University. In this manner the question was settled and the expropriation was indefinitely postponed.

In the month of November 1942 a few members of the General Government of Macedonia, which had its headquarters in Salonica, took advantage of the German military occupation and the feeling of the Germans towards the Jews and anew brought up question. In not quite one month and without granting any period of delay they decided to expropriate and began to destroy the old as well as the new cemetery. They destroyed the tombs and only to those who desired to take away the remains of their deceased did they give permission to do so. Despite various protests made by the Grand Rabbi, no practical result was obtained and the total destruction was accomplished under the direct control of one functionary of the General Government of Macedonia. It seems that the General Government itself had no knowledge of this decision.

The Concentration Camp of Belsen-Bergen.

In the concentration camp of Belsen Bergen, which is a camp solely destined for subjects of neutral countries, there are 279 Palestinians, 657 South Americans (Chile, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, San Salvador, and a few from the United States) who all were born and had lived in Poland. The Palestinians had received their certificates in 1941 and the South Americans in 1940 before the German occupation of Poland. The certificates of the Palestinians were issued by Dr. Golden (Goldin), representative of the Palestine government in Istanbul, with mention in their passport of their residence in Palestine and their right to reside there. Those from South America had regular passport issued by the Consul General of the respective republic in New York or in Berne, and were in possession of certificates from their respective consulates. As an example there exists the case of Nicaragua, the government of which declared that it would recognize all documents issued by its Consulate General in New York. Argentine: There were approximately 63 persons and among them the Consul

General of Argentina in Salzburg, Eduard Biegler, and his wife. These latter asked that the Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina in Berne, Santiago Fiezer, be informed and it is very probable that he has received authorization to stay in the country to take care of the files

At Bergau near Dresden, which is a German concentration camp, there were approximately 1800 South American subjects, whose documents were not considered by the German authorities as being entirely in order. In view of the foregoing it appears important that all possible steps be undertaken for the liberation of these people, the more so since 90% of them constitute the best Jewish elements of Poland, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers, pharmacists, rabbis, etc., all of whom are very valuable persons.

There were additional American subjects in the concentration camps of VITTEL, LIBERNAU, and OST (Schlesien-Silesia).

In the camp of Belsen-Bergen there were also 1000 persons from Holland whose documents were being examined by the German authorities.

As heretofore mentioned, there are also in the camp of Belsen-Bergen 75 Jews from Salonica who are of Greek nationality, among them Dr. Koretz, President of the Community, and various community members.

The South American nationals, as well as the Palestinians, are not forced to work while most of the Greek nationals and several Dutch nationals do very heavy work.

1030

ALBANY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
APR 2 1944  
RECORDS

PRO American - Base

Madrid, Spain

March 24, 1944

Rec'd. *Apr 11 1944*

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

~~SECRET~~ A-119, March 24, 1 p.m.

210 French refugees from Spain sailed from Gibraltar March 22 for North Africa. This brings to 472 total number of such refugees evacuated from Spain since beginning of year, 262 having been evacuated by same route during February. It is estimated that less than 40 French refugees remain in Spain as of this date.

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/jr  
Copy to officers

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

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*be sent by*  
*Monnet*

In accordance with agreement between the Comité and the British and American Governments refugees of stateless and enemy nationality were authorized to be brought to Camp Lyautey so long as the number in the camp at any one time does not exceed 2,000. Admittance to the camp was not restricted to refugees actually in Spain at the time the agreement was entered into, but included refugees subsequently entering Spain from German-occupied areas. In fact, one of the main purposes of the agreement was to encourage the entry of refugees from enemy territory into Spain by taking these refugees off the hands of the Spanish Government. It is understood that arrangements are presently being worked out for the removal from Spain to the camp of somewhat less than a thousand refugees and that appropriate security checks have been made in this connection. Included in the group are a number of Sephardic Jews who have entered Spain during the last year as a result of negotiations carried on with the Germans by the Spanish Government. It is understood that no objection to the admittance into the camp of Sephardic Jews now in Spain have been made by the local Moroccan officials. However, these officials have now stated that other groups of Sephardic Jews who arrive in Spain after March 1 of this year will not be accepted into the camp. This ruling appears to be completely at variance with the original agreement since the number of refugees now available for the camp is much less than 2,000. It is known that other groups of Sephardic Jews are now in France ready to enter Spain. They cannot, however, enter Spain unless the Spanish Government is assured that they will be taken to Camp Lyautey shortly after their arrival in Spain. Accordingly, the

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Moroccan officials should be advised that under the terms of the agreement between the Comité and the British and American Governments all Sephardic Jews and other stateless refugees or refugees of enemy nationality entering Spain at any time should, subject to the usual security check, be permitted to enter Camp Iyautey so long as the total number of refugees in the camp does not at any time exceed 2,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

*Algiers*

DATE Mar. 23, 1944

TO Mr. Friedman  
FROM J. W. Pehle

I had a talk with Monet today about securing better cooperation from the French Comite. He said he would cable Algiers promptly. He said he thought Fresnay, who was a member of the Comite, would be the man who would handle this problem in Algiers and he will probably get in touch with Ackermann. I suggest you tell Ackermann of my talk with Monet and ask him to advise us about the results.

The two points I stressed with Monet were the security problem and the problem of Sephardic Jews, as well as general cooperation.

*JWP*

*now Abrahamson  
files*

100313



*War Refugee Bd.  
Mr. Bell*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

*Copy only*

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: AMEMBASSY, Madrid  
DATED: March 23, 1944, 5 p.m.  
NUMBER: 799  
x

**CONTROL COPY**

With respect to your telegram of February 28, 1944 no. 683 we appreciate the comments and suggestions with respect to the War Refugee Board contained therein. The War Refugee Board wishes to point out that Camp Lyautey will not be the only haven to which refugees can be removed from Spain. The Board now has negotiations in progress for other havens and you should assume and may advise the Government of Spain that there will be removed from Spain all refugees from occupied areas entering Spain. The Board was pleased to learn that no obstacles are being placed by the Spanish Government in the way of stateless or other refugees <sup>wishing to enter</sup> entering Spain from France with or without proper papers and the Board hopes in the future that Government will follow a generous policy in that regard.

The Board knows that the number of stateless refugees entering Spain from occupied areas is extremely small at the present time but the Board desires to inform you that it is taking vigorous steps at the present time

vis-a-vis

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

00031

vis-a-vis Germany and the satellite countries which it is confidently expected will stimulate the flow of refugees into Spain and other neutral countries from occupied areas. The Board will continue to take all possible action to this end. In any event, in the coming months when the snow melts in the Pyrenees the flow of refugees into Spain is certain to increase.

The Board believes that Spain is most likely to receive substantial numbers of refugees this coming spring as a result of the pressure now being brought to bear on the Axis. The Board is extremely desirous that the Government of Spain be relieved of as many problems as possible connected with this influx, including finance, supply and supervision of refugees. Therefore the following plan of proposed operations in Spain is submitted by the Board for your consideration, advice and comment and such action as is indicated.

All the Board's operations in Spain, including the setting up and maintenance of refuge camps, would be supervised by the Special Attache to your Embassy under your direction. He would have assigned to him a small staff which might include transportation, supply and finance officers. As a base for operation, the Attache and his immediate staff might use Madrid. It is proposed that

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that as many as three reception centers be established along the French border should the volume of refugees so warrant. At each of these centers a supervisor with experience in refuge work should be in charge. Each supervisor would have a small staff. There would also be attached to each center a medical officer and possibly a small nursing staff. A important member of the staff of each center would be a qualified Security Officer approved by the War Department. These Security Officers would be attached to the reception centers as welfare workers instead of being assigned to the Office of the Military Attache in the Embassy. The dual responsibility of these officers would be to screen refugees in search of possible enemy agents and to obtain from bona fide refugees information of a military nature. Murillo, Tolosa and Figueras are tentatively suggested as reception centers. Other localities may be agreed upon latter as points readily <sup>accessible</sup> ~~acceptable~~ to those crossing the Pyrenees.

The Board is of the opinion that these centers should be in frontier areas rather than the interior for the following reasons:

- (1) The nearness of the centers to the frontier would reduce to a minimum the time during which the refugees would be in the hands of the Spanish authorities.
- (2) The

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(2) The refugees will require immediate relief in food, clothing and medical attention once they have crossed the Spanish border as many of them will have previously been in hiding in France and have been subjected to the strenuous travel over the mountains on foot. The refugees would be kept out of the principal population centers, such as Madrid, as far as possible. The attention paid to the presence of refugees would also be reduced by the remoteness of the proposed centers.

(3) The location of the centers near the border would result in close cooperation between the staffs of the centers and the Spanish frontier official. The refugees would remain in the centers only so long as to assure medical officers that they are in condition to travel, to allow for preliminary security screening and to supply them with whatever travel documents might be needed.

Since the basic plan is to move those refugees who may enter Spain from occupied areas to North Africa as rapidly as possible, it is hoped that the French authorities will assign to the reception centers as special details, qualified officers to screen the refugees for security and to affix to their travel documents the necessary visas. As regards the problem of screening, it is of course possible and probable that enemy agents

may

may try to enter Spain as refugees. Therefore it is most desirable that when enemy agents are identified by the security officers, such identification not be disclosed in Spain but the agents be removed to North Africa for apprehension. This policy has been used in the past with respect to enemy agents and it is clearly preferable that they be held in restraint in United Nations territory rather than be at liberty in a neutral country.

It is requested that you report any objection which you think may be raised by the Spanish Government to the establishment of these centers in the foregoing manner and to their financing by the Board. The funds for their operation probably will be provided by private sources in the United States. As will be noted by you, this plan reduces to a minimum the responsibility of the Spanish Government. Your comment on whether the staffs of the centers should be known to the Spanish Government as official employees of the Government or as representatives of American private welfare organizations will be appreciated by the Board. Incidentally, the American Red Cross is reluctant to participate in the operations of the centers at this time.

Clarification of the meaning of "involuntary removal" of refugees was requested by you in Section I of your telegram of February 28, 1944 no. 683. We anticipate that

that many of the refugees will wish to proceed to other areas than North Africa once they have escaped from occupied areas. However, the Board feels that it is undesirable that these refugees remain in Spain. They should proceed to North Africa where they may make arrangements for travel elsewhere with greater security for themselves and without embarrassment to the Government of Spain which might be caused should they remain there. It is proposed that the frontier officials and police authorities direct the refugees to the centers, providing them with permits to travel only from the point of apprehension to the nearest center. We hope that the refugees will be advised by the Spanish officials that their presence in Spain will be tolerated only so long as they conduct themselves in accordance with this program. After arrival at the centers, it will be explained to the refugees that the Spanish authorities have released them into the care of the centers. Every effort would then be made to convince the refugees that the travel of other refugees through Spain depends upon the rapid departure from Spain of those who have already entered. It might be further explained that after leaving Spain the refugees would be under the care of UNRRA officials rather than directly under French control. It is believed that such a policy will assure the quick and voluntary departure

departure for North Africa of all refugees who may succeed in crossing the Spanish border if it is handled skillfully by the representatives of the Board.

The Board hopes that you will give your prompt personal attention to this proposal and that your comments and suggestions will be cabled as soon as possible.

War and State Departments have approved this cable.

The foregoing is for Ambassador Hayes' attention.

HULL

APR 18 1941

1032

MEMORANDUM

March 20, 1944

TO: Mr. Warren

FROM: Mr. Pehle

It will be appreciated if you will have the attached cable from the War Refugee Board to Ambassador Hayes in Madrid dispatched at once.

Personally delivered by Mr. Standish  
2:15 p.m.

7-1032



CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HAYES, MADRID.

Please refer to your No. 683 of February 28, with respect to War Refugee Board. Your comments and suggestions are appreciated.

War Refugee Board wishes to make clear to you that Camp Lyautey will not be the only haven of refuge to which refugees can be removed from Spain. The Board is currently carrying on negotiations for other havens, and you should assume and may advise the Spanish Government that all refugees entering Spain from occupied areas will be taken on to other places.

The Board is delighted to learn that the Spanish Government is not putting obstacles in the way of stateless and other refugees attempting to enter Spain from France with or without proper documentation, and is hopeful that that Government will in the future follow a generous policy in this regard.

The Board is aware of the fact that at present the number of stateless refugees entering Spain from occupied territory is extremely small. The Board however wishes to inform you that it is presently taking vigorous steps vis-a-vis Germany and its satellites which it is hoped will have the effect of stimulating the flow of refugees from occupied territories into neutral countries including Spain. The Board will continue to take all possible action to this end.

In any event the flow of refugees into Spain is certain to increase in the approaching months when the snow melts in the passes of the Pyrenees.

The Board believes that as a result of the pressure which is now being brought to bear upon the Axis, and as a result of the coming of Spring, Spain is very likely to receive substantial numbers of refugees in the near future. The Board is most anxious to relieve the Spanish Government of as many as possible of the problems, including finance, supply and supervision, which will necessarily be involved in connection with this influx. Accordingly, the War Refugee Board submits the following plan of proposed operations in Spain for your consideration, advice, and comment, and such action as may be necessary.

The Special Attache to your Embassy would supervise under you all the Board's operations in Spain, including the establishment and maintenance of refugee camps. He will have assigned to him a small staff which might include Transportation, Supply and Finance Officers. It is planned that



In this connection, it is indeed possible and probable that enemy agents may attempt to disguise themselves as refugees and enter Spain. It is eminently desirable, therefore, that, should the Security Officers identify enemy agents, such identification not be disclosed in Spain but that the agents be passed along to North Africa for apprehension there. This has been the policy toward enemy agents in the past; it is obviously preferable that they be in custody in United Nations' territory rather than at liberty in neutral country.

Do you perceive any objections which the Spanish Government might raise to the establishment of these centers in the manner suggested above or to their being financed through the Board? The funds for their operation will probably come from private sources in the United States. This plan, you will note, involves a minimum of handling of the refugees by the Spanish authorities. The Board would appreciate your recommendation whether it would be more practicable for the personnel of the centers to be known to the Spanish Government as official employees of the United States Government or as employees of private American welfare services. For your information, it appears that the American Red Cross would be reluctant, at this time, to participate officially in its own name in the proposed operations.

In you 683 of February 28, 6 p.m. (Section I), you request a clarification of the meaning of "involuntary" removal of refugees from Spain. It is appreciated that many of the refugees will desire, once they have escaped from enemy territory, to proceed to areas of the world other than North Africa. The Board feels, however, that it is undesirable that these refugees remain in Spain and that it is desirable that they proceed to North Africa where they may undertake preparations for further travel with considerably greater security for themselves and with complete avoidance of any embarrassment to the Spanish Government because of their presence in Spain. It is proposed that border officials and police authorities in the frontier zones direct the refugees to the reception centers and provide them with a safe conduct pass valid only for travel from the point of apprehension by these authorities to the nearest reception center. At the time of issuance of these safe conducts, it is hoped that the Spanish officials will advise the refugees that their presence in Spain will be tolerated only so long as they remain in that country pursuant to this program. On arrival at the reception centers, the officers there would explain to the refugees that the Spanish authorities have released the refugees to their care. Every effort would be made to impress upon the refugees that the continued passage through Spain of other refugees is dependent upon their own rapid departure from that country. Further explanation would be given the refugees that while they are proceeding

to North Africa they are under the auspices of the UNRRA rather than under the direct control of the French authorities. It is believed that such a policy, if intelligently executed by the Board's representatives, will assure the ready and voluntary departure from Spain for North Africa of all those refugees who may cross the Spanish frontier.

The War Refugee Board hopes that you will give its proposal your prompt personal attention and consideration and submit your criticisms and suggestions as soon as possible.

This cable has been cleared with the War Department and has the full approval of the Department.

Standard 15:14

*[Handwritten signature]*  
5/20/44

1032

# CONTROL COPY

BJR - 421  
This telegram must be  
paraphrased before being  
communicated to anyone  
other than a Governmental  
agency. (S COO)

Madrid

Dated March 23, 1944

Rec'd 10:55 a.m. 24th

*File  
937*

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

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

1018, March 23, 6 p.m.

FOR FRYER AND BECKELMAN

Would be most helpful if Embassy could be informed  
at earliest possible moment of persons (by names or  
application numbers) who have not (repeat not) been  
approved for admission to Fedhalain order that pre-  
paration of documents for those who are admissible  
can be expedited. Your March 17, 10 p.m., to Department  
repeated to Madrid. Repeated to Department.

HAYES

WSB

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

DMH-53

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency. (SC-00)

Madrid

Dated March 22, 1944

Rec'd 1:30 p.m., 23rd

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

997, March 22, 6 p.m.

In light of following considerations I am not (repeat not) transmitting substance Department's 752, March 18, to Sequerra, JDC representative, Barcelona:

One. It is my understanding that principal JDC representative in Spain is not (repeat not) Sequerra but is David Blickenstaff and it is Embassy's practice to transact all business with that organization through latter.

Two. Although it has apparently not been brought to Department attention, Sequerra's loyalty to Allied cause is not considered beyond question. He is a Portuguese and therefore a neutral subject and, although he has apparently done effective refugee relief work, there is little if anything to indicate that he would be above dealing with our enemies, particularly if subjected to pressure. Sequerra's <sup>\*\*</sup>reputable individual who was refused Palestine visa by British because of suspicion that he had been giving information to the Germans. To entrust such a person with carrying out of operations described in Department's telegram would therefore appear to be inviting obvious and unnecessary risks which could have gravest consequences.

Three. Participation of any private American charitable organization or its representatives in such clandestine operations as those envisaged under authorization contained in Department's telegram might well prejudice entire position of such organizations in Spain. With Embassy's support these organizations, centralized in Blickenstaff's office, have won respect and confidence of Spanish Government and have been enabled thereby to do valuable work on behalf of stateless and unprotected refugees often to acute discomfort of Germans who would welcome pretext to force Spanish Government to suppress their activities. Their participation in operations authorized by license W-2155, which we must assume would not long remain unknown to Germans, would provide such a pretext.

\*\*Omission of following:

personal representative in Madrid, until recently, was dis-

-3- 997, March 22, 6 p.m., from Madrid

Four. If on the other hand, Germans should consider it more profitable to turn these operations to their own ends they might by allowing them to continue provide themselves with an additional channel through which to send agents into Spain and Allied controlled territory.

Five. Of even greater importance is danger that such operations might compromise existing underground facilities within German occupied territory by means of which hundreds of American and Allied airmen have been enabled to reach the Spanish frontier without detection. It is my firm and determined conviction that, regardless of humanitarian considerations involved with which I am, of course, entirely in sympathy, no (repeat no) steps should be taken which might in even the slightest measure jeopardize the chances of escape of these airmen whose safety must have a prior claim on the efforts of our Government to that of any other class of refugees.

Six. In view of above consideration and of the inevitable military significance which we must attach at this crucial time to any activities involving passage of communications and persons into or out of occupied France, it is my feeling that any operation such as that envisaged in Department's telegram under reference should be submitted for prior approval to Joint Chiefs of Staff who shall be made acquainted with my views in the matter.

It is my intention to take no (repeat no) action on Department's 752 pending consideration by Department of points raised herein.

Repeated to London and Lisbon.

WTD

HAYES

cc: Cohn, Hodel, Laughlin, Pehle, Abrahamson, Akzin, Bernst4in, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, McCormack, Paul, Pollak, Rains, Standish, Stewart, H. D. White, Files.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

To:  
(1) Mr. Friedman 192 (Room) (Bldg.)  
(2) Mrs. Friedman 192 Main (Room) (Bldg.)  
(3) ..... (Room) (Bldg.)

It seems to me that  
this doesn't require any  
action from us & could be  
filed. Toujours, comme ça  
avec mes amis, les Français

From: F. Hodel & P. M. 321 (Date)  
..... (Room) (Bldg.)

7 0 0 3 2 3



**CONTROL COPY**

2 - War Refugee Bd  
(Mr. Pell)

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

File

FMH - 569  
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (SCOO)

Algiers

Dated March 17, 1944

Rec'd 11:08 a.m., 18th

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF  
MAR 20 1944

876, March 17, 10 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN WAR REFUGEE BOARD NO. 3

Admission 484 applicants for Fedhala discussed with French today. Thirty were objected to on security grounds which of course we will not press further. Some question was raised as to additional 116 on grounds that they were not refugees, having come to Spain prior to 1933. This group includes a few persons from Chile, Argentina and other countries. Major portion however should be classed as stateless since most of them are Jews who left Turkey or Greece at time of 1921 population exchange when neither Turks or Greeks would accept them. They moved to Spain because of their Spanish ancestry which dates back to expulsion in 1492. No question was raised as to Sephardic Jews as such unless they were included in group mentioned above. 415

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date

SEP 15 1972 additional

-2- #876, March 17, 10 p.m. from Algiers

additional applications should arrive from Spain within a few days and will be promptly screened. After that we will discuss admission of this second group and again take up pre-1933 group as to which French have not finally decided to refuse admission. No problem other than that discussed above and security is anticipated in connection with admission of second group. See Madrid's 108 to Algiers for Beckelman and Fryer which was repeated to the Department.

Sent to the Department as 876, repeated to Madrid as 65.

CHAPIN

WFS

Mr. Fehle

March 20, 1944

Myles Standish

Subject: Attitude of British and French toward use of  
North Africa as a refugee haven.

On March 18, I had a brief conversation with Mr. Robert D. Murphy in the State Department regarding possible use of Libya as a haven for refugees. He reported that the British (apparently in the Mediterranean area) were not very sympathetic to the use of Italian Libya as a temporary refuge for people escaping from enemy-occupied Europe. Mr. Murphy stated that it was his personal opinion that the British intended to keep Libya after the war. He also stated that the French were reluctant to permit the use of their North African territories as a refugee haven. Concessions in this regard are obtained by us with great difficulty.

With these conditions in mind, I strongly recommend that we redouble our efforts to dispatch a representative of the Board to London the earliest possible date. In this connection I refer you to my memorandum of March 16, 1944, suggesting Mrs Loring C. Christie as our possible representative there.

MStandish:ia 3/20/44

**The Following Pages Are the Best Available**

1 1 1 1 1

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: The American Embassy, Madrid  
TO: The Secretary of State, Washington  
DATE: March 20, 1944  
NUMBER: 974 (SECTION ONE)  
X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Answering Department's message number 726 dated March 16 I should like to call attention to the considerations which my message number 683 dated February 28 raised.

In so far as it applies to Spain, it has not yet been demonstrated to my satisfaction that the proposed program of the War Refugee Board without incurring risks which would outweigh the possible humanitarian benefits could make any substantial contribution toward the rescue of refugees from German-occupied regions of Europe. I find myself firmly disagreeing with the Board as I have already pointed out, for reasons which my number 683 set forth regarding the efficacy and wisdom of the program which Department's number 463 dated February 18 outlined. The attempted implementation of the program would not only jeopardize the continued effectiveness of refugee relief operations being carried on by Blickenstaff's office and Allied missions by virtue of which more than twenty thousand war refugees were evacuated through Spain to further destinations during 1944 but also would endanger objectives of immediate strategic and military importance such as the control of German agents and the rescue of Allied and American airmen from German-held territory. Therefore what functions the Board's proposed full time representative would perform or in what manner he would be useful is not yet clear to me.

HAYES

DCR:MEL  
3/22/44

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

cc: Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Bernstein, Gohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Model, Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, McCormack, Paul, Pollak, Rains, Standish, Stewart, H. D. White,

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

cc: [REDACTED]

**CONTROL COPY**

2 - War Refugee Bd  
Mr. Beble

GEM-401  
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency. (BR)

Algiers

Dated March 15, 1944

Rec'd 2:24 a.m., April 6th.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

1124, March 15, 8 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ALGIERS

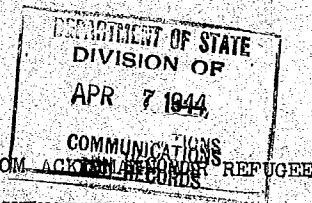
REPRESENTATIVE No. 10 FOR BLICKENSTAFF

Preliminary screening completed on second batch Fedhala applications. Twenty-eight rejected on security ground. Forty-one objected to by French as arrivals Spain prior to 1933. In this latter group are approximately fifteen Greek and Turkish Jews. Balance is made up of one family group of eighteen Greek Orthodox who want to return to Greece and eight other persons of varying nationalities who apparently want to go to Fedhala as a means of emigrating to other parts of the world. Except on security or grounds just mentioned no objection to Sephardic Jews. Have seen FEA cable for Beckelman of March 30 number to Casablanca. Shall we press French on the pre 1933 groups rejected in both sets of applications.

Sent to Department as 1124, repeated to Madrid as 75.

CHAPIN

BB



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE March 14, 1944

TO : Mr. Friedman

FROM : Joseph H. Murphy

Re : Attached reports of February 12, and February 20, 1944, from Beckelman to Dewey Anderson, UNRRA.

*my file*  
*JBF*

The reports indicate that the French are of course pursuing their customary tactics. However at the time these reports were written, as well as when we sent the "message" to Bonnet from Dolivet, we were quite familiar with that situation. Therefore, while I'm attaching his copy of the cable which we once thought of sending to Algiers, you may not wish to use it at this time but rather to await the French reaction to Dolivet's message.

More significant to me is the fact that these reports indicate the necessity for our sending someone to Spain who has the right approach. Beckelman obviously does not appear to appreciate our position. This is evident when one reads the material on pages 1, 2, and 3 of his report of February 12, in which he points out the conversations he had with refugees who were somewhat reluctant to go to North Africa. I take it that it will be difficult to get UNRRA to educate Beckelman along the lines of our feeling on the matter.

Beckelman also mentions in his report of February 20th that he asked his French colleague, who is departing for Lisbon, to discuss with the American Ambassador to Portugal the possibility of including stateless refugees now in Portugal in the North African project. This, of course, has a bearing upon my memorandum to you with respect to the proposals made by the Unitarian Service Committee. However, it does not appear to me that Beckelman has taken sufficiently active steps to warrant changing our recommendations to Lehman, which were that he have someone look into the matter. I take it that we would not consider whatever Beckelman's French colleague does with Ambassador Norweb in this regard to be adequate.

*J.H.M.*



MAR 7 1944

Mr. White

J. W. Pehle

In connection with your discussion with Menet, the points which I should like to see strongly emphasized are summarized in the attached memorandum of March 2.

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

JWP:ngt 3/7/44

*Span*

March 2, 1944

Dear Mr. Dolivet:

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning, I am enclosing a short memorandum which explains the situation and what seems to be called for. We will greatly appreciate any help you can give us in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. D. Friedman

Mr. Louis Dolivet,  
22 Gramercy Park,  
New York, New York.

Enclosure.

JDF:bbk - 3/2/44

*From Friedman's files*

7 10 3 3

MEMORANDUM

March 2, 1944

It is extremely urgent from all points of view that refugees now in Spain be taken to Camp Marechal Lyautey as quickly as possible:

1. It is essential to get the camp in operation as quickly as possible, and
2. As soon as refugees are cleared out of Spain we will be in a better position to insist that the Spanish Government permit more refugees to enter from occupied territories.

American representatives are in Spain making arrangements for the actual evacuation. It appears that the French representatives sent to Spain to participate in the selection and examination of refugees to go to the camp have been placing obstacles in the way of a speedy evacuation, as well as impeding the evacuation of as many of the refugees as possible. The following are specific examples of this attitude:

(1) A reluctance to accept refugees who by reason of age, sex, etc., are felt to be less likely to leave the camp as rapidly as will other types of refugees. Although the agreement arrived at with the French Committee provides merely for a security check, the French representatives who have gone to Spain are now apparently trying to inject the question of whether the refugees who go to the camp will be removed from Morocco after the war. They have implied that conditions have changed since the original agreement was signed. If this attitude persists, it is believed that there will be a great delay in carrying out the security check and that the check itself will be used to exclude people simply for the reason that by virtue of age, etc., that they are for other than security reasons considered undesirable.

(2) The French representatives in Spain raised objections to the announcement which was sent to refugees in Spain advising them of the opportunity to go to the camp in North Africa. According to the original agreement, the cases of all refugees taken to the camp were to be studied with a view to granting work permits in cases in which such action did not interfere with the Moroccan economy and persons not receiving work permits were to be permitted the privilege of temporary absence from the camp so long as they maintained their permanent residence there. The French representatives objected to a statement of these conditions in the proposed notice, apparently taking the view that the agreement in this respect may not be carried out. In order to save time the American representatives agreed to a modification of the announcement but the important thing is the attitude indicated by the French. If this attitude continues we may expect further delays.

(3) Several hundred Sephardic Jews have recently been admitted to Spain. It is the view of the American representatives in Spain that these people should be taken to the camp. The French apparently are objecting to their inclusion. It appears that they are clearly eligible within the terms of the original agreement.

It would be extremely helpful if the French Committee could be induced:-

a. To give clear instructions to their representatives both in Algiers and Spain that full cooperation should be given in effecting the rapid evacuation of refugees now in Spain to Camp Marechal Lyautey, avoiding as completely as possible all red tape;

b. The security screening operations should be streamlined and simplified particularly with respect to the lists of refugees submitted to the Committee for consideration in Algiers. It should be made clear that this screening is to be made solely for security purposes and with the thought in mind that such names have received a previous security check by British and American officials in Spain;

c. Sephardic Jews who have entered Spain should be permitted to go to Camp Marechal Lyautey.

It is understood that the American representative, Mr. Beckelman, has gone to Algiers to discuss this matter with the French authorities. It is important, therefore, that the Committee be advised along the foregoing lines as promptly as possible.

**CONTROL COPY**

2 - War Refugee  
Board - Mr. Beble

CM-817  
This telegram must be  
paraphrased before being  
communicated to anyone  
other than a Government  
agency. (SC-00)

Algiers

Dated March 2, 1944

Rec'd 7:40 a.m., 3rd.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

688, March 2, 3 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMAN

Have discussed Camp Marechal Lyautey project with Beckelman and also attended meeting where he reported on his trip to Spain. (You will have seen Shapin's 671, March 1, 7 p.m. to Department). Before he left Africa French tentatively agreed there would only be preliminary security screening of applicants in Spain prior to their coming to Africa. Two days before Beckelman left Spain French representative received instructions to secure photographs, six copies of each application and thumb prints and forward such material to Algiers for further screening. Conditions have since been relaxed to eliminate photographs and reduce applications to two. They promise final action within four days after material received. It is feared, however, that Algiers screening may be used as pretext for eliminating some applicants as French appear to be afraid that they will have some refugees

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF  
MAR 4 1944

File  
JBT

7 10 3 4

-2- #688, March 2, 3 p.m., from Algiers

refugees on their hands after war. Applicants include some old or sick persons former members of international brigade and persons who arrived in Spain prior to advent of Hitler. French may raise questions as to these grounds. Final discussions with French take place next week. Our position will be greatly strengthened if we can give some assurance (\*) refugees elsewhere. At present we can only refer to Intergovernmental Committee which as far as we know has no definite plans at moment. Other problems are also envisaged but are secondary to giving assurances to French.

Glasser arrived yesterday. Will have full discussion with him tonight.

This is War Refugee Board No. 2. Have marked No. 658 to F 29 February from Hoffman and Ackermann as No. 1.

CHAPIN

(\*) Apparent omission.

BB

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

March 2, 1944

TO: Mr. J. B. Friedman  
FROM: Carolin A. Flexner

*copy*

I am returning herewith the memorandum which you sent to Governor Lehman, and the suggested draft of cable #463 dated February 18. I read the copy which UNRRA sent out.

*Spain*

*File  
GBT*

10034

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 22, 1944

OFFICE OF THE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORMEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR LEHMAN, UHERRA

As you know, the cable which we discussed with your office regarding the evacuation of refugees from Spain to North Africa has been sent by the State Department. It is No. 463 of February 18.

At the time of our discussion you agreed that once the cable had been sent to Ambassador Hayes, UHERRA would send a cable to Mr. Beckelman in Spain making clear to him our new policy, and emphasizing the necessity of evacuating refugees to the camp in North Africa as rapidly as possible. Attached is a draft of cable the contents of which I feel should be included in the instructions which you may wish to send to Beckelman.

In my opinion the prompt evacuation of refugees from Spain to the camp in North Africa is of greatest importance to our Government's program. Accordingly, I would greatly appreciate your instructing Beckelman at the earliest possible moment.

For your information the War Refugee Board has appointed Mr. David Blickenstaff as its special representative in Spain. He will be instructed to lend all possible assistance to Beckelman and other UHERRA representatives in facilitating the evacuation.

If you have any objections to the attached cable I should like to discuss them with you as soon as possible.





DRAFT CABLE

TO AMBASSADOR HAYES, MADRID, FOR M. W. BECKELMAN

FROM LEBMAN REPEAT TO BLICKENSTAFF, MADRID AND ACKERMANN, ALGIERS FOR THEIR INFORMATION

Please refer to Department's No. 463 of February 18, 1944 which dealt with the necessity for expediting the transportation of stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to North Africa and to our No. 207 of January 25, 1944 with reference to the War Refugee Board. The Board has examined your report of January 23, 1944 from Spain and, in the light of the background and developments of the project for transporting stateless and enemy national refugees now in Spain to French North Africa, it has requested us to convey to you the following observations with which we concur:

1. The evacuation of all stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa is a matter of the highest urgency in order that the way may be cleared for effectuating the further objectives outlined in No. 463 to Madrid, and particularly with respect to the clearing of the way for the facile and speedy admission of more of such refugees into Spain from occupied areas.
2. The existence of facilities in North Africa which are presently ready for handling all of the stateless and enemy national refugees currently in Spain makes any further delay in transporting such refugees to North Africa increasingly embarrassing [to us] in our efforts to further the policy of this Government and to approach the Spanish Government on the basis of its announcing its willingness to accept further refugees from occupied areas. In this regard we have kept in mind the report contained in Madrid's No. 3106 of October 25, 1943 to the Department which indicated that the Spanish Government was annoyed with the long continued presence within its borders of these stateless and enemy national refugees.
3. Regardless of the conditions which may be imposed upon stateless and enemy national refugees presently in Spain upon their arrival in North Africa, it should be borne in mind that their immediate evacuation from Spain to Camp Marechal Lyautey is a matter of high policy, based upon humanitarian considerations, the most important of which is to obtain the release of further refugees in occupied territories and to do all in our power to clear the way so that countries of temporary or permanent asylum will receive them. The facts that some of the stateless or enemy national refugees presently in Spain may prefer to remain there because they feel that they may have somewhat less liberty in French North Africa or that some of them prefer to remain either through purely personal preference or predilections of obtaining entry elsewhere, are considerations of a strictly secondary

nature when viewed in the light that their continued stay in Spain may not only prejudice their own future, as indicated in Madrid's No. 3106, but will and does prejudice the lives and safety of similar persons now in occupied areas who are living under constant threat of deportation and probably death.

4. While the conditions which have been imposed by the French upon the refugees who are to be received at Camp Marechal Lyautey are more stringent than we would have desired, it should be borne in mind that this camp will be administered by representatives of the American and British Governments who will do everything within their power to facilitate normal communal life. Furthermore, this Government is prepared, if the need arises, to approach the French Committee of National Liberation with a view to securing more lenient treatment for such of these refugees as may arrive in French North Africa. At any rate, it seems quite clear that the important consideration is not the personal comfort of the individual refugee in his haven of refuge but the overriding necessity for taking whatever measures may possibly result in relieving the conditions of such of these persons as are presently within Axis territories.

It is felt that these considerations are of paramount importance and should be borne in mind by you at all times and in particular when discussing the matter of the camp with refugees who are seeking advice on the desirability of availing themselves of these facilities.

PROPERTY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT  
WITH STAMP  
DATE 2/24/44  
JAMES EARL RAY

Mr. Friedman's files  
Spain

MEMORANDUM

February 24, 1944

The attached draft of cable was sent to Miss Flexner of UNRRA on February 23, 1944 with the request that it be cleared with Governor Lehman and other people with the view to sending it out to Beckelman as soon as possible. After receiving and reading the cable, Miss Flexner called to say that it was entirely impossible for UNRRA to send a cable of the kind suggested since, as an international organization, it cannot say anything about the American Government's policy. She stated that it was so out of the question that she preferred not even to discuss the matter with Governor Lehman. I asked her to prepare the strongest kind of cable that she felt that UNRRA could send and to give me a copy of the same. Later in the day Miss Flexner dictated the following draft of cable, stating that it represents the strongest cable which UNRRA is prepared to send to Beckelman; that it had been cleared with everyone and would be sent out by UNRRA promptly:

"American Embassy, Madrid, Spain  
From Lehman and Menshikov to Hayes and Beckelman

"Please cooperate to the fullest with War Refugee Board's proposals relative to evacuation of refugees as outlined in 463 to Madrid February 18 in so far as it refers to refugees now in Spain. We desire to facilitate this program within the limitations of our competence. War Refugee Board has made known to us their urgent desire to encourage voluntary migration of refugees from Spain as speedily as possible particularly in order to clear way for the early admission of additional stateless and enemy national refugees into Spain from occupied areas. Board states that further delay in transporting refugees to North Africa will impede arrival of new refugees into Spain."

I questioned Miss Flexner with respect to the words "within the limitations of our competence", asking her particularly what significance this would have for Beckelman. She said that it was necessary to put this in to protect UNRRA's position as an international organization and that Beckelman will understand that he is to cooperate with the Board as fully as possible within the limitations placed by the fact that UNRRA is "international". I objected to the use of the words "voluntary migration" on the grounds that they were completely unnecessary since we do not speak of "involuntary" action, and that I was afraid that Beckelman would understand that he is to continue his practice of not advising refugees whether they should go to North Africa. Miss Flexner finally agreed to try to have the word "voluntary" deleted from the cable. I told Miss Flexner that in my opinion the proposed cable was much too weak, even if the word "voluntary" was omitted. She stated that in her opinion this is the farthest that UNRRA can go in the matter.

/s/ J. B. Friedman

JBF:bbk - 2/24/44 CC - Messrs. Pehle, Luxford, DuBois, Lesser, Miss Hodel

# CONTROL COPY

CM-471

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

Algiers

Dated March 1, 1944

Rec'd 9:43 a.m., 2nd

Secretary of State,

Washington.

671, March 1, 7 p.m.

Beckelman having returned from Spain reports that about 750 refugees are applying for admission to Fedhala camp. Reference Madrid's (607) to the Department February 22, 9 p.m. French representative returning Algiers approximately March 9. Following questions will probably be brought up by the French authorities before final arrangements for embarkation of refugees from Spain will be permitted:

- (1) - When and for where will refugees leave North Africa?
- (2) - Will refugees be eligible for admission North African camp regardless of length of previous residence in Spain or only those arriving since Nazi domination?

French Moroccan authorities attitude somewhat changed since nationalist disturbances but do not anticipate undue difficulty in making final arrangements. If all goes well refugees should leave Spain about end of March.

Sent to Department as 671, repeated to Madrid as 57.

CHAPIN

WSB

cc: Miss Chauncey, Mr. Paul, Mr. Gaston, Mr. H.D. White, Mr. Pehle, Mr. Luxford, Mr. DuBois, Mr. E.N. Bernstein, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lesser, Mr. Friedman, Miss Hodel, Mr. Pollak, Mr. Abrahamson, Miss Laughlin, Mrs. Cohn.

FMH-67

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency. (SC-00)

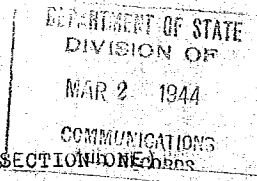
Madrid

Dated February 28, 1944

Rec'd 3:32 a.m., March 1st.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

683, February 28, 6 p.m. (SECTION ONE)



Proposals for war refugee board outlined in Department's 463, February 18, midnight, raise two separate questions, first that of evacuation of stateless and unprotected refugees now in Spain, and secondly that of the facilitation of passage of further numbers of such refugees into or through Spain from German occupied territories.

(1) With reference to first question there are now estimated to be in Spain approximately 1300 refugees who might be classified as stateless and unprotected. Of this number about 400 are Spanish Sephardic Jews who have recently been brought to Spain from German concentration camps under agreement between Spanish and German governments for evacuation elsewhere but whose travel to further destinations has not yet been arranged; it is expected that considerable number of these persons will apply for admission to Fedhala center. Another 450 have already applied for evacuation to Fedhala

-2- #683, February 28, 6 p.m. (SECTION ONE) from Madrid

to Fedhala and estimated 250 have received or will soon receive visas for other destinations principally Canada. Most of remaining 200 prefer to remain in Spain for one of following reasons: (a) to be near families still in German occupied countries; (b) to await visas for destinations to which they cannot at present time proceed; (c) because of feeling based on distrust of the French, that they will be better off in Spain than at Fedhala and inability to proceed to any other destination.

Response of refugees to offer of evacuation to Fedhala center (\*) astic due largely to this distrust and to fear that Lyautey will turn out to be French concentration Camps under instructions from Department we have attempted no means of persuasion beyond acquainting them with nature and conditions of proposed project. French authorities have moreover insisted on subjecting all applications to detailed scrutiny at Algiers and Rabat before allowing persons to proceed from Spain and present indications are that considerable numbers may be turned down on security and other grounds. It appears therefore that under present circumstances this project may not prove solution of problem of clearing residue of stateless refugees

-3- #683, February 28, 6 p.m. (SECTION ONE) from Madrid

refugees out of sea in and that there will remain question of destinations for those who either do not choose to accept this offer of evacuation or who are not considered acceptable by French and Allied authorities. (In this connection I should appreciate clarification of meaning of "involuntary" removal of refugees from Spain). It may be mentioned with reference Department's 512 February 24 that present delay in completing arrangements for departure of refugees for Fedhala is due principally to above mentioned requirement that applications be submitted to North Africa for prior approval.

HAYES

WSB

*not in file*

1035

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Madrid  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: February 28, 1944  
NUMBER: 683

SECTION TWO.

Stateless refugees in Spain, as previously reported, are at present being well cared for by private American charitable organizations represented by David Blickenstaff, who has also been instrumental in arranging during the past year the evacuation of approximately 900 such refugees. At present the number of stateless and unprotected refugees entering Spain is negligible.

(2) It should be pointed out in reference to the problem of facilitating escape of additional numbers of refugees from German occupied territory into Spain that reduced rate at which such refugees are now entering Spain is not attributable to Spanish border control, but is considered due rather than to difficulties of reaching the Pyrenees frontier from points <sup>WITHIN</sup> other than occupied Europe.

Virtually no refugees of this type, so far as is known, have been prevented from entering Spain by Spanish border control or turned back by them to German authorities and by encouraging a further relaxation of this control there would appear to be little advantage gained. On the contrary there are definite arguments against such relaxation principally that it would

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter 1-11-73

By R. H. Patke Date SEP 15 1972

facilitate



facilitate the undetected entry of German agents into Spain at a time when one of our major objectives is to rid Spain of such agents and would render increasingly difficult the control of smuggling activities, which directly impair our preemptive purchase program. Moreover, it would give to the Spanish authorities convenient excuse for closing their eyes to such of these activities as they might wish to let pass without notice.

It is considered by me to be unnecessary to suggest to the Spanish Government that it facilitate spread of information to German occupied areas that Spain is prepared to grant asylum to refugees in view of the fact that any changes in Spanish policy toward refuge (\*) throughout occupied Europe by means of underground grapevine almost as soon as they are known in Spain. Moreover, it can hardly be denied that a broadcast offer by the Spanish Government of asylum to persons fleeing from German authorities would have political implications over and above its primary humanitarian purpose and it is not illogical to suppose that one of primary results of such a step would be immediate tightening of German border control along the Pyrenees and increased surveillance over routes leading toward that frontier, a development which could seriously jeopardize the chances of escape of American and Allied air force personnel forced to land in German held territory and made <sup>K</sup> escape more difficult than before <sup>FOR</sup> of all refugees.

(\*) Apparent omission

HAYES

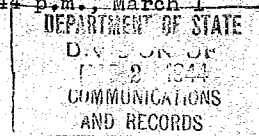
1035

RA-415  
This telegram must be  
paraphrased before being  
communicated to anyone  
other than a Governmental  
agency. (SC-00)

Madrid

Dated February 28, 1944

Rec'd 11:44 p.m., March 1



Secretary of State

Washington

683, February 28, 6 p.m. (SECTION THREE)

It is my feeling that Spanish Government could best expedite release of refugees from German controlled areas of Europe by directly approaching German Government with offer to grant transit or temporary residence visas to refugees wishing to leave those areas in much the same way that it has recently effected release of above mentioned Sephardic Jews the ultimate destinations for such refugees to be arranged by the War Refugee Board or other such organization. It should be emphasized, however, that sympathetic consideration of Spanish Government to such a proposal can hardly be expected until there is found more adequate solution to problem of destinations for these refugees than provided by Fedhala project in order that effective evacuation of stateless refugees still in Spain can be expeditiously accomplished

-2- 683, February 28, 6 p.m. (SECTION THREE) from Madrid

accomplished and assurances given Spanish Government that all refugees admitted to Spain in future under such an arrangement would be removed without delay to further destinations. This would necessarily involve postponement of screening of refugees until after their departure from Spain although it is appreciated that adequate measures would have to be taken at some later point to sift out agents which Germans would be certain, as in the past, to plant among them.

I have no idea as to what reaction of Spanish Government would be to such a proposal or how successful it would be should it agree to take up matter with German Government. In view of fact that principle obstacles to escape of refugees from German held territory appear to lie within that territory rather than at the Spanish frontier, however, I feel that this approach would come closer to heart of the problem.

I am, for the present, making no approaches to Spanish Government on subject of department's

telegram

-3- 683, February 28, 6 p.m. (SECTION THREE) from Madrid

telegram pending consideration of points raised herein. I may say in this connection that it is still my opinion that present political and economic crisis with Spain is apt to have adverse effect on receptivity of Spanish Government even to proposals of purely humanitarian character.

Repeated to London and Lisbon and by pouch to Algiers.

HAYES

EDA

1035

*Mr. Refugee Bd  
Mr. Keller*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Consulate General, Algiers

TO: Secretary of State, Washington

DATED: February 28, 1944

NUMBER: 643

X

We have transmitted to Madrid the following telegram:  
46, February 28, 7 p.m. The contents of your no. 61,  
February 16, have been discussed with the Direction de la  
Security Militaire who today are cabling Mr. Bayonne,  
their representative in Spain, as follows:

- (1) Unless in your possession photos not required.
- (2) Two copies of forms will be required for Algiers and two for Rabat.
- (3) Thumb prints must be obtained.
- (4) If the form agreed upon is used no supplementary information will be necessary.
- (5) Within four days the names of individuals forwarded to Algiers will be cleared.

The above requirements are in accordance with our original understanding with the French and after consultation with the British and UNRRA representatives they concur.

CHAPIN

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

**CORRECTION**

**PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED**

**FROM:** AMEMBASSY, MADRID  
**TO:** Secretary of State, Washington  
**DATED:** February 28, 1944  
**NUMBER:** 683

In section two of this message, page two line thirteen, delete "refuge (\*)" and insert "refugees are known". The line should then read "Spanish policy toward refugees are known throughout occupied Europe".

WWS II 12/11

7 0 0 3 5

**CONTROL COPY**

TELEGRAM SENT

*2 - War Refugee  
Board (Be 14)*

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency (60-00)

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

PLAIN

February 26, 1944

Midnight

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF  
FEB 28 1944  
REGISTRATION AND RECORDS

AIRTEL,

ALGIERS,  
608  
x

Please repeat to Department your reply to Madrid's 61, February 18, concerning security screening of refugees for camp at Fedhala.

STETTINIUS

ACTING  
(GHK)

VRB:MCC:RG  
2/22/44

WE

EUR

EH

SM

U

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

7 0 0 3 6 0

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Date

February 26, 1944

TO Messrs. Pehle, DuBois and Friedman

FROM Joseph H. Murphy

At a conference yesterday, Mr. Zarky from Oscar Cox's office, said that FEA was presently considering giving up all of its right, title, and interest to the refugee center at Camp Marechal Lyautey near Casablanca, and turning it over to UNRRA. Upon discussion with me, as well as with Messrs. Friedman and DuBois, at least two possible objections occurred:

- 1) FEA, which succeeds OFFRO, being a strictly American organization might be in a better position than UNRRA to put pressure on the French. It appears that some such pressure will probably be needed from time to time in running the Center. Our experience with UNRRA's reluctance to send strong instructions to its representatives in Spain (because of its "international" character) lends some credence to this point;
- 2) The formalities in transferring the functions of administering the camp from FEA to UNRRA might conceivably occasion still further delay in a project which has already been delayed far too long.

The French Section of FEA, under Judd Hannigan, seems to be pressing strongly for the abandonment of the project entirely or at least its surrender to UNRRA, and has prepared a letter to this effect for Mr. Crowley's signature. Zarky called me today to say that he had put a stop on this letter until we had a chance to discuss it further. Zarky also indicated that he thought he had been told by someone or other that Mr. Pehle at one time acquiesced on the transfer of this camp to UNRRA.

The effective administration of this project depends more, of course, upon what persons will be administering it than by what agency is administering it. However, in the interests of expedition and being in the best possible position to pressure the French, it seems to me that unless a definite decision had been reached, the matter should be further considered.

*Joseph H. Murphy*

7 10 3 15



February 22, 1944.

SPAIN

Information obtained from the files of the Refugee Unit of the State Department.

On November 20, 1942, the State Department communicated with the Madrid Embassy that it had reports that Spanish Republican leaders in unoccupied France were being turned to the Spanish, presumably for execution. While the State Department cannot take an official position because it fears to irritate Spain, the Embassy is requested to let the Spanish Government know that public opinion in this country would be aroused by such executions.

On February 9, 1943, the State Department informed the British Embassy here that it would be inadvisable to permit refugees to go from Spain to North Africa at this time. State proposes to suggest to Spain that it let several members of the American Joint Distribution Committee go to Spain to assist in evacuating refugees, especially children under 16. We intend to take as many refugees as possible, but not to Africa.

On March 25, Sir Ronald Campbell and Sir Long had a conference at which Campbell stated that his Government wished to evacuate all refugees in Spain to an internment camp to be established in North Africa immediately. The State Department declared that this was neither practical nor politic, that French North Africa is a political entity. Long informed Campbell that the British Government had proposed to furnish shipping for 1,400 on March 28 and April 2, a fact which Campbell apparently did not know. He further informed him that a considerable amount of money had been made available for stateless refugees and that General Eisenhower had been selecting personnel for North Africa and that the British had proposed to take 1,000 to Palestine.

Long stated that on March 24, there were supposed to be 10,000 refugees in Spain including 7500 French, and that all but a few thousand would be covered by the foregoing plans; that the position of the others was urgent but not critical; that the whole thing could be handled by the Intergovernmental Committee. On May 29, 1943, Ambassador Winant reported to the State Department concerning the passage of refugees from Spain:

The priority policy formerly practiced was the result of the fact that Spain agreed more readily to release British nationals, including many allied nationals registering as British, and Dutch and Belgian refugees presumably going overseas to territory under the sovereignty of those nations, and for those with definite destinations, as for example those going into the allied armed forces. A few were permitted to pass through Gibraltar, but this was limited by conditions in Gibraltar itself.

Since the action in North Africa began and the Germans occupied all of France, most of the refugees in Spain are French, or Jews, either stateless or enemy. The French who registered as Canadians are permitted to pass through, although Spain formerly held many French refugees due to their fear of German action. This reluctance has now been overcome. Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, de Gaulle and Garaud worked together well on the refugee problem.

A problem still remains as to those refugees not eligible for the army, nor welcome in England, United States, and other allied territory. This includes allied nationals, stateless persons and Jews. The English are anxious for the establishment of the North African refugee camp and our State Department apparently agrees, but the army both here and in North Africa will not consent.

The French stand ready to make one or two ships available to take French refugees from Portugal to North Africa. It is hoped that we will furnish escort. Everything appears to be set if Spain and Portugal continue to cooperate, and the army will O.K. the establishment of the camp in North Africa.

Instructions  
from Spain to  
Sydney

Feb. 22, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Stettinius  
FROM: Mr. Fehle

Attention: Mr. George L. Warren

Attached is cable from the War Refugee Board to its representative, David Blickenstaff, in Madrid. I would appreciate it if this could be promptly dispatched.

This cable follows the general line agreed upon by us and reflected in the Department's No. 463 of February 18 to Ambassador Hayes.

19/ J.W.P.

JBF:bbk - 2/22/44

JAT

1036

DRAFT OF CABLE

TO HAYES FOR BUCKENSTAFF FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD - REPHAT TO ACKERMANN, ALGIERS

Please refer to State Department's No. 207 of January 25, 1944 and No. 463 of February 18, 1944 to Ambassador Hayes. The following background information may be of assistance to you in your efforts to expedite the speedy evacuation of stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa:

- (a) The project for the transportation of refugees from Spain to French North Africa has the approval of the British and American Governments and the program itself was worked out in detail in an interchange of messages between them.
- (b) Appropriate instructions have been issued to the Embassies at Madrid, Lisbon, London and Algiers as well as to the representatives of UNRRA in all of these areas. All such persons are therefore completely familiar with the position of the American and British Governments.
- (c) The French Committee of National Liberation has given its consent to the admission of not exceeding 2,000 stateless and enemy national refugees at any one time, to be housed at a communal center in Camp Marschal Lyautey near Casablanca. The French have imposed certain restrictions upon the conduct of these refugees while in French North Africa, which, while they did not meet with the entire accord of the British and American Governments were accepted because of the overwhelming necessity of eliminating all obstacles to the entrance of further refugees into Spain from occupied areas.
- (d) The evacuation of all stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa is a matter of the highest urgency in order that the way may be cleared for effectuating the further objectives outlined in No. 463 to Madrid, and particularly with respect to the clearing of the way for the facile and speedy admission of more of such refugees into Spain from occupied areas.
- (e) The existence of facilities in North Africa which are presently ready for handling all of the stateless and enemy national refugees currently in Spain makes any further delay in transporting such refugees to North Africa increasingly embarrassing to us in our efforts to further the policy of this Government and to approach the Spanish Government on the basis of its announcing its willingness to accept further refugees from occupied areas. In this regard we have kept in mind the report contained in Madrid's No. 3106 of October 25, 1943 to the Department which indicated that the Spanish Government was annoyed with the long continued presence within its borders of these stateless and enemy national refugees.
- (f) Regardless of the conditions which may be imposed upon stateless and enemy national refugees presently in Spain upon their arrival in North Africa, it should be borne in mind that their immediate evacuation from Spain to Camp Marschal Lyautey is a matter of high policy, based upon humanitarian considerations, the most important of which is to obtain the release of further

refugees in occupied territories and to do all in our power to clear the way so that countries of temporary or permanent asylum will receive them. The facts that some of the stateless or enemy national refugees presently in Spain may prefer to remain there because they feel that they may have somewhat less liberty in French North Africa or that some of them prefer to remain either through purely personal preference or predilections of obtaining entry elsewhere, are considerations of a strictly secondary nature when viewed in the light that their continued stay in Spain may not only prejudice their own future, as indicated in Madrid's No. 3106, but will and does prejudice the lives and safety of similar persons now in occupied areas who are living under constant threat of deportation and probably death.

(g) While the conditions which have been imposed by the French upon the refugees who are to be received at Camp Marschal Lyautey are more stringent than we would have desired, it should be borne in mind that this camp will be administered by representatives of the American and British Governments who will do everything within their power to facilitate normal communal life. Furthermore, this Government is prepared, if the need arises, to approach the French Committee of National Liberation with a view to securing more lenient treatment for such of these refugees as may arrive in French North Africa. At any rate, it seems quite clear that the important consideration is not the personal comfort of the individual refugee in his haven of refuge but the overriding necessity for taking whatever measures may possibly result in relieving the conditions of such of these persons as are presently within Axis territories.

You are requested to lend all possible assistance to Mr. Beckelman and any other UNRRA representatives handling the evacuation. Appropriate instructions will be sent by UNRRA to Beckelman.

JHM:bbk - 2/22/44

DRAFT OF CABLE

TO HAYES FOR BLICKENSTAFF FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD - REPHAT TO ACKERMANN, ALGIERS

Please refer to State Department's No. 207 of January 25, 1944 and No. 463 of February 18, 1944 to Ambassador Hayes. The following background information may be of assistance to you in your efforts to expedite the speedy evacuation of stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa:

(a) The project for the transportation of refugees from Spain to French North Africa has received the approval of the British and American Governments' Minister and the program itself was worked out in detail in an interchange of messages between them.

(b) Appropriate instructions have been issued to the Embassies at Madrid, Lisbon, London and Algiers as well as to the representatives of UNRRA in all of these areas. All such persons are therefore completely familiar with the position of the American and British Governments.

(c) The French Committee of National Liberation has given its consent to the admission of not exceeding 2,000 stateless and enemy national refugees at any one time, to be housed at a communal center in Camp Marshal Lyantey near Casablanca. The French have imposed certain restrictions upon the conduct of these refugees while in French North Africa, which while they did not meet with the entire accord of the British and American Governments were accepted because of the overwhelming necessity of eliminating all obstacles to the entrance of further refugees into Spain from occupied areas.

(d) The evacuation of all stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa is a matter of the highest urgency in order that the way may be cleared for effectuating the further objectives outlined in No. 463 to Madrid, and particularly with respect to the clearing of the way for the facile and speedy admission of more of such refugees into Spain from occupied areas.

(e) The existence of facilities in North Africa which are presently ready for handling all of the stateless and enemy national refugees currently in Spain makes any further delay in transporting such refugees to North Africa increasingly embarrassing to us in our efforts to further the policy of this Government and to approach the Spanish Government on the basis of its announcing its willingness to accept further refugees from occupied areas. In this regard we have kept in mind the report contained in Madrid's No. 3105 of October 25, 1943 to the Department which indicated that the Spanish Government was annoyed with the long continued presence within its borders of these stateless and enemy national refugees.

*encourage*

*which was accepted because of the British + US efforts to speed up the removal of refugees from the occupied areas.*

1136



COPY

I N C O M I N G C A B L E

1324

LISBOA  
GUOTX PG529 LISBOA VIA RGA 130 16 1950  
NLT LEAVITT  
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE  
270 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

RECEIVED AND STENCILLED  
FEB. 24, 1944

651 FOR YOUR INFORMATION MOSES BECKELMAN NOW MADRID HAS THUS FAR RECEIVED  
400 APPLICATIONS FOR REFUGEE CAMP MOROCCO STOP TOTAL NUMBER WILL PROBABLY  
REACH 500 NOT INCLUDING SEPHARDIC GROUP WHOM FRENCH THUS FAR UNWILLING ACCEPT  
BASIS THEY NOT STATELESS AND NOT GOOD MATERIAL FOR REEMIGRATION SINCE  
CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OLD AND INFIRM STOP SPANISH AUTHORITIES EXERTING PRESSURE  
THIS GROUP BE INCLUDED SINCE THEY NOT RECOGNIZED AS SPANISH NATIONALS STOP  
OUR VIEW MEMBERS THIS GROUP WHO WISH PROCEED NORTH AFRICA SHOULD BE GIVEN  
OPPORTUNITY DO SO SINCE THEY IN SPAIN ON SUFFERANCE AND THEIR CONTINUED  
PRESENCE MAY MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE OTHERS GAIN ENTRANCE STOP AMBASSADOR HAYES  
SUPPORTS THIS VIEW STOP WILL KEEP YOU ADVISED ALL DEVELOPMENTS MEANTIME  
OUR OFFICERS MADRID BARCELONA COOPERATING WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH BECKELMAN

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

1 1 0 3 6



**CONTROL COPY**

OFFICE OF  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Paris, February 22, 1944.

No. 122

Subject: Refugee situation in North Africa

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's circular airgram of January 20, 1944, regarding creation of a War Refugee Board. There is enclosed a Memorandum of February 19, 1944, prepared by Captain Paul F. Harburg, attached to this mission, summarizing the refugee situation in North Africa and which it is hoped covers in a general way the points raised in the Department's airgram under reference.

Upon receipt of the airgram in question, I called on the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and explained to him the special interest of the American Government in the refugee problem and particularly for action in the immediate rescue of Jews in Europe. A copy of the aide-memoire which I left on that occasion is also enclosed.

Mr. Massigli stated that the French Committee was only too glad to associate itself with any work of this high humanitarian nature and would cooperate to the extent that this might be possible. At the same time he pointed out that one of the chief preoccupations of the Committee was in fact the problem of refugees from France and the general displacement of French nationals. He added that as I knew this problem would be a dominant one in French post-war re-adjustments and he made reference particularly to the difficulty of absorbing the return of French prisoners, detainees and workers from Axis countries. Finally, he said that while France wished to cooperate wholeheartedly in the problem of international refugees, the French Committee was naturally constrained with its limited means and facilities available to give first attention to French nationals of any race, creed or color.

Tr ...

In the course of a subsequent interview which I had with Mr. Passigli, we discussed the problem of Jewish refugees now in Metropolitan France and with his concurrence the representative of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has been referred to the Commissariat for Refugees and Prisoners to examine the possibility of using facilities of the French underground, in so far as they may be available, to bring out a number of these Jewish refugees from Metropolitan France.

Respectfully yours,

Selden Chevin  
Counselor of Embassy, In Charge

Enclosure:

1. Memorandum dated Feb. 19, 1944, re refugee situation in North Africa.
2. Aide memoire dated Feb. 5, 1944

SC/ew  
500

Original and hectograph to the Department

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 122  
dated February 22, 1944 from Algiers

February 19, 1944

MEMORANDUM

For the purposes of discussing the refugee problem in North Africa one must begin as far back as the early part of 1939 when large numbers of Spanish Republicans came across the border from Spanish Morocco to get away from Franco's troops. A good number also came by ship to the Department of Oran and into Morocco and Tunisia. Figures on these can only be estimated, but from subsequent developments it is believed that there were some three or four thousand Spanish Republicans in Morocco; perhaps more than that number around Oran; about 1,500 or 2,000 around Algiers; and about a thousand (mostly Spanish naval personnel) reached Tunisia. Besides these it is estimated that about 5,000 joined the French Foreign Legion early in 1939. It is expected that these may be released from the Legion at the end of their five year period of enlistment during the first half of 1944 and so will be added to the Spanish refugee community in North Africa, unless they re-engage in the Legion, immigrate to Mexico, go back to Spain or some other disposition is made of them. A good number of Spaniards also went across the Pyrenees into France about the end of the Civil War and subsequently managed, individually or in small groups, to get to North Africa after the fall of France. At the time of writing, by far the greatest part of these Spanish refugees have been incorporated, temporarily at least, in one way or another into the economy of North Africa, either working for French industry or for the Allied armies. In the latter case they may be used either as civilians or as members of the British Pioneer Corps. For the miscellaneous refugees who need charitable assistance, there have been established in principal centers, i. e., Algiers, Casablanca, Oran and Tunis, amicales, or mutual aid societies under the auspices of the Joint Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees in French North Africa, which have been receiving funds from the United States under Treasury licenses to help needy Spanish refugees.

There is also a group of stateless refugees, most of them former enemy nationality, the greatest part of whom are Jewish. It is estimated that there are perhaps 5,000 persons in this group in all of North Africa. Some of these people had served in the French Army during the war and had been interned following the fall of France. They were later transferred to internment camps in North Africa and were subsequently released after the Allied landings, largely through the activities of the above-mentioned Joint Commission. Since that time most of these people have secured employment with the American or British armies, and approximately 900 of them are enlisted in the British Pioneer Corps. Early in 1944 a group of about 125 of these persons were sent to Palestine through the efforts of the Joint Distribution Committee.

The small number of persons in this stateless group who are unemployable are being maintained through funds made available by the American Joint Distribution Committee. Included in this group are former Poles, Czechs, Rumanians, Hungarians, Germans, Yugoslavs and Greeks. The majority are in Morocco and Algeria with a small additional group in Tunisia.

There

There is in North Africa another group of refugees, most of them Jewish, who came from Libya and were expelled by the Italians in 1940 by virtue of the fact that they were French subjects. Of the 2,500 persons in this group, approximately 2,000 have been living in Tunisia under the most primitive conditions, the rest being scattered throughout the back country in Algeria. Recently it was arranged with the French authorities and the British to transport approximately 1,000 of these persons from Tunisia back to their homes in Tripoli. It is expected that this transfer will be effected within the next few weeks. It is hoped, too, that the balance of this group will be returned to their homes in the near future. These Libyans have been assisted during their stay in Tunisia by the Secours National and the American Joint Distribution Committee.

The United States Army has made available a campsite near Casablanca to be administered by UNRRA, this camp to house and care for 2,500 refugees. An agreement had been reached with the French authorities to allow 2,500 stateless peoples now in Spain to enter Morocco and to be housed temporarily in these quarters. We find that comparatively few of this 2,500 will avail themselves of this opportunity (the latest information we have is between 600 and 800 are prepared to come to the camp). The reason for this much smaller number is that (1) the refugees now in Spain have either heard of, or have had bad experiences with the French, and are fearful of their future in North Africa, even though the camp is to be run by the United Nations' personnel; (2) inasmuch as change of situation which is being offered does not seem to be sufficiently different from that to which they have been subjected and because no assurance can be given them as to their ultimate destination or fate they seem to prefer to remain where they are. However, our Madrid Embassy and Mr. David Blickenstaff, the representative of American relief organizations in Spain, can doubtless provide more specific information on the present attitude of the refugees in Spain.

The above group totals about 3,000 persons of which probably more than 95% are Jewish. Because of the geographic location of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, only infrequent calls upon this office for assistance have been made to bring displaced persons out of Europe.

By and large the French Committee of National Liberation has neither encouraged nor discouraged the entrance of displaced persons but rather has put the whole question on an individual case basis subject to the real decision being made by American, British and French military security offices, working in cooperation.

With regard to refugees being turned back at borders, this is not currently likely to happen inasmuch as the decision as to whether or not a given individual is going to be permitted to enter is usually made in Algiers and transmitted to the point where the visa is, or is not, issued. Mr. Blickenstaff, representative of the American relief organizations in Madrid, may better be in a position to indicate cases where permission to enter North Africa has been refused.

It is believed that in order to encourage the French Committee to allow people or displaced persons to enter North Africa more freely, a plan must be established by which we can tell the displaced persons, as well as the French Committee, what their ultimate destination is: i.e., how long displaced persons will be allowed to remain in French territory after the cessation of hostilities. Will they be allowed to return to their native lands? Will they be allowed to immigrate to the United States or some other country of their choice? It is understood that the ultimate

destination

destination of many of these refugees, and particularly the stateless, will be the responsibility of the Intergovernmental Commission for Refugees of which Sir Herbert Emerson in London is Chairman. It should be mentioned at this time that Mr. Patrick Murphy Malin, Vice-director of the above committee is in this theater making a survey of the conditions of the refugees in this part of the world. At the moment it is not known what the I.G.C. has been able to develop in the way of places for these refugees ultimately to settle.

Inasmuch as the Mexican Government has offered to accept immigrants from the Spanish Refugee Community in North Africa, it is felt that the French authorities would be more willing to receive additional refugees in French North Africa if this Spanish refugee emigration project is expedited and carried through as soon as possible. Lists of those who have expressed a desire to go have been sent to Mexico City through our own State Department channels and are now being considered by the Mexican Government. If similar arrangements for certain refugees can be arranged with other countries, the attitude of the French Committee of National Liberation would probably be correspondingly more receptive to additional refugees.

The French administration, whenever asked, has expressed a desire to cooperate in all matters pertaining to rescue and relief, but because of the limited supplies and because of the internal strife which always exists in a country that has been drained by the Axis Armistice Commissions, they find themselves today in a reluctant frame of mind insofar as additional persons to feed, house and clothe are concerned. Very little can be done to change this state of mind until sufficient clothing, foodstuffs, etc. are either sent into the country or the economic life of the country has been restored.

It should be pointed out that one of the great difficulties that the Department is faced with is the question of the French administration's policy on internment of refugees. There have been several cases brought to the attention of the Department where refugees had been previously interned, by the French under Axis pressure, and had been liberated, and who now are either re-interned or threatened with re-internment, even though demonstrably anti-Axis. The reasons given by the French authorities, when these cases have been discussed with them, have either been that the individual dossier contains some often nebulous charges which we are unable to verify, or simply that the individuals in question were once enemy nationals.

FFW:mcm

From Office of the Representative of the United States,  
Lisbon

ATTN: MEMORANDUM

The President of the United States has recently instructed the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War to take action for the immediate rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution. In an executive order issued January 22, the President declared:

"It is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war."

The order establishes special governmental machinery for executing this policy. It creates a War Relocation Board consisting of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War. The Board is charged with direct responsibility to the President in seeing that the announced policy is carried out. The President indicated that while he would look directly to the Board for the execution of this policy, the Board would cooperate with the Intergovernmental Committee, I.G.C., and other interested international organizations. The President stated that he expected the cooperation of all members of the United Nations and other governments in carrying out this difficult but important task. He stated that the existing facilities of the State, Treasury and War Departments would be employed to furnish aid to Axis victims to the fullest extent possible. He stressed that it was urgent that action be taken to forestall the plot of the Nazis to exterminate the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe.

The Office of the Representative of the United States of America in common with other representatives of the Government of the United States stationed abroad has been instructed to do everything possible to effectuate the above outlined policy. It has also been instructed to approach the appropriate authorities of the French Committee of National Liberation to explain the policy expressed in the President's executive order above referred to and in requesting the cooperation of the French Committee of National Liberation to ascertain to what extent it is prepared to assist in this high humanitarian program.

Lisbon, February 5, 1944.

*over Refugee  
Mr. Bell*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
FROM: American Embassy, Madrid  
DATE: February 22, 1944  
NUMBER: 607  
\*

~~RESTRICTED~~

The following message is number 6 for Lehman from Beckelman.

Referring further to my number 4 and due to the fact that there is no reply from North Africa to Embassy's question concerning security procedures for Fedhala applicants I believe that my return there along with the French representative would be preferable. I am therefore going to Casablanca on February 23 and will proceed to Algiers upon the arrival of the French representative in Casablanca from Lisbon. The French representative is of the opinion that by the last week of March the refugees may sail from Spain providing no undue delay is encountered in deciding questions of admissibility to be taken up in Algiers and in the screening of individual applications there. Twenty-five dollars per head f.o.b. shipside is my estimate of the maximum average cost of moving refugees to the port of embarkation from their present locations in Spain.

The foregoing has been repeated to Fryer in Algiers.

HAYES

DCR:MPL  
2/24/44

000376

cc: Chauncey (for Sec'y)  
Paul  
Gaston  
White  
Fehle  
Lairford  
DuBois  
E. M. Bernstein  
Stewart  
Lesser  
Friedman  
Miss Hodel  
Pollak  
Bundy

000377



Taken  
S.B.F.

February 22, 1944

To: Mr. George L. Warren  
From: Mr. Pehle

Please refer to State Department's 1051 of 10 February 1944 and London's reply 1496 of 19 February 1944. In view of the Department's cable 1051, I assume that Ambassador Winant will be advised to proceed in the manner indicated by him. I would appreciate being informed of the action taken by the Department and by Ambassador Winant.

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

JMec 2/22/44

S.B.F.

000378

**CONTROL COPY**

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON  
TO: AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON  
DATED: February 22, 1944  
NUMBER: 1330  
x

*Indivian*

It is requested that you advise the Director that the Department is in agreement with the views which he expressed, transmitted in your cable of December 30, 1943, No. 9066, and to state further that when the Fedhala Camp was first agreed upon it was the understanding of the United States and British Governments that the camp was to be a temporary one and that the responsibility of finding a more permanent place for the refugees accepted at Fedhala would fall to the Intergovernmental Committee.

At that time it was envisaged that either the permanent migration of the refugees might be organized or that they might be moved for the duration of the war to a more permanent place and thereafter to return to their countries of origin in Europe.

These plans remain in effect, and it is anticipated that, in order that the foregoing objectives can be achieved as soon as possible, close working relations may be established between the Fedhala administration and the London and/or Algiers office of the Intergovernmental Committee. Since the consent of the French Committee of National Liberation was based on the temporary stay of the refugees at Fedhala Camp, this is especially desirable.

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

000379

The foregoing message was repeated to Madrid for Beckelman's attention.

STETTINIUS  
(Acting)

cc: Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Messrs. Paul, H. D. White, Pehle, Luxford, DuBois, E. N. Bernstein, Stewart, Lesser, Friedman, Pollak, Bundy, Miss Hodel

000380

FEB 18 1944

Dear Oscar:

I am returning herewith Mr. Zarky's memorandum and the letter from Mr. E. R. Fryer which you were kind enough to send to me.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Peble

Mr. Oscar Cox,  
Room 1057,  
Temporary T Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures.

*Original signed  
by Miss Hodell*

*EdT*

RHodelind 2/16/44

00038

2/16/44

Copies to:

Secretary (Miss Chauncey)

Mr. Paul

Mr. White

Mr. Gaston

Mr. Pehle

Mr. Luxford

Mr. DuBois

Mr. E. M. Bernstein

Mr. Stewart

Mr. Lesser

Mr. Friedman

Mr. Pollak

Miss Hodel

*Please consider this "official  
copy" for files. Original  
returned to Mr. Cox.*

7 0 0 3 8 2

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Oscar Cox  
From: H. P. Zarky  
Subject: Fryer's Letter

Date: February 9, 1944

1. The American Legation in Portugal raises the question whether, in principle, stateless refugees there might be included in the group being sent to North Africa.

It is my understanding that Camp Lyantey was intended to be used for refugees who are "either stateless or of enemy nationalities."

2. I deplore the attitude of the private committees, as revealed in the letter, in which they regard the refugees as their private property. Note the following:

"It appears that Beckelman's arrival in Lisbon brought some fear to the minds of AFSC and JDO representatives lest refugees signed up for Palestine or Canada might re-evaluate the several possibilities apparently open to them. Beckelman said that he assured them that he would yield to Canada and Palestine and would delay, if they desired, making any contacts with refugees until they had their groups in the bag."

CC - Secretary (Miss Chauncey), Mr. Paul, Mr. White, Mr. Gaston, Mr. Pehle, Mr. Luxford, Mr. DuBois, Mr. E. M. Bernstein, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lesser, Mr. Friedman, Miss Hodel, Mr. Pollak

000383

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND  
REHABILITATION OPERATIONS  
of the  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

North African Economic Board  
Division of Public Welfare and Relief

Algiers, Algeria  
17 January 1944

Dear Fred:

I have received your letter to Dad Reekie dated December 20 in which you had enclosed a letter from Emerson to you.

The opening date for the camp has not been established. The most authoritative information we have had comes, this morning, from Moses Beckelman, who is in Madrid. He advises us of new factors that have arisen since he left North Africa.

1. The Canadian Government is circulating a proposal among refugees in Spain and Portugal, inviting them to come to Canada for the duration. Applications are limited to family units (father, mother, and children). Beckelman points out the difficulty of finding groups to fit these specifications, and suggests that the Canadian Government may be induced to modify its requirements.
2. The Jewish organizations have made all arrangements for a boat to leave Lisbon late this month for Haifa via Cadiz, carrying all refugees in Portugal and Spain holding visas for Palestine.

Incidentally, the American Legation in Portugal is interested in knowing whether, in principle, stateless refugees there might be included in the group being sent to North Africa.

It appears that Beckelman's arrival in Lisbon brought some fear to the minds of AFSC and JDC representatives lest refugees signed up for Palestine or Canada might re-evaluate the several possibilities apparently open to them. Beckelman said that he assured them that he would yield to Canada and Palestine and would delay.

Mr. Fred K. Hoehler,  
American Embassy  
London

Letter to Mr. Hochler  
17 January 1944

Page 2

if they desired, making any contacts with refugees until they had their groups in the bag.

Meanwhile, I have gone ahead here with arrangements with the Army for the formal assignment of Marshall Lyantey, and for essential supplies. The Army plans on having the camp vacated by February 1. While I have not heard from General Ford concerning the Army's decision on supplies, we anticipate no difficulty. It is important for all to know that we have asked the Army to supply us only until June 1. By that date we must have made all arrangements for procurement and shipping, and have the goods on the ground. We haven't much time. We cannot work out a supply plan until we hear from Beckelman the approximate number of refugees to expect. We have received five new Plymouths, which are the envy of all North Africa, and trucks are on the way. (When I think what we might have accomplished with those Plymouths last spring)

I have not heard from Washington about the personnel requested, but assume that they will be held there until word about the camp and its opening date are made final. I should think that the British would do likewise, though there would be no harm in sending the doctor. Major Davis is at Lyantey completing arrangements for the dispensary; he will wait there until his British colleague arrives. It would seem wise for the doctor to be on the ground well ahead of opening time in order to become acquainted with the Army people, and to get his own house in order.

I am sending a copy of this to Eyre Carter. It will serve as a reply to his letter to Dad Reekie dated December 22.

My very best wishes to you both.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Fryer

7 0 0 3 8



C  
O  
P  
Y

GAR-88

PLAIN

London

Dated February 19, 1944

Rec'd 6:14 p.m.

*copy*

Secretary of State

Washington

1426, Nineteenth

We have discussed subject of Department's 1051, tenth, with Foreign Office which expresses view that choice of a final destination for refugees accommodated at North Africa refugee center should fall within the sphere of the Inter-governmental Committee and expresses willingness to associate with the United States Government in suggesting to the Inter-governmental Committee that they should examine this question. If Department approves we will follow this line in referring matter to IGC in association with British.

WINANT

EJH

100386

*War Refugee Act  
(Mr. J. W. Pelt)*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: AMERICAN EMBASSY, Madrid  
DATED: February 18, 1944, midnight  
NUMBER: 463  
x

The foregoing is for the Ambassador's attention.

Please refer to the Department's telegram of January 25, 1944 no. 207 with reference to War Refugee Board.

The Board has resolved, in formulating a program of immediate action, that an attempt to facilitate the evacuation from occupied areas to Spain of as many <sup>Jewish</sup> French refugees and others as possible is one of the projects which should be pushed with the greatest of speed. It is understood by the Board that French refugees movement is well organized and functioning and that some thousands have already been transferred to North Africa. Furthermore the Board understands that arrangements are being made at the present time to transfer to North Africa stateless refugees and those lacking protection of their own government.

It is felt by the Board that the most feasible way of accomplishing this extremely urgent task is: (a) to remove refugees now in Spain from there as rapidly as possible, thus making room for more and (b) to obtain

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

000387

Please refer to file  
The foregoing is for

DATE: 403

DATE: APR 18 1941

TO:

FROM:

SECRETARY OF STATE  
EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

from the Government of Spain the greatest possible relaxation of the border and other controls and other action designed to encourage the entry into Spain of refugees.

The Board has agreed upon the following concrete proposals with the object of increasing the movement of refugees from occupied areas through Spain to refuge elsewhere. (1) A substantial number of refugees now in Spain can be moved to a camp in North Africa which is now established and which is ready to receive refugees and the transfer should be facilitated. (2) In order to care for new refugees who will arrive in the future, especially stateless refugees and those lacking the protection of their government, and to effect their removal from Spain, if necessary on an involuntary basis, the government of Spain should be requested to maintain reception camps in which future arrivals may remain until they are transferred to North Africa. As a basis for obtaining the necessary action by the Government of Spain, they should be informed (a) that necessary arrangements will be made by War Refugee Board to finance the maintenance and support of such stateless and unprotected refugees as arrive in Spain in accordance with these arrangements until they can be removed to North Africa and (b) that responsibility for arranging for the transfer of stateless and unprotected refugees

000388



practical measures that would be necessary, including the requirements of funds, to put the proposed plan into operation in Spain.

Of course it will be appreciated by you if these negotiations with Spain are on an entirely different level than the political and economic negotiations being carried on with that Government. This Government is simply addressing to the Spanish Government a humanitarian appeal rather than a request to take certain action favorable to us at a sacrifice to them. Therefore we desire that the proposed negotiations with respect to refugees should be carried rapidly and effectively to a conclusion without becoming entangled in other pending problems being discussed with the Spanish.

Furthermore it is important to remember that it is this Government's policy to move to Camp Iyautey promptly as many stateless and unprotected refugees as facilities allow. Consequently you should make every attempt to encourage the voluntary migration to the camp of the greatest possible number of eligible persons in Spain at the present time. Of course this evacuation operation should be executed as rapidly as possible.

The progress being made in this matter should be reported to the Department as soon as possible.

STETTINIUS  
Acting

0 0 0 3 9 0

U. S. COMMERCE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~100~~

February 10, 1944.

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

Attached hereto is a proposed cable to Ambassador  
Hayes in Madrid designed to get further cooperation from  
the Spanish Government on the war refugee problem.

This action has been cleared with the Treasury,  
the War Department and UNRRA.

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

*cc - 2  
2 - Pehle  
2 - Palko*

Attachment

*JWP* JWPehle:lh 2/10/44

000391

446  
2/28/44

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HAYES, MADRID

Refer to our No. 207 of January 25, 1944, with reference to War Refugee Board.

In formulating a program of immediate action the Board has resolved that one of the projects which should be pushed with greatest speed is an effort to facilitate the evacuation of as many Jewish and other war refugees as possible from occupied areas to Spain.

The Board feels that the most feasible way of accomplishing this extremely urgent task is: (a) To remove from Spain as rapidly as possible refugees now there, thus making room for more and (b) To obtain from the Spanish Government the greatest possible relaxation of border and other controls and other action designed to encourage the entry of refugees into Spain, as well as an unambiguous public statement of Spain's willingness to receive refugees.

With the object of establishing a moving belt which will carry refugees from occupied areas through Spain to refuge elsewhere, the following concrete proposals have been agreed upon by the Board. (1) In view of the establishment of a camp in North Africa which is ready to receive refugees, a substantial number of refugees now in Spain can be moved to such camp and the transfer should be facilitated. (2) In order to take care of new refugees, particularly stateless refugees and those lacking the protection of their government, who will arrive in the future and to effect their removal from Spain on an involuntary basis if necessary, the Spanish Government should be asked to maintain reception camps in which future arrivals will live. As a basis for obtaining the necessary action by the Spanish Government they should be advised (a) that the War Refugee Board will make the necessary arrangements for financing the maintenance of the camps in Spain and the support of the refugees, and (b) that the War Refugee Board will assume responsibility for removing as rapidly as possible from Spain the stateless and unprotected refugees in the camps, emphasizing that arrangements are presently being made for the prompt removal from Spain of a substantial number of such refugees to the camp already established in North Africa. In this connection, the recent evacuation of refugees to Palestine may also be recalled. (3) The Spanish Government should be requested in the strongest manner possible to take effective steps to encourage the entry of more refugees into Spain. In addition to the relaxation of border and similar controls, there should be made public in as nearly an official manner as possible an announcement indicating what is to be done and, above all, that entry of refugees into the country is permitted.

Office of the Secretary of the Board  
of the Board of Directors  
of the Board of Directors  
of the Board of Directors  
of the Board of Directors

The Department is in full accord with the above program of the Board and you are instructed at the earliest possible moment to approach the Spanish Government with a view to obtaining their agreement to the plan. You should also undertake immediately a study to determine the practical measures that will be necessary to put the plan into operation in Spain, including questions of financial necessities.

It is important to bear in mind that it is the policy of this Government to move promptly to Camp Lyautey as many refugees as there are facilities for. Accordingly, our Government's representatives should make every effort to encourage the voluntary migration to the Camp of the greatest possible number of eligible persons now in Spain. This evacuation operation should, of course, be executed as rapidly as possible.

You should report to the Department as soon as possible the progress that is being made in this matter.

JBFBbk - 2/9/44  
Cleared  
with  
Brady  
JMA

000393



PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMERICAN EMBASSY, MADRID  
TO: SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON  
DATED: FEBRUARY 16, 1944  
NUMBER: 548  
x

CONTROL COPY

26

Given below is the substance of a cable sent to Algiers February 16, 1944 as no. 61.

Regardless of the understanding of the British and ourselves that prior to the departure of refugees from Spain security screening of these refugees applying for admission to Fedhala Center would be kept to an absolute minimum, it is stated by the French representative now in Madrid to participate in this screening that his superiors have instructed him on behalf of American, British and French Intelligence Services to submit six copies of all applications with photographs and thumbprints to Algiers for prior approval and certain supplementary information which was not requested in application forms and which neither we nor the British consider essential for the type of preliminary check envisaged is being demanded by the French representative.

At the best this procedure would be most cumbersome and especially unfeasible as regards those refugees still detained in Spanish camps and prisons and who would stand to benefit most from the project.

It is implied that detailed scrutiny in North Africa will be given to all cases before refugees are allowed to depart from Spain

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972  
and this

000394

RECEIVED  
FBI  
MAY 10 1944  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

and this is contrary to our previous understanding and recommendations as well as to information given by G-2 Algiers to Belkelman before his departure for Spain. It would seem to be essential that Allied and French authorities agree to forego all but preliminary screening until after their arrival in North Africa unless the actual evacuation of these person is to be delayed indefinitely.

HAYES

cc: Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Messrs. Paul, Gaston, H. D. White, Pehle, Luxford, DuBois, E. N. Bernstein, Stewart, Lesser, Friedman, Pollak, Miss Hodel

000395

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE February 12, 1944


TO Mr. DuBois

Official File Copy

FROM Mr. Rains

Subject: Camp Marshal Lyautey.

When I was in Casablanca around the middle of January 1944, I heard some discussion of the projected camp for refugees to be set up at Camp Marshal Lyautey near Fedhala. The impression I got through my conversations, primarily with Mr. Charles Little, the Civilian Affairs Officer A.E.S., was that the idea of the camp had been more or less abandoned. As I understood it at the time, and I must say that my recollection may be faulty, the camp had no refugees at the time and there was very little likelihood of any coming in. The impression I got was that Moe Beckleman who was in Madrid at the time, and who is scheduled to head up the camp, felt that there were no refugees around who wanted to go to Morocco. It was stated, if my recollection is correct, that there were less than 500 refugees in Portugal and that neither they nor the refugees in Spain desired to go to Morocco. The impression that I gathered was that the refugees in the Iberian Peninsular felt that the war in Europe would soon be over and they might as well sit it out where they were.

  
E. F. Rains

000396

TELEGRAM SENT

CON. L COPY

PLAIN

Department

EMBASSY,  
LONDON.

1051, Tenth

The Department agrees that the ultimate disposition of the occupants of the North African refugee center should be a function of the Intergovernmental Committee as suggested in your 8787, December 18.

You are requested to discuss this matter with British Foreign Office and collaborate with British in preparing the question for official reference to the Directorate of the Intergovernmental Committee. Please keep Department advised of developments.

STETTINIUS  
(Acting)  
(AAB)

840.48 Refugees/4884

VD:RU:MCC:GF 12/22/43 Lu

UP

DEPARTMENT OF STATE January 10, 1944  
DIVISION OF  
FEB 12 1944  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

*Fit  
Fairies*

000397

February 9, 1944

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

With regard to your memorandum of February 8, 1944,  
transmitting Cable No. 6787 from London and a proposed  
reply, I have no objection to the proposed reply.

(Initialed) J.W.P.

JWP:mgf 2/9/44  
cleared by [unclear]  
with [unclear] et al. 2/9/44

000390

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
THE UNDER SECRETARY

February 8, 1944.

From: Mr. Raynor.

To: Mr. Pehle.

Do you concur with the action  
proposed in this telegram?



Enclosure:

Draft telegram  
to American Embassy,  
London.  
From American Embassy,  
London, December 18, 1943.

PLAIN

Department

AMEMBASSY,  
LONDON.

The Department agrees that the ultimate disposition of the occupants of the North African refugee center should be a function of the Intergovernmental Committee as suggested in your 8787, December 18.

You are requested to discuss this matter with British Foreign Office and collaborate with British in preparing the question for official reference to the Directorate of the Intergovernmental Committee. Please keep Department advised of developments.

840.48 Refugees/4884

VD:RU:MCG:GF 12/22/43 Eu CI/L A-L  
Mr Fell

000400

AT THE OCCASION OF THE NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CAMPS  
THE DEPARTMENT WISHES FROM THE DISTANCE TO ASSURE

EMBASSY

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

PLAIN  
London  
Dated December 18, 1943.  
Rec'd 1 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

8787, Eighteenth.

Embassy wishes to raise question whether Department may not desire that Embassy discuss with Foreign Office (as in the matter covered by Department's 7946, Sixteenth) terms under which some ultimate aspects of North Africa refugee project might be referred to Intergovernmental Committee.

In a letter dated December 16 to Fred Hoehler attached to this Embassy the director includes this incidental comment: "with regard to the ultimate disposal of occupants of the camp in North Africa it has been understood that this will be the function of the Intergovernmental Committee but the committee has so far not been officially informed to this effect. It is prepared so it should be informed officially at the earliest date. In order to perform it, it will be essential that it should have a representative in North Africa who will on the one hand be in close touch with the French authorities and on the other hand will have access to the camp and work closely with the camp director and his officials. The headquarters of the representative should be in Algiers and he may have to have an assistant who will spend most of his time in the camp. The question of a representative of the Intergovernmental Committee

000401



- 2 -

at Algiers is under consideration in connection with a proposal made by the Department of State to the Foreign Office that the Intergovernmental Committee should have representatives in various countries".

WINANT

000402

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 7, 1944

Dear John:

If you don't mind, I will bombard you with some of the material dealing with refugee camps.

Attached is the beginning: a copy of a letter from E. R. Fryer to Fred Hoehler dated January 17, 1944.

Sincerely,

*Oscar Cox*

Mr. John W. Pehle  
Acting Executive Director  
War Refugee Board  
Room 288½ Treasury Bldg.  
Washington, D. C.

*John W. Pehle  
files*

000403

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO Mr. Pehle  
FROM Mr. Friedman

DATE  
February 7, 1944

*used  
at conference  
in Lehman's  
office  
Jan. 8, 1943  
JB7*

Re: Evacuation of Refugees from Spain

At your earliest convenience I think you should have a discussion with Governor Lehman in order to expedite the evacuation of refugees from Spain to the camp in North Africa. At this conference you should attempt to ascertain -

- (1) the exact status of the evacuation project including the question of how many refugees in Spain can be moved quickly;
- (2) Lehman's position with reference to a compulsory evacuation in accordance with the plan suggested in the attached draft of cable to Ambassador Hayes;
- (3) What the War Refugee Board can do to assist in carrying out this evacuation project at once.

*JB Friedman*

Official File Copy

000404

Casablanca Refugee Center

Present Status

1. Site.- Camp Marshal Lyautey is, from many viewpoints, an ideal site for this refugee camp. It is near a large center without being too close, adequate facilities are provided there, little money would have to be spent in reconstruction. However, to date, the Army has not officially turned over the camp to FEA.
2. Budget and funds.- To date the budget has not been officially approved. FEA has indicated to the State Department their readiness to transfer \$100,000 to the Consulate at Casablanca in accordance with the arrangement setting up a revolving fund.
3. Personnel.- In addition to the personnel now in North Africa who are to be assigned to the camp, there are nine persons in Washington awaiting transportation. I am informed that a reservation has been made for a date in the latter part of January and that today a meeting is being held in FEA to determine whether or not they can pay the transportation costs for UNRRA personnel. If not, another method of transporting these people will be worked out. Possibly it will involve their transfer to FEA with the understanding that they will be brought back into UNRRA if, as and when the camp becomes an UNRRA project. A list of the personnel is attached hereto.
4. Refugees.- Beckelman, it may be presumed, is now in Spain for purposes of selection. Upon determination of the number of refugees who are willing to go to the camp, details will be worked out for their movement.
5. Supplies and equipment.- Five passenger cars for the use of the camp have arrived in North Africa. Ten one and one-half ton Chevrolet trucks are at New York to be shipped abroad for the camp's use between now and January 20th. Question now exists as to whether the Army will sell supplies and equipment from QMC and Medical Corps. to the project director.

Problems

In order of importance, the problems that are to be solved are:

1. The number of refugees to be moved must be definitely determined. If the number desiring to go to the camp are less than 500, its operation would seem unwise. An early report should be requested from Beckelman.

- 2 -

2. Formal designation of Marshal Lyautey as a refugee camp by the Army.
3. Budget should be cleared and funds for the transportation and maintenance of the refugees be made available to the project director by the British and American governments.
4. Supplies and equipment should be procured in adequate amounts.
5. Personnel to staff the camp should be moved concurrently with the clearance of the designation of the site to FEA.
6. Liaison between UNRRA and FEA on all matters relating to the camp should be established with responsibility for its maintenance residing in specific individuals.

FRWolf:gc  
12 January 44

000406

Personnel in North Africa to be used in Casablanca.

Thomas Cope - FEA but to be used temporarily at camp.

Raymond Baxter - FEA but to be used temporarily at camp.

Moses Beckelman - Project Director.

James Falck - Field organizer and inspector.

Louis L. Fittro - Sanitary engineer

Dr. A. L. Fuchette, Public Health Officer.

Amerson Brown, Jr. Administrative Assistant.

Personnel in Washington awaiting transportation to Casablanca.

Miss Sue Sadow - Nutritionist-dietitian.

Mr. W. Alband - Construction and maintenance.

Mr. Ned Campbell - Administrative Officer.

Miss Winifred W. Tyson - Stenographer.

Miss Carol Bettman - Stenographer.

Mr. Richard Brookbank - Stenographer.

Miss L. Johnston - Stenographer

Miss Therese Kerze - Public health nurse.

Mr. H. F. Ralsnor - Accountant

000407

COPY

January 12, 1944

To: Mr. James G. Johnson, Jr.  
Mr. Wayne Jackson

From: Grace W. Tellier

Subject: Refugee Camps in North Africa

The information set forth below, relative to refugee camps in North Africa, is based on discussions with people in the Division of Field Operations of OFRRO (later FEA).

1. There are three refugee projects in North Africa, either in actual existence or in the process of formation. One of these, in Tunis, contains approximately 300 Jews evacuated from Tripoli. A relatively small portion of the cost of their maintenance is contributed by the French, the balance being supplied by the Joint Jewish Distribution Committee, which furnished the funds to FEA to be used for this purpose. FEA representatives exercise some supervision over this camp but in general it is administered by the French.

2. Near Algiers there is a small camp in which there are a number of men, mostly Spaniards, who were wounded in the Spanish Civil War. These are being cared for by the American Friends Service Committee under only a very general supervision by FEA representatives.

3. The only other camp is the Marshall Lyautey refugee center near Casablanca, which has not as yet received any refugees or begun to function. The most pertinent facts relating to this camp are as follows:

Origin of Plan. The plan for the camp had its origin in a personal agreement between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt reached about July, 1943. This agreement and the details of the plan are described in a cable from Governor Lehman to E. Reesman Fryer, Chief of Mission, OFRRO, North Africa, dated July 29, 1943 (Attachment "A").

The President and Mr. Churchill felt that the camp should be located in North Africa. In order to do this, however, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the French Committee of National Liberation in North Africa. Accordingly, negotiations were entered into looking to this end. As will be seen below, these negotiations finally resulted in obtaining the consent of the French Committee to the plan.

In general, the agreement reached with the French provided that a temporary refugee center would be established jointly by the United Kingdom and the United States in North Africa to take care of refugees from Spain who were either stateless or of enemy nationality. The number of the refugees sent to the camp should never at any one time exceed the capacity of the camp, which is approximately 2,000. The transport to and shelter and maintenance of these refugees during their sojourn in North Africa was to be the responsibility of

the American and British Governments. The American Army's Second Replacement Center at Fedhala, near Casablanca, would be the site of the refugee camp. The United States and British Governments, acting through the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, would be responsible for the ultimate removal of the refugees to countries where their residence might be more prolonged.

At first the French attached to their approval certain conditions regarding the organization and management of the project which were unacceptable to the American and British Governments. It was felt that those conditions would place the refugee center in the category of an internment camp rather than a refugee center. The French finally approved the plan with conditions satisfactory to the United States and British Governments. The original French position and their final approval are contained in two notes, dated October 2 and November 11, respectively (Attachment "B").

Financing of the Project. In order to finance the project, it was agreed that the British and the United States Governments would share the expense of the camp in equal proportions, the United States to put up the initial expense of \$500,000 and the British either to put up a like amount, if necessary, or if this should not be necessary, to reimburse the United States for its proportional part of the expense. While no specific arrangements have as yet been made with the British Government with respect to accounting and finance procedures, these matters are in the process of being worked out at the present time.

In accordance with the above understanding, the President, on July 17, 1943, allocated \$500,000 out of the "Emergency Funds of the President" to the Department of State to be used by OFRRO in establishing and maintaining the camp. A copy of this allocation letter is appended as attachment "C". Of the money so allocated, \$50,000 has since been deposited with the U.S. Consul General in Morocco for the credit and use of the refugee project.

While all other functions and unexpended appropriations of OFRRO were transferred from the State Department to FEA on October 1, 1943, the \$450,000 remaining was not transferred to FEA until December 14, 1943, because of the uncertain status of the project at that time.

Description of Project. The site chosen for the Marshall Lyautey refugee center is located ten miles north of Casablanca, near Fedhala, overlooking the Atlantic. The camp was originally constructed and used by the United States Army to provide quarters and services for replacement officers. The Army has now evacuated the camp.

The buildings are of a permanent construction, capable of housing approximately 2,000 people comfortably. Sanitation facilities are adequate and there are buildings which, with minor changes, can be utilized for recreational and dispensary purposes. These facts, with a few added details, are set out in the cable of August 10, 1943, from Mr. Fryer to Governor Lehman (Attachment "D").



The Army agreed to turn the camp over to OFRRO upon completion of the negotiations with the French. Inasmuch as these negotiations have now been successfully closed, this turn-over is expected in the near future if it has not already been accomplished.

Refugees to be Sent to North Africa. The refugees to be sent to the North African camp are still in Spain awaiting selection of the number and kind of persons to be sent to the camp. It was first thought that there were approximately 6,500 of the refugees, but subsequently information from the American Embassy at Madrid indicates that there are only about 1,500 of these people in Spain. Some 600 of the group hold visas for Palestine and have indicated that they prefer to take a chance on getting a boat directly to Palestine from Lisbon or Barcelona rather than from Casablanca where there is little, if any, shipping. In view of this fact the Embassy at Madrid has advised that there is considerable doubt whether the Casablanca center will ever receive more than 1,000 of the refugees in Spain.

Attached hereto (Attachment "E") are cables setting forth the substance of the plan as to the selection and transfer of the refugees, the number involved, etc.

Present Status of Project. Substantially all activities to get Camp Marshall Lyautey in shape to receive the refugees were suspended during the period when negotiations were being carried on with the French to obtain their approval to the plan without onerous conditions being attached. When this approval was finally obtained in late November or early December, 1943, the work on the project was resumed. Supplies for the camp are now in the process of procurement and personnel is being recruited and trained. The steps necessary to complete final arrangements for the project are enumerated in a cable to North Africa, dated December 4, 1943 (Attachment "F").

Mr. Moses Beckelman has recently gone to North Africa for OFRRO (FEA) to carry out these arrangements. Mr. Fryer, who was back in the United States in November, has also returned to North Africa and will undoubtedly be active in this connection.

The last development on the North African (Camp Marshall Lyautey) refugee center related to the question of whether responsibility for its operation should be transferred to UNRRA. A letter raising this question is attached hereto (Attachment "G").

GWTellier/alw/ah  
1/12/43

000410

COPY

Attachment "A"

Paraphrase for Mr. Fryer of telegram from Department of July 29, 10:00 pm  
No. 1400.

The following is most urgent from Lehman for Fryer:

The plans have now been agreed upon personally by Mr. Churchill and the President to provide for care and temporary reception in North Africa of refugees presently in Spain, who are either stateless or of enemy nationalities. Until the intergovernmental committee can make arrangements for their more permanent care at another place, these refugees will remain in North Africa.

Our office is receiving the responsibility for their maintenance and care in North Africa, with the agreement that some personnel to assist, under our direction in operation, will be provided by the British Government. With the understanding that expenses will be shared by the British, a special allotment has been made for this project of \$500,000---the British to provide an equal amount if there is need for such. It is presumed that the initial expenses will be met by us and that we will be reimbursed by the British. Details of the joint financing have not been worked out as yet.

Directives have been sent to Murphy to obtain from the French North African authorities and General Eisenhower a designation of a site for temporary residence. Murphy has been informed that you may have suggestions as to a possible site and that this question has been discussed with General Hughes by Hoehler.

A provision has been made in the plans for maintenance in North Africa that some freedom of movement should be given to the refugees and that permits to work temporarily, while awaiting transfer elsewhere should be granted to those who are qualified to help meet North African labor shortage. The Secretary of War has written in part as follows:

"I wish that the Army authorities concerned be issued instructions by you to assist in every way possible the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation in the responsibilities of this Office for the care and reception, upon their arrival in North Africa, of the refugees. Among other things, this may entail the furnishing of tents and cots and other necessities which may be needed for the refugees' immediate care as well as construction of and requisitioning of houses for their better accommodation."

It is understood by us from Royce and Hoehler that probably the best solution to the housing problem would be the utilization of existing buildings in or near Casablanca, as new construction is difficult.

The original plans, in our opinion, should be drawn up for the receiving of approximately 1,500, though there is a possibility a smaller number may be involved in the first movement. Maintenance supplies should be provided, as far as practicable, from current Lend-Lease shipment stockpiles which are at present in our hands. Essential maintenance supplies which cannot be otherwise obtained,

000411

- 2 -

as well as housing, etc., can be purchased in North Africa of course with cash funds now allocated.

You should talk over the project with Kurohy as quickly as possible, informing us of your proposed plans, including the possible personnel required and cost of the plan of operation proposed. You should also inform us of the number of refugees which will probably be handled in the first group, according to your belief and of the date it would be possible to receive the first refugees.

HULL

000412

C  
C  
P  
Y

TRANSLATION

French Committee of National Liberation  
Political Division  
Africa - Asia - Oceania

French Republic  
Alger, October 2, 1943

No. 8185/A.E.  
(Please use in reply)

Dear Mr. Minister:

In letter No. 45, dated August 10, 1943, you informed me that the Governments of the United States of America and of Great Britain would be very much interested in securing permission for temporary residence in Morocco for refugees who are today living in Spain and who are either without nationality or enemy subjects.

Shelter, Maintenance and transport for these refugees during their Moroccan sojourn would be a responsibility of the American and British governments. The American army would make available to the emigrants the Second Replacement Center of the Atlantic Base Section at Fedhala and would prepare it for their use. Finally, the Executive Committee of the Inter-governmental Refugee Committee would be responsible for the ultimate removal of the refugees to countries where their residence might be more prolonged.

In addition, you stated that the refugees' residence in Morocco would be temporary in character and that the number of persons admitted at one time into the Protectorate would never exceed the housing capacity of the Fedhala camp, in other words, 2,000 persons.

I take pleasure in informing you that the French Committee of National Liberation, appreciating the humanitarian import of the American and British governments' plans and wishing to contribute thereto to the fullest extent of its ability, hereby agrees to the project, under the conditions described above.

Nevertheless, the Committee wishes to add a few details, with reference to the organization and management of the future camp, to the conditions which you have kindly forwarded to the Commissariat.

1. As you know, unless they have served in the Foreign Legion, have a relative mobilized in the allied armies or have rendered unusual services to France, enemy subjects who are domiciled in the Protectorate and are of mobilizable age, are interned as a security measure. In these circumstances, it seems difficult for us to offer more favorable treatment to the persons without nationality or enemy subjects whom we now plan to receive. The Committee therefore believes that refugees cannot be permitted to settle outside the camp or accept work unless the above stipulations apply in their case. The refugees' records shall be forwarded to the Residence Generale which will issue the necessary permits.

000413

2. Since Fedhala is located on the coast, near Casablanca, in the future it may prove necessary, for security reasons, to transfer the refugees to some other locality. In that case, the Committee of Liberation would warn the American and British governments in advance and would ask them to assume the costs of a new establishment.

3. Since the responsibility for maintaining law and order in the Protectorate rests on the French Government, policing the future refugee camp would be one of the regular duties of the French administration. This duty will be carried out by the Moroccan Services de Securite which will be responsible for superintending the refugees, in cooperation with the personnel whom you will place in charge of the camp.

If the American and British governments agree to the above arrangements, I would be grateful to you for informing me of that fact so that I may be able to forward to the French Resident General in Morocco the instructions necessary to carry them out.

Sincerely yours ....

/s/

To His Excellency Mr. Murphy, Minister Plenipotentiary  
5 rue du Professeur Curtillet  
Alger

000414

C  
O  
P  
Y

Attachment "B-2"

RCC  
This telegram must be paraphrased  
before being communicated to any-  
one other than a governmental agency.  
(BR)

Algiers

Dated November 11, 1945

Rec'd 2:30 a.m., 14th

Secretary of State,

Washington

1977, November 11, 10 p.m.

FROM MURPHY

Translation of reply of November 9 received from French in regard to camp  
for refugees from Spain at Fedhala Morocco follows:

The personal representative of President Roosevelt North Africa by note  
36 of October 18 kindly advised the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the  
agreement of the Government of the United States to the proposals of the  
French Committee concerning the project for accommodating in Morocco certain  
stateless refugees or nationals of enemy countries who are now held in Spain.

Mr. Murphy has moreover called the attention of the Commissariat for  
Foreign Affairs to the interest which the American-British Governments attach  
to it not appearing that these refugees are being submitted to the internment  
regime of a concentration camp.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has the honor to advise Mr. Murphy  
that it has never been the intention of the Committee to subject foreign  
refugees to measures designed to deprive them of liberty. French Committee  
wishes as do the British and American Governments to assure as generous as  
possible an asylum to refugees but it has appeared indispensable to take  
certain precautions with regard to persons whose antecedents are not known and  
for whom a simple review of the file would not furnish sufficient guarantees.

It is of course understood that the French authorities are prepared after  
an examination of each particular case to grant permission to work in Morocco  
to refugees, who can continue their professional work without disadvantage to the  
economy of the protectorate. In this connection such refugees will enjoy the  
right to remain in the area where it will have been possible to obtain employ-  
ment for them, with the sole reservations of conforming to such controls which  
may be deemed necessary.

With respect to refugees who will not have been authorized to work and who  
as a result will have to be cared for at the Fedhala camp, it goes without  
saying that the French administration, if the occasion arises, will grant them

000415

- 2 - #1977, November 11, 10 p.m. from Algiers

facilities to remain away temporarily from the Housing Center, on the condition that they maintain their regular residence at the camp and observe scrupulously the laws and regulations of the country in particular those regarding immigration.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs hopes that these decision, which have been taken with the two fold concern of treating unfortunate foreigners in a humane manner and of safeguarding order and security in territories under French sovereignty, will meet with the approval of the American and British governments.

Repeat to Madrid and London.

Wiley

EJH

(Copied by VD:RU:GF:DR)

000416

S  
C  
P  
Y

Attachment "C"

Allocation No. 44-15

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I hereby allocate from the appropriation entitled "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense, 1942-1944."

<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Department of State	\$500,000

to be expended by the Department of State in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense.

The funds hereby allocated shall be available for objects of a confidential nature and shall be charged against the limitation for such purposes under said appropriation, and shall be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Secretary of State.

Please arrange for the necessary transfer of funds and advise the Department of State accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury

000417



COPY

Attachment "D"

August 10, 1943

(WILL BE SENT IN CODE THROUGH AMERICAN CONSULATE)

To Secstate

For Lehman

From Murphy from Fryer

In cooperation Army officials have selected Camp Marechal Lyautey for refugee center. Located ten miles north Casablanca, near Fedala, on site overlooking Atlantic. Buildings are of semi-permanent construction. Water is pumped from city mains with hypo chlorinator attached to 25,000 gallon storage tank. Sewage treatment and disposal plant designed for 15,000 persons. Electric power provided by 15 KW Diesel plant. Camp has recreational facilities, shower baths, warehouse and mess facilities. Is ideal in every respect and will require minimum expenditure funds to adapt it for refugee use. Will accommodate 2,000 refugees in semi-permanent buildings and capable of expansion to 6 or 8 thousand by use of tents. Will be completely evacuated by Army this month.

WILEY

000418

COPY:FJH:gc

Attachment "E-1"

Paraphrase for Mr. Fryer

12 August 1943

Telegram from the Department, August 10, 9 p.m., No. 1475

The following is from Lehman for Murphy and Fryer.

With reference to your telegram of August 5, No. 1374, the American Embassy in Spain will make the selection of the refugees who are stateless or of enemy nationality who are in Spain and are to be taken care of temporarily at a site in North Africa which will be selected by the Army. Land transportation to a Portuguese port will be arranged by the British and American Legations and Embassies in Portugal and Spain. The refugees will proceed to a port in Portugal from which transportation to North Africa will be made available by the British. Sending personnel from North Africa to Spain will not be necessary. Charles McDonald of OFERO will be available to assist in the arrangements outlined above. He has been assisting in the administering of relief to American and French refugees by the American Embassy in Spain. The inter-governmental committee, which already has the matter under consideration, will decide upon a place to which the refugees are to be removed for more permanent settlement, and for their transportation to the place when it is determined from their temporary refuge in North Africa. Because of this and because all of the above refugees are eventually, according to present plans to be removed from Spain, it is not essential for the screening which you suggest at the present time. After Reekie's return we are awaiting your further report. We are awaiting designation of the site as requested in the Department's telegram No. 1383 of July 27 and an indication as to the time when you will be prepared to receive the refugees before sending instructions from the British Government and the Department to the British and American missions in Lisbon and Madrid for the organization of their part of the undertaking.

It is assumed, with reference to your letter of July 27, about the termination of the work, that you are planning to make use on this project of a considerable portion of the present personnel.

HULL

BAC/y

000419

Attachment "B-2"

COPY: fjh:gc

Paraphrase for Mr. Fryer of telegram from Madrid,  
September 20, 1943, No. 352.

With reference to my telegram of September 7, No. 2463

There has just been received the memorandum referred to in the Embassy at London's telegram of September 3, 3 p.m. The following observations are offered by me:

First paragraph: The total number of refugees of former enemy nationality and without nationality who are now in Spain and who would be eligible for evacuation according to the plan does not, as indicated in my 2275 of August 24, 1 p.m., exceed about 1,500. This seems to make superfluous the formation of an inter-governmental committee for selection and would appear to greatly limit the field for selection.

Second paragraph: It is recommended instead and the concurrence of the British Embassy has been obtained for this recommendation that David Blickenstaff, the representative in Madrid of American charitable organizations prepare lists of persons whose evacuation may be possible. His office is the only one here which has the necessary information with regard to such refugees. The lists prepared by him thereupon be referred to the British and American Embassies and, if it is regarded as necessary, to the military attaches for a security check.

Third paragraph: The organization interested in the refugees could if necessary communicate to Blickenstaff their recommendations as to the standards for priorities in selection if this is considered necessary. The British Embassy here has already received a suggestion from the Foreign Office in London to the effect that special consideration be accorded to refugees with special humanitarian claims, or who have valid permits for their entry into other countries or can be of aid to the construction of camps.

Fourth paragraph: No formal approach has as yet been made by me in this matter to the Spanish Government but I am of the opinion that before steps of a concrete nature are taken here it should be completely informed of the plan.

The above has been sent to Lisbon by courier and repeated to Algiers and London.

HAYES

BAC/y

000420

COPY

Attachment "F"

Dr. McGoldrick

Mr. Wright Thomas, the STATE-FAA liaison has dictated the following cable to me which Mr. Burland asked him to clear with you. It was prepared by Mr. Burland.

64 to Algiers

12/4/43

For Murphy, Gordon, Freyer and Latimer - Algiers

In view of agreement for establishment of refugee center Morocco, cable us authority from A.F.H.C. for transportation from U.S. for 1 Administrative Officer, 2 Nurses, 1 Nutritionist, 2 stenographers, 1 Port and Transportation Officer -- or 1 refugee center. This personnel will be sent when we receive notice from you. Cable was recently sent British requesting them to furnish initially 1 doctor, 2 nurses, 1 recreational organizer and 1 person with experience in camp operations. Advise Hoehloer when they will be needed.

Beckelman is directed to communicate with Hayes regarding advisability his going to Spain to canvass situation with refugees. In this connection we feel it very desirable refugees should understand fully nature and conditions of center and accept before they leave Spain.

Freyer indicates following steps in completing final arrangements for center:

- #1 Official designation of Camp Marshall Lyautey and its assignment by Army for purposes Refugee Center.
- #2 Confirm arrangements previously made with Army for necessary equipment and supplies and advise us accordingly.
- #3 Renew arrangements for temporary assignment of automotive and truck transportation.

Passenger cars from here for center have been shipped and trucks already purchased are awaiting shipment.

If you have any suggestions for changes, please call Mr. Burland, otherwise Mr. Thomas would like to be notified of approval.

mp

000421

COPY

Attachment "G"

1734 New York Avenue, N.W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.  
December 23, 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

You may recall that some months ago the Governments of the United States of America and Great Britain entered into negotiations with the French Committee of National Liberation looking toward the provision of a temporary refuge in North Africa for certain refugees of enemy or stateless nationality who are now in Spain. The proposal put forward at that time contemplated that the expense of transporting these refugees to North Africa and their maintenance there until a more permanent place of refuge could be found would be borne jointly by the American and British Governments. A further part of the proposal was that the administration of the care of these refugees in North Africa should be the responsibility of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations assisted by certain British personnel which would be made available to work with the OFRRO organization.

With the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the question has arisen as to whether the administration of this particular project for refugees should be left with the appropriate authorities of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain or whether the responsibility of the administration of the project should be undertaken by UNRRA. It seems clear that under the policies adopted by the UNRRA Council it would be appropriate for UNRRA to engage in such undertakings if it chose to do so and if funds were made available for the Administration for this purpose.

This is to advise you that I would be willing to have the Administration accept responsibility for the administration of this project if the American and British Governments so desire and wish to transfer to the Administration the funds which have been allotted for this purpose. A decision with respect to this matter in the near future is urgently needed since the refugees are presumably going to be transported from Spain to North Africa in the immediate future and since much of the personnel in the field which has been chosen to operate the project will shortly be joining the staff of UNRRA.

It is my understanding that the funds allotted for this purpose have now been transferred from the Department of State to the Foreign Economic Administration. I am therefore sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Leo T. Crowley, the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration.

I have not as yet approached the British Government with respect to this matter and I should be glad to have you approach the representatives of that Government to determine the joint view of your two Governments on this matter, or if you prefer, I should be glad to consult the appropriate British representatives direct.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman  
Director General

The Honorable Cordell Hull,  
Secretary of State  
HRJackson:LD

000422

Evacuation from Spain to France

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

January 11, 1944

To: Dewey Anderson
From: F. Richard Wolff
Subject: Casablanca Refugee Center

- 1. April, 1943. Bermuda Conference recognizes need to move stateless or enemy nationality refugees from Spain...
2. June 9, 1943. Governor Lehman cables Hoehler possibilities of establishing camp in North Africa...
3. June 13, 1943 Hoehler cables Lehman approval of North Africa as a site...
4. June 14, 1943 Hoehler writes Lehman that NAREB has doubts about French attitude...
5. June 30, 1943 Fryer writes Lehman stating impossibility to construct a camp...
6. July 17, 1943 President allocates \$500,000. from his emergency fund...
7. July 29, 1943 Cable from Lehman to Fryer that Churchill and Roosevelt agreed to provide temporary reception center...

000423

8. August 5, Fryer cables Lehman proposing qualifications and priority of movement. Asks if personnel should be sent from mission to Spain for screening purposes. States Army offers fullest cooperation. Arrival date and size of first contingent dependent on French personnel. Personnel requirements and budget to be forwarded after inspection of tentatively designated quarters. 374
9. August 10, Fryer cables Lehman that Camp Marshal Lyautey has been designated. Describes facilities, states it will accommodate 2000 refugees now.
10. August 12, Lehman cables Fryer refugee selection will be made by American Embassy in Spain. British to provide sea transportation from Portugal. Awaiting date when ready to receive refugees. Assumes mission personnel will be used at project. 1475
11. August 12, From Royce to G-4, requests designation of Marshal Lyautey for care and reception of refugees and requests supplies and transportation equipment.
12. August 13, From Fryer to Lehman. Assumes responsibility of mission limited to reception and maintenance of refugees. Recommends and Army concurs that food supplies be purchased from QMC. States plan to use mission personnel temporarily but urges recruitment of specific personnel detail in BCC 1017. Urges deposit of \$50,000 with Consul General for project and issuance of instructions for payment from such fund on certification by bonding certifying officer.
13. August 14, From Fryer to G-4, attaching list of medical supplies for Casablanca.
14. August 23, From Eisenhower to Commanding General Natoussa designating Camp Marshal Lyautey as reception center and outlining supplies to be provided.
15. Sept. 3, Budget for proposed Casablanca Refugee Center received from Fryer. Total \$714,170.
15. Sept. 15, Moses Beckelman enters on duty to be sent overseas as project director of camp.

000424

16. Sept. 24, From Hayes to Fryer states number of refugees 352 eligible for evacuation not exceeding 1500. Recommends Blickenstaff representative of American private charities in Madrid list persons to be evacuated rather than inter-governmental committee. Suggests Spanish government be informed of plan.
17. October 2, Letter from French Committee to Murphy outlining terms of permission to bring refugees to Casablanca.
- (a) Shelter, maintenance and transport responsibility of United Kingdom and United States.
  - (b) United States Army to make Marshal Lyautey available.
  - (c) Inter-governmental refugee committee responsible for eventual removal of refugees.
  - (d) Maximum number 2,000 at any time.
  - (e) Original status of refugees of enemy nationality: internment.
  - (f) Possibility of transfer of refugees to other locality.
  - (g) Use of the Service de Securite to police camp.
18. October 6, From Eisenhower to the Commanding General Natoussa listing equipment for refugee camp.
19. November 11, From Murphy to Secretary of State. States Murphy 1977 has called to attention of French Committee of United Kingdom and United States do not wish refugees submitted to internment or concentration camp conditions. States Commissioner of Foreign Affairs French Committee advised Murphy it is not the intention to deprive the refugees of liberty. French authorities agree upon examination of each case to grant permission to work for those who can do so without disadvantage to the local economy. Those not given work permits will be permitted to leave camp if they maintain regular residence there and observe laws and regulations of country.
20. November 13, Beckelman leaves Washington for North Africa.

000423



21. For Murphy from Secretary of State. Accepts French Committee's offer of assembly center. Reference to telegram No. 7336 re British personnel for center.
22. November 25, Burland writes to Brandt forwarding draft of cable. States FEA has responsibility pending determination by Director General whether UNRRA will take over.
- .....
- Cable to Murphy and Gordon from Fryer and Latimer requests authority for seven persons to go overseas, formal transfer of camp, confirmation of agreement with Army re supplies, equipment and transportation equipment. Instructs Beckelman to go to Spain and give North African Mission date that camp should be ready. Advises request made to British for their personnel. (5).
23. December 9, Cable from Reekie for Latimer. Final designation 123 of camp and movement of personnel to it will be authorized only after more definite opening date is set. Only emergency operations will receive Army assistance. Recommends procuring billet office, medical facilities, complete mess.
24. December 11, Burland to Travers. Procedure creating revolving fund of \$200,000 by United Kingdom, United States joint contribution for operation of camp, and responsibility of project director to make financial reports to both governments.
25. December 14, \$450,000 of \$500,000 fund transferred from State to FEA. \$50,000 at Morocco to be transferred after accounting of expenditures to date, if any, have been received.
26. December 23, From Lehman and McGoldrick to Fryer. States 218 specific information as to amount and type of supplies required before procurement here, also availability of local military supplies, and number of refugees expected. States McDonald as choice as Administration Officer, if unavailable then Bonstetter.

000426

27. December 30, From Beckelman to Burland, stating that he expects shortly to leave for Lisbon and Madrid to select and arrange transportation for refugees.

.....

Substance of conversation with French authorities at Rabat as reported by Beckelman was relative to mutual assurances that permanent migration opportunities from camp would be open to refugees, that refugees would not drain Moroccan economy, that total number of refugees should not exceed 2,000 at one time, responsibility of maintenance to reside in British and United States. Work permits to be given refugees whose employment would not be disadvantageous to Moroccan economy, that the camp should not assume the appearance of a concentration camp. Beckelman stated that question of migration opportunities was responsibility of inter-governmental committee, that supplies of food provisions would be imported except for purchase of surplus items locally. French representative told Beckelman three points to be considered in making refugee selection; (1) establishment of identity, (2) employability, (3) general health. Beckelman agreed with the first, stated second should not be rigidly applied especially considering responsibility of U.K., U.S. for refugee maintenance. Point three he agreed was important but felt too selective a criteria would raise difficulties. Further discussion of this last question would be held subsequently. Beckelman agreed to advise French representative date of his departure from Lisbon to Madrid.

000427

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State  
TO: American Consulate General, Algiers  
DATE: November 26, 1943  
NUMBER: 12  
X

FOR MURPHY

The offer of the French Committee of the assembly center for refugees at Fedhala, which is set forth in the letter of the French Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of November 9, translation of which is quoted in your no. 1977 November 11, 10 p.m. is accepted with appreciation. Especial note is taken that there is no intention to subject the refugees to measures which will deprive them of liberty on the part of the French Committee.

This telegram is being repeated to the American Ambassador at Madrid, who is being asked to communicate with Beckelman of the Lehman organization now en route to North Africa through you, also to arrange with Beckelman concerning reception of the refugees after he has evacuated them in cooperation with the British Ambassador at Madrid.

This is also being repeated to London which is being instructed that information hereof be conveyed to the appropriate British authorities to the end that they be requested to issue whatever instructions may be necessary to effect cooperation by the British officials concerned.

Repetition

000428

-2-

Repetition to you of the Department's 7336 November 19,  
and of the Embassy's 7683 of November 5 concerning British  
personnel for the assembly center has been requested of the  
Embassy at London.

000429

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM Department of State  
To American Consulate General Algiers  
DATED September 21, 1943  
NUMBER 1722  
X

*Chamberlain*  
*M. J. M.*

The following message was sent to Murphy:  
Reference is made herewith to Algiers telegram to the Department of September 1, 1943, No. 1519 to secure prompt agreement to the plan of providing temporary asylum at Camp Marshall Lyautey for stateless and enemy nationality refugees now in Spain and at the expense of the British and American Governments you are requested to make urgent representation to the French authorities. We are unable to understand the long delay in acceptance of this plan. Before the selection and preparation of refugees in Spain can begin and the necessary staff can be recruited here for the administration of the project it is imperative that we have the final approval of the French.

HULL

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

000430

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State  
TO: American Consulate General, Algiers  
DATE: July 27, 1943  
NUMBER: 1383

Intended for Murphy.

Concerning refugees in Spain please refer to the Department's 774 of April 23, 7 p.m. and your 750 of April 30, 6 p.m.

After a discussion with Mr. Churchill it was directed by the President that General Eisenhower and the French North African authorities be requested to name, in French North Africa, a place as a temporary residential site for those refugees at present in Spain who are of enemy nationality or are stateless and whose present numbers are estimated to be approximately 6,000. This group would not arrive at one time it is believed. Quarters for approximately 1,500 should immediately be located. Additional space, it must be understood, may be required later for the entire total. Some weeks ago this whole question was discussed with General Hughes, it is understood from Royce and Hoehler. Presumably, the exploration of possible sites in Morocco has been effected by the staff of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, from whom useful suggestions may possibly be secured. That office, under Governor Lehman, will have the responsibility of the care of the refugees at such temporary place of residence, with the cooperation and assistance of representatives of the British Government. The Secretary of

*Checked with original Murphy*

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-14-79  
SEP 15 1972  
By R. H. Parks Date \_\_\_\_\_

War

000431

War is being directed by the President to issue instructions to the appropriate Army authorities which will insure full cooperation with that office with the idea that the Army, among other things, may find it necessary to provide tents, cots and other equipment needful for the requisition or construction of buildings for better housing of and for immediate care of the refugees.

The American and British Embassies and Legations in Spain and Portugal will arrange for the land transportation in Spain of these refugees to whatever port of embarkation is selected. The British Government will arrange for sea transportation. The British and American Governments will bear equally the costs of transportation of the refugees and of their maintenance in the place of temporary residence.

Mr. Churchill has been informed by the President that the latter accedes entirely with the idea of the French military authorities in North Africa that it is essential to transfer the refugees, both for political and military reasons, to a place of more permanent settlement for the duration of the war, after arrival of these refugees at the temporary place of residence. It is contemplated, in order that the implication that the United States is conducting a concentration camp for these refugees may be avoided, that some freedom of movement should be granted them and that, while awaiting transfer elsewhere, members of the group who are qualified to assist in meeting the labor shortage in French North Africa should be granted

000432

granted temporary work permits.

The Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, of which this Government is a member, will attend to the questions of later transportation of the refugees to places of more permanent settlement from the temporary place of residence, and to their continued care thereafter.

000433



NORTH AFRICA

April 26, 1943. Letter from the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The letter outlined the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the proposal to remove between 3,000 and 5,000 refugees from Spain to North Africa would require the use of shipping facilities which were urgently needed for military purposes; that cargo ships would be constantly required to transport food and supplies after the refugees arrived in North Africa and that the cargo ships available were not sufficient to meet the military needs in Africa as well as an already strained civilian economy.

It further stated that such a plan would put an added and unwarranted administrative responsibility on the Supreme Commander in North Africa and that the sudden influx into Africa of large numbers of Jewish refugees might cause such resentment on the part of the Arab population as to require military action to maintain order.

Because of the points outlined above, the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff strongly urged that the British proposal be rejected.

April 28, 1943. Memorandum of conversation between Sir Ronald Campbell and Mr. Welles:

Sir Ronald handed Mr. Welles an AideMemoire which referred to the views of the British Government concerning the plan for affording a place of refuge in North Africa. In it

the

*Johnston - 10/1/43  
which came to file  
with neither file  
nor any other  
indication of  
purpose*

000434

NORTH AFRICA

the hope was expressed that the American delegation in Bermuda would be instructed to agree to this proposal.

After explaining to Sir Ronald the difficulties which had risen, owing to the objection of the Joint Chiefs of Staff based on military grounds, Mr. Welles said that General Giraud had been requested to agree to the plan and, if he agreed, and if the Joint Chiefs of Staff still objected, the President, himself would have to decide the issue. Mr. Welles suggested that the British representatives on the Combined Chiefs of Staff talk this proposal over with a view to perhaps persuading the American representatives to modify their opinion particularly as the British military authorities had agreed to permit a place of refuge to be established within Cirenaica which is nearer the scene of military operations than is the southern part of French Morocco.

May 7, 1943 Letter to the President from the Secretary of State:

This letter embodied questions concerning the entire refugee problem. Specifically the President was informed of the recommendation by which the United States and Great Britain could join in an endeavor to move some 20,000 refugees from Spain to North Africa. It was pointed out that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had not approved the proposal; that the Combined Chiefs of Staff had been requested to give an opinion; that

000435

NORTH AFRICA

that General Giraud had agreed that after the movement of the approximately 14,000 French refugees to North Africa, the remainder of the so-called stateless Central Europeans would be welcome to go to North Africa where they might be able to contribute something to the military effort.

In a marginal note the President agreed that North Africa could be used as a depot for the refugees but not as a permanent refuge without the full approval of all the authorities. He commented that while he knew there was plenty of room for them, he doubted the wisdom of sending large numbers of Jews there.

May 7, 1943. Letter from the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Stated that the British members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff had presented their views to the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff regarding the removal of refugees from Spain to North Africa. Attached to the letter was a copy of a memorandum by the representatives of the British Chiefs of Staff (C.C.S. 204, April 28, 1943) outlining their views and explaining their reasons for agreeing to the proposal to move the refugees to North Africa. However, the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff did not alter their decision and reiterated their objection to the plan. The letter stated that the British members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff had been informed of this decision.

May

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NORTH AFRICA

May 14, 1943 Memorandum of conversation between Mr. Long, Mr. Hayter and Mr. Law:

The subject of the conversation was the recommendations of the Bermuda Conference. Referring to the specific problem of moving refugees to North Africa, Mr. Law was not certain that the British Government could make the arrangements for the refugees to be shipped in Rumanian vessels out of Istanbul. His Government had requested the Turkish Government to try to secure the ships and he had been informed that the United States Government had instructed its Missions in Bern and Ankara to support the requests of the British authorities. Mr. Long stated that in connection with the portion of the costs to be borne by this Government, he would like to know before June 30, 1943, the extent of the contribution required so that the funds could be earmarked.

Having in mind the information contained in Madrid's no 1267, of May 13, 1943, to the Department, but not disclosing it, Mr. Long explained that there were at least 10,000 French refugees who could work in North Africa or could join the military forces there; 4,000 to 6,000 Jewish refugees who could be taken to some point like Mogador, and 1,500 or more declared Canadian citizens of French or Polish extraction. Some of the vessels which were to transport these refugees

had

000437

NORTH AFRICA

had actually left Spain for Casablanca but had not returned. As the vessels would be in those waters, under the control of the British Admiralty, Mr. Long asked that a telegram be sent to London asking that these vessels be continued in this service. Mr. Hayter and Mr. Law said that they did not know that the situation was concerning these ships but that they would telegraph their Government about them.

May 15, 1943, No. 3118 to London:

Outlined that refugees to North Africa fall into the categories above enumerated and then continued that the problem should be viewed as a whole and no priority should be permitted to any authorities concerned with special groups. If there should develop an insistence upon the evacuation of one group in preference to another, a condition might develop which would defeat the whole proposal. The United States Government would view with alarm such a development because:

First, it would interfere with the flow of fighting men both to North Africa and to the forces operating under British command, and

Second, it would tend to have a most discouraging effect upon the whole movement to protect and preserve those refugees

whose

000438

NORTH AFRICA

whose fate is the concern of the entire civilized world.

With these thoughts in mind, it was requested that everything possible be done to secure the onward movement of these persons out of Spain through Portugal into Africa.

Emphasis was then placed upon the importance of getting back into service, for at least 60 or 90 days, the ships which were to have transported the refugees from Spain to North Africa and it was hoped that our Embassy would do all possible to accomplish this.

Telegrams, the same as above, were sent to Algiers, Madrid and Lisbon.

May 18, 1943, No. 3425, from LONDON:

Advised that the American Ambassador had taken up with the British Foreign Office the matter of refugees as presented in the above-mentioned telegram and that, while the British authorities were entirely in accord with our views and aims, there were several factors which mitigated against carrying out the plan. It was expected that the British Government would prepare a memorandum stating the difficulties and when it was received it would be promptly transmitted to the Department.

May 21, 1943. Aidé Memoire from the British Embassy:

000439

NORTH AFRICA

It was stated that for the purpose of averting action adverse to the stateless refugees, particularly by the Spanish Government, arrangements should be made for their removal, if only temporarily, to some location in North Africa.

Lord Halifax transmitted with the Aide Memoire a copy of a memorandum containing proposals advanced by the British Legation to the Bermuda Conference calling for urgent action in transporting these refugees to North Africa.

If an agreement could be reached, the British offered to supply an unpaid staff for the administration of the proposed camp, the cost to be shared by the American and British Governments, and, in addition, the British Government would insure that the necessary steps would be taken to comply with such security arrangements as should be satisfactory to the United States military authorities.

Referring to the objections voiced by the United States military authorities, the memorandum attached to the Aide Memoire set forth that:

Spain was the only remaining effectual channel of escape in Western Europe for refugees of all nationalities. That, if this channel should be blocked the results would be (1) that the admission of further refugees would be prevented by the Spanish Government; (2) that the Allies would be deprived of useful personnel and (3) that public opinion throughout

the

000440

NORTH AFRICA

the world would be that the Allies were not making any serious effort to deal with the refugee problem.

It further stated that 14,000 of the approximate 21,000 refugees in Spain are French nationals of military age, for whose removal administrative arrangements had already been made. Approximately 3,000 of the remainder, mainly Poles and Czechs of military age, could be removed under similar arrangements to join the Allied forces. There would then be between 4,000 and 5,000 men, women and children, largely Jewish and of enemy nationality or stateless. If all or part of these could be removed to a temporary home the Conference would have led to a practical result and, in addition, the clearing of the channel in Spain would permit the Spanish Government to allow a further inflow of refugees and given an opportunity of ascertaining whether the Axis powers would permit any potential refugees in countries now under their control to escape. If they took steps to prevent further immigration it would then be clear to the advocates of relief measures that their proposals were useless.

It was noted that one of the main difficulties was that of transportation. Any shipping that might be available would have a very limited passenger capacity so that the length of the voyage would become a governing factor.

In order to offset the objections already noted, both  
military

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NORTH AFRICA

military and political, and to relieve the United States military authorities of administrative responsibility and the United States authorities of any repercussions in the political field, it was proposed that a temporary rest camp under British administration should be established at some point in North Africa, to be selected by American authorities, removed as far as possible from military operations and lines of communication. It was suggested that the interment camps which had been used only for make internees might possibly not be suitable for a mixed camp. The British, however, have had experience in administering camps of mixed character in the Isle of Man where a considerable area was isolated, where accommodations for tourists were available and the internees enjoyed a considerable measure of liberty.

If a suitable site could be located in North Africa the British Government would be prepared to supply the staff for administrative purposes. It was suggested that the British and American Governments should share the expense equally. Such security requirements as were satisfactory to the United States military authorities would be complied with. Such a rest camp could accommodate approximately 3,000 persons. The refugees could stay at the camp until the International Committee could make arrangements for their transfer to a more distant place of refuge when shipping was available.

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NORTH AFRICA

It was understood that certificates of admission to Palestine for from 1,500 to 2,500 persons were available but that transport arrangements did not permit them to proceed beyond Portuguese West Africa. The problem of foodstuffs, supplies, et cetera, so far as the requirements could not be met by local purchase, would have to be worked out.

The British delegation felt very strongly that world opinion would be bitterly disappointed by the results of the Conference if all further action was relegated to the International Committee. They therefore requested that they be informed as to the views of the United States Government upon this new proposal.

May 23, 1943, No. 950, from ALGIERS:

Stated that there is complete agreement between the French, British and American authorities that the flow of refugees into Spain should not stop and that arrangements were under way with the British Naval Command to insure a regular though limited service to Portuguese ports. The next vessel was scheduled to leave Setubal on May 24.

Although the French authorities naturally preferred to receive refugees of French nationality they agreed to permit the entry of Allied nationals in small groups. Arrangements for receiving large numbers are pending a decision regarding the establishment of a refugee center. (Reference is made

to

000443

NORTH AFRICA

to Bern's No. 729 of April 28 and the Department's 774 of April 23).

The Legation's figures indicate that the number of refugees in Spain alone numbers at least 15,000 including the alleged "Canadians" of French nationality. Recent arrivals believe this estimate far too low. Therefore a real shipping problem is presented which will require probably a directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

May 27, 1943. Note from Mr. Hayter to Mr. Reams:

Reference was made to Mr. Long's inquiry on May 15 concerning the status of moving French refugees from Spain and it was stated that the British Foreign Office had advised that a further evacuation of 600 French refugees via Portugal had been arranged. It was understood that the French North African authorities were prepared to use one or two vessels under their control for the evacuation of Frenchmen to North Africa. Depending, therefore, on the availability of escorts and on the Spanish and Portuguese Governments being ready to continue granting facilities for evacuation via Portugal, there seemed to be no reason why evacuation should not continue steadily.

June 4, 1943. Memorandum of conversation between Sir Ronald Campbell and Mr. Long:

The subject of the transport of refugees to North Africa was discussed and Mr. Long stated that nothing of a definite character

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NORTH AFRICA

character had been decided. That while the French authorities had agreed in principle, the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff had disagreed, and while the matter had been brought to the attention of the White House, it was all related to the general subject of refugees which had been the reason for the Bermuda Conference. It was understood that the President had discussed the matter with the Prime Minister and that Mr. Churchill had stated that it would be necessary for him to consult his Government before he could give a definite answer and go along with the President. The President had not as yet heard from Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Long also referred to a telegram from Rabbi Perlszweig which indicated a change of attitude on the part of certain of those who had been very active and an understanding that no real results could be obtained in the movement for the evacuation of Jews from territory held by the Axis powers.

June 5, 1943. Memorandum to Governor Lehman, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation;

The memo requested cooperation in the matter of maintaining refugees in French North Africa until they could be permanently located. (Referred to No. 3683, <sup>May</sup>/<sub>29</sub>, 1943, from London and no. 3118, May 15, to London). Also outlined the categories into which the refugees fall and again stressed that no priority should be given to any special group or groups.

The

000445

NORTH AFRICA

The memorandum to Governor Lehman reviewed the various aspects of the refugee problem as set forth in the preceding pages of this resumé and included the question asked of the President by the Department of State as to whether the United States Government should undertake to defray a part of the cost of moving these and other particular groups from one place to another and, if so, what funds would be available.

The President indicated his position as follows:

"I should think we should defray a part of the cost of moving. Can this come out of Lehman's funds?"

The above question and answer were incorporated in the letter from the Secretary of State to the President on May 7, 1943.

Governor Lehman was asked in the memo of June 5 whether OFR had the funds and could establish and operate the camp provided our military authorities here and in North Africa and the French authorities there would approve and make available a camp site and also provide the necessary guards.

June 9, 1943. Memorandum from the Netherlands Government to the Department handed to Mr. Reams:

The memorandum stated that the Netherlands Government was informed that plans had been made to form a center in Algiers for those refugees who were unfit or ineligible for military duty and who for the time being could not be transferred elsewhere. Mr. Reams replied that he could not say anything specific

since

NORTH AFRICA

since the whole question was under active consideration. It was agreed that the matter should be left in abeyance until it was possible to give some definite information.

June 24, 1943. Memorandum of conversation between the British Ambassador and Mr. Welles:

The Ambassador stated that he had recently talked with Mr. Myron Taylor regarding the establishment of concentration camps in North Africa for refugees and asked if anything definite had been done.

Mr. Welles replied that there seemed to be some discrepancy of views as to status since the President had given Mr. Churchill a memorandum on the subject which he was to discuss with his Cabinet in London whereas Mr. Churchill apparently was maintaining that the President had not discussed the matter with him at all. The Ambassador then asked Mr. Welles if he would ascertain whether the United States highest military authorities were agreeable to the construction of these concentration camps in North Africa. Mr. Welles said that he would be glad to confirm his understanding of the situation.

June 30, 1943, No. 339, from Mr. Churchill:

Stated that the North Africa remained the best outlet for the refugees and it was possible to make an early practical decision. The telegram asked whether it had been found possible to bring into operation the scheme of moving some of the  
refugees

NORTH AFRICA

refugees to a small camp in North Africa.

July 2, 1943. Memorandum of conversation between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador:

The British Ambassador brought up the subject of refugees in North Africa and was told that a rough draft had been prepared for the consideration of the President in replying to Mr. Churchill, in which it was believed that all matters which Mr. Churchill and the British Government had in mind were favorably covered. The Ambassador said that it was not necessary to go into detail; that he would wait until the message was completed and sent to Mr. Churchill and that then he would like to have a copy.

July 5, 1943. Memorandum for the President from the Secretary of State forwarding the draft of a message to Mr. Churchill from the President relative to the transporting and maintenance of refugees:

The memorandum stated that there were still sufficient funds available from the funds allotted by the President to defray this Government's share of the cost of transporting the refugees by rail out of Spain, and by sea from Portugal, to North Africa. But it was stated that the cost of maintenance for these people would have to be arranged. It could probably be done partly through Lend-Lease and partly by utilizing military cots and tents. Certain other costs of an administrative nature

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NORTH AFRICA

nature would have to be defrayed. Governor Lehman would be in charge of those phases of operation and would so continue at least until the refugees could be moved from the temporary place of residence. While it was not possible to estimate exactly the total amount which would be required, Governor Lehman stipulated at least \$500,000 of United States funds.

The following authorizations were requested:

Mr. Murphy at Algiers to be instructed to obtain from Generals Eisenhower and Giraud a definite location.

Lend-Lease to supply necessary items of food and supplies.

The United States military authorities to supply tents, cots and similar pertinent equipment.

\$500,000 to be allotted to Governor Lehman, or as much thereof as would be necessary, to meet other administrative and maintenance costs.

It was stated that the British would assume an equal part of the total cost.

It was noted that the project to open a temporary residence on the Atlantic coast of North Africa had been approved in principle by Generals Eisenhower and Giraud, by the Bermuda Conference, by the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Department of State but the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff had withheld approval.

Following

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NORTH AFRICA

Following are the points set out in the draft of the message to Mr. Churchill: (Department's no. 308, July 8)

1. Estimated the number of stateless or enemy-nationality refugees in Spain as between 5,000 and 6,000.
2. Stated Generals Eisenhower and Giraud had been asked to designate Mogador or a similar location as a place of temporary refuge. They had already agreed in principle.
3. Our Government would arrange for the transportation of these refugees by land from Spain to the selected part in Portugal.
4. The British would arrange for the sea transportation from Portugal to North Africa.
5. That the United States military authorities would be requested to supply tents and cots.
6. That arrangements would be begun for a substantial reception center which would serve until subsequent arrangements could be made.
7. Cost of refugees' transportation and maintenance in the place of temporary refuge to be borne equally by the British and American Governments.
8. Administration details to be handled by the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.
9. The United States Government is in accord with the French military authorities that the refugees should be transferred as soon as possible to a place of more permanent settlement

000450

NORTH AFRICA

settlement, In this connection, and as a result of conversations had between Lord Halifax and Mr. Myron Taylor, it was stated that Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Madagascar were under consideration as well as other places. It was also understood that a limited number of refugees might be admitted to Palestine.

10. The Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee would undertake the transportation and maintenance of the refugees from the temporary to the permanent place of residence.

The Prime Minister was requested to let the President know as soon as possible whether he was in accord with the above.

July 10, 1943, No. 357 from Mr. Churchill:

Complete agreement was indicated with the proposals of the President and it was stated that as soon as directives had been issued to Generals Eisenhower and Giraud, the Prime Minister would give complimentary instructions to the British authorities.

July 17, 1943. Memorandum for the President:

The Secretary of State stated that he had requested the Bureau of the Budget to allot \$500,000 out of the President's emergency funds to implement our agreement with the British to share jointly the cost of transportation for and maintenance of the refugees moving to North Africa. This amount would be made available to the OFR.

To

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NORTH AFRICA

To the memorandum was attached a draft of a telegram to Mr. Murphy at Algiers instructing him to request General Eisenhower to designate a place in North Africa as a temporary refuge. It was believed that quarters for 1,500 would be sufficient for immediate needs but that additional space might be required at a later date.

There followed in the telegram a complete resumé of the proposals which have been agreed to between the United States Government and the British Government and also stated that the United States military authorities in North Africa would be requested to furnish tents and cots.

With the memorandum to the President there was also a draft of a proposed letter to the Secretary of War which also set forth the points of agreement concerning the handling of the refugees and requested the Secretary of War to issue instructions to the United States military authorities to cooperate fully with the Ofr in that Office's responsibility for the reception and care of the refugees upon their arrival in North Africa. It specified that the use of tents, cots and other equipment would probably be required.

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JEAN MONNET

Jean Monnet is a member of the Comité de Liberation as Commissioner of Ordnance and Supplies (Commissaire a l'Arme-ment et au Ravitaillement), a post for which he was selected by General Girard. From November, 1939 to June 1940, when the French surrendered, he was Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the British and French Governments, and, thereafter, served in Washington on the British Supply Council. Prior to his arrival in the United States in 1931, he had been deputy head of the League of Nations as assistant to the Earl of Perth who later became British Ambassador to Italy. Monnet, as financial adviser to China, arranged for the American \$50,000,000 loan to that country. He also negotiated the 1937 French loan to Poland.

Monnet is an internationally-known business and financial consultant. He is a partner in the New York firm of Monnet, Murnane & Co., a firm engaged primarily in giving financial and business advice to various clients, particularly with respect to their relationships to the United States and foreign governments. Some of the firm's clients, being subject to foreign control, operate under Treasury license. Monnet, Murnane & Co. was formed in 1935 pursuant to an agreement that Monnet and Murnane, American citizens, would divide the income equally between them up to December 31, 1940. Beginning in 1941, the division of profits was changed to 75% for Murnane and 25% for Monnet. An affiliated company, Monnet & Murnane, Ltd., Hongkong, China, was formed in 1937, primarily for the purpose of receiving fees earned in connection with transactions effected outside of the United States. Monnet and Murnane each owns 50% of the shares of the Hongkong company. Vis Count Starthalan, son of the Earl of Perth, became affiliated with the London office of Monnet, Murnane & Co. and played a significant role in obtaining payment in dollars for certain properties held in Germany.

In addition to his other activities, Monnet is a director of Kreutoll Realization Co., Wilmington, Delaware; J. G. Monnet & Co., Delaware, and Societe des Proprietaires Viticoles de Cognac, France. He is also voting trustee for the foreign-owned shares of the American Bosch Corporation, and for 300,000 shares of Solvay-American Corporation, an investment trust with a portfolio aggregating over \$90,000,000.

In 1941, Monnet's known assets in the United States amounted to \$109,000, of which \$99,000 is the declared value of his interest in Monnet, Murnane & Co. He maintains Safety Deposit Box No. 4440 at the Commercial National Safe Deposit Company, 44 Wall Street, New York, ~~over which George Murnane and Frank Mc Farly~~

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