

Measures Directed Toward halting Persecution in Hungary, Vol 7

WAR REFUGEE BOARD RECORDS

Item 20
1923

17

November 25, 1944

Dear Sirs:

The following message for you from Mr. Storch was received through the American Legation in Stockholm under date of November 25, 1944:

"Swedish Legation negotiations with the Hungarian Government concerning recognition of Swedish protection passports, out over the 4500 passports, indicate that there are certain chances recognition will be given for a further 1500. Regarding release of South American citizens, we hope to be able to continue negotiations next week and we await the chief negotiator then. Information about the result will be given to you."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Peble

J. W. Peble
Executive Director

World Jewish Congress,
1834 Broadway,
New York 23, New York.

RW
RDrury 11/25/44

War Ref. Bd. File

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: November 23, 1944
NUMBER: 4811

CONTROL COPY

Message sent 11/25/44 RB

THIS CABLE IS FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD AND IS OUR NO. 106.

The following message is sent by Storch for the WORLD JEWISH Congress, New York, and the same organization in Geneva should have a repeat. Swedish Legation negotiations with the Hungarian Government concerning recognition of Swedish protection passports, out over the 4500 passports, indicate that there are certain chances recognition will be given for a further 1500. Regarding release of South American citizens, we hope to be able to continue negotiations next week and we await the chief negotiator then. Information about the result will be given to you. / *B*

JOHNSON

DOR: ER 11/24/44

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

0 3 2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

November 25, 1944
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

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

ALLEGATION

BERN 4003

The cable below for McClelland is **WRB-295**.

The following is substantially the text of a message from Ambassador Quito:

QUOTE The Embassy has been informed by the Ecuadoran Foreign Office that it cabled request to Switzerland on October 31 but that the Ecuadoran representative there reported by telegram dated November 10 that Swiss authorities had regretted that they would not be able to assume representation in Hungary of Ecuadoran interests. **UNQUOTE**

In view of Swiss reply to Ecuador reported in your 6469 of September 29, Ecuadoran request of October 31 was made at our suggestion. Consequently, Board would appreciate clarification of Swiss attitude and any information you may obtain as to Swiss reasons for their reply to Ecuador.

STEPHEN S
ACTING
(GL)

**WRB:MMV:KG
11/26/44**

WE

NWC

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
1944 NOV 27 PM 1 54

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Quito
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: November 16, 1944
NUMBER: 1098

Reference is made herewith to Department's airgram A-500 of November 1 and Embassy's A-493 of October 30.

The Embassy has been informed by the Ecuadoran Foreign Office that it cabled request to Switzerland on October 31 but that the Ecuadoran representative there reported by telegram dated November 10 that Swiss authorities had regretted that they would not be able to assume representation in Hungary of Ecuadoran interests.

SCOTTEN

DCR:VAG 11/18/44

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Lesser, Marks, Mannon, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

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

Summary
17

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: AMLEGATION, Bern
DATED: November 11, 1944
NUMBER: 3840



Your telegram 6469, September 29, 1944

A report dated October 30 from the Embassy at Quito stated that instructions to formally request the Government of Switzerland to represent the interests of Ecuador in Hungary would be immediately cabled to the Consul General in Geneva by the Ecuadoran Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

STETTINIUS

(Acting)

SWR:RCE:PAH

PARAPHRASED:

11-15-44

DCR:EMS

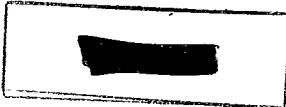
Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hojcl, Leser, Marks, Mannon, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

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

QUITO
V.F.
C. 11/13

QUITO, Ecuador, November 7, 1944

No. 2323



38 MRB
135 War Refugee Board
War & the Refugee
2/3

Subject: SUSPENSION OF ECUADORAN EFFORTS TO SAFEGUARD
REFUGEES IN GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY BEARING
ECUADORAN PASSPORTS IRREGULARLY ISSUED.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

With reference to the Department's telegram No. 813 and the Embassy's telegram No. 1015 of October 13 and October 20, 1944, respectively, and under previous correspondence on the same subject, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and free translation of a note which the Embassy has received from the Ecuadoran Ministry for Foreign Affairs regarding the protection of refugees in German-held territory who bear Ecuadoran passports or other documents irregularly issued.

It will be seen that the Ecuadoran Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland has reported to his Government the request of the Swiss authorities that, as a prerequisite to their undertaking to represent Ecuadoran interests in connection with the protection of the aforementioned refugees, the Ecuadoran Government recognize as Ecuadoran nationals the bearers of Ecuadoran documents irregularly issued and that the Ecuadoran Government, in view of its inability to meet this request, has decided to suspend negotiations in the matter.

Respectfully yours,

✓ Enclosures:

1. Copy of Note #67-D-21, dated October 30, 1944, from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs
2. Translation of Note

840.1
CGR:mrg

Ozalid to the Department
Copy to Consulate General, Guayaquil

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 2323, dated November 7, 1944, from the American Embassy, Quito, Ecuador, on the subject: Suspension of Ecuadoran Efforts to Safeguard Refugees in German-Held Territory Bearing Ecuadoran Passports Irregularly Issued.

República del Ecuador
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Departamento Diplomático

#67-D-21

Quito, a 30 de octubre de 1.944

Señor Embajador:

Oportunamente trasladé a conocimiento de Vuestra Excelencia que el Gobierno del Ecuador, no obstante haber negado la validez de los pasaportes obtenidos ilegalmente por israelitas que se hallan viviendo en territorios ocupados por las fuerzas del Eje y, considerando las dificultades por las que atravesarían esos individuos si se les privara de dichos documentos, había resuelto no insistir en la nulidad de esos papeles, mientras ellos sirvieran para proteger la vida y los bienes de sus portadores.

De acuerdo con un principio de humanidad, mi Gobierno se dirigió a su representante diplomático en Suiza, a fin de que obtenga que el Gobierno Federal, como Encargado de los intereses del Ecuador en las Naciones del Eje, gestione ante las autoridades alemanas para que respeten la calidad de extranjeros a individuos que estuvieren amparados por papeles ecuatorianos.

El señor Encargado de Negocios del Ecuador en Suiza me ha comunicado que el Departamento Federal ha manifestado la necesidad de que, a fin de llevar a cabo la gestión encomendada, el Gobierno ecuatoriano deba, previamente, reconocer la nacionalidad ecuatoriana a los portadores de esos documentos.

El Gobierno del Ecuador no puede acceder por ningún motivo a la exigencia planteada por el Departamento Federal, pues, a más de que la declaratoria solicitada significaría la validación de papeles obtenidos mediante procedimientos fraudulentos, las disposiciones constitucionales que regulan la declaratoria de nacionalidad, establecen un trámite del que no se puede prescindir sin incurrir en grave falta que daría origen a un juicio legislativo y a la censura de quien autorizare el quebrantamiento de las leyes fundamentales de la nación.

En consecuencia,

Al Excelentísimo Señor
Don ROBERT MCGREGOR SCOTTEN,
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario
de los Estados Unidos de América
PRESENTE

En consecuencia, mi Gobierno al reiterar al de
Vuestra Excelencia su propósito de no insistir, por el
momento, en la nulidad de esos documentos, le participa
que, en vista de lo que antecede, ha resuelto suspender
la gestión en referencia ante el Gobierno suizo.

Válgome de la oportunidad para reiterar a Vuestra
Excelencia las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida
consideración,

/f/ C. Ponce Enríquez

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 2323, dated November 7, 1944, from the American Embassy, Quito, Ecuador, on the subject: Suspension of Ecuadoran Efforts to Safeguard Refugees in German-held Territory Bearing Ecuadoran Passports Irregularly Issued.

Republic of Ecuador
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Diplomatic Department

#67-D-21

Quito, October 30, 1944

Mr. Ambassador:

In due course I informed Your Excellency that the Government of Ecuador, in spite of having denied the validity of passports obtained illegally by Jews living in territories occupied by Axis forces, and considering the difficulties through which these persons would pass if they were deprived of said documents, had decided not to insist on the invalidity of these papers while they might serve to protect the life and property of their bearers.

In accordance with humanitarian principles, my Government addressed its diplomatic representative in Switzerland in order to arrange for the Federal Government as protector of Ecuadoran interests in Axis nations, to negotiate with the German authorities so that they would respect the foreign status of persons who might be protected by Ecuadoran papers.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador in Switzerland has informed me that the Federal Government has indicated that it is necessary, in order to carry out the negotiations entrusted to it, that the Ecuadoran Government previously recognize the Ecuadoran nationality of the bearers of these documents.

The Government of Ecuador cannot accede on any account to the requirement stipulated by the Federal Government since, in addition to the fact that the

declaration

His Excellency
Robert McGregor Scotten,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America

declaration requested would mean the validating of papers obtained through fraudulent means, the constitutional provisions that regulate the declaration of nationality establish a procedure which cannot be set aside without committing grave error that would give rise to a legislative investigation and to censure of whoever might authorize the violation of the fundamental laws of the Nation.

Consequently, my Government in reiterating to Your Excellency's Government its intention of not insisting for the moment on the invalidity of those documents, informs it that in view of the foregoing, it has decided to suspend the negotiations under reference with the Swiss Government.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

/s/ J. Ponce Enriquez

TR:CGR:mg

OUTGOING MESSAGE

A-485

AIRGRAM SENT

4:20 P.M.

October 25, 1944

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

QUITO.

Department's 813, October 13.

Information received from Bern indicates that while the Ecuadoran Government has requested Switzerland to give protection to bearers of Ecuadoran documents in Hungary it has not formally requested Switzerland to represent Ecuadoran interests in Hungary. Consequently Swiss Government is unable to extend protection to bearers of Ecuadoran documents in Hungary.

Embassy is requested to urge upon Ecuadoran Government desirability of taking prompt action envisaged by Department's secret circular airgram of August 3, 1944 with reference to Ecuadoran interests in Hungary.

STETTINIUS

Acting

SWP:RCE:amc

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Aczin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Lesser, Marks, Mannon, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

AIRGRAM

American Embassy

Quito, Ecuador

Dated: Oct. 30, 4 p.m., 1944

Despatched: Oct. 30, 6 p.m.

Rec'd: November 6, 6 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

A-493, October 30, 4 p.m., 1944.

Reference is made to the Embassy's despatch No. 2045 and to the Department's airgram No. A-485 of August 26 and October 25, 1944, respectively.

The Ecuadoran Ministry for Foreign Affairs states that it will today cable instructions to its Consul General in Geneva to request formally of the Swiss Government that it represent Ecuadoran interests in Hungary.

SCOTTEN

711/840.1
CGR:mt

Miss Chauncey (for the Soc'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Lesser, Marks, Mannon, McCormack, Pehle, Files

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

FROM : Secretary of State, Washington

TO : American Legation, Bern

DATE : October 13, 1944

NUMBER: 3496

To Minister Harrison and McClelland.

1. With reference to Department's 3120 of September 9, 3255 of September 21 and earlier communications regarding admission of Jewish children from Hungary, Paraguayan Minister of Education by communication of August 30 agreed in principle to extend to children from Hungary previous Paraguayan consent to give asylum to a number of refugee children from France to be determined later, subject to certain economic conditions.

On September 14, Ecuadorean ministry of foreign affairs informed Embassy that "it is believed that Ecuador would be able to receive up to three hundred children provided that UNRRA furnished the funds necessary for the case."

By note of August 31, Dominican Foreign Minister informed Embassy that since it made "no distinction in the nationality of the children which it would receive there is no inconvenience that they should also proceed from Hungary." This applies to a previous Dominican agreement to accept between 1000 and 2000 refugee children.

2. Substance of your 6469 of September 29 is being communicated to Embassy Quito for appropriate action. In the meantime, the following Ecuadorean aide-memoire to Embassy of August 24 has been received.

QUOTE The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, having been informed of the persecution which at present is taking place in Hungary against persons of a certain race, among whom are many who possess passports issued in the names of American Republics, has addressed its diplomatic representative in Switzerland to arrange for the Federal Government as representative of the interests of Ecuador in Axis nations or satellites thereof to notify the Government of Hungary that the Government of Ecuador recognizes the validity of documents or passports issued in its name and that accordingly it is expected that the bearers of such papers will be accorded the rights, privileges and immunities which Ecuadoran nationals enjoy. Likewise it has been requested to state that the United States is authorized to negotiate the exchange of such persons.

The

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

The Ecuadoran Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in replying to the aide memoire of the Embassy of the United States dated August 19, reiterates its intention of not declaring invalid passports granted illegally while they may serve to protect the life and property of their holders but (reiterates) that these persons are not thereby authorized to enter Ecuador. UNQUOTE

Pending further action by Ecuador, please try to make use of above to ensure prompt action by Ecuadoran consulate and Swiss government in defense of holders of Ecuadoran documents.

3. With reference to last paragraph of your 6469 of September 29, please advise the Swiss government as implying a request to represent Ecuador in Hungary to the extent stated, and have adopted procedure analogous to that described in your 6219 of September 20. Department's 2490 of July 21 item six applies to this case.

4. By note of August 14 Haitian Foreign Ministry informed the Embassy that the following note has been sent on August 11 to Haitian legation Bern:

QUOTE Referring to cablegram of the 31st of July please ask Federal Government to communicate the following declaration to the German Government: 'Having learned that the following persons, namely, Abraham Berger, Eugenia Berger, Leon Kuszynski and Lili Kuszynski, holders of passports delivered in the name of Haiti, have been removed by the German authorities from the civilian internment camp at Vittel to an unknown destination, the Haitian Government protests energetically against the treatment inflicted upon the above-mentioned persons, STOP. The Haitian Government urgently asks for information concerning their address and their health and expects their immediate transfer to a civilian internment camp where they would be easily available for exchange and where, in awaiting this exchange, they will be placed under the supervision of the Protecting Power and the International Red Cross. STOP. The Haitian Government also declares that it will not permit that Germany place in doubt the validity of any documents delivered in its name and that it expects that the German Government will accord the holders of these documents the same treatment which the German Government expects to obtain for its nationals in the Western Hemisphere. STOP. Finally, the Haitian Government reserves the right to take action against any ill treatment which might be inflicted upon the above-mentioned persons and upon all persons who may be in the same position. UNQUOTE

5. With

5. With reference to your 5281 of August 14, the following note from Cuban Ministry of State was received by Amembassy on September 19:

QUOTE Although the data on Gelernter are not sufficient to enable a quick search, since it is a humanitarian matter the Government of Cuba desires to avail itself of the good offices of the Government of the United States of America to the end that all possible protection be given to Gelernter through the means which the North American Government uses in similar cases. The Ministry will continue the investigation started in the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in order to verify the exactness of the information and the Embassy will be duly informed. UNQUOTE.

Please take appropriate action.

6. With reference to your 6524 of September 30, please express to Swiss authorities this Government's appreciation of their action in conveying to Hungarian officials the message referred to therein.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO BERN NO. 213.

HULL

cc: Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Lesser, Marks, Lannon, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

2 - War Ref Bd
(Mr. Penke)

A-191

6:10 pm

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS
OCT 9 1944
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

American Embassy,
Tegucigalpa.

Reference your 2-268 August 14.

Legation Bern has informed the Department that in a note dated September 25 the Swiss Foreign Office stated that according to the Swiss Legation Budapest the Hungarian Government gave its consent on September 15 to the representation by Switzerland of Honduran interests in Hungary.

Please inform Foreign Office.

Hull
aoc

CONTROL COPY

706.1554/9-2444

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9/30/44

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

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: October 5, 1944
NUMBER: 3427

X

TO MINISTER HARRISON AND MCCLELLAND, BERN, SWITZERLAND.

With reference to your 6292 of September 22, you may request Swiss Foreign Office to inform Hungarian authorities that, if they so desire, this government will be glad to treat as a Hungarian national any person in the United States who claims Hungarian nationality even if the claim of such person to Hungarian nationality is not well established, and thus permit him to benefit from protection of State representing Hungarian interests.

This government assumes that other American republics will also accede to such a request, in case Hungarian authorities are really desirous of making it.

Please convey to Hungarian officials through such informal channels as may be available to you that this Government views the Hungarian inquiry as specious in view of the circumstances and considers it to have been made in an endeavor to gain time. Such officials should be advised that this Government will hold them personally accountable for any harm that may befall any person claiming the nationality of an American republic as the result of the Hungarian government's failure to accord him the rights and privileges due to a national of an American republic. In this connection, you should also convey to appropriate Hungarian quarters the sense of Department's 2490 of July 21 paragraph three.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO BERN NO. 191

HULL

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akain, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laaser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pells, Files

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

00033

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: September 29, 1944
NUMBER: 6489
X

[REDACTED]

With reference to Legation's message dated September 7, No. 5894, paragraph five, (Ecuadoran Interests Germany and Hungary), a note with regard to protection of individuals in Germany claiming Ecuadoran Nationality of Federal Political Department was forwarded on May 12 by the Ecuadoran Consulate, we were told by Swiss. Contradictions of such a nature were contained therein that its meaning was difficult for the Swiss to interpret. It is said the Consulate was not able to supply explanatory interpretation of the note and the Consulate concurred with Swiss that in order to avert misconception, they should ignore note of May 12. In the meantime, contents of the note were sent by Federal Political Department to Swiss Legation Berlin for informational purposes while waiting for clarification. Ecuadoran Consulate decided to ask Government of Ecuador for such clarification.

A communication dated August 30 conveying the request of the Government of Ecuador that bearers of Ecuadoran papers in Hungary be protected by Swiss has been received by the Swiss from Ecuadoran Consulate. The reply was made by the Swiss that since Ecuadoran interests are not represented by the Swiss in Hungary, they could not consider this request.

HARRISON

DGR:GFW 10/7/44

Miss Chauncey, (For the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehls, Files.

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

000340

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: September 22, 1944
NUMBER: 6292
X

Reference is made herewith to Department's cable of July 13, No. 2407, paragraph 7.

It is stated in a note dated September 16 from the Foreign Office that the Government of Hungary is informed of the pertinent portions of Department's 2407 and previous instructions concerning extension of Swiss protection to all persons in Hungary bearing a passport or other document which an American Republic issued whether or not the validity of those documents be contested or even claiming without documentary proof nationality of one of the American Republics until the interested Government is able to verify claims. It is reported by the Swiss Legation in Budapest that the Hungarian Foreign Office before taking a decision, wants to be advised whether if it further considers this matter, the states further requesting this treatment for persons claiming such nationality guarantee to accord reciprocity to Hungary. The Hungarian Government, in other words, wants to be advised whether persons in the United States or other American Republics claiming Hungarian nationality might benefit protection of state representing Hungary in those countries even if their claim to this protection is not well established.

Instructions as to the reply to be made to the Government of Hungary are requested by the Swiss Foreign Office.

HARRISON

DCR:VAG:EFR 9/25/44

Miss Chauncy (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Arzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lessor, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Files

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

Hungary 17

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: September 21, 1944
NUMBER: 3255



FOR MCCLELLAND.

1. With reference to earlier communications regarding admission of Jewish children from Hungary, Amembassy Habana reports that by note of August 14 Cuban government agreed to lodge 1,000 refugee children now in France and Hungary. Amembassy London advised by IGC that Brazilian government is ready to accept 500 Jewish refugee children from Hungary.

2. With reference to your 5796 of September 3, clarification is desired, since Department's 2853 (erroneously given as 2863) of August 19, MRB's 130 was aimed at Swiss government rather than Intercross action. Nevertheless, Intercross attitude is regretted and you are requested to convey to Intercross Board's feeling that fear of misinterpretation should not be allowed to stand in the way if supervision of deportations can alleviate sufferings of deportees. The very presence of Intercross observers might have a salutary effect beyond mere humanization of treatment during deportation. Refer to Department's 1806 of May 25.

3. With reference to your 5888 of September 7, regret is expressed at the inability of Swiss authorities to transmit message contained in Department's 2933 of August 25. In the opinion of the Board, the purpose would be accomplished by the mere awareness of Hungarian government that outside world is informed of abuses occurring in Hungary, whether or not they would accept the message in a formal sense.

4. With reference to your 5805 of September 4, paragraph two, it is considered here that documents in question may be deemed to be covered by Salvadorian declaration reported in paragraph six of your 3871 of June 17. Accordingly, if in your judgment delivery of such documents would assist victims of enemy persecution, you may do so, simultaneously cabling Board indicating numbers of documents delivered and persons covered. It is also suggested that these persons be included in lists which you will present to Swiss authorities pursuant to Department's 2407 of July 13 paragraph numbered six and Department's 3180 of September 14 paragraph numbered one.

5. In the
DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-172
By H. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

000342

5. In the same connection, the wisdom of using the term "fraudulent" in any communication is seriously questioned, as being inconsistent with the stand taken by Department and Board and the Inter-American Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense.

6. With reference to your 5894 of September 7, please thank Swiss authorities for information reported therein and request them to continue pressing German government on basis of Department's 3180 of September 14, WRB's 164, and Department's 2490 of July 21.

7. Department's and Board's attention has been called to the case of Chil-Henryk Wilner, reported to be the son of an American citizen, and last known to have been in Belsenbergen.

Pursuant to Department's 1269 of April 13, 1944, please advise Swiss government that Wilner's claim to American citizenship, based on the citizenship of his father, is under investigation by the Department and that until the Swiss Government is specifically advised to the contrary by the Department, Wilner must be presumed to be a citizen of the United States in accordance with aforementioned Department's 1269. If necessary to protect Wilner, and consistent with protection of other claimants to nationality of any American Republic, Swiss may of course advise German authorities of the foregoing.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO BERN NO. 175

HULL

Miss Chauncey (for the Secy) Abrahamson, Akain, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Files

000343

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: September 20, 1944
NUMBER: 6219
X

The message given below refers to the Department's September 11 telegram No. 3141.

According to note from Federal Department dated September 18; Federal Council, under reservation Hungarian Government's assent, is fully disposed to assume representation Nicaraguan interests. Instructions to seek said government's agreement have been sent to Swiss Legation at Budapest,

The above is for Nicaraguan interests in Hungary,

HARRISON

DCR:EBH 10/7/44

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

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

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington

TO: American Legation, Bern

DATED: September 11, 1944

NUMBER: 3141

X
With reference to Nicaraguan interests in Hungary, we give you below airgram of August 19, No. A-361 (see your cable of July 14, No. 4513)

You are referred to circular airgram of August 3, 1944 from the Department concerning representation by Switzerland of Nicaraguan interests in Hungary.

In a note dated August 17, 1944, L/No. 189, the Foreign Office of Nicaragua recognizes the advisability of having representation in Hungary for Nicaraguan interests, selects Switzerland as protecting power, and asks the United States Government to ascertain if the representation of Nicaraguan interests in Hungary will be assumed by Switzerland.

In addition, the Government of Nicaragua asks that the Government of Switzerland be instructed in line with the suggestions contained in Department's reference airgram, in the event it accepts.

The suggestions referred to above are as follows:

Please ask the government to which you are accredited to direct the protecting power substantially as noted below, in the event it agrees to this measure:

(1) That recognition and confirmation are accorded passports and other papers issued in its name to individuals in Hungary subject to persecution; (2) that advice to this effect be given Hungarian Government and that it is anticipated that the rights, treatment, immunities and privileges of nationals of the government to which you are accredited will be given to individuals holding such passports and other papers; and (3) that negotiations by the United States for the exchange of such individuals are authorized.

Will you ask the Government of Switzerland to accept representation of Nicaraguan interests in Hungary, advising it of the above, and stating that, if so desired, the Government of the United States is willing to act as communication channel?

HULL

SWP:ABC:amc Paraphrased; DCR:JFW 9/14/44

Miss Chauncey (For the Society) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodol, Laughlin, Lessler, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pohle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Flos.

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

Handwritten:
Hungary 17
make note mark 477

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED
pa

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: September 4, 1944
NUMBER: 5805

McClelland sends following for War Refugee Board.

Reference is made herewith to Department's cable No. 2899 and to Legation's of August 12, 1944, No. 5233.

Reliable Hungarian reports received recently by Salzmayer, explicitly confirmed by Kasztner are that under present circumstances false El Salvador "nationality" documents give the bearers no protection whatsoever. It is felt by us to be inadvisable to make use of information contained in your cable No. 2899, for this reason as well as for reasons set forth in the penultimate paragraph of cable No. 5233.

As regards official United States presentation to Swiss Federal Political Department of Salvadoran documents for delivery to persons in Germany and German occupied territory other than Hungary who claim Salvador nationality, repeated attempts have been made by the Legation to secure confirmation that validity of documents fraudulently issued by the Salvador Consulate General at Geneva will be recognized by the Government of El Salvador. To date the Legation has not felt it advisable to present these documents officially to Swiss FPD for forwarding owing to complete absence of any such confirmation. We should be glad to receive your instructions in this matter.

HARRISON

DCR:IDB:EFH 9/9/44

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein.

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

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: State Department, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: September 2, 1944
NUMBER: 3026
X

The following message with reference to Honduran interests in Hungary is submitted.

There was received from the Embassy at Tegucigalpa, in its message dated August 14, 1944, Number A-268, a translation of Note Number 253, dated August 10, 1944, from the Foreign Affairs Minister of Honduras, as follows:

I ask that the Government of the Swiss Confederation, if it is pleased to do so, take charge of interests of Honduras within Hungary in the same manner in which it has taken charge of interests in countries occupied by Germany and within Germany itself, and I make this request very attentively and through the worthy medium of Your Excellency.

For the manner in which the Government of Switzerland is representing the interests of Honduras within the countries above referred to, I again take this opportunity to thank the Government of Switzerland.

Your Excellency is assured of a renewal of my highest and most distinguished regards.

It is requested that you inform the Foreign Office that the Government of the United States will be glad to act as channel of communications; also it is requested that you furnish the Foreign Office with the text of the preceding message.

In connection with the above, please refer to your message dated July 14, 1944, Number 2518.

FULL

SWP:ABQ:HH
PARAPHRASED:
DCR:LOW:CR 9-6-44

Miss Chaucey (for the Secy) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Deury, DiBois, Friedman, Garton, Hodol, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, McGowan, Marks, Pells, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control Files

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

000347

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM BENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: September 2, 1944
NUMBER: 3387

FOR MCQUELLAND.

The following message dated August 28 has been received
from Embassy, Caracas:

QUOTE: I have just been informed by the Foreign Office
that the Venezuelan government has requested the Swiss
Federal Political Department to extend the protection of
Venezuelan interests to Hungarian territory and other countries
of Central and Eastern Europe, for the purpose of aiding
the bearers of Venezuelan passports in those regions. UNQUOTE
THIS IS WBB CABLE TO BEND NO. 156.

HULL

Miss Chalmers (for the Secy) Abrahamson, Akin, John, Drury, DuBois,
Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack,
Pohl, Sargey, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control Files

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

000348

CORRECTED COPY

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: September 2, 1944
NUMBER: 3027

FOR MCCLELLAND.

The following message dated August 22 has been received from Amembassy, Caracas:

QUOTE I have just been informed by the Foreign Office that the Venezuelan Government has requested the Swiss Federal Political Department to extend the protection of Venezuelan interests to Hungarian territory and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, for the purpose of aiding the bearers of Venezuelan passports in those regions.
UNQUOTE THIS IS WEB CABLE TO BERN NO. 156.

HULL

Foregoing message transmitted to you on September 5 as No. 3227.

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein.

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

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 2045

Quito, Ecuador, August 26, 1944

X
Subject: Efforts to Safeguard the Lives of Persons in
Hungary Holding Passports Issued in the Name
of Ecuador

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to this Embassy's telegram No. 841 of August 26, 11 a.m., I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and translation of an aide memoire from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs regarding its instructions to the Swiss Government in connection with efforts to safeguard the lives of persecuted persons in Hungary who hold passports or other documents issued in the name of Ecuador.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosures:

1. Copy of Aide Memoire.
2. Translation of above.

711/840.1
CGR:mt

66: Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y.), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaton, Hodel, Laughlin, Lessey, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein

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

Enclosure No. 2 to despatch No. 2045 of August 26, 1944,
from American Embassy, Quito, Ecuador.

COPY

Republic of Ecuador
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Diplomatic Department

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIDE MEMOIRE

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, having been informed of the persecution which at present is taking place in Hungary against persons of a certain race, among whom are many who possess passports issued in the names of American Republics, has addressed its diplomatic representative in Switzerland to arrange for the Federal Government as representative of the interests of Ecuador in Axis nations or satellites thereof to notify the Government of Hungary that the Government of Ecuador recognizes the validity of documents or passports issued in its name and that accordingly it is expected that the bearers of such papers will be accorded the rights, privileges and immunities which Ecuadoran nationals enjoy. Likewise it has been requested to state that the United States is authorized to negotiate the exchange of such persons.

The Ecuadoran Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in replying to the aide Memoire of the Embassy of the United States dated August 19, reiterates its intention of not declaring invalid passports granted illegally while they may serve to protect the life and property of their holders but (re-iterates) that these persons are not thereby authorized to enter Ecuador.

Quito, August 24, 1944

TR:CCR:mt

cc: Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y.), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Drury,
DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks,
McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein

1035

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: August 23, 1944
NUMBER: 2899

X

FOLLOWING FOR MCCLELLAND:

The following information has been forwarded to Department by Ambassador San Salvador on August 10:

QUOTE 1. The Salvadoran Government sometime ago requested the Swiss Government to assume representation of Salvadoran interests in Hungary. The Salvadoran minister for Foreign Affairs informed me this morning that this arrangement is now definitely in effect.

2. The Salvadoran Minister for Foreign Affairs further informed me as follows:

- (a) The Salvadoran Government will notify the Swiss Government that passports and other documents issued in its name to persons in Hungary subject to persecution will be recognized and confirmed;
- (b) The Hungarian Government is to be so advised, and also that it is expected that persons holding such passports and other documents will be accorded the treatment, rights, privileges, and immunities of nationals of the Government of El Salvador; and
- (c) The United States is authorized to negotiate for the exchange of such persons. In this latter connection I assured Dr. Avila that in the event of such negotiations every preference will be given by the United States to unquestioned nationals of El Salvador and that the Government of El Salvador will not be expected physically to receive other persons, who, if exchanged, will be sent to other destinations. UNQUOTE

In view of your 5233 of August 12, the use to be made of foregoing information is left to your discretion.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 137

HULL

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Ackin, Bornstein, Cohn, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Leaser, Mann, Mannon, Parks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control Files

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73

By B. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Caracas, August 18, 1944

No. 6374

Subject: Venezuela agrees to admit Jewish
refugees from Hungary.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I was today informed by Mr. Albert J. Foinquinos, of the Venezuelan Jewish Association, that following the receipt on August 12, 1944 of a cable from the HIAS-ICA Emigration Association, 396 Fourth Avenue, New York City, stating that the Hungarian Government is prepared to permit the departure of all Jews able to obtain visas for any other country, he and four associates took up with President Medina the possibility of entrance into Venezuela. President Medina was asked to allow entrance visas into Venezuela for (a) children under ten years of age and (b) adults under temporary visas for the war's duration to be quartered in free camps similar to those in the United States, England and Canada.

Mr. Foinquinos informed me that as a result of the discussions which the group of five including himself had with President Medina, the Venezuelan Government yesterday sent cabled instructions to its Legation at Lisbon authorizing it to grant visas to Jewish refugees who apply, regardless of age and without restrictions.

Respectfully yours,

Joseph Flack
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

JF: jr

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

EMBASSY

No. 1430

Guatemala, August 15, 1944

BY COURIER

Subject: Request of Guatemalan Government
for Protection of Interests in
Hungary by Swiss Government.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's Secret Circular Airgram of August 3, 11 a.m., 1944, concerning the desired assumption of the protection of Latin American interests in Hungary by a neutral Government.

In a conversation with the Foreign Minister on August 11, I placed before him the substance of the Department's Airgram in reference, and as a result I have now received the enclosed Note from the Foreign Office (No. 10380, of August 14, 1944), from which the Department will observe that the Swiss Government is requested to assume the protection of Guatemalan interests in Hungary under the conditions outlined in the cited Airgram, albeit the Government of Guatemala is not currently in a technical state of war with Hungary. This may present an obstacle to the accomplishment of the desired ends, but, as the Guatemalan Government itself points out, it withdrew its only representation, a Consul in Budapest, because of Hungary's position as a satellite of Germany. It will be observed that in the enclosed Note the Guatemalan Government reserves the right to investigate cases of persons bearing Guatemalan documents and, in appropriate cases, to refuse admission to Guatemala.

Respectfully yours,

Boaz Long

Enclosure:

- 1/ Translation of Note No. 10380,
from Guatemalan Foreign Office.
- 2/ Copy of Note No. 10380.

848

WCA:hss

To Department in original only.

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DuBois,
Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Less, F., Mannon, McCormack,
Marks, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control Files.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-78
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

AIRMAIL

ENCLOSURE No. 1 to DISPATCH NO. 1430, dated August 15, 1944,
from American Embassy, Guatemala:

TRANSLATION:

Secretary of Foreign Affairs,
Republic of Guatemala
Diplomatic Section
No. 10380
032 (73-0)

Guatemala, August 14, 1944

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala respectfully greets your Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States and has the honor to request your collaboration and that of the Government of the United States in requesting the Government of Switzerland to assume the representation of Guatemalan interests in Hungary.

Miss Chauncey
(for the Sec'y)
Abrahamson,
Akzin
Cohn
DuBois,
Drury
Friedman
Gaston
Hodel
Laughlin
Lesser
Mannon
Marks
McCormack
Pehle
Sargoy
Standish
Weinstein
Cable Control

Although the Government of Guatemala is not in a declared state of war with Hungary, in view of the control which that country was subject to by Germany, and her collaboration against the cause of the United Nations, this Government closed its Consulate in Budapest and consequently national interests do not have protection in that Kingdom.

Although Guatemalan interests in Hungary are merely nominal, the Government of Guatemala would appreciate the protection of the Government of Switzerland especially as regards the following:

2) The Government of Hungary must be notified that it is expected that it will grant persons who possess such passports and documents the same treatment, the same rights, privileges and immunities as those corresponding to nationals of the Republic of Hungary.

2) The Government of Guatemala recognizes and confirms those passports and other documents issued in her name in favor of persons who are subject to persecution in Hungary.

3) The Government of the United States is authorized to negotiate the exchange of those persons.

The Government of Guatemala retains its right to object and submit to a careful investigation the legality of the documents in possession of the persons under reference; and, in no case shall authorize their entry into Guatemalan territory before the results of the investigation have proven satisfactory. However, this Government shall exercise that right until the interested parties have been taken to a safe place.

Carlos Salazar appreciates your Excellency Mr. Boaz Long the courtesy in transmitting this request to the Department of State so that it may be made known to the Government of Switzerland; and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to him the testimony of his highest and most distinguished consideration.

RECEIVED
UNCLASSIFIED

trans.rr

Hungary
17

AIRGRAM

FROM: Port-au-Prince

DATE: August 10, 1944

Rec'd: August 14, 8 a.m.

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

A-416, August 10, 11:00 a.m., 1944.

In the absence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I asked the Under Secretary whether his Government would be willing to ask Switzerland to represent Haitian interests in Hungary in order to protect the lives of persons holding documents issued in the name of the Haitian Government (Department's airgram of August 3, 11:00 a.m., 1944).

The Under Secretary stated that he perceived no objection in principle and that he would consult the Minister on his return to Port-au-Prince at the beginning of next week.

WILSON

File 711 CR 705.
OL:mak

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodal, Gaston, Drury, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Lannon, McCormack, Marks, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Files

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

*Hungary
17-
make card
mark 6177*

*2 - Wm Reffert -
Wm. C. C. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

BY COURIER

1944 AUG 5 PM 2 13

August 1, 1944

August 3, 1944

CIRCULAR AIRGRAM

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS SAFEGUARDING LIVES OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS
DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS
(LIAISON) 11:00 am

TO CERTAIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS:

Please refer to previous communications regarding persons affiliated with persecuted European groups in enemy controlled areas holding documents issued in the names of American republics and efforts to safeguard their lives. Intense persecution of such groups, including forced deportation and mass extermination has been introduced into Hungary, where persons holding documents issued in the names of American republics are reported to be in danger because of absence of representation in that country. Amlegation Bern cables:

NOTE With regard to general question of Latin American documentation in German controlled countries, the suggestion that such Latin American Governments as have not previously made arrangements for their interests in Hungary to be taken care of urgently ask Switzerland or other neutral country to assume such representation is made by the Legation for the consideration of the Department. All Latin American countries without direct representation in Hungary except Uruguay, Chile, Brazil and possibly El Salvador, would seem to be concerned in this. UNW NOTE

Please consult appropriate officials of the Foreign Office in an endeavor urgently to secure representation in Hungary by Switzerland for the Government to which you are accredited. Although such government's interest in Hungary may be nominal, its representation in Hungary preferably by Switzerland is an essential first step to the humanitarian effort to save the lives of persons there holding documents issued in such government's name, and the approach to the Foreign Office should be on that basis. If the government to which you are accredited agrees to this measure, please request it to instruct the protecting power substantially as follows: (1) Passports and other documents issued in its name to persons in Hungary subject to persecution, are recognized and confirmed; (2) Hungarian Government to so be advised and that it is expected that persons holding such passports and other documents will be accorded the treatment, rights, privileges, and immunities of nationals of the government to which you are accredited, and (3) the United States is authorized to negotiate for the exchange of such persons. You may

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

BY COURIER

may assure the Foreign Office that in the event of such negotiation every preference will be given by the United States to unquestioned nationals of the government to which you are accredited, and that such government will not be expected physically to receive other persons, who, if exchanged, will be routed to other havens.

If desired this Government would be willing to act as a channel of communication in representation matters between it and the Swiss or other neutral Government to which it wishes to entrust its interests in Hungary.

Please advise the Department promptly of the results of your approaches.

Stettinius
acting
ghe

ACTING

Send to AMEMBASSY	La Paz	Bolivia
"	San Jose	Costa Rica
"	Quito	Ecuador
"	Guatemala	Guatemala
"	Port-au-Prince	Haiti
"	Tegucigalpa	Honduras
"	Managua	Nicaragua
"	Asuncion	Paraguay
"	San Salvador	El Salvador
"	Caracas	Venezuela

WHH:MKV:OMH 7/27/44 OCA RFA WCA BOL WE SE ARA

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972



035

DEPARTMENT

Distribution of this reading only by special arrangement.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

October 2, 1944

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1944 OCT 4 PM 4 45

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

EMBASSY

LONDON 7998

CONTROL COPY

(LIAISON)

War Ref Bd
Mr. Bell

Please refer to your message of September 11, and to Department's message of September 14.

The following cable dated September 22 (Bern - No. 8276) has been received from McClelland:

QUOTE McClelland sends the following for the War Refugee Board.

Reference is made herein to the Department's September 14 cable No. 4185.

A note dated September 8 from Swiss Federal Political Department received by the British Legation at Bern and reporting substance of a conversation between an unnamed German Foreign Office official and Swiss Minister Feldscher at Berlin is the basis for the British Minister's telegram under reference. An approach had been made to the Germans by Feldscher concerning emigration of some initial group of 2,000 Hungarian Jews from Hungary holding Palestine certificates for whom the Swiss Legation at Budapest issued a collective passport in late July. (Legation's August 3 cable No. 4972 and August 5 cable No. 5048 mentioned this). The German reply to the British Minister's telegram stated, that since the departure of these people for Palestine would disturb "German relations with Arabs" they could

not
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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

-2-, #7998, October 2, 1944, n.p.m., to London

not permit these people to go. However the German Foreign Office intimated to Feldscher "that if these Jews were going to American or British territory their departure would be viewed more favorably". Consequently there is no question whatsoever of a concrete offer on the part of the German Government to permit such a group to depart if allies agreed to accept them in either American or British territory but a vague statement only that "more favorable consideration" would or might be given to such a proposal. In addition the Swiss note reports very definite request by Germans that for security reasons an exact list of Jews whose departure is contemplated should be furnished the Germans. Note also that this was only a verbal (not written) statement from German Foreign Office which as is well known exerts only very slight influence on decisions and plans of Gestapo and SS who are obviously, so far as the German Government is concerned, in control of the Jewish situation in Hungary.

The British Legation at Bern with whom I discussed this question is of the opinion that the Swiss Legation at Budapest should not under any circumstances be requested to deliver to the Germans lists of Hungarian Jews and that transit of any group or groups of Jews through German-controlled territory at this particular time would be, to say the least, an extremely

-3-, 27883, October 2, 1944, noon, to London

extremely hazardous undertaking. Unless real control by some such organ as ICRC could be assured permission for such transit if it were granted could scarcely be relied upon. It is the feeling of the British Legation here that the responsibility of recommending such a move could not be assumed by it.

In agreement with the point of view of the British I feel that it would be exceedingly dangerous to try to evacuate Hungarian Jews through territory controlled by the Germans which now that exit by way of Bulgaria and Rumania is barred, is the only existing route. With respect to the eventuality of the Germans attempting to hold the Allies responsible for not accepting an offer which it could hardly be said, after all, has been concretely made would on their part constitute pure casuistry.

As an alternative an offer might be made to the Germans via the Swiss to grant temporary haven in Allied territory to the group of 2,000 or more Hungarian Jews who did not have Palestine certificates and who did not plan to go to Palestine eventually as the Legation's August 28 cable No. 5570 suggested. Of course from the Jewish point of view this would raise very knotty problem of risk selection in Hungary of a non-Palestine group. The possibility exists for the British to declare formally that this group would not go to Palestine and the Germans'

-4-, #7. 8. October 2, 1944, from London

Germans' alleged objection to Palestine immigration would thus be offset. It could be stated, if the Germans insisted on knowing the ultimate destination, that division of this group among various overseas countries of immigration was being actively arranged. It might be possible, in order to ease the problem of settlement of such a group in the postwar, if ~~this~~ ^{this} could be done without German suspicion being aroused, to ~~select~~ ^{select} Hungarian Jews who desired to return to their country when the war is over. The idea of getting Jews out of Europe permanently is an obsession in certain Nazi circles and they will not tolerate the departure of those they feel may come back again.

An additional alternative of a more positive nature would be to make a concrete offer to admit a group of 1,000 or more Hungarian Jewish children into the United States, for instance, those whose parents have been deported in line with August 21 cable No. 2877 from the Department. Pending possibility to evacuate such children to the United States they could possibly be conveyed under ICRC control from Hungary for a temporary sojourn in Switzerland. UNQUOTE

The following reply has been sent to McClelland as
No. 3074 of September 1944

QUOTE Please refer to your No. 6276 of September 22.

We concur in your conclusion that it probably would not
be

-5-, #7998, October 2, 1944, noon to London

be useful to pursue further the vague suggestion by the German Foreign Office that a request for the emigration from Hungary of Jews holding Palestine certificates might be more favorably considered if such Jews were going to American or British territory.

With regard to your suggestion that perhaps efforts could be made to facilitate the emigration of children and others who do not have Palestine certificates, your attention is called to the fact that the Legation in Bern already has broad authority to grant visas for entry into the United States.

Particular reference is made to Department's No. 2877 of August 21, which made available approximately 4,000 American visas for children in Hungary; Department's No. 2606 of July 28, which made special provisions in favor of persons to whom American immigration visas were issued or authorized after July 1, 1941; and Department's No. 2918 of August 24, making special provisions in favor of close relatives of American citizens and alien residents in the United States. Please refer also to Department's No. 3120 of September 9 which summarizes the arrangements made by this government for the emigration of refugees from Hungary to the United States and other countries.

You were requested to bring the foregoing arrangements to

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the

-6-, #7898, October 2, 1944, refn. 5, London

the attention of the Swiss Government and the International Red Cross, and through them, to the attention of the German and Hungarian authorities in an effort to effect the evacuation from Hungary of as many as possible of the refugees for whom arrangements have thus been made. We assume that you have done everything possible to execute these instructions, and if anything further can be done in this regard, we are sure that you will proceed to do so under the already existing authorizations. You will note that the authorizations above referred to are applicable to substantially more than the 2,000 refugees referred to in your No. 6276 of September 22.

UKJUC12

In view of McClelland's cable, we do not (repeat not) intend to take any further action in connection with the vague intimation of the German Foreign Office that the emigration of some 2,000 Hungarian Jews holding Palestine certificates might be more favorably considered if their destination were to be American or British territory.

As you will note, however, we have indicated to McClelland that he should continue to do everything possible to effect the emigration of those Jews from Hungary into "non-Arab" territory for whom arrangements have already been made. Since these arrangements presumably have been communicated to the
UKJUC12
Germany

-7-, #7598, October 2, 1944, noon to London

Germane some time ago, it is not known whether any success can be achieved. However, we will continue to make every effort to that end:

For your convenience and for the information of appropriate officials of the British Government and of the Intergovernmental Committee, following is a summary of arrangements already made by this government for the emigration of Jews from Hungary to the United States and other territory:

(1) On August 21 the Legation in Bern was authorized to issue visas under liberal conditions to approximately 4,000 children arriving in Switzerland from Hungary. This authorization was issued in such manner as to insure the validity of the visas until transportation to the United States is available. The Legation was instructed at the same time to advise the Swiss authorities of the authorization to issue visas, and to make all appropriate efforts to arrange for the release from Hungary of children eligible for such visas.

(2) On August 1 the Legation in Bern was authorized to issue, under certain conditions, new American immigration visas to any person in enemy-controlled areas who held an American visa or for whom a visa was authorized after July 1, 1941. The Legation was instructed to

- (a) advise the Swiss authorities of this authorization;
(b) request

-8-. #7.98, October 2, 1944, noon to London

- (b) request the Swiss Government to advise enemy governments of Switzerland's willingness to permit the entry, with or without transit visas, of all persons to whom immigration visas were issued on or subsequent to July 1, 1941; and
- (c) advise the Swiss authorities that such persons entering Switzerland would be adequately maintained until eligibility for new visas was determined, and that all persons found ineligible would promptly be evacuated from Switzerland.

The same authorization and instructions were sent to Sweden, Turkey, Spain and Portugal.

(3) On August 24 the Legation in Bern was directed to request Swiss authorities to advise enemy governments, particularly Germany and Hungary, that American Consular Officers in neutral countries had been authorized to issue immigration visas to

- (a) the alien husband, wife, parent and unmarried minor children of an American citizen; and
- (b) wife and unmarried minor children of an alien, resident in the United States

who has been in an area controlled by Germany or any of her allies, provided any such person(s) presents himself to an

American

-9-, #7398, October 2, 1944, noon to London

American Consular Officer and is found not to be disqualified for a visa. At the same time, the Legation in Bern was requested to secure the agreement of Switzerland to advise enemy governments of its willingness to permit the entry into Switzerland of persons falling within the categories indicated above, and to assure the Swiss officials that persons so admitted will be adequately maintained pending determination of eligibility for such visas, and those found unqualified will be evacuated promptly. Similar instructions were sent on the same date to Sweden, Turkey, Spain and Portugal.

(4) Assurances have been obtained from the governments of Ireland and various Latin American Republics that they will receive at least 2,000 children. In addition, Mexico has assured this government of its willingness to give emergency shelter to an unspecified number of refugees from enemy territory for the duration of the war. Among the neutrals, the governments of Spain and Sweden have agreed to admit children, numerous adults, and persons to whom American visas were issued or authorized after July 1, 1941. Spain alone has authorized 2,000 visas.

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that adequate assurances have already been afforded the Germans to test the sincerity of the intimation that refugees might be permitted to

-10-, #7998. October 2, 1944, noon to London

to leave Hungary if they go to the United States and not to Palestine. Accordingly, it seems more practicable to continue our efforts to effect evacuation under these existing authorizations than to pursue further the somewhat nebulous statement of the German Foreign Office referred to in your ~~letter~~ *letter*.

It will be appreciated if you will express our views on this matter to the appropriate officials of the British Government and the Intergovernmental Committee.

HULL

WNB:MMV:RG
9/30/44

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SEP 30 1944

CABLE TO LONDON FOR WINANT AND BAHN.

Please refer to our No. 7473 of September 11, and to Department's No. 7485 of September 14.

The following cable dated September 22 (Bern - No. 6270) has been received from McClelland:

" Here quote full text of No. 6270 from Bern. "

The following reply has been sent to McClelland as No. _____ of _____

" Here quote full text of cable to McClelland. "

In view of McClelland's cable, we do not (repeat not) intend to take any further action in connection with the vague intimation of the German Foreign Office that the emigration of some 2,000 Hungarian Jews holding Palestine certificates might be more favorably considered if their destination were to be American or British territory.

As you will note, however, we have indicated to McClelland that we should continue to do everything possible to effect the emigration of these Jews from Hungary into "non-Arab" territory for whom arrangements have already been made. Since these arrangements presumably have been communicated to the Germans some time ago, it is not known whether any success can be achieved. However, we will continue to make every effort to that end.

For your convenience and for the information of appropriate officials of the British Government and of the Intergovernmental Committee, following is a summary of arrangements already made by this government for the emigration of Jews from Hungary to the United States and other territory:

(1) On August 21 the Legation in Bern was authorized to issue visas under liberal conditions to approximately 4,000 children arriving in Switzerland from Hungary. This authorization was issued in such manner as to insure the validity of the visas until transportation to the United States is available. The Legation was instructed at the same time to advise the Swiss authorities of the authorization to issue visas, and to make all appropriate efforts to arrange for the release from Hungary of children eligible for such visas.

(2) On August 1 the Legation in Bern was authorized to issue, under certain conditions, new American immigration visas to any person in enemy-control areas who held an American visa or for whom a visa was authorized after July 1, 1941. The Legation was instructed to

- (a) advise the Swiss authorities of this authorization;
- (b) request the Swiss Government to advise enemy governments of Switzerland's willingness to permit the entry, with or without transit visas, of all persons to whom immigration visas were issued on or subsequent to July 1, 1941; and
- (c) advise the Swiss authorities that such persons entering Switzerland would be adequately maintained until eligibility for new visas was determined, and that all persons found ineligible would promptly be evacuated from Switzerland.

The same authorization and instructions were sent to Sweden, Turkey, Spain and Portugal.

(3) On August 24 the Legation in Bern was directed to request Swiss authorities to advise enemy governments, particularly Germany and Hungary, that American Consular officers in neutral countries had been authorized to issue immigration visas to

- (a) the wife, husband, wife, parent and unmarried minor children of an American citizen; and
- (b) wife and unmarried minor children of an alien, resident in the United States

who has been in an area controlled by Germany or any of her allies, provided any such person(s) presents himself to an American Consular Officer and is found not to be disqualified for a visa. At the same time, the Legation in Bern was requested to secure the agreement of Switzerland to advise enemy governments of its willingness to permit the entry into Switzerland of persons falling within the categories indicated above, and to assure the Swiss officials that persons so admitted will be adequately maintained pending determination of eligibility for such visas, and those found unqualified will be evacuated promptly. Similar instructions were sent on the same date to Sweden, Turkey, Spain and Portugal.

(4) Assurances have been obtained from the governments of Ireland and various Latin American Republics that they will receive at least 2,000 children. In addition, Mexico has assured this government of its willingness to give emergency shelter to an unspecified number of refugees from enemy territory for the duration of the war. Among the neutrals, the governments of Spain and Sweden have agreed to admit children, numerous adults, and persons to whom American visas were issued or authorized after July 1, 1941. Spain alone has authorized 2,000 visas.

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that adequate assurances have already been afforded the Germans to test the sincerity of the intimation that refugees might be permitted to leave Hungary if they go to the United States and not to Palestine. Accordingly, it seems more practicable to continue our efforts to effect evacuation under these existing authorizations than to pursue further the somewhat nebulous statement of the German Foreign Office referred to in your No. 7473.

It will be appreciated if you will express our views on this matter to the appropriate officials of the British Government and the Inter-governmental Committee.

THIS IS WRB CABLE NO. $\frac{7}{X}$.

2:30 p.m.
September 29, 1944

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

JBF L.S.L. AA.
JBFriedman:dg 9/27/44

Hungary
18

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATE: September 30, 1944
NUMBER: 3378

The following is for Harrison and McClelland.
Please refer to your No. 6276 of September 23.
We concur in your conclusion that it probably would not be useful to pursue further the vague suggestion by the German Foreign Office that a request for the emigration from Hungary of Jews holding Palestine certificates might be more favorably considered if such Jews were going to American or British territory.

With regard to your suggestion that perhaps efforts could be made to facilitate the emigration of children and others who do not have Palestine certificates, your attention is called to the fact that the Legation in Bern already has broad authority to grant visas for entry into the United States.

Particular reference is made to Department's No. 2877 of August 21, which made available approximately 4,000 American visas for children in Hungary; Department's No. 2605 of July 28, which made special provisions in favor of persons to whom American immigration visas were issued or authorized after July 1, 1941; and Department's No. 2818 of August 24, making special provisions in favor of close relatives of American citizens and alien residents in the United States. Please refer also to Department's No. 3120 of September 9 which summarizes the arrangements made by this government for the emigration of refugees from Hungary to the United States and other countries.

You were requested to bring the foregoing arrangements to the attention of the Swiss Government and the International Red Cross, and through them, to the attention of the German and Hungarian authorities in an effort to effect the evacuation from Hungary of as many as possible of the refugees for whom arrangements have thus been made. We assume that you have done everything possible to execute these instructions, and if anything further can be done in this regard, we are sure that you will proceed to do so under the already existing authorizations. You will note that the authorizations above referred to are applicable to substantially more than the 2,000 refugees referred to in your No. 6276 of September 23.

THIS IS WEB CABLE NO. 189.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-74

EX-111 By E. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Goston, Hodel, Langlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Files

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BJR - 85
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (W)

London

Dated September 27, 1944

Rec'd 6:38 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
SEP 28 1944

8055, September 27, 7 p.m.

FOR PEHLE WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM MANN.

I am still awaiting a reply to my 7473 of
September 11. Foreign Office has on several occasions
asked when the Embassy has received Washington's views.
9/27/44
JBT

WINANT

WSB

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

CONTROL COPY

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

*I was Ref. of
Pelle*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: September 22, 1944
NUMBER: 6276

CONTROL COPY

McClelland sends the following for the War Refugee Board.
Reference is made herein to the Department's September 14 cable No. 3135.

A note dated September 8 from Swiss Federal Political Department received by the British Legation at Bern and reporting substance of a conversation between an unnamed German Foreign Office official and Swiss Minister Feldscher at Berlin is the basis for the British Minister's telegram under reference. An approach had been made to the Germans by Feldscher concerning emigration of same initial group of 2,000 Hungarian Jews from Hungary holding Palestine certificates for whom the Swiss Legation at Budapest issued a collective passport in late July. (Legation's August 3 cable No. 4972 and August 5 cable No. 5043 mentioned this). The Germans replied, as British Minister's telegram stated, that since the departure of these people for Palestine would disturb "German relations with Arabs" they could not permit these people to go. However the German Foreign Office intimated to Feldscher ("a *lump* *mentioned* laissee entendre") "that if these Jews were going to American or British territory their departure would be viewed more favorably" ("envisagerait

plus

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

plus favorablement le depart, et cetera"). Consequently there is no question whatsoever of a concrete offer on the part of the German Government to permit such a group to depart if Allies agreed to accept them in either American or British territory but a vague statement only that "more favorable consideration" would or might be given to such a proposal.

In addition the Swiss note reports very definite ^{German request} ~~fluence~~ ^{fluence} that an exact list of Jews whose departure is contemplated should "for reasons of security" be furnished to them (the Germans). Attention is also called to the fact that this was so far as the German Government is concerned, in control of the Jewish situation in Hungary, ^{merely a verbal (not written) statement from the German Foreign Office which obviously exercises only a very slight influence on plans + decisions of Gestapo + SS who, so far as the German government is concerned, are obviously in control of the Jewish situation in Hungary.}

The British Legation at Bern with whom I discussed this question is of the opinion that the Swiss Legation at Budapest should not under any circumstances be requested to deliver to the Germans lists of Hungarian Jews and that transit of any group or groups of Jews through German-controlled territory at this particular time would be, to say the least, an extremely hazardous undertaking. Unless real control by some such organ as ICRC could be assured permission for such transit if it were granted could scarcely be relied upon. It is the feeling of the British Legation here that the responsibility of recommending such a move could not be assumed by it.

In agreement with the point of view of the British I feel that it would be exceedingly dangerous to try to evacuate Hungarian Jews through territory controlled by the Germans which now that exit by way of Bulgaria and Rumania is barred, is the only existing route. With respect to the eventuality of the

Germans

Germans attempting to hold the Allies responsible for not accepting an offer which it could hardly be said, after all, has been concretely made would on their part constitute pure casuistry.

As an alternative an offer might be made to the Germans via the Swiss to grant temporary haven in Allied territory to the group of 2,000 or more Hungarian Jews who did not have Palestine certificates and who did not plan to go to Palestine eventually as the Legation's August 26 cable No. 5579 suggested. Of course from the Jewish point of view this would raise very knotty problem of selection in Hungary of a non-Palestine group. The possibility exists for the British to declare formally that this group would not go to Palestine and the Germans' alleged objection to Palestine immigration would thus be offset. It could be stated, if the Germans insisted on knowing the ultimate destination, that division of this group among various overseas countries of immigration was being actively arranged. It might be possible, in order to ease the problem of settlement of such a group in the postwar, if this could be done without German suspicion being aroused, to select Hungarian Jews who desired to return to their country when the war is over. The idea of getting Jews out of Europe permanently is an obsession in certain Nazi circles and they will not tolerate the departure of those they feel may come back again.

W. J. P. An
L. J. P. E. C. and
G. J. P. E. C.

An additional alternative of a more positive nature would be to make a concrete offer to admit a group of 1,000 or more Hungarian Jewish children into the United States, for instance, those whose parents have been deported in line with August 21 cable No. 2877 from the Department. Pending possibility to evacuate such children to the United States they could possibly be conveyed under ICRC control from Hungary for a temporary sojourn in Switzerland.

HARRISON

(*) apparent omission
verification requested.

83N
DCR:CBP:ML 9/25/44

RECEIVED

2 was Ref. A. P. H.

CORRECTION OF
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: September 22, 1944
NUMBER: 6276

CONTROL COPY

A paraphrase of the above telegram was sent to you on September 25, 1944. On page two, beginning with line seven, please delete the remainder of the paragraph and insert the following: "In addition the Swiss note reports very definite German request that an exact list of Jews whose departure is contemplated should "for reasons of security" be furnished to them (the Germans). Attention is also called to the fact that this was merely a verbal (not written) statement from the German Foreign Office which notoriously exercises only a very slight influence on plans and decisions of Gestapo and SS who, so far as the German Government is concerned, are obviously in control of Jewish situation in Hungary."

^{2/3A}
DJR:EEB 9/27/44

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

KD-342

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

BERN

Dated August 3, 1944
Rec'd 8:30 p.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

4972, August 3, 9 a.m.

Referring to present situation of Jews in Hungary Burckhardt of ICRC communicated to me message received July 31 from Dr. Schirmer (formerly in Berlin) and Bern ICRC representative in Budapest substance of which follows.

One. Sufficient quantities of food and clothing are available in Hungary. Funds will be needed, however, to purchase foodstuffs for relief to recently dispossessed Jews in Budapest and more particularly to those remaining in provinces in camps.

Two. Jews in Budapest are now allowed to leave their houses to make purchases between ten and seventeen hours (formerly only between fourteen and seventeen). Those possessing adequate means can purchase sufficient food for their needs. The legitimation cards of Jews in Budapest expire on August 1. They will, however, be granted new ones and according to recent decrees a certain number of special work permits will be issued to Jews "whose intellectual or physical labor is considered to be of public utility".

Three. All internment and concentration camps and consigned Jewish houses in Budapest will be accessible to ICRC delegates. Schirmer and Born have visited twenty-five such houses as well as hospitals and baths. In latter satisfactory conditions prevailed. They also visited camps of Kistarcsa and Sarvar on July 25. (According to additional information there are other Jewish camps at Miskolc, Jasznereny and Pecs). ICRC Geneva will be notified by telegram if and what relief supplies are necessary for these camps. Transportation facilities in Hungary will be granted and goods consigned to Hungarian Red Cross for distribution by ICRC. ICRC may choose Jewish men of confidence in camps.

Four. Any relief undertaken by ICRC will receive collaboration of Hungarian Red Cross and of official "Judenrat" in Budapest. Final control of all distributions will be in hands of ICRC. Auxiliary relief personnel can be supplied by Jews themselves. Such personnel will be

exempted from

-2- 4972, August 3, 9 a.m., from Bern

exempted from wearing yellow Jewish star. Adequate space for officers and storerooms will be made available to any ICRC Jewish relief program.

Five. About 8,700 Jewish families amounting to some 40,000 souls plus 1,000 orphaned children will be allowed to emigrate from Hungary to Palestine via Rumania and Turkey. An initial transport of about 2,000 persons will leave Budapest within next 8 to 10 days. ICRC will take charge of departure transportation and care this convoy en route. Born will accompany first convoy to Rumanian port of Constanza. Boats are reported to be available.

HARRISON

RR

cc: Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Files

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: August 21, 1944
NUMBER: 2877

FOR MCCLELLAND:

Refer paragraph marked 4, Department's 2605 of July 28,
WRB's 94.

The authorization given to consular officers in Switzerland by the Department's 891 of March 18 and Department's 2236 of July 3 is hereby amended to include authorization to issue such visas to refugee children arriving in Switzerland from Hungary. For issuance through October, the additional non-preference quota immigration numbers given below were allotted to Zurich: Hungarian, 72 to 176 inclusive.

Please advise appropriate Swiss officials and make all appropriate efforts to arrange for the release to Switzerland from Hungary of children who may be eligible for the issuance of such visas.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 124

HULL

VD

Miss Chauncy (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Borenstein, Cob, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-71
By R. H. Farris Date SEP 15 1972

000382

*I was by the
Pelle*

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, London
DATE: September 14, 1944
NUMBER: 7485

CONTROL COPY

In addition to your No. 7473 of September 11 we have transmitted the following cable No. 3185 of September 14, to Minister Harrison and McClelland in Bern:

We desire your considered judgment as to whether the German or Hungarian authorities have actually offered to permit 2100 or any other number of Jews to leave Hungary provided that they are taken to British or American territory. It is not possible for us to judge whether such a concrete offer has been made or whether the above quoted message from the British Minister in Bern merely represents the opinion of various agencies and individuals that the Germans might possibly be more willing to permit Jews to go to some territory other than Palestine. (See for example your No. 5579^{dated 4} of August 26). A specific answer to this question is necessary before this Government can take any decision in the matter, and a prompt reply from you will be appreciated.

You will undoubtedly wish to inquire of the British Minister in Bern, the officials of the International Red Cross, and all other appropriate groups and individuals, whether they have any further information in the matter.

RECEIVED
STATE DEPT.
SEP 15 1944

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

038

-2-

We are unable to take any decision in the matter until we have received a reply from Bern. In the meantime, we assume that you will transmit to us any additional information that you may obtain.

This is WRB cable to London No. 34

HULL

1 FEB 57 10 25
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BOYER
D.C.

10 3 19

CABLE FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO AMBASSADOR WINANT FOR MANN,

Please refer to your No. 7473 of September 11.

The following cable No. 172X of XXXXXX has been sent to Minister Harrison and McClelland in Bern:

(Here take in full text of cable to Bern)

We are unable to take any decision in the matter until we have received a reply from Bern. In the meantime, we assume that you will transmit to us any additional information that you may obtain.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO LONDON NO. 3

2:05 p.m.
September 13, 1944

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files.

JB7

JB Friedman

9/13/44.

1 3 5

P.A.R.A.M.S. OF TELEPHONE RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: August 26, 1944
RC: 5579

Copy

McClelland sends the following for War Refugee Board.

It was recommended by ICRC, in the course of recent conversations, that our Government in concert with the British Government indicate to the Government of Hungary its willingness to transport a certain number of Hungarian Jews whose removal is not based on possession of Palestine certificates and who do not plan to go to Palestine to some specified haven of refuge in allied territory. It is felt by ICRC that such an offer might have a greater chance of success than the present proposals of emigration for Hungarian Jews to Palestine as it would offset German disapproval of Palestine emigration based on the alleged German wish not to endanger their good relations with Arabian Lufti. It is ICRC's opinion that such evacuation could best be effected via Rumania as a more practical and safer route than transit German-controlled territory to come to Switzerland. I feel that the proposal is worth a trial since it has definite points in its favor and it would involve Hungarian Jews who would ultimately wish to return to their country. In this regard, the Board's attention is called to Tangier's offer of five hundred entry visas.

In line with Location's cable of August 19, number 5367, we strongly recommend that propaganda pressure on the Government of Hungary be maintained. The Government of Hungary is showing

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

a tendency to "relax on its laurels" following its "generous" offer to permit Jews to emigrate, meanwhile passively allowing the Germans to carry out a further deportation of people who after all are Hungarian nationals. Fact such acquiescence constitutes common guilt with Germans for which the Hungarians also will be held responsible after the war. This sort would also strengthen the hands of those Hungarians of good will in the country who from the start have opposed such Jewish persecution. Use of Hungarian language pamphlets as well as radio warnings are commended by competent Hungarian circles here.

HARRISCK

Paraphrase: DCR:VAG:MEM

8/28/44

*I want to see
Pelle*

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATE: September 14, 1944
NUMBER: 3185

CONTROL COPY

Following for McClelland.

The following cable dated September 11 has been received from Ambassador Winant and War Refugee Board Representative Mann: (Here take in full text of No. 7473 of September 11 from American Embassy, London).

We desire your considered judgment as to whether the German or Hungarian authorities have actually offered to permit 2100 or any other number of Jews to leave Hungary provided that they are taken to British or American territory. It is not possible for us to judge whether such a concrete offer has been made or whether the above quoted message from the British Minister in Bern merely represents the opinion of various agencies and individuals that the Germans might possibly be more willing to permit Jews to go to some territory other than Palestine. (See for example your No. 5579 of August 26). A specific answer to this question is necessary before this Government can take any decision in the matter, and a prompt reply from you will be appreciated.

You will undoubtedly wish to inquire of the British Minister in Bern, the officials of the International Red Cross, and all other appropriate groups and individuals, whether they have any further information in the matter. This is WRB cable to Bern No. 170.

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

MOST URGENT

CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON AND MCLELLAND, BERN, SWITZERLAND,

The following cable dated September 11 has been received from Ambassador Winant and War Refugee Board Representative Knaant

(Here take in full text of No. 7473 of September 11 from American Embassy, London).

We desire your considered judgment as to whether the German or Hungarian authorities have actually offered to permit 2100 or any other number of Jews to leave Hungary provided that they are taken to British or American territory. It is not possible for us to judge whether such a concrete offer has been made or whether the above quoted message from the British Minister in Bern merely represents the opinion of various agencies and individuals that the Germans might possibly be more willing to permit Jews to go to some territory other than Palestine. (See for example your No. 5579 of August 26). A specific answer to this question is necessary before this Government can take any decision in the matter, and a prompt reply from you will be appreciated.

You will undoubtedly wish to inquire of the British Minister in Bern, the officials of the International Red Cross, and all other appropriate groups and individuals, whether they have any further information in the matter.

This is WRB cable to Bern No. 170.

2:05 p.m.
September 13, 1944

J.F. Friedman

(Miss Chancey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, This is WRB CABLE TO BERN NO 170 Cable Control Files.

JOB 7 9/13/44.

2. under Ref Ed
(Mr. Bekk)

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: September 11, 1944
NUMBER: 7473

CONTROL COPY

THE FOLLOWING PARHLE WRB. FROM MANN.

At the request of Malog, Chief of Foreign Office's Refugee Department, Brown and I attended a meeting at his office this evening, at which meeting Sir Herbert Emerson was present also. Following is the substance of a cable received Saturday from British Minister in Bern which was read by Mason:

From the German Government it is understood by the Swiss Government that the Germans are not ready to permit a party of 2100 Jews to leave Hungary if they are to go to Palestine, as they do not wish to have the Arabs disturbed. However, they would view their departure more favorably if the group were to have a destination in American or British territory.

Furthermore, it has been requested by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Swiss Legation at Budapest should hand to the German Legation there a nominal list stating that on security grounds they cannot permit the departure of the group until an examination has been made for each individual case.

The

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

The Government of Switzerland desires to know whether they should send to the Legation at Budapest instructions to this effect.

No indication was given that information regarding this message had been given McClelland.

Inasmuch as this German move rejects to offer to place Jews coming from Hungary in neutral and United Nations territory and substitutes in its place American or British territory excluding Palestine, this move cuts at the very heart of the joint declaration of the British and American Governments. Although the composition of the 2100 people is unknown, the assumption is that they are principally holders of Palestine certificates and if the offer were accepted as made, it would place the British and American Governments in a position of invalidating, at least temporarily, Palestine certificates even if the condition were accepted only while the war lasts. If we fail to accept the German conditions with concrete offer, it will put the Germans in a position to state that they would permit the Jews to leave but they would not be accepted by us. It is also possible that if we accept conditions in this case, they will be made applicable to all others who are trying to escape. The purpose of the German maneuver presumably is to embarrass the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

It is proposed by the British to give their Minister in

Bern

Bern instructions to reply to the Swiss Government somewhat as follows:

We assume that the security check is for the purpose of expediting the departure of Jews and not delaying it. With that understanding, which should be emphasized by the Swiss, we have no objection to giving the Germans ~~such~~ a list if the Swiss first make sure that such list will not be used by the Germans for the purpose of victimizing the prospective evacuees. We assume that the list will show that Palestine certificates are held by the persons named thereon. There is no intention on the part of the British Government to take action which would make such certificates invalid. You are requested to ascertain from the Swiss whether they are prepared to give the group temporary haven with the maintenance guarantees given previously until such time as evacuation can be carried out. Should they be willing to do so, they should inform the Germans that they have agreed to give the 2100 refugees a temporary haven.

The proposed reply obviously does not meet the conditions laid down by the Germans. The reply might stand some small chance of being successful. It is altogether possible, however, that the Germans would inquire as to the final destination of the Jews or that in the absence of a statement to the contrary, ~~that~~ British position with regard to Palestine certificates would be

would be taken for granted. In view of public and Jewish opinion, the British understandably feel that the validity of Palestine certificates must be preserved by them.

Attempts have been made by Brown and me to determine what the possibilities were of removing the 2100 to British or American soil from Switzerland. No suggestions could be obtained by us from Mason, who stated that he would have to consult with the Colonial Office to determine whether there ~~were~~^{is} any available British soil. Therefore, it is safe to say that if the conditions laid down by the Germans were accepted even temporarily, British or American soil, apart from the other complications, means only American soil. We were continually asked by Sir Herbert if we were prepared to open more camps such as the one at Oswego.

It is difficult to make recommendations until I know how far our Government is prepared to go in this matter. It is felt by me that the best solution to the problem would be to make an offer of the nature of that resulting in the Fort Ontario camp, making it clear that such refuge was for the duration of the war only and that following the war these refugees might return to their own land or to a land of their own choosing which is willing to receive them. It appears doubtful that the 2100 could be evacuated before the termination of the war, but it is possible that such could be done. Furthermore, problems with the military might be raised by their evacuation through

France.

France.

It is requested that you reply urgently, giving the views of the Department and the Board on the suggested reply or any alternative proposals which our Government might desire to present to the British. No reply will be made by them until receipt of your views. If the suggested reply is acceptable, the reply should not be transmitted until agreement has been reached by the two Governments regarding answer to be given if the Germans should insist on knowing the group's destination. The proposed reply by the British and their stand on Palestine certificates is agreed to by Emerson. It is felt by him to be most important that agreement be reached by the two Governments on all action to be taken before making any reply.

It is requested that McClelland be instructed to repeat to me any important messages to the Board, and if the Board would repeat to me their replies, it would be greatly appreciated.

WINANT


DCM IDB:FB

9/12/44

Handwritten signature

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern.
TO: Secretary of State, Washington.
DATED: September 8, 1944.
NUMBER: 5942.
X

Miss G. ... 9/14/44

CONTROL COPY

The following message is from McClelland for WRB.
Coming from Hugo Donnerbaum and from Isaac Sternbuch,
for Union of Orthodox Rabbis, the followings:

33.60. Regarding the Lithuanian Jews who were deported to
East Prussia by the Germans, quite a while ago we got in touch
with Intercross about them, and although there is little prospect
of gaining dependable information regarding these people at the
present time, Intercross will do its very best in this matter.

From Bergen Belsen, the second transport of Hungarian
Jews has not arrived in the meantime, which is unfortunate, and
in regard to them we are very uncertain. Within a period of six
weeks the transportation of all the people, 1694 in number, in
different groups to a neutral country was arranged for in Budapest.
From Bergen Belsen news dated 25th of August was received by us.
At present they are being treated satisfactorily. Arrangements
for transport back to Hungary can not be brought about.

HARRISON

DCR:LCW:CR 9-10-44

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

September 12, 1944

Dear Sirs:

The following message for you from Hugo
Donnenbaum and Isaac Sternbuch was received through
the American Legation in Bern under date of September 8,
1944:

"33.60. Regarding the Lithuanian Jews who
were deported to East Prussia by the Germans,
quite a while ago we got in touch with Inter-
cross about them, and although there is little
prospect of gaining dependable information
regarding these people at the present time,
Intercross will do its very best in this
matter.

"From Bergen Belsen, the second transport of
Hungarian Jews has not arrived in the meantime,
which is unfortunate, and in regard to them we
are very uncertain. Within a period of six
weeks the transportation of all the people,
1694 in number, in different groups to a
neutral country was arranged for in Budapest.
From Bergen Belsen news dated 25th of August
was received by us. At present they are being
treated satisfactorily. Arrangements for trans-
port back to Hungary can not be brought about."

Very truly yours,

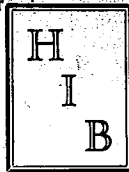
~~Very truly yours~~ J. W. Fable

J. W. Fable
Executive Director

Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the
United States and Canada,
192 Nassau Street,
New York, New York.

RS
✓
Reply 9/12/44

19



Hungarian Information Bulletin

Summary of Current Events Concerning Hungary and Hungarians in Every Part of the World
23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y. PHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-8543

PUBLISHED BY THE HUNGARIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY
Honorary President: COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI LONDON President: BELA LUGOSI HOLLYWOOD

Contents of this publication may be used

January 19, 1945

I
CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. BRITISH PRESS APPROVES OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

The response of British newspapers to the news of the new provisional government of Hungary, was generally favorable. The London Times and the Manchester Guardian, published in detail all the facts concerning the new government.

The weekly publication, New Statesman and Nation, which has one of the largest circulations in England, made comparisons between developments in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. The magazine also hailed the determination of the provisional government to liquidate all vestiges of feudalism which may still remain within Hungary.

The only dissenting opinions came from the Tribune and the Economist, which objected to the acceptance of former Horthy generals in the new government.

However, the Tribune pointed out in an editorial, that the new government is necessarily composed of a broad coalition of Hungarians, "that being the only way to organize strong Hungarian forces to fight against the Germans." It was also brought out that the coalition is composed of a majority of Socialists, Small-Holders, Communists, and all other progressive elements.

2. HUNGARIAN CLUB PAMPHLET TRACES DEVELOPEMENT OF NEW GOVERNMENT

In a pamphlet published by the Hungarian Club in London, the steps leading to the formation of the Debrecen government, are traced. The pamphlet is entitled, "On the Way To Victory".

"This new development is an historical step in the life of Hungary. The ideas which we have consistently supported are now materializing," states the pamphlet.

3. FORMER HORTHY DIPLOMAT TO HEAD ZSILINSKY GROUP

After the death of Zsilinsky, the Association of Free Hungarians in London, offered the presidency of the organization to Anton Balassy. Prof. Bela Ivanyi-Gruenwald, acting chairman, has announced officially that Balassy accepted the presidency. Balassy left the Hungarian Embassy in Washington before the war, because of Horthy's politics. He is at present residing in Washington, and is generally regarded as not only the president but also as the United States representative of the Association of Free Hungarians.

4. HUNGARIANS IN ENGLAND HAIL FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

At a meeting sponsored by the Association of Free Hungarians in London, the establishment of the new Debrecen government was endorsed with much enthusiasm. The Association pledged full support to the new provisional government, and added that it must be remembered that it was the Red Army's victories which made the democratic evolution possible.

5. MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED LONDON COUNCIL'S SUPPORT OF NEW GOV'T.

The statement of the Hungarian Council in London, in support of the new provisional government of Hungary, was broadcast by the Moscow radio and given much publicity in the neutral press.

The Hungarian Council, under the leadership of Count Michael Karolyi, is wholeheartedly supporting the new government at home.

II

CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. ARROW CROSS MEN FLEE TO AUSTRIA

After a secret meeting of the Arrow Cross Party, fifty Arrow Cross members of Parliament in Hungary, together with others who passed themselves off as members of Parliament, fled from Hungary to Austria.

Over three hundred remaining members of Parliament have either been arrested or are in hiding from the Germans and from the Szallasi people, who feel that they aren't trustworthy.

It is definitely known that the members of Parliament have been ordered by Szallasi, to appear at a meeting, with the threat that refusal to appear would mean forfeiting their positions.

All the ministers and other authorities of the Szallasi government who are now in Germany, correspond through field post numbers so that no one will know where they are.

2. GERMANS CONTINUE TO PLUNDER

In the parts of Budapest which are still German occupied, the Germans and Arrow Cross people continue to loot shops

3. DESKATER DEMANDS "STRUGGLE OR DEATH"

In a broadcast to the Hungarian people, from Brucna, a city in Czechoslovakia, Kalman Hubay, member of the Hungarian Parliament, demanded a "struggle or death". In spite of his own preachings, Hubay and his colleagues, few of whom still remain in Budapest, are themselves preparing to flee.

4. OVER ONE MILLION BELIEVED LOST IN GERMANY

The approximate total of workers, able bodied men, women, children, and old folks who were driven out of Hungary towards Germany, is estimated as being over one million.

There is no longer any hope that these one million people, who were subject to starvation and other difficulties, are still alive. Aside from this number, the fate of a million Hungarian Jews who were also sent to Germany, is unknown.



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January 13, 1945

I CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. HUNGARIANS IN GREAT BRITAIN THANK RED ARMY

The Association of Free Hungarians in Great Britain, issued a statement welcoming the formation of the Hungarian Provisional government. The statement read in part, "Thanks to the victorious Red Army which has liberated the greater part of our country, it became possible to elect a Provisional National Assembly and form a Provisional Government in Hungary."

In conformity with the will of the Hungarian people, the new government considered its first duty to be the declaration of war on Germany, and then, while negotiations were going on with the Soviet Union for an armistice, the Provisional Government made preparations for the complete mobilization of the military and material resources of Hungary, to fight Hitlerism.

After mentioning the principles which guided its work, the Association's statement continued, "The Provisional Government has succeeded in uniting on a broad basis, the representatives of all the democratic Hungarian forces in liberated Hungary. Thus a new and hopeful chapter in Hungarian history has begun."

On January 7th, the statement was broadcast in Hungarian by the London and Moscow radio, and was widely quoted in the Russian press.

The Association of Free Hungarians was founded by the late Zsilinsky, who was one of the first diplomats in Hungary to renounce Horthy. Zsilinsky was one of the leading members of the Hungarian Embassy in London. He collaborated for some time with Eckhardt, and later with Karolyi. It was through Zsilinsky's efforts that the Association became part of the Hungarian Council in Great Britain.

2. HUNGARIANS IN ENGLAND RAISE MONEY FOR STALINGRAD

The War Effort Committee of Hungarians, in Great Britain, sponsored a large rally on January 6th, for the purpose of raising funds to help rebuild the Stalingrad Telephone Exchange, destroyed in the battle of Stalingrad in which some misled Hungarians participated.

Among other speakers were Mr. Horrobin, liberal member of Parliament in England, and Councillor Baker from Islington.

A message from Mr. Tanner, president of the Engineers Trade Union in England, was read to the audience.

Victor Stankovich, in the name of the Hungarian Council of Great Britain said, "Your action speaks for the Hungarian people -- the peasants, the workers, and intellectuals, whose soil and homes are now being subjected to all the atrocities of Hitlerite warfare."

A resolution was passed, pledging that all of the Hungarian fighting resources would be concentrated on helping the Allies. The resolution also expressed confidence in the provisional government of Hungary, and paid tribute to the heroic Stalingrad soldiers.

Bela Sendor chaired the meeting.

II CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. FASCISTS ORDER PATRIOTS TO BE SHOT WHEN CAUGHT

Szallasi's Defence Minister and Commander in Chief of the Hungarian Army, Beregfy, declared that the soldiers of the new Debrecen government's National Army, are "traitors," and must be shot immediately after being taken prisoner.

All commanders in the Hungarian Army, from the company commander up, are responsible for the execution of the Exact Performance decree, according to Szallasi's latest orders.

This decree is a flagrant violation of the rules of the Geneva Convention.

2. NAZIS FLEE FROM BUDAPEST

The Nazi leaders who have been broadcasting daily warnings to the Hungarian people to "fight or die," have fled from Budapest.

3. HUNGARIAN FASCISTS RUN

All the members of the Hungarian fascist government -- Kolman Hubay, Istvan Milotay, Molnasi, Fiala, Gere, Ladomcrszky, Bela Vago, Kerckes, etc., have fled to either Szombathely or Germany.

4. CSATAY AND WIFE MURDERED

Col. General Csataj, former Defence Minister of the Kallay, Sztojay, and Lakatos governments, was murdered in an Hungarian jail. Csataj had sentenced General Feketchalmy-Szeydner to prison for giving the order to kill the Jews and Serbs in Ujvidek.

Csataj had also demanded that Hitler send back to Hungary, the Hungarian troops which were fighting with the Germans against the Red Army, in German occupied territory outside of Hungary.

For those reasons, Csataj and his wife were arrested, and killed. After the murder, fascist General Feketchalmy-Szeydner delivered a speech insulting the memory of Csataj.

Hungarian newspapers were forbidden to mention the deaths.

5. LAKATOS DEPORTED FROM HUNGARY

Horthy's last Prime Minister, Lakatos, has been arrested and deported to Germany.

6. BAJCSY-ZSILINSKY'S PUNISHMENT IMMUNITY CANCELLED

The fate of Bajcsy-Zsilinsky is as yet unknown. After a long silence, his name became known again during the last days of the Arrow-Cross Parliament in Hungary. After taking a vote, the Parliament suspended Bajcsy-Zsilinsky's immunity from punishment.

He was arrested a long time ago, and it was generally believed that he was dead. However, the reports of the suspension of his immunity from punishment, now belie those rumors.

III

1. AMERICAN HUNGARIANS MEET IN CHICAGO

The Board of Directors of the Hungarian American Council for Democracy held a special meeting at the Hamilton Hotel in Chicago, on January 6th and 7th. Various resolutions were adopted during the two day conference, expressing the desire of Hungarian Americans to wholeheartedly support the efforts of our Commander-in-Chief to achieve Victory.

Besides the members of the Board of Directors, there were guests from local and various other organizations present; particularly at the banquet reception held after the conference, and at the mass meeting.

The delegates enthusiastically discussed the new Constitutional Assembly in Debrecen, symbol of a new period in the history of the long suffering Magyars. It is generally expected that the Hungarian Provisional Government, composed of all the anti-fascist elements of that country, will in a short time have a new army which will fight against the German arch enemy, and will to some extent, make up for all the infamous crimes committed by the Hungarian traitors.

Hungary



Hungarian Information Bulletin

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Honorary President: COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI LONDON President: BELA LUGOSI HOLLYWOOD

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January 5, 1945

I CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL CELEBRATES NEW HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

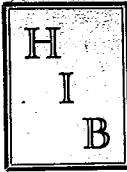
The Hungarian Council in Great Britain received news of the national provisional government of Hungary, with much enthusiasm. Many prominent Hungarians in London greeted Count Michael Karolyi on the occasion of this event. Professor Bela Ivanyi Gruenwald, one of the leaders of the London Council, compared Karolyi with Kossuth. Professor Ivanyi said that the "main difference between the two great patriots is that Kossuth saw his ideals compromised, and Karolyi is seeing them materialize. It must be a great satisfaction to Karolyi," continued Ivanyi, "to have his hopes realized, in the form of the new anti-fascist provisional government of Hungary. "There have been no differences of opinion between Count Karolyi and the people --- only between him and those usurpers of power in Hungary. In the new Hungary, Karolyi will stand out as a great national figure." Zoltan Rado, president of the Hungarian Club in London, also hailed Karolyi on this occasion, as a great Hungarian patriot.

2. KAROLYI'S ANSWER TO GREETINGS

Count Karolyi, in answering the greetings from many prominent Hungarians in London, said that the end of the year of 1944, was the "end of the millennium for the Magyar ruling classes, and the beginning of the millenium for the Hungarian people. "The constitutional problem was a grave one for Hungary," he continued, "A Regency is unpopular, and to elect a King is impossible. The Hapsburgs must not be recalled, for they represent the Saint Stephen idea (Monarchist rule) which must be given up for all time. Therefore, a Republic is the only form of government to which the people can turn. "Now that Budapest is being destroyed, the people realize that it would have been far better to resist the Germans, instead of falling prey to them." Karolyi went on to praise the constitution of the new national Assembly, which is the highest authority in the land. "Governments may change, but with this freely and democratically elected constitutional Assembly in Debrecen, a people's democracy has been established," Karolyi said. "Now, all strong and healthy Hungarians must go home and fight with the Red Army; they must help rebuild Budapest out of its ruins," he urged. After speaking about Slav orientation, and stressing the importance of land reform which will be a prime factor in breaking the backbone of the power of the Hungarian ruling class, Count Karolyi, almost in tears, spoke about the dreadful fate of Budapest. This New Year's Day, Count Karolyi received more messages of greeting than ever before. All of them expressing hope for a better future and for the realization of the goal towards which Karolyi has worked most of his life --- the establishment of a truly democratic Hungary.

II 1. CHICAGO CONFERENCE TO BE HELD THIS WEEK-END

The enlarged Executive Board of the Hungarian American Council for Democracy, will meet in Chicago on January 6th and 7th, in the Hamilton Hotel - 20 South Dearborn Street. Because of the recent developments in Hungary, there is wide spread interest in the conference, from various American circles.



Hungarian Information Bulletin

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LONDON

President: BELA LUGOSI
HOLLYWOOD

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December 29, 1944

I

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL SUPPORTS NEW GOVERNMENT

Circles in London which are close to the Hungarian Council in Great Britain, have stated that the Council received the news of the formation of a new government in Hungary, with great joy. It is hoped that the new government will lead Hungary into the camp of the Allies. These well informed circles in London know that the Council will support the new government with all its power and that it will urge all Hungarians at home and abroad to do the same. The formation of this new government, the first anti-fascist government in 25 years, is just what the Hungarian Council has been advocating. The Council has said that a change of this type is the only way to a better future.

2. ALL ANTI FASCISTS IN HUNGARY TO TAKE PART IN RECONSTRUCTION

Aside from Arrow Cross and other fascist and criminal elements, which are now being purged, the broadness of the Hungarian coalition is a guarantee that the entire Magyar nation may and will take part in the great work of establishing a new, socially advanced, democratic and pro-Allied Hungary.

3. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL ACCEPTS TASK OF UNITING ALL HUNGARIANS

The Free Hungarian Committee in Sofia, appealed to the Hungarian Council in Great Britain as the first broad coalition of Hungarians, to unite all Hungarians abroad. The London Council in accepting this task, issued calls to Hungarians in America, in the USSR, in the neutral countries, and the liberated countries, urging them to declare their willingness to cooperate with each other on the basis of the principles laid down in the Council's proclamation of November 7th.

II

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

The enlarged Executive Board of the Hungarian American Council for Democracy, will meet in Chicago on January 6th and 7th, in the Hamilton Hotel. Aside from the points on the regular agenda, the new developments in Hungary will be discussed.

III

CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. NAZIS FLEE FROM BUDAPEST

Confusion reigns in Budapest. The population is divided into two opposing groups; the Nazis and Arrow Cross people; against the workers, peasants, and the Hungarian middle class. The latter groups are migrating eastwards to the Soviet lines. Whereas the fascists are fleeing towards Germany. Members of the Hungarian Resistance Movements are

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doing their utmost to prevent the Nazis and Hungarian traitors from reaching their destination of temporary safety. Street fighting between the two groups is not an uncommon sight.

2. HUNGARIAN BATTALIONS MIXED WITH GERMANS

Hungarian battalions and larger units have been mixed with German units and placed under German command.

3. HUNGARIAN POPULATION OVER-JOYED ABOUT NEW GOVERNMENT

The Hungarian population is very enthusiastic about the newly elected Assembly in Debrecen. The news hit the Nazis like a bombshell. All the members of the Hungarian fascist government have fled. They fear severe retaliations for their murderous crimes.

4. HUNGARIAN FASCIST NEWSPAPERS CONTINUE

The Hungarian fascist newspapers "Magyarsag" and "Osszertartas", hitherto published in Hungary, will now be printed in Germany.

5. HUNGARIANS WAIT COMPLETE LIBERATION BY RUSSIANS

Hungarians who were deported to Germany are living under the worst conditions imaginable. Many of them have fled from there to Moson, Győr, and other parts of the Danube, where they eagerly await liberation by the Red Army.

6. ALL BUT THREE HUNGARIAN PAPERS PROHIBITED

All but three Hungarian dailies have been prohibited, according to a government decree. The three exceptions are: "Magyarsag", "Osszertartas", and "Ester Plojda". As all these papers are now printed in Germany, there are no newspapers available in those parts of Hungary which are not yet liberated.

7. BREAD RATION CUT IN HUNGARY

In Budapest, the bread rations have been reduced to 150 grammes, and even that little is not available to most of the people.



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December 14, 1944

I
CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL SENDS MESSAGE TO LIBERATED HUNGARIANS

The Hungarian Council in London, in a message directed mainly to Hungarians in liberated territory, expressed its satisfaction over the development of a democratic way of life in the liberated parts of Hungary, after so many years of oppression. The message stated further that the Council was glad to see that its democratic program of cooperation was being carried out in these liberated areas where all political parties are rallying under the banner of the Independent Front. Socialists, Small-Holders, Communists, the progressive Bourgeoisie, and all other civilian and military anti-fascist elements are taking part in the local committees.

The Council's message continues, "All forces in territories which are still occupied must follow the pattern of those who have been liberated. They must join together to drive out the Germans and the Hungarian fascists. They must collaborate with the Red Army, and thus salvage all that is spiritually and materially good in Hungary."

2. NEGOTIATIONS FOR NEW HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT NOW UNDER WAY

Last week's reports concerning the formation of a new Hungarian government, (see Bulletin of Dec. 8th) are now confirmed by information from well informed political sources. Negotiations for the establishment of a new anti-fascist government have already begun. It is expected that these negotiations will be concluded shortly. It is very likely that by next week, liberated Budapest will have a new democratic government composed of Social Democrats, Communists, Small-Holders, the progressive Bourgeoisie, and the democratic military elements.

II

1. HUNGARIAN BILL OF RIGHTS

Hungarian descendants in California organized recently a committee to write up a Hungarian "Bill of Rights". Mr. Melchior Lengyel, world famous play-writer and head of the committee of very prominent Hungarian Americans, wrote a letter to be distributed with each copy of the Magyar Bill of Rights, urging all Hungarian-American organizations and individuals, to study the Bill carefully and send in their opinions. After there has been ample discussion with the general public on the matter, the Hungarian Bill of Rights, with the desired revisions, if any, will be forwarded to the Hungarian people after their liberation, who will then have a well planned, and democratic program upon which they may base their new constitution.

2. JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE ON HUNGARIAN JEWS

The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, in New York, in its 30th Congress, discussed among other subjects, the plight of the Hungarian Jews. The Committee has included in its financial budget, one million dollars, for assistance in Hungary.

3. POLISH MAGAZINE FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH DEMOCRATIC HUNGARY

Bialy Orzel, democratic Polish-American monthly, reprinted several selections from the Hungarian Information Bulletin, in its November edition. Bialy Orzel, or "White Eagle" as it is called in English, urges Polish-Hungarian collaboration. Several articles on this subject by prominent Americans of Hungarian origin, have appeared in the magazine. This well edited monthly is published in New York City by Mr. L. Rybinski.

4. FOREIGN LANGUAGE OF NCPAC TO CONTINUE

Last Wednesday evening, December 18th, the Foreign Language Division of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, voted to continue the work of the Division. Each foreign language group will work out its own educational program, designed to strengthen the cause of democracy and assure a lasting peace in a world of security.

5. NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HACD TO HOLD MEETING

The National Committee of the Hungarian American Council for Democracy, is planning to hold a meeting on January 6th and 7th, in Chicago. One of the important subjects on the agenda will be the question of American Relief for Hungary. United Hungarian-Americans are asking permission from the President's War Relief Control Board, in Washington D.C., to organize such a relief agency.

III

1. CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN
HUNGARIAN ANTI-FASCIST FRONT STARTS ACTION

The Magyar Nemzeti Függetlenségi Front, composed of large masses of Hungarian peasants, workers, and intellectuals, has begun an open struggle against the Germans and the Szalasi hirelings. "Ellencella", the official organ of the Magyar front, is being published regularly. The revolutionary spirit now prevailing in Hungary is comparable to the general emotional state of the people prior to the October Revolution in 1918.

2. ANTI-GERMAN HUNGARIANS ENGAGED

Nearly one hundred soldiers and over twenty-five workers in Hungary were hanged last week, for having anti-German sentiments. In charge of these "Hangman Brigades", are General Ivan Hindy, Laszlo Brky, and Laszlo Endre.

3. HUNGARIANS ASK TO FIGHT AGAINST GERMANS

Tens of thousands of Hungarian soldiers have escaped to liberated territories in Hungary, where they are asking for permission to actively participate in the fight against the Germans.

4. HUNGARIAN TEACHERS FORCED TO TAKE OATH OF LOYALTY

Quite a furor was caused among teachers of the Hungarian denominational schools, as a result of Prince Primate Cardinal arch-Bishop Seredi's order for all denominational school teachers to take the oath of fidelity to Szalasi.

5. INCREASING NUMBER OF HUNGARIAN WORKERS BEING DEPORTED

An increasing number of Hungarian working class leaders are being arrested by the Szalasi government, and deported to Germany.

Handwritten:
Hungary

Enlarged Executive Board Meeting
of the
HUNGARIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY
Hotel Hamilton - 20 South Dearborn Street - Chicago, Illinois
A G E N D A

SATURDAY, January 6th, 1945

Morning Session - 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

- Opening remarks of Acting Chairman
- Report of the National Secretary
- Resolutions
- Messages of Greeting

Afternoon Session - 2:00 to 5:30 P. M.

- Discussion: 1. On report and on submitted resolutions
- 2. American Relief for Hungary

SUNDAY - January 7th, 1945

Morning Session - 10:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

Discussion continued:

- 3. Presentation of Melchior Lengyel's Draft of An Hungarian Bill of Rights

Afternoon Session - 1:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.

- 1:00 P. M. - Press Radio Banquet (Dinner: \$2.50)
- 4:00 P. M. - Mass Meeting - in the Hamilton Hotel Ballroom



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HOLLYWOOD

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December 23, 1944

I

CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS DESERTED OFFICIALS ADMIT

It has been officially admitted, in Hungary, that the number of deserters in Budapest alone, so far, is one hundred twenty-eight thousand. Executions are being carried out en masse.

2. HUNGARIAN MAJORS ARRESTED

Major Istvan Milasin, was arrested and given a sentence of life imprisonment; Major Lajos Csueroes, was sentenced to "fifteen years penal servitude". Both men were arrested because of their activity in an Hungarian left-wing organization, aimed at over-throwing the Szalasi government and ending the war.

3. ARROW-CROSS MEN CONTINUE TO PLUNDER

Thieves, wearing the Arrow-Cross badges, loot Budapest stores and homes nightly. Many Germans were arrested for plundering the stores in the city, but were freed after intervention by German authorities.

4. HUNGARIANS DRIVEN ONWARD TOWARDS GERMANY

Students, workers, and almost all of the male population of Hungary ...almost 300,000 people, are being forced to go to Germany. Some are being taken by train or motor car, and many of them must go on foot.

5. FEW JEWS LEFT IN HUNGARY

The plight of the Hungarian Jews is a desperate one. Formerly, there were about 800,000 Jews in Hungary. Now there are only 100,000 left, in Budapest.

Famine is now rampant throughout Budapest.

6. HUNGARIST PARTY TAKES OVER THE UNIONS

The Hungarian Trade Unions have been incorporated into Szalasi's fascist party.

II

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL ON UNITY OF HUNGARIANS ABROAD

The Hungarian Council in London, in its latest edition, published an editorial by one of its new members, George Kellner. Mr. Kellner, pointed out in the editorial, that the responsibility for tolerating Arrow Cross activities in Hungary during the last decade, rests with Horthy, whose armistice attempt was a last act of desperation - but it came too late. Those Hungarians who followed him, hoping that he would lead them out of the chaos, now understand that all is lost, that Horthy was nothing but a tyrant and an opportunist.

Kellner's article stated further that unity among all Hungarians, against the Germans and Hungarian fascists, is of immense importance. "There must be no friction between any of the Hungarian anti-German forces. Hungarians abroad should set an example of unity for the Hungarians at home," the article urged.

2. HUNGARIAN YOUTH IN LONDON FOR TITO'S HUNGARIAN FIGHTERS

A report from the London Hungarian Council's Information Bulletin disclosed that an Hungarian youth in London, collected 100 pounds, clothing, and medical supplies for the Hungarians fighting in Tito's Army. These things are already on their way to Jugoslavia.



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December 8, 1944

I

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. NEW GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY EXPECTED

It is generally believed in British circles, that a new Hungarian government, which would sign an armistice with the Allies, will be formed immediately after the liberation of Budapest. The new government will most likely be composed of Social Democrats, Communists, Smallholders, the Progressive Bourgeoisie, and the democratic military elements.

2. HUNGARIANS IN BULGARIA ACCEPT PROGRAM OF KAROLYI'S COUNCIL

In answer to the "Appeal to Hungarians Abroad," issued by the Hungarian Council in London recently, the Association of Free Hungarians in Sofia, declared that it wholeheartedly supports all the aims of the Council, and is eager to cooperate.

The Association of Free Hungarians, was formed by Boleslav Tachuer, former press attache of the Hungarian Legation. (Bela Linder was president of the organization at first, but resigned shortly afterwards) The acceptance of the London Council's program by the Association is not without significance, since it is a known fact that Hungarians in Sofia are collaborating closely with Soviet authorities.

Other messages of endorsement were received by the London Council from Hungarians in Canada, Argentina, Mexico, and Palestine. Thus, the broadening of the Council's sphere is proceeding satisfactorily.

3. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL TO PUBLISH LIST OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The Hungarian Council in London is preparing a statement to be forwarded to all Hungarian organizations abroad, listing the aims and achievements of the Council.

II

CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. HUNGARIAN ARMY CHIEF ARRESTED

Second Commander of the Hungarian Army, Colonel-General Veress, was arrested just as he was about to go over to the Russian side. His fate is not definitely known. It is generally believed however, that he was either killed or deported to Germany. Lt. Col. Gabor Gyocrfry, was hanged.

2. HUNGARIAN ARMY DESERTIONS CONTINUE

Daily desertions numbering into the thousands still continue. There are tens of thousands of Hungarian soldiers hidden in the Bakony forest, waiting to join the approaching Red Army.

3. BUDAPEST JEWS DRIVEN TOWARD GERMANY

All the Jews who were in Budapest were driven from there and forced to march on foot, to Germany. Although hundreds die on the way, long columns of women, children, and old people are driven on by the Gestapo and Arrow Cross men. *Ocszetartas*, Szalasi's fascist newspaper, in an editorial states, "Hungary is finally free of Jews. No one should pity them."

4. HUNGARIAN SOLDIER EXECUTED FOR PEACE TALK

A Hungarian soldier, Istvan Kettner, declared aloud in a tram car Szekszard, that resistance against the Allies was of no use, and that the Russians were behaving correctly in liberated territory. Kettner was immediately executed.



Hungarian Information Bulletin

Summary of Current Events Concerning Hungary and Hungarians in Every Part of the World
23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y. PHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-8543

PUBLISHED BY THE HUNGARIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

Honorary President: COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI
LONDON

President: BELA LUGOSI
HOLLYWOOD

Contents of this publication may be used

December 1, 1944

I

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. ORGANIZATIONS RESPOND TO CALL OF KAROLYI'S COUNCIL

After the London Hungarian Council published its appeal to Hungarians abroad (printed in Nov. 10th edition of this bulletin), messages of endorsement from many different countries were received.

The Canadian Council of Free Hungarians, in Toronto, sent the London Council a message expressing their allegiance to the Council's aims, and declaring that they are with them in their fight to attain the goal of creating a new democratic Hungary.

Aladar Tamas, secretary of the Hungria Libre de Mexico, announced repeatedly that his organization supports the program of the Hungarian Council in London.

Further statements from various other organizations are forthcoming. All these declarations are considered to be successful first steps in the broadening of the London Council's sphere.

2. HUNGARIANS IN PALESTINE ESTABLISHES CONTACT WITH KAROLYI

The "Magyarország Baratai Közössége", organ of the Friends of Democratic Hungary, in Palestine, writes that they have established contact with Count Michael Karolyi's Hungarian Council in London.

The paper states further, "We proudly declare that we are followers of Count Michael Karolyi, because we are enemies of Hungarian fascism, barbarism, mediaeval spirit, yellow star ghetto, deportation, and massacre of Jews."

3. HUNGARIANS IN PARIS PUBLISH PAPER

The Hungarians in Paris have started the publication of a news-paper, "Magyar Szemle", which stands for the "same democratic ideals and principles which all patriotic Hungarians abroad are fighting for."

The paper contains many interesting articles describing the various experiences of the Underground movement in France, in which the Hungarians have participated.

4. HUNGARIAN PAPER IN SWITZERLAND ON RUSSIAN-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS

The members of the Hungarian Independent Front, in Switzerland, have started the publication of a periodical there.

Joseph Szocnyi, in a recent article printed in the periodical, denounces that Horthy's armistice move was prompted by any feeling of repentance. Szocnyi's article states that "Horthy feared reprisals, for his past misdeeds, from the armies of Liberation and from the Hungarian people themselves. He hoped that by switching to the winning side he would be spared the consequences of his criminal past. The facts about his past however, are very clear...he always oppressed the democratic forces in Hungary, while at the same time he gave complete freedom to the Hungarian Nazis. His 'change of character' occurred only at the last minute, after much territory had been lost to the Allies and when he had begun to fear the hate of his own people."

In another article, Szocnyi says that all anti-fascist Hungarian forces in liberated territories of Hungary, are working together for a more democratic future.

In the same article, Szocnyi comments on the "absolutely correct and encouraging behavior" of the Soviet army of Liberation. "The excellent behavior of the Soviet army," Szocnyi observes, "is doing a lot to change the false impressions obtained by Hungarians during the past twenty-five years of anti-Soviet propaganda."

II

1. HUNGARIANS IN PALESTINE ANXIOUS TO FIGHT NAZIS

In Palestine, with Tel-Aviv as its center, there has for a long

time been in existence, a functioning organization called Friends of Democratic Hungary. This organization, mostly composed of Hungarians descendents, has maintained close contact with the Hungarian Council in London.

Several months ago, the Friends of Democratic Hungary, sent a letter to Count Michael Karolyi, in the name of the Hungarians living in Palestine, asking him if he could possibly make the necessary arrangements with the British government for them to obtain permission to fight in Hungarian combat groups, against the Nazis.

2. HOW MANY JEWS REMAIN ALIVE IN HUNGARY

A number of Jews are now reappearing in the liberated areas of Hungary. They are coming out of the forests and other hiding places into which they fled for their very lives, from the murderous Nazis. Unfortunately, only a small number of the former Jewish population of Hungary is expected to still be alive after the liberation. The Szalasi followers continue to slaughter all the Jews in the territories they evacuate.

The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, is of the opinion that after Nazism in Europe is liquidated, the total number of Jews left in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romenia, and Hungary, will be about 1 1/2 million. It is hardly expected that any more than 300,000 Jews will be left alive within Hungary. In addition to this number, there are about 20,000 Hungarian Jews fighting with the various guerrilla forces, and approximately 150,000 more Jews have been sent to the Eastern Front in Jewish Labor Battalions. Of this 150,000, about half have survived starvation and other hazards, to find asylum in the Soviet Union.

3. NEW LIFE IN CARPATHIAN RUSSIA - ADMINISTRATION AND SCHOOLS AT WORK

According to reliable sources of information from the liberated areas of Carpathian Russia, a new free life is in full swing. The administration is led by F. Nemco, in the name of the Czechoslovakian government. He travelled via Moscow, from London, to arrive in Chust. His appointed advisor is Ivan Turjanicza, who was a prominent political figure before the war, in spite of the fact that he is the son of a poor Ruthenian peasant. Turjanicza has already reorganized the entire administration. In the villages and towns, councils elected by the people are working hand in hand with the elected district councils.

The food shortage, brought on by the plundering of the Nazis before they evacuated the area, was solved by the large quantities of food sent by the Soviet government from Russia.

Most of the schools are opened again, and there is much activity in the courts of justice because the local councils are sending all traitors there to be tried.

III

CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

HUNGARIAN GENERALS KILLED

1.

General Szilard Bakay, garrison commander in Budapest; General Lejos Boldy, chief of General staff's operational department; General Lazer, commander of Horthy's body-guard; and Colonel Tost, Horthy's aide de camp, have all been killed. Generals Somathelyi and Lakatos have been arrested.

2. SZALASI TAKES MEASURES AGAINST HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS

Because of the recent mass desertions, the Hungarian government has issued two new decrees; the first declaring that deserters will be sentenced to death, their property confiscated, and their relatives likewise punished. The second decree extends the jurisdiction of martial law to the Hungarian soldiers and civilians alike, in cases concerning desertion, planning desertion, self mutilation, and mutilation of others.

3. NAZIS APPEAL TO HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS TO JOIN WITH THEM

Szalasi's official paper published an appeal to the Hungarian communists there, to join with the Nyilasok Arrow-Cross forces. This absurd appeal proves how weakened and desperate the Szalasi regime is.

4. NEW DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUDAPEST

Hungarian demonstrations have broken out in Jozsefváros (similar to a borough of New York), in Budapest. Food stores have been looted. Food prices have risen to enormous heights. One kilogram of apples

(about 2lbs.) cost 22 pengoe (approximately 20¢), and one kilogram of meat costs 45 to 60 pengoes (about \$5.00).

5. WHO "ELECTED" NATIONAL LEADER OF HUNGARY

Although the Hungarian parliament in Hungary, officially has 379 members in the Lower House, and over 360 members in the Upper House, Premier Szalasi, was "elected" National Leader, at a conference attended by 51 Lower House, and 34 Upper House members.

6. DISSENTERS IN HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT ARRESTED

So far, over 150 members of the Lower House, in the Hungarian parliament, and more than 100 from the Upper House, have been arrested by Szalasi government.

7. INFLATION IN HUNGARY

The National Bank in Hungary, has stopped issuing weekly returns. Twelve billion worth of banknotes have been circulated to date. In 1938, there were 450 million worth of banknotes in circulation. Inflation in Hungary is now so intense, that the new thousand pengoe banknotes are being printed on an assembly line.

8. MEMBERS OF HUNGARIST PARTY IN CONTROL

The entire economic and political life of Hungary is under the control of members of the Hungarist party, Szalasi's Hungarian Nazi party. A Hungarist political commissioner is attached to each ministerial office in the government. Arrow-Cross member of Parliament, Csaba Gyal, is chief of all the political commissioners.

9. HUNGARIAN MILITARY FORCES MIXED WITH GERMAN TROOPS

All the Hungarian armed forces are being intermixed with the Germans. German control officers are being assigned to the regiments. The Hungarian brigades and divisions are being divided up among the German divisions. This breaking up of the Hungarian armed forces, is being done to prevent the possibility of any organized Hungarian resistance.



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November 17, 1944

I
CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL APPEALS TO HUNGARIAN WOMEN

Last week, the Hungarian Council in London, issued a special edition of its "Hungarian Bulletin" which contained an appeal to Hungarians abroad. This appeal was published in last week's Hungarian Information Bulletin.

The London Hungarian Council also sent an appeal to the Hungarian women, urging them to follow the example of the women of 1848, and become the soul and spirit of the new fight for freedom.

2. LONDON COUNCIL ON LIES ABOUT RED ARMY

In a message broadcast via the BBC, the Hungarian Council in London urged the Hungarian people not to believe the fantastic atrocity stories being spread about the Red Army.

The message also admonished the people of Hungary not to leave their homes and their country, to go to Germany to dig ditches and sacrifice their lives, "only to lengthen the lives of the Nazis and the Hungarian traitors."

3. GERMANS DESTROY TOWN THEY ABANDON

A reliable report from the Mayor of Marosvasarhely, states that before the Germans fled from the town of Marosvasarhely, they destroyed not only the gas and electric installations, and the railway stations, but also all the cultural centers there. The Nazis also set many hundreds of houses aflame by lighting barrels of petrol in and near them. The estimated damage caused by these fires is over 80 million pengoes.

4. PEACE AND SECURITY IN RUSSIAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

In the Hungarian towns liberated by the Red Army, peace and security reign. Productive work is being continued, and the people are at last free from the Nazi tyranny. They are choosing their own administrators to fill the positions left by the fleeing Szalasi gov't. officials.

5. CLERGYMEN CONFIRM REPORTS OF RED ARMY BEHAVIOUR

The Priests of the town of Mezoerbereny, have published a statement to the effect that the behaviour of the Russians in the liberated areas in Hungary, is exemplary.

II
CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. NAZI COMMANDOS ORDERED TO GRAB MORE FROM HUNGARY

Several special detachments of Nazi commandos were ordered by the Germans, to requisition many thousand heads of cattle which are being sent to Germany. The grain from the silos on Hungarian farms has also been taken and the Hungarian peasants are being forced to transport it to Austria.

Famine is rapidly spreading throughout Hungary.

2. GERMANS MOVE HUNGARIAN PRINTING APPARATUS

Printing presses and other printing necessities, are being sent to Southern Germany, where preparations are being made for the publishing of Hungarian Nazi newspapers, to be distributed after the Allies have occupied Hungary.

3. HUNGARIAN ARMY RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ESTABLISHED

The "Honved Resistance Committee", led by officers and privates of the Hungarian army, has been organized.

The Hungarian clandestine station PETOFI stated that the Hungarian Underground is willing to temporarily accept General Voros' offer to help drive the Germans out of Hungary. After this is done, the broadcast stated, "the thousand and one differences between him and the Underground, will be straightened out." (General Voros, of the Hungarian Army, escaped recently, to the Russian lines.)

4. HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES STILL RECEIVE SALARY FROM SZALASI

There are twelve Hungarian ministers, (left over from the Sztojay regime) residing in a few neutral countries, and still receiving salaries of seventy-thousand dollars a month each.

Several other ministers have "retired" from public life.



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November 10, 1944

I

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. KAROLYI'S CALL TO HUNGARIANS ABROAD

The Hungarian Council in Great Britain, under the Presidency of Count Michael Karolyi, sends the following message to Hungarians abroad:

"It is the most vital duty of the Hungarian nation, to clear Hungary of the Germans and their Hungarian hirelings. Hungary must become free again, and the Hungarian people in this very last minute must take their destiny in their own hands. This is the only way of saving our country from the terrible fate which is being prepared for her by the Germans, the Hungarian Arrow Cross, and other Hungarian traitors. Hungary must become the scene of a huge national uprising, and she must fight side by side with the Allies, and help the liberating Red Army by every possible means.

"The expulsion of the Germans and their Hungarian collaborators and accomplices can be best expedited by the formation of a national government, based on the Social Democrats, the Smallholder Party, the Communist Party, the Peace Party, the Progressive Bourgeoisie and all popular forces.

"It is our aim to help Hungarians at home to secure democratic rights; to eliminate all fascist and reactionary elements from all state and other public institutions; to release and rehabilitate all political prisoners who fought in the Vanguard against Fascism; to punish all war criminals and those responsible for the country's present plight; to redistribute the big landed estates amongst the landless and the Smallholders, and to establish a new spirit of community with our neighbors hardened in the common fight against the German and fascist enemy.

"The Hungarian Council in Great Britain believes that the unification of all Hungarian forces abroad is imperative to the successful prosecution of the struggle.

"We appeal to all Hungarian organizations and other factors who live and work on free soil, that they should declare their willingness to the Hungarian Council in Great Britain; to accept the spirit of the above declaration; lend support to the Hungarians at home, and to cooperate with us and carry on the coordinated fight against the German enemy and the Hungarian traitors."

II

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. ANNIVERSARY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC

The New Democratic Hungary Movement, in collaboration with the Hungarian Council in London, arranged a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the 1918 Revolution in Hungary, and the establishment of the short-lived Hungarian republic.

Jaroslav Stransky, Czechoslovak minister of Justice, made an important announcement. He said, "Czechoslovakia looks forward to the establishment of a new democratic Hungary. I feel sure that friendly and fruitful collaboration between a democratic Hungary and Czechoslovakia will be possible."

Mateo Vucetic, Director of the Information Department in the Yugoslav Government, and Decsebal Matocseu, former Rumanian diplomat, expressed similar sentiments concerning the possibilities of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Mr. Middleton, General Secretary of the British Labor Party, condemned the "White Terror" and paid tribute to Lord Wedgwood and his commission. Lord Wedgwood, has long been known as a true friend of the Hungarian people. As a member of the British House of Commons, and later as a Lord, he fought consistently against the Horthy regime, and staunchly supported all movement for a democratic people's government in Hungary. Mr. Middleton declared that Count Karolyi was a worthy successor of Louis Kossuth. In conclusion, he said that he hoped the democratic forces in Hungary would be better treated after this war, than after the

Last.

Count Michael Karolyi, expressed the hope that the liberating Red Army would soon reach Budapest. He criticized the Allies of 1918, and said that it was heartening to know that the Allies of 1944 were very different. He continued, "Russo-English-American collaboration is the only possible foundation of a future peace."

Zoltan Rado, in the name of the Hungarian Club in London, declared that the anti-German feeling of Hungarians have been proven.

Victor Stankovich, representing the Association of Free Hungarians, said that "The leaders of the October Revolution must be the spokesmen of Hungary now. They must point out what resulted in 1918 because democratic Hungary received no support from the West."

Paul Ignotus, well known Hungarian author and lecturer, said, "March fifteenth and October thirty first, must be the leading ideas of the future Hungary."

Miss Ilona Dusinszke, who was persecuted for her part in the revolution, and Eugene Prager, representing the Social Democrats of Hungary, also paid tribute to the Revolution, and to Karolyi's personal greatness.

A message from Vilnius Brclm, former minister of War in Hungary, and now living in Stockholm, was read to the audience.

III

CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. FORMER EMBEZZLER APPOINTED BANK PRESIDENT

Fascist Premier Ferenc Szalasi, has appointed Laszlo Tomesvary, journalist and minor official in Hungary, as head of the Hungarian National Bank. Tomesvary three years ago, was impeached from his office for embezzlement.

Immediately after his appointment, Tomesvary sent Hungarian gold and currency worth three million pengoc, to Germany.

2. SZALASI'S ADVERTISEMENT AGENT CHOSEN TO CONTROL HUNGARIAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

Edward Voigt, who was Advertising Manager of "Oesszetartass", (Szalasi's official paper before he became Premier), and is experienced in black-mailing people into paying him money, was chosen by Premier Szalasi, to be head of the Supreme Financial Control office in Hungary.

3. HUNDREDS OF LEGISLATORS ARRESTED FOR NOT SUPPORTING SZALASI

All members of the Parliament and upper House, who didn't join with Szalasi, were arrested and sent to Germany. So far, over two hundred legislators, and many hundreds of journalists, have been sent to concentration camps in Germany, for not supporting the new fascist government in Budapest.

4. NEW ILLEGAL BROADCAST IN HUNGARY

A new illegal radio broadcast has been launched in Hungary. Hungarian workers, peasants, and intellectuals, call upon the entire nation to arm and resist the Germans and the puppet government of Szalasi.

5. "JOIN KAROLYI" LEAFLETS IN HUNGARY

Thousands of small leaflets with the slogan "Join Karolyi", on them have been distributed throughout the city of Budapest.

6. IMREDEY OUSTED FROM HUNGARIAN POLITICS

Bela Imredy, former prime minister under Horthy and Hitler's Jew baiter, has been banished from political life, by Premier Ferenc Szalasi, who accuses Imredy of having Jewish ancestry.

7. HUNGARIAN ARMY OFFICERS BRUTAL

Most of the young army officers in Hungary, who are known to be extremely cruel, are Arrow Cross Party members of long standing. They behave inhumanly towards the Hungarian troops, which are reluctant to fight with the Nazis. Many privates have been executed, in accordance with martial law.

There are daily desertions, in the Hungarian Army, running into the thousands.

8. TWO HUNGARIAN GENERALS VANISH

Ex-Defense Minister, Full general Vilmos Nagy, and Full General Lajos Fischer Kercsztes, former military advisor to Horthy, have both disappeared from Hungary. It is believed that they have been executed.



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November 4, 1944

I

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. HAPSBURG CALLS FOR NAZI ASSOCIATION

The Hungarian press published an appeal by Arch Duke Joseph (one of the oldest members of the Hapsburg family), in Budapest, to the members of the Upper House of Parliament, calling upon them to form a Nazi organization, under his leadership.

2. ARRESTED FOR BOMBING GOEMBOES STATUE

Janos Mics, a young Hungarian worker, was arrested in Budapest, for organizing anti-Nazi demonstrations in front of cinemas where anti-Soviet films were shown. The police also accused him of bombing the Goemboes statue several weeks ago. Goemboes, was for ten years, Horthy's prime minister, and Hitler's personal friend.

3. HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF SOFIA DEAD

Louis Rudnay, Hungarian diplomat and late minister of Sofia was found dead in his home, in Budapest. The Budapest press reports his death as "suicide", but it is generally believed, according to well informed circles, that he was killed by the Nazis.

4. HOSTAGES RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCTION INCREASE

The Hungarian Arrow Cross party has selected many workers, prominent in their circles, to be held as hostages, making them responsible for a speed-up in production of war materials in Hungarian factories.

5. HUNGARIANS IN BELGIUM IN ALLEGIANCE WITH LONDON COUNCIL

The Hungarian Council in London, received a communication from the Hungarians in Belgium declaring their support of the Council's program and pledging their allegiance to its cause. The Hungarians in Belgium suffered much during the German occupation. Many of them were in concentration camps because of their participation in Resistance movements. Arrangements are being made for regular communications between the London Hungarian Council and the Hungarians in Belgium, because the latter is very anxious to take part in the Council's work.

6. LONDON HUNGARIAN COUNCIL PREPARES FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

The Hungarian Council in London has enlarged its committee to prepare data and statistics which may be used at the peace conference. A sub-committee will be available for advice on legal matters.

II

CABLE FROM SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INFORMATION BULLETIN

1. UPRISINGS INCREASE AS PERSECUTION OF JEWS CONTINUES

News from Switzerland confirms rumors of a broad popular uprising of Hungarians throughout Europe, against the Germans in the Magyar nation. Outraged by the ignominious acts of the traitorous Szalasi Arrow Cross government, and moved by the sorrowful fate of their Magyar brothers, the Parisian Hungarian Liberation Movement, initiated an extensive organization dedicated to the obliteration of the pro-Nazi rule in Hungary.

The Jews who were evacuated from upper Hungary and Transylvania

to Germany, were slaughtered by the Germans. Meanwhile, in Hungary, the Nazi supported Arrow Cross Party, is taking cruel revenge on those Jews in Budapest who somehow escaped annihilation by the Germans.

2. PETOEFI BATTALION IN PARIS RECEIVES FLAG FROM KAROLY'S DAUGHTER

The Hungarians in Paris, most of them veterans of the Paris revolt and former members of the Paris underground movement, have formed the Petoeffi Battalion, in Paris, in order to continue the fight, as part of the French army, against the common enemy. The flag was presented to the battalion by Judith Karolyi, daughter of Count Michael Karolyi. She is a second lieutenant in General Leclerc's army.

3. UNITED HUNGARIANS IN FRANCE FIGHT AGAINST NAZIS

The workers and intellectuals of Paris, and of the big provinces of Lyon, Grenoble, Toulouse, Lens, Bordeaux, and Roubaix are united in their adherence to the principles of the newly formed Parisian Hungarian Liberation Movement. Hungarians throughout France, are united against Hitler, and are on the side of the Allies who want a democratic people's Hungary.

The Hungarians in Switzerland and Belgium also support the Liberation movement.

4. PARIS LIBERATION MOVEMENT PROPOSES FORMING OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN COMMITTEE

The French Liberation of Hungary Movement, has made the proposal that a central European committee be created, with headquarters in Paris. This committee, which would support the program of the London National Committee headed by Count Michael Karolyi, would be composed of delegates from England, the United States, Canada, South America, and wherever else there is a large Hungarian population.

III

CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. HORTHY EXPLANATION TO HITLER'S AMBASSADOR

On October 16th, in a letter from General Lakatos (last prime minister under Horthy), to Hitler's ambassador in Budapest, Veesenmayer, a report of events preceding the Szalasi coup de main was given. Lakatos states in the letter, that "in order to avoid further civil war in Hungary," his government "was forced to resign." The letter continues, "Former Regent Horthy declared, that same day, that because he could not freely decide what should be done, he too would resign".

2. CIVIL WAR IN HUNGARY

For forty-eight hours, civil war raged in Budapest. Workers and intellectuals alike, fought under the National and Red flags. In Buda, part of Budapest, the Police, Gendarmerie, and the Army fought against the German tanks there. Slogans such as, "Long live the USA, England, and the Soviet Union!" were shouted on mass by the population, many of whom were killed or wounded.

3. ARROW CROSS STAGES POGROM

In the beginning of this week, a pogrom was arranged at night, by the Arrow Cross party in Hungary. Over four-thousand Jews were killed.

4. INFLATION IN HUNGARY

Since September 23rd, the number of banknotes printed and issued, has increased weekly, by a half milliard pengos. By October 15th, a high of nine milliards was reached.

5. BUDAPEST ALMOST STARVING

In Budapest there is no flour, bread, fat, meat, milk, butter or potatoes. The people of the Hungarian capital are near starvation.

6. HUNGARIAN FINANCES CONTROLLED BY ARROW CROSS MEN

National Bank directors of Hungary and the "Legfőbb Számszék" (Supreme Financial Control Office), consist of Arrow Cross men.

7. JEWISH POPULATION TO WORK ON FORTIFICATIONS

Jewish men between 16 and 40 years of age and Jewish women between the ages of 16 to 40, have been commanded to work on fortifications in Hungary. The treatment of these people is equal to a death sentence, for they have no blankets, no barracks, and no food.

8. MARTIAL LAW IN HUNGARY

Martial law has been extended for all kinds of misdemeanors, particularly when committed by soldiers, railwaymen, or workers in war plants. In spite of this extension of martial law, sabotage is being committed throughout the country.



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October 27, 1944

I
CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. BUDAPEST "UNRELIABLE" AS FAR AS NAZIS ARE CONCERNED

The general mobilization of the Hungarian First Army Corps, stationed in Budapest, was ordered on October 22nd. Two days later, on October 24th, the order was revoked. All those who were in possession of weapons were disarmed. The general mobilization order for the Budapest Nemzetőrség (National Guard), was also cancelled. The reason for this is that in the eyes of Szalasi and the Germans, the people of Budapest are "unreliable".

2. MEMBERS OF HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT FORMER THIEVES AND MURDERERS

Present Premier Szalasi, was once sentenced for embezzlement from his battalion, of one thousand one hundred pengoe. Propaganda Minister Ferenc Kassai, was sentenced for theft in the typographers trade union. Franz Rajniss, received forty thousand marks from the Germans. This fact was proven in parliament by the presentation of the original receipt as evidence. Emil Kovarcz, was sentenced to fifteen years of penal servitude for murder. These are the men who are now in power in Hungary and who are prodding the people to accept the Germans.

3. "CUT-THROATS" ARMED TO AID HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Many so called "unreliable" Hungarian policemen and gendarmes have been disarmed. The fascist Arrow Cross Party has organized terrorist bands of cut-throats to help the government "keep order".

4. GERMAN SOLDIERS ORDERED NOT TO GO OUT ALONE IN BUDAPEST

Many German soldiers have been attacked after dark in Budapest. Therefore, they have been ordered to always be armed and always to be in groups of not less than three.

II

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN RELIEF CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

On Wednesday, October 25th, a truly representative group of the various social strata of the Hungarian American descendants, met in the Chinese Room of the Park Central Hotel in New York, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Realizing the desperate plight of the trapped and betrayed people of Hungary, all Americans of Hungarian origin are fully aware of their sacred duty to extend every possible help, aid and support to their stricken brethren who are the hapless victims of Nazi aggression and treachery. There be it resolved:-

I. That we agree in principle to the launching without delay of the American Hungarian Relief on a united and nationwide basis for the benefit of the suffering people of Hungary, without distinction as to racial origin, religious denomination or political affiliation. In connection therewith we aim to help in the economic, moral and cultural rehabilitation and stabilization of a democratic Hungary. The undertaking in its conception, as well as in its execution and administration, is to be wholly and solely benevolent and humanitarian in conformity with American ideals and traditions.

II. That, pursuant to existing Executive Order and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, the entire project, from its inception to its conclusion is to be had and done, both at home and abroad, in

cooperation with or under the supervision and direction of the President's War Relief Control Board, the UNRRA and related agencies or instrumentalities having governmental approval.

III. That in furtherance of our objectives we propose to enlist the sympathetic, as well as practical support of all our non-Hungarian fellow Americans, even as we have ever readily responded to appeals in behalf of other racial groups.

IV. That to avoid all possible misunderstanding and even the appearance of conflict with presently functioning agencies for war refugees in the United States, our organization will not engage in that service, that field being already fully covered.

V. That many legal, technical and practical problems and issues must be met and solved in order to set the relief machinery in motion with speed and efficiency. For that purpose a committee of 10 is to be appointed to carry those resolutions into effect in the spirit manifested at this gathering: compassion, tolerance and understanding.

This new committee started working on plans immediately after the conference. Very good results are expected of this group, according to both official and private sources.

III

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. KAROLYI ON HUNGARY'S FUTURE POLITICS

At a lecture sponsored by the New Democratic Hungary organization, in London, Count Michael Karolyi described the role of the Hungarian ruling classes during the last four centuries. He declared that the Allies of bygone days were much to blame for the reactionary Horthy rule but he feels sure that our Allies of today won't permit the same mistakes to recur. He said that collaboration, as called for in the Tcheran agreement, was essential for a just and lasting peace. "Hungary must cooperate with her Slav neighbors, primarily with Russia and Czechoslovakia," Count Karolyi stated. "The Saint Stephen ideas and theory of racial supremacy must go! The Progerman foreign policy must be discontinued!"

He concluded his lecture with the warning that it is not enough to defeat Nazi Germany - but that fascism, in every sense of the word, must also be eradicated throughout the world.

2. MASS DESERTIONS OF GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS

There are mass desertions daily of the Hungarian soldiers and also the Germans, particularly the Austrian soldiers.

All motor vehicles have been requisitioned for Budapest's evacuation.

3. JEWISH PERSECUTION CONTINUES

Latest reports from Budapest state that persecution of the Jewish population there is being continued in full force.

4. HUNGARIAN FORM ORGANIZATIONS IN FRANCE

Word has been received from George Boelocni, who fought with the Maquis to liberate Paris, that there is an organization of 600 Hungarians in Paris, and many more in the neighboring provinces. These Free Hungary organizations are composed of Hungarians who fought in Spain and were deported to France, escaped political prisoners from Hungary, and members of the Hungarian resistance movements. The Horthy representatives in Paris, for quite a while fought against those Hungarian patriots, particularly against the Jews. Priest Molnar, Hungarian fascist, was a bitter enemy of those people and he has made many violently anti-Soviet speeches. However, since Paris was freed, the pro-allied forces have been encouraged rather than suppressed. The Free Hungary groups have been invited to send a representative to London. Starting from Nov. 1st, they will broadcast regularly, the Hungarian news, to the Hungarian people.

5. HUNGARIAN ARMED FORCES BREAKING WITH GERMANS

A leading article from the Oct. 24 issue of the London Times said, "It was mainly because of the desertion of the Hungarian First Army from the German cause, that the Allied armies have been able to cross a series of passes in the northeastern part of the Carpathians. To what extent the remainder of the Hungarian forces will break with the Germans cannot yet be determined. It's very likely that virtually all troops not directly under German power, will cease fighting for Germany and join with the Russians."



Hungarian Information Bulletin

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23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y. PHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-8543

PUBLISHED BY THE HUNGARIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY
Honorary President: COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI LONDON President: BELA LUGOSI HOLLYWOOD

Contents of this publication may be used

Oct. 20, 1944

I CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. KAROLYI ASKS FOR PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT IN LIBERATED HUNGARY

The London newspaper, Evening Standard, published an interview which it had with Count Michael Karolyi, concerning the future of Hungary. The article read, "Karolyi wishes the establishment of a free Hungarian government in those parts of Hungary which are now occupied by the Red Army. He feels that this change will come about very soon and, as a result, the Hungarian army could turn against the Germans. Budapest would then fall very quickly to the Allies." Count Karolyi says further that this upheaval would do much to shorten the war.

2. LONDON NEWSPAPERS ON THE KAROLYI - BENES CONFERENCE

Among other London newspapers, the Daily Telegraph says that Count Michael Karolyi had a "long, intimate talk" with Edward Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, on international-Hungarian affairs. The paper also announced that the recent flood of verbal abuses given Karolyi on the Hungarian and Berlin radio broadcasts, are a sure sign that even the Germans expect Karolyi's return as President of Hungary.

3. SZALASY'S RULE UNAUTHORIZED

The consensus of opinion in the British press concerning the authorization of pro-Nazi Premier Szalasy's rule, is that it is all a fake. It is not believed that Horthy has left Szalasy "in charge".

4. NO SYMPATHY FOR HORTHY QUISLING

Well informed circles in London believe that there is absolutely no sympathy in the British government for the traitor Horthy. It is a known fact, they say, that Horthy is responsible for the German occupation of Hungary and the Magyar nation's present plight. "Horthy and his stooges who dragged Hungary into war against the Allies, will be brought to justice to pay for their crimes," they state.

Concerning rumors of Hungarian armistice terms being prepared, the opinion of these well informed circles is that they are false. No armistice terms can be drafted because there is no one to receive them in Hungary. All officials are definitely pro-Nazi. It is believed, however, that the terrorist Nazi rule will be short lived because of the rapid advances of the Red Army.

5. BRITISH PRESS SEES FUTURE LEADER IN KAROLYI

The Daily Telegraph, the Yorkshire Post, the Evening Standard, the Daily Worker, as well as many other British and Swedish newspapers, published interviews which they had with Count Michael Karolyi and other representatives of the Hungarian Council in London. From all appearances, it seems as though Karolyi might be the future leader of Hungary.

6. EVENING STANDARD ATTACKS HORTHY

On October 17th, the Evening Standard, which has the largest newspaper circulation in London, violently attacked Horthy in its editorials. The paper enumerated all of his crimes and warned that it is too late for him to whitewash his past misdeeds.

7. LONDON HUNGARIAN COUNCIL MEMBER CALLS FOR UNITY IN FACE OF DANGER

Victor Stankovich, member of the Hungarian Council in London and a former member of the Small-holders Party, said of the situation in Hungary, "The stronger the hold of the Nazis on the Hungarian people, the stronger must be the ties between the Council and all democratic

Only through such unity can we be strengthened."

8. KALOZYI'S COUNCIL URGES ACTION TO REPLACE PASSIVE RESISTANCE

The Hungarian Council in London sent a new message to the Hungarian people through the BBC, urging them to clear Hungary of the Germans and the fascist Arrow Cross gangsters. The message admonished that passive resistance was no longer in order - that it was time for action! "Only a new, pro-Ally and anti-fascist government will be able to give leadership to the people of Hungary who want to settle accounts with those responsible for Hungary's present situation."

II

HUNGARIAN AMERICANS FOR ROOSEVELT

The National Committee of Hungarian Americans for Roosevelt, issued the following call:

TO THE HUNGARIAN AMERICANS:

Amidst the greatest crisis of our country, the United States, of all free humanity, our nation is getting ready for the presidential election.

Upon victory over Hitler, Germany, and Japan, as well as upon a secure peace depends the future of not only the United States but the whole world. This is what the people of America will have to decide on November 7th. Never has it owed greater responsibility to its country than on this election. And never has greater responsibility awaited an American president, government, and Congress than the one which awaits our next president, government, and Congress.

With deep conviction and responsibility in the eternal progress of its country and humanity, Americans of Hungarian descent assert that

THE RE-ELECTION OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

as president of the United States is the guarantee of quick victory, lasting peace and prosperity.

It was President Roosevelt who lifted the country from its deep economic crisis in 1933; created prosperity and secured the existence of American democracy. President Roosevelt is leading now the greatest war of liberation of America and all mankind, together with other leaders of our Allies. We believe, with unshakable confidence that his continued farsighted direction is the guarantee of lasting peace and security. It is our faith and conviction that one of the guarantees of the liberation and independence--on the basis of the Atlantic Charter--of the peoples of the world, and of Hungary, is the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Only thus can we guard the unity of the Allies and of lasting peace. This is no more a party or group question. This is the paramount interest of America. It is far above all factional party or group considerations.

Therefore we hereby call upon all America citizens of Hungarian descent to rally one and all behind

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

AND VOTE FOR HIS RE-ELECTION

We shall fulfill a great and sacred historic mission thereby, one that we owe to our country, to the cause of victory and lasting peace. Fellow Hungarians! Rally behind our Commander in Chief! Vote for President Roosevelt! For the Victory, for a happier America, for a happier world!

In the name of the National Committee
of HUNGARIAN AMERICANS FOR
ROOSEVELT

With Brotherly greetings,

Dr. George Arato
Dr. Michael Bartos
George Cukor
Julius Emspak

Ferenc Gondor
Rev. Albert Hady
Michael Curties
Prof. Emil Lengyel

Melchior Lengyel
Bela Lugosi
Laszlo Moholy-Nagy
Rev. Geza Takaro

III
CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT PREVAILS IN HUNGARY

Since the beginning of October, the feeling of revolt has grown consistently stronger. Prime Minister Lakkatos has decreed that death would be the penalty for anyone distributing illegal newspapers.

After the Goemboes statue was destroyed last week, a German military camp in Hungary was also blown up, according to Nazi claims.

2. ILLEGAL LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED IN HUNGARY

Thousands of leaflets containing a direct, "appeal to arms," against the Germans, were distributed throughout Hungary by the Bekepart, Marciusi Magyarorszag, Foclszabaditasi Mozgalom, and other Hungarian underground organizations. As a result of this illegal distribution, many hundreds were arrested.

3. NATIONAL GUARD ESTABLISHED TO COMBAT PARTISAN ACTIVITY

Because of the extensive warfare waged by the Partisans, the Hungarian government has organized the Nemzetocorseg (National Guard), whose job it is to quell all acts of sabotage, and to fight the Partisans.

Kuloti Arvonal Bajtarsi Szocvetsge has been dissolved because members were found to be in possession of arms.

4. NO STREET GATHERINGS

Magdolna Street, gathering place for the metal workers, in Budapest, has been closed to the public by the police. The street was closed because of the political speeches delivered there, allegedly instigated by radical elements.

5. HUNGARIAN DEFENCE MINISTER CALLS UPON DESERTERS TO RETURN

Many thousands of soldiers have deserted from the Hungarian Army. Defense Minister Berecky, issued a decree stating that those deserters who did not return to their posts before October 20th, would be shot when caught. Because of all this internal turmoil, Horthy was compelled to ask for an armistice.

6. HUNGARIANS IN ARMY FIGHT WITH GERMANS

The Germans who are mixed in with the Hungarian troops are having a hard time of it. There is continuous fighting between them.

7. SZALASY MOB STAGES PROGRAM

A mob consisting of members of the Szalasy Arrow Cross Party, last Sunday and Monday nights broke into Hungarian shops and plundered the wares.

8. HUNGARIANS WELCOME RUSSIAN ARMY

All classes of the Hungarian population, apart from the Nazis, welcome the Russian army as liberators and are supporting them in every way.

9. HUNGARIAN QUISLING SENDS MONEY TO NEUTRAL COUNTRY FOR SAFE KEEPING

Remenyi Schneller, Hungarian Finance Minister, has sent millions of dollars in foreign currency to neutral countries.

10. RADIO MESSAGES NOT STRONG ENOUGH SAYS UNDERGROUND

The illegal anti-fascist movements in Hungary are complaining that the London Hungarian Council radio messages and other Allied radio broadcasts, are not strong enough.

11. HORTHY'S AID DE CAMP FLEES FROM HUNGARY

General Oberst Dalnoki Bela Miklos, Horthy's aid de camp only five weeks ago, has fled from Hungary to Russia.



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HOLLYWOOD

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October 14, 1944

I
CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. BUDAPEST A MASS OF RUINS

According to reports from Switzerland, Budapest is almost completely destroyed as a result of Allied air raids. The central part of Budapest and the large boulevards (Kor-ut), were hardest hit, and the East and West Station Railways were put out of action.

Buda, a part of Budapest on the upper Duna, is in ruins. Practically all of the government buildings there have been damaged somewhat.

2. HORTHY'S PALACE GUARD INCREASED

Reports from Geneva state that Horthy's Royal Palace Guard has been substantially increased. The guards are mainly composed of German descendents and members of the Hungarian Gestapo, called Camerades of the Eastern Front. No one can enter the Royal palace, where Horthy resides, without a special pass. Not even officers or the Commander's Royal Life Guards.

3. HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE TALK MERELY A STALL

Until a few days ago, rumors were being circulated concerning a possible Hungarian armistice. The "Daily Sketch", London newspaper, published the peace terms offered to Hungary. Well informed circles confirmed this information. However, as nothing developed, it was concluded that Horthy only wanted to gain time while he played the German game, regardless of the fact that Hungary was being plunged into disaster.

4. LONDON COUNCIL URGES ORGANIZING ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

The Hungarian Council in London sent many new messages to the Hungarian people through the BBC. The messages urged the formation of local resistance groups in Hungary in order to strengthen the general resistance to the Nazis. The Council also appealed to the Socialists, members of the Small-Holder Party, the Communist Party, the Peace Party, and the Progressive radicals to take over the reins of the government and prepare, with authoritative bodies, to receive the Soviet Liberation army.

Another message to the police and National Guard urged them to revolt and fight against the German looting of Hungarian property.

5. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL PUBLISHES SECOND EDITION OF BULLETIN

The London press follows the London Hungarian Council activities with great interest. The second edition of the Council's information Bulletin has been published with a leading article by George Buday, famous Hungarian artist and member of the Council. He gave an authentic account of Horthy's "March betrayal", which he concluded by stating that Hungary's whole social structure must be changed if she wants to become a member of the European family.

The Bulletin also contains diplomatic letters, parliamentary questions, and stories about the Hungarians who fought for the liberation of Paris.

6. TWO NEW COUNCIL MEMBERS

The London Hungarian Council has two new members; Vilmos Boehm, former Hungarian Minister of War, who will arrive in London from Stockholm, in a few days; and Istvan Igrsz, member of the Hungarian Club and a former trade unionist leader in Hungary.

7. HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TRIES TO SUPPRESS ANTI-NAZI ACTIVITY

The Hungarian government is making desperate efforts to suppress the activity of the anti-Nazis who are preparing to aid the liberation army. War minister Czatyay appealed to all able bodied men to join the newly established National Guard to fight against partisan sabotage. The National Guard is authorized to use arms against anyone suspected of anti-Nazi activity.

8. STATUE OF MUSSOLINI'S FRIEND BLOWN UP

On the sixth of October, all the high officials of the Hungarian government appeared before the statue of Goemboos (former prime minister under Horthy, and friend of Hitler and Mussolini) in Budapest, to commemorate the eighth anniversary of his death. Shortly after the services there was an explosion and the Goemboos statue was blown up. The Hungarian press, commenting on the explosion, called it a "political outrage".

II

CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. ILLEGAL NEWSPAPERS IN HUNGARY URGE POPULATION TO FIGHT GERMANS

The illegal newspapers, "Magyar Front", "Beke", "Szabadseg", "Munkas", and "Szakszervezet" in Hungary, are appealing to the civilian population and the soldiers to seize all weapons possible to fight the Germans. The papers urge that the Germans be prevented by force from plundering the Hungarian food stores and factories.

2. HUNGARY WITHOUT CROPS

There will be serious shortage of crops in Hungary this year. In the towns there is already no bread, flour meat, milk, or eggs to be had. Much of the food has been looted by the Germans; the rest has been hidden by the peasants.

3. HUNGARIAN LOSSES GREAT

The Hungarian troops are suffering immense losses because as the Germans retreat they use the Hungarian soldiers as their rear-guard.

4. HORTHY DETERMINED TO BRING DISASTER TO HUNGARY

Horthy still does not give up, despite the fact that defeat in a very few days is an absolute certainty. The Horthy government demands a bitter struggle up to the last drop of blood.

5. HORTHY CLIQUE PREPARES TO FLEE

Horthy, Bardossy, Remenyi-Schneller, Sztojay (all officials of the Hungarian government and former prime ministers under Horthy), and 35 others of the same brand, have applied for refuge in Switzerland for themselves and their families. Sztojay and his family are already at Semmering, a health resort near Vienna.

6. HORTHY AMBASSADOR IN STOCKHOLM RETIRES

Ulloin, Hungarian ambassador in Sweden, has retired from political life.

7. HUNGARIANS TREATED WELL BY RED ARMY

The Soviet troops are very friendly with the Hungarian population. The administration is still under Hungarian leadership in the liberated areas. However, the new Hungarian officials are democratic anti-fascists elected by the Hungarian people. The Nazi decrees in these areas have been abolished. "Equality Before Law" is recognized. The former Nazi officials are fleeing rather than face the revenge of the people.



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HOLLYWOOD

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Sept. 29, 1944

I

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INFORMATION BUL.

1. FREE HUNGARIAN ORGANIZATION IN BULGARIA

Turkish Telegraph Agency reports from Sofia, that Hungarians living in Bulgaria have established an anti-Nazi, Free Hungary, organization. The secretary, press attache, and others from the Hungarian legation in Sofia, have applied for membership in the organization.

2. HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS REFUSE TO GO TO FRONT

Reports from Ankara state that 36,000 Hungarian soldiers have deserted. One division refused to go to the front. They shut themselves in their barracks, but were later besieged by the German troops.

3. STRIKE WAVE IN BUDAPEST

According to reports from Ankara, many new strikes have broken out in Hungarian factories in Budapest and throughout the country. Peace demonstrations everywhere in the country, are being staged continuously.

4. HUNGARIAN DEPUTY URGES CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

Hungarian Red Cross plenipotentiary and member of parliament, Gustav Koeber, sent a telegram from Geneva, to the Hungarian parliament, urging them to compel the government to cease hostilities immediately and start peace negotiations with the Allies.

5. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL AGAIN CALLS FOR A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

On Sunday, September 24, a message from the London Hungarian Council was broadcast three times to the Hungarian people. In answer to Horthy's Prime Minister's armistice speech, the message pointed out that Lakatos admitted that Hungary was defenceless, and yet is still going on sacrificing tens of thousands of lives. "The present regime seems to be unable to extricate Hungary from this terrible plight. A new government composed of the forces of the people must be formed to oust the Germans and give all possible aid to the Red Army and other Liberation forces cooperating with the United Nations. The Hungarian army must have only one aim - that of contributing to the utter defeat of the Germans. No territorial considerations should in any way alter this goal." The Council program declares that no territorial changes obtained through Hitler's help will be recognized by the Allies. The United Nations have decided that final decisions would be drawn up at the peace conference. This proves that the armistice terms concerning Transylvania are not yet definite.

6. HUNGARIAN COUNCIL MESSAGE QUOTED BY RADIO

Most of the messages of the London Hungarian Council, are quoted by the Kossuth radio. This last message of Karolyi's Council, however, was quoted by Ankara radio.

Lately the United Nations broadcasts in America and Europe often mention Karolyi's movement.

II

NEW CATHEDRA OF OSCAR JASZI

Oscar Jaszi, member of the erstwhile government of Michael Karolyi, and retired professor at the Oberlin University, has been appointed for the coming academic year, to the Clark University, in Worcester.

HUNGARIANS FOR ROOSEVELT

astically working in the preparation for the re-election of Roosevelt.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin is preparing to have a great mass meeting to be held in the Plankinton Hall, on the 1st of October at 3 P.M. The meeting will be sponsored by the United American Hungarian Front. Every Hungarian church and society is represented in this organization.

Bridgeport is arranging for a mass meeting to be held on October 15th in the Rakoczi Hall, beginning at 2 P.M., sponsored by the Non-Partisan Committee for Roosevelt, with the cooperation of the local group of the Hungarian American Council for Democracy. Among the speakers will be Miss Margaret Conasri, nominated by the Democratic Party as opponent of Clare Luce; Dr. Rian McMahon, democratic nominee for senator; and Dr. John Gyetvay, editor-in-chief of the Hungarian Daily (Magyar Jovo).

Los Angeles, had an elaborate dinner party on September 24th in the Hungarian House arranged by the Hungarians for Roosevelt Committee. A great number of American Hungarians from all over the state of California attended the meeting, unanimously pledging to back Roosevelt, because they consider him to be one of the greatest assurances not only for Victory, but for the winning of a lasting and just peace.

In New York City the National Citizens Political Action Committee is arranging to have a meeting on September 30th, at 11 A.M. in the Free World House, 144 Bleecker Street. The Hungarian Language Division of this committee informed us that Americans of Hungarian origin are welcome, and that their appearance in as great a number as possible would be appreciated. The Committee has prepared the necessary pamphlets in the Hungarian language, explaining the importance of registration. Anybody who wishes to have this Hungarian leaflet for himself or his friends just has to call Gr. 7-4938. The Committee will gladly mail it.

Also in New York City, the Hungarian Daily Journal (Magyar Jovo), is planning for its annual Fall-Grape-Festival, on October 1st, Sunday, in the National Hall & Park. The Arrangements Committee is receiving wide spread interest from all the surrounding towns, and they expect an enthusiastic mass demonstration for the re-election of Roosevelt at the Festival.

3. AID FOR HUNGARIAN JEWISH REFUGEES

The Joint Distribution Committee issued its last statement, in which a large sum was estimated for the aid of Hungarian Jews who succeeded in finding refuge outside of their country. In a loose estimation, about 8,000 persons were able to leave the country, and everyone of these has to be fed and sheltered on public expenses.

4. HUNGARIANS IN FORT ONTARIO CAMP

Official reports from Oswego indicate that among the refugees at the Fort, there are about 12 Hungarian families. At the request of the Camp Director, the Hungarian Daily Journal is mailing several copies of their paper daily to the camp for the refugees who escaped the hell of Nazi dominated countries.

Stephen Korcin is in charge of the cultural activities of the Hungarian group at the Fort.



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Sept. 22, 1944

I

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. FRENCH PRAISE HUNGARIANS WHO FOUGHT IN PARIS

Count Michael Karolyi sent his congratulations to De Gaulle on the occasion of the liberation of Paris. In answer to Karolyi's congratulatory message, the French spoke highly of the thirty Hungarian combat groups which fought so gallantly in Paris. It was pointed out that the fight of these Hungarians prove that there are many Magyars who will fight for freedom if they are given the opportunity.

2. ADY'S BIOGRAPHER LED HUNGARIAN PARTISANS IN PARIS

George Boeloeni, the famous journalist, and Ady's biographer, contacted the London Hungarian Council, from Paris. Boeloeni was the leader of the Hungarian resistance groups who fought so bravely for the liberation of Paris. Close contact is being maintained between Boeloeni and the Council.

3. KAROLYI'S COUNCIL TO COMMEMORATE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

The "New Democratic Hungary", in collaboration with the Hungarian Council, in London, will organize and sponsor festivities in commemoration of the October Revolution.

4. COUNCIL TO PUBLISH PAMPHLETS

The Hungarian Council in London will soon publish a booklet dealing with the activities of the Hungarians in Tito's army.

5. PROFESSIONALS ORGANIZE FOR POSTWAR PLANNING

A large group of famous Hungarian scientists, jurists, writers, and other professionals, in England, have organized, to work out proposals for postwar reconstruction.

6. HUNGARY WARNED OF RETALIATION

London radio, on September 20th, broadcast a sharp warning to Hungary to cease aiding the Germans by sending troops to fight against the Slavakian anti-Nazis. "Such acts," the broadcast warned, "will be remembered during the peace negotiations, and there shall be retribution."

7. HUNGARIANS IN TITO'S ARMY LIBERATE TWO TOWNS

Marshal Tito's Free Yugoslav Radio reported on September 17th, that the Hungarian Partisans in the Petosfi battalion and heavy tank platoon, who came over from Horthy's army to join the Liberation Army, distinguished themselves by liberating the towns of Pakrac and Lipik, in Slavonia.

II

1. GENERAL MEETING

The New York branch of the Hungarian American Council for Democracy will meet on Friday, September 29th. All members are requested to attend. The meeting will be held at 8:00 P.M. in the library of the Institute for International Democracy, at 23 West 26th St., N.Y.C. /.

2. THE "NATION" HOLDS ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

One of America's great magazines, the Nation, is organizing a Round Table Conference, to be held on October 7th and 8th. Most of the national organizations are sending delegates to participate in this round table discussion of postwar problems. The Conference will convene on Saturday, October 7th. On Sunday, October 8th, at 1:00 P.M., there will be a luncheon.

The Hungarian American Council for Democracy will be represented at the conference by Dr. Geza G. Arato, Prof. Emil Lengyel, Dr. John Gyetvay, and Mr. James Lustig.

3. CHICAGO HUNGARIANS FOR FDR

The American Hungarian Committee to Re-elect FDR, is in full swing. Thousands of Hungarian descendants have phoned the secretary of the committee, Mr. Louis Barna (3614 N. Fremont St.; Phone: Wellington 3654) to offer their services for the campaign. Everybody is anxious to do his utmost to make certain that every American-Hungarian will register for the November elections.

4. RAKOCZI MEETING

The Board of Directors for the Rakoczi Aid Association of Bridgeport will meet on October 4th. The secretary has requested all the branches and members to send their applications in to the Central Offices before October 2nd, otherwise decisions on the applications will be delayed until the next meeting which will be held about a half a year later.

5. PAINTERS UNION AIDS WAR EFFORT

The War Activities Committee of the New York District Council 9, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, approved the following allocations:

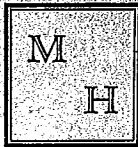
Twenty-five percent (25%) of the total income to be set aside for \$50.00 War Savings Bonds for those soldier members of District Council 9 who did not receive any.

Ten percent (10%) of total sum for presents for sons of members in the Armed Forces.

In addition to this there are the following allocations:

Greater New York Fund	2,500.00
American Red Cross	2,500.00
United Service Organizations	2,500.00
United China Relief	2,500.00
Russian War Relief	2,500.00
British War Relief	2,500.00
Catholic Charities	1,000.00
Hebrew Immigrants Aid Society	1,000.00
Spanish Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Comm.	750.00
Italian War Relief	2,500.00
Ort Federation	1,000.00
Greek War Relief	750.00
American Friends of Norway	500.00
Friends of Polish Democracy	1,000.00
United Yugoslavian War Relief	1,000.00
Czechoslovakian War Relief	500.00
Free French	1,000.00
National Labor Committee of Palestine	500.00
Jewish Labor Committee	750.00
Jewish Peoples' Committee	500.00
Denver Sanatorium	500.00
Los Angeles Sanatorium	500.00
United Jewish Appeal	1,000.00
<u>Hungarian American Council for Democracy</u>	1,000.00
Deborah Sanatorium	500.00
Total	\$31,250.00

The Hungarians have always been proud of the good work of the Painters Union because there are many Hungarians among the members. The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Louis Weinstein, who always participates in all Victory movements, is also of Hungarian descent.



HUNGARIAN INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGYAR HÍRSZOLGÁLAT

● MAGYARORSZAGGAL ES A KULFOLDI MAGYARSAGGAL KAPCSOLATOS ESEMENYEK HIRADOJA ●
23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y. PHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-8543

Kiadja: A MAGYAR AMERIKAI DEMOKRATIKUS TANACS

Diszelnök: KÁROLYI MIHÁLY
LONDON

Contents of this publication may be used.

Elnök: LUGOSI BÉLA
HOLLYWOOD

zeptember 15. 1944.

A HUNGARIAN INFORMATION BULLETIN LONDONI KÁROLYI MIHÁLY TUDÓSÍTÓJÁNAK KÉZEL JELENTÉSE.

1. **PAT HALL LONDONI TUDÓSÍTÁSÁRÓL.**
A külső jelentések szerint Magyarországban a szabotálás nihetetlen méreteket öltött. Az ország természetének jelentékeny részét tűz éreztette meg. Hivatalos jelentésekkel megállapíthatóan szabotálás valójával ezeket körtüzték. A hatóságok azt állítják, hogy oly módon vannak a "kürtvők" megszervezve, hogy minden érélyes fellépés eredménytelen voltuk szöccen. A dekreteni hadtörvény az elmúlt napokban mint ilyen szervezetek vezetőit hat embert halálra ítélte. Az ítéletet még az nap végére ajtatták.

2. **FRIGYALM SPADY ADÉL.**
A magyar munkás mozgalom egyik legérényebb herósa halt meg a londoni emigrációban. Spady Adél gyermek korában osatlakozott a munkás jogokért folyó harcokhoz Magyarországban. Később a nők szavazati jogáért folyó küzdelemnek lett egyik lelkes vezetője. Mint ilyennek nevé a nemzetközi női mozgalomban is jól ismerték. Magyarországban 1919-ben kénytelen volt a terror elől elmenekülni. Sokáig elt bécsben, majd Pragában, végül a nemzetközi női szervezetek vendége volt Londonban, ahol hosszas szenvedés után szeptember 12-én meghalt.

3. **KÁROLYI MIHÁLY NEMKORMÁNYT SZORGALMAZ.**
Az Angliai Magyar Tanács elölndő felhívásokat intéz a magyar néphez emelyben elcsorcsen nemzeti érényget sárgat. Károlyiék az összes antifaszista csoportok egyesülését szorgalmazzák a már egyeségesen küzdő földművesek, kisgazdák és szociál demokráta valamint kommunis te munkásokból álló szervezetekkel, akikhez a radikális polgárság és békepárt már lecsatlakozott. Az összes Horthy ellenes szöcculatokból népkormányt kell elkitenni - mondják Károlyiék - és együttesen kell a németek ellen fordulni.

"Akkik ma az országok ellen herócsnak azok a -Londoni Tanács szerint- német érdekekért halnak meg. Magyarok tízezrei pusztultak el így Voronezh előtt a nacikért német agyutölteléként. Magyarország érdekeit ma csak az szolgálhatja, aki nyíltan sikszáll a békekért és meggyezést keres a román népkormánnyal is. A mai kötségbejto helyzetben minden megálás több remény nyújtást mint amit a végszék ekkor hozhat, ha a nemzet arra vár, hogy a nacikkal együtt győzzék le a honvédséget a szövetségeseit."

Az Angliai Magyar Tanácsnak azokhoz is ven intélme, akik azon a címen vannak tértelndi, hogy a szövetségeseik ugyis győznek. Olyenok akik nem szállnak siksz nyíltan azok nem számítástnek meghallgatás-ra a háboru után - ezért - mondják a londoni magyarok -, ezért oslekedni kell mégpdig nagyon sürgcsen.

II.

1. **IDEGEN JUK AMERIKAI FELSORAKOZ SA EDRINGENT.**
A National Citizens Political Action Committee kereten belül, haladó szellemu idegenjksok is megszervezkedtek Roosevelt elnök ujra megválasztása érdekében.

Az országban elo 19 nemzetiségi csoport képviselői jöttek össze a 144 Blecker St. előtt levő központi irodában és kimondatták, hogy minden érvel felszárakoznak Amerika azon nagy fia mögött, akire a szövetségeseik győzelme után még nagyobb szöccsége lesz az egész emberiségnek a tartós béke megálhozása érdekében.

Különbözö nemzetiségi csoportok külön osztályokat létesítettek. A magyar osztály elnökcségében magyar - Mexiko legjobb fia közül az elábbiak kerültek be: Dr. Arató G. Géza, Gondor Ferenc, Gellért Hugó, Dr. Lorand Sándor, Lugosi Béla, Laszli, Imre, Rév. Dr. Takseró Géza.

2. **MAGYAROK ROOSEVELT-RT ORSZÁGOS KÖZPONTI BIZOTTSÁG.**

Amerika egyes államaiban már most is több **MAGYAROK ROOSEVELT-RT BIZOTTSÁG** működik. Most a californiai csoport elnöke Lengyel Menyhért hírnévű magyar író az egyesítés kapcsán az alábbi sorokat intézte Cleveland város közkezdvelt magyar származásu bírójához: "Kedves Judge Petresh: Az ország különböző részeiben magyar Roosevelt bizottságok alakulnak, hogy egységesítsék a magyar származásu amerikai polgárok végtelen fontosságú kampányát a Demokratikus ticket érdekében. Kétségtelen, hogy ezek a bizottságok nagyszerű munkát fejthetnek ki Amerika és a magyar nép jövőjének biztosítására. A munkának azonban sokszoros jelentőségét adna azoknak a helyi alakulatoknak egy átfogó, országos bizottságba foglalása. Amerre csak érdeklődtem, mindenhol Őnt ajánlották egy **HUNGARIANS FOR ROOSEVELT NATIONAL COMMITTEE** élére. Ezért szel a kérdéssel fordulom Önhez, hogy -talan a clevelandi demokratikus vezető magyarokkal együtt, kíséreljék meg a különböző magyarlakta városok demokratikus csoportjait egy ilyen országos bizottságba bevonni. Az Ön népszerűsége és tekintélye már előre biztositná a sikert és a megalkult országos bizottságnak komolyságot és súlyt adna. Velem együtt az amerikai magyarság jobbjei örömmel csatlakoznának az Ön hívasára a bizottsághoz, ugy egyénileg, mint a vezetésünk előtt álló helyi bizottságokkal. Nagyon megtisztelné mialőbbi válaszával. Csizinte tisztelettel Lengyel Menyhért".

3. **MAGYAR AMERIKA ROOSEVELT UJRAVÁLASZTÁSÁRÓL:**
Amerika magyarsága országgezerte készülődik Roosevelt újramegválasztására.

AKRONBAN november 5.én lesz nagy gyűlés, amelynek egyik előadója Dr. Arató G. Géza a Magyar Amerikai Demokratikus Tanács elnökségének tagja lesz.

BRIDGEPORTBAN október 1.én lesz népgyűlés a Rákóczi Hallban. A népgyűlés főszónokai lesznek: Connecticut állam demokrata pártjának szenátorjelöltje és Elizabeth Connor képviselőjelölt. Magyar nyelvű előadók Rev. Dr. Takaró Géza és Dr. Gyetvey Nagy János lesznek.

DETROITBAN szeptember 24.én tartanak Roosevelt gyűlést az amerikai magyarok.

4. **MAGYAR ROOSEVELT HIRADÓ.**
Los Angelesben a Magyarok Rooseveltért Bizottság kiadásában nagyon tartalmas hetilap indult meg. A szép kiállítású ujságot Békessy Imre, Béla Miklós, Görög László, László Andor, Lengyel Menyhért, Török Mátyás és Védnei László szerkesztik.

A nagy érdeklődéssel fogadott lap hasábjain Magyar Amerika legjobbjei fognek megszólalni EDR újreválasztása érdekében. Az első számban a Magyar Amerikai Demokratikus Tanács losangelesi csoportjának elnöke a világhírű író Lengyel Menyhért ír nagyon érdekesen MIÉRT EDR cím előtt.

A losangelesi **MAGYAROK ROOSEVELTÉRT BIZOTTSÁG** különben egész Californiában élénk tevékenységet fejt ki. A magyaroknak különösen nagy rész jutott a szeptember 1.én a Shrine Auditoriumban megtartott Roosevelt Rally megrendezésében, amelyen a főelőadó Pepper szenátor volt. A magyar barátságáról közismert szenátor estélyén a helywoodi magyar kolónia számos tagja volt hivatalos.

5. **A WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS FELHÍVÁSA A MAGYAR ZSIDÓKHOZ.**

A World Jewish Congress newyorki központje felhívást intézett a Horthyék által kinyomkodott magyar zsidósághoz. A szövegben ideje -mondja többek között a felhívás- nincs messze. A szövetségesek ocsopetei minden oldalról közelednek felétek. Aki csak teheti legyen részt a felszabadító harcban. Csatlakozzon a földalatti mozgalomhoz és a náci-fasizmus ellen küzdő gerilla csapatokhoz.

Ugyenakkor a World Jewish Congress táviratában arra kérte Károlyi Mihályt az Anglis Magyar Tanács elnökét, hogy ismételje meg a magyar néphez intézett felhívását. Biztosak vagyunk ebben -írja egyebek között a távirat-, hogy az a magyar nép mely évszázadokon át békésen együtt élt a zsidósággal, nem a galád náci igazgatókra, hanem az elnök urra fog hallgatni és mindenütt, ahol csak arra alkalom nyílik segítséget fog nyújtani az ártatlan üldözött zsidó testvéreinek.

6. **KANADAI MAGYAROK CSATLAKOZÁSA KÁROLYIÉKHOZ.**

A Kanadai Szabad Magyar Tanács Torontóból szeptember hó 9.én az alábbi levelet küldte az Anglis Magyar Tanácsnak: "Tisztelt Elnök Ur: A Kanadai Szabad Magyar Tanács, mely az 50.000 kanadai magyar demokratikus nagy többségének véleményét és megteremtését képviseli, korlátozott lehetőségek között találja magát a távolság miatt az Egyesült Nemzetek örvendétes gyorsan kibontakozó győzelmei közepette, amikor a béklyóban tartott magyar nép egyre végzetesebbé válható helyzetével áll szemben. Ezért erre kérjük Önt és a vezetését előtt álló Londoni Magyar Tanácsot, hogy mikor a magyar hadsereget és a népet a németek

kiüzésére és a Horthy uralom megdöntésére szólítják a B.B.C. edásein át, vagy más úton, tegyék ezt a mi és a kanadai magyarság általunk képviselt nagytöbbsége nevében is. Minden olyan tettükben örökökkel vagyunk, ami az elárult magyar nép megmentését és egy új, demokratikus Magyarország megteremtését célozza. Öszinte tisztelettel a Kanadai Magyar Tanács Rev. Dr. Czokó Ambró elnök, Balogh József titkár, Korönyi János a Kossuth Betegsegélyző Egylet elnöke, Bódi József a Kanadai Demokratikus Magyarok Szövetsége elnöke, Szoke István a Kanadai Magyar Munkás szerkesztöje".

7 ARGENTINAI MAGYAROK MEGÜNNEPELTÉK PÁRIS FELZABADITÁSAT.

Buenos Airesben aug. 24.én a "szabad Magyar Mozgalom" vezetöség közszert helyezett el a francia Szabadság szobor talpazatára. Dr. Szász Béla a Magyar Lapok szerkesztöjének az ünnepélyen elmondott beszédét a magyar kolónia tagjain kívül a szövetséges államok küldöttei is meghallgattak.

III.

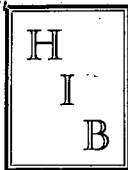
HUNGARIAN INFORMATION BULLETIN STOCKHOLMI KÖLÖNY TUDÓSITÓJÁNAK KÖZELI JELENTESE.

1. UJABB KORMÁNYVÁLSÁG BUDAPESTEN.
Kalozeváry Boross Mihály a hírhedt könyvégeto és zaidófoló sajtó diktátort kihejözött a magyar kormány súlyedő hejójából. Az öszs magyar rádiók főperencsnokának személye az utóbbi napokban ugyanis ismét a botrányok központjába került. A főváros utcait röplepok léptek el, melyek az államtitkár hírhedt penemáira és zszarolásra vonatkozó régebbi bírósági iratok másolatát közölték. A kormányzó ugyan már régebben pertörlést rendelt el az ügyekben, a röplepok nyomában azonban olyan vihar keletkezett, hogy Borossát kénytelenek voltak leváltani. A sajtó és rádió ügyek teljhatalmu perencsnokává Hlsetky Endrét gróf Bethlen István régebbi politikai barátját neveztek ki.

2. MENESZTETTÉK A KURLI ELNÖKÉT.
A Budapesti Közlöny legutóbbi száma hivatalosan jelenti, hogy a kormány nyugdíjba küldte Töreký Gézát és Timkó Zoltán koronásügyészét. Mindkettőt az ellenforradalom ültette annkidején a hivatalaikba, de most szálkák voltak az új kormány egyes tagjainak szemében, ezért nyugdíjazták öket.

3. ECKHERDT A BUDAPESTI FRONTON.
A főváros egyes hétfői lapjai hosszú hallgatás után ismét felvetették Eckherdt Tibor nevét. A földelatti mozgalom röpleppei és ujságjai özonnal erélyesen válaszoltak és a tömegek nevében tiltakoznak a régi reakciónak ilyen módon való átmentésére vonatkozó minden kísérlet ellen.

4. MAGYAR REBSZOLGÁKAT KERELVENEK A NÁCIK.
A főváros lapjaiban a német hatóságok erre szólítják fel a munkásokat, hogy öszszeírásra jelentkezzenek. A hirdetemény szerint Hitlerék megállapodtak a magyar kormánnyal abban, hogy a munkások ezreit elszállítják Németországba. A földelatti mozgalom röpleppei öve intik a magyar munkásokat a jelentkezéstől. "ne engedjétek megöteket elhurcolni rebszolgáknak és kerüljétek el a náci toborzó hivatalokat", mondja a felhívás.



Hungarian Information Bulletin

Summary of Current Events Concerning Hungary and Hungarians in Every Part of the World

23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y.

PHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-8543

PUBLISHED BY THE HUNGARIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

Honorary President: COUNT MICHAEL KÁROLYI
LONDON

President: BELA LUGOSI
HOLLYWOOD

Contents of this publication may be used

Sept. 8, 1944

I

CABLE FROM SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. PEACE LITERATURE SPREAD THROUGHOUT HUNGARY

A great number of leaflets have been circulated daily throughout Hungary by the Underground, giving details of the Allied victories, the Finnish armistice, and Rumania's liberation by the Red Army. The leaflets call for the immediate breach in relations with Germany and demands a Hungarian peace offer to the Allies.

Because of the vehemently hostile feeling of the Magyars against the Nazi regime, the government has prohibited political discussions in cafes, restaurants, and in parks. Several thousand people were arrested for being "defeatists and panic mongers".

According to press reports in London, many Hungarian workers and peasants were sentenced to long term imprisonment for spreading anti-Nazi propaganda.

2. KÁROLYI'S COUNCIL SENDS RADIO MESSAGES TO HONVEDS

The Hungarian Council in London sends radio messages twice daily to the Hungarian honveds (soldiers), urging them to cease fighting against the Slovak patriots. "People must not fall into traps by believing that the territorial problem is the only important issue ahead for Hungary. Our future depends on how we act in these crucial days," the message stated.

Referring to one of the first speeches which General Lakatos made after replacing Sztojaj, in which he stated that the fate of Finland and Hungary were bound together (Finland had not yet ceased hostilities at the time), the message urged the Hungarians to follow the Finnish example. It stated, "The Finnish example proves that we must also turn against the Germans. Expel the Nazis from Hungary! Close the door on the Nazis who are retreating from Rumania, and open the passes to the Red Army. Don't be afraid--the weakened Germans cannot do much."

Another message sent by the Hungarian Council in London advocates general strikes, especially by the munition and transport workers.

All appeals from the Council repeatedly call for revolt against Horthy and his accomplices, and for the forming of a people's government consisting of the now underground anti-fascist elements in Hungary.

The Council warns, "Horthy will not and cannot lead Hungary out of the mess which his criminal policy has dragged us into."

3. LONDON CLUB FOR PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

At the general meeting of the London Hungarian Club last Sunday, its president, Zoltan Rado, said, "Only a people's resistance movement can save Hungary from a great catastrophe. The peoples of the Danube must fight together because only a common fight against the common enemy can create real friendship and comradeship."

4. KÁROLYI SAYS HUNGARIANS HAVE LITTLE TIME TO SAVE HONOR

Count Michael Karolyi, in a recent speech said, "The Hungarian ruling classes have lost the war--that's no matter. But the people still have a chance. There are still another three weeks left. If the Hungarian people lose this last chance to turn against their enemy--the Germans, then a new Trianon awaits us, and a new Mohacs (place where centuries ago, the Hungarians were defeated and enslaved by the Turks)."

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II

1. HUNGARIAN AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS' JOINT CALL TO OPPRESSED PEOPLE IN HUNGARY

The Hungarian American Council for Democracy this week received the following telegram from Hollywood:
WE URGENTLY REQUEST IMMEDIATE WIRE OF ENDORSEMENT OF THIS LAST HOUR JOINT APPEAL OF ALL HUNGARIAN AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS TO PEOPLE OF HUNGARY STOP SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER MEMBER CONGRESSIONAL FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO FORWARD MESSAGE THROUGH MOST EFFECTIVE CHANNELS STOP HUNGARIANS THIS IS THE JOINT CALL OF THE HUNGARIAN AMERICANS STOP SLOVAKS CZECHS ROMANIANS SERBIANS CROATIANS RUTHENIANS ARE FIGHTING OPENLY THE TYRANT NAZIS STOP JOIN THE ALLIES STOP RISE NOW STOP DRIVE OUT THE GERMANS STOP FIGHT NOW SECURE YOUR PLACE AMONG THE FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD STOP UPON YOUR ACTION IN THIS FATEFUL HOUR YOUR NATIONAL EXISTANCE DEPENDS

FATHER MATTHIAS LANI	BELA LUGOSI
REV ALBERT HADY	STEPHEN ARHC
MICHAEL CURTIZ	NICHOLAS BELA
MELCHIOR LENGYEL	MATHEW TOROK

The Hungarian American Council answered with the following tel.:
WE GLADLY ENDORSE YOUR EXCELLENT MOVE TO ASK SENATOR PEPPER IN THE NAME OF ALL HUNGARIAN ORGANIZATIONS TO CONVEY THEIR APPEAL TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF HUNGARY TO STRIKE NOW AS THIS IS THE TWELFTH HOUR

The National Council of Hungarian American Trade Unionists, who also received the same text from Hollywood, replied immediately with the following message:

DO YOUR UTMOST TO ENLIST AID OF SENATOR PEPPER IN CONVEYING THE APPEAL FROM ALL AMERICAN HUNGARIAN ORGANIZATIONS TO THEIR HUNGARIAN BROTHEREN TO RISE AND STRIKE DOWN THE NAZIS

The joint call to the oppressed people in Hungary was already transmitted by the O.W.I., on the 4th and 5th of September. The call was signed by:

American Hungarian Catholic Society
American Hungarian Federation
American Hungarian Democratic Council
American Hungarian Workers Federation
Association of Reformed Ministers
Bridgeporti Society
Catholic League
Hungarian Victory Council of New York
International Workers Order
Reformed Society
Verhovay Fraternal Association

2. CHILE OPENS HER DOOR TO PERSECUTED HUNGARIAN JEWS
PRESIDENT OF CHILE ANSWERS THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

The Hungarians in Chile elected a committee to help the persecuted Jews in Hungary. Almost all parties joined in this movement. On August 15th, a meeting took place in the capitol of Chile. The meeting was opened by Senator Leonardo Guzman, who is a honorary member of the Free Hungarian Movement of Chile (Karolyi group). Among the speakers were, Alexandra Lipshutz, university professor, the Czechoslovak and Polish ambassador, and several congressmen. Some of the guest were representatives from the United States.

The president of Chile received three members of the committee, among them the leader of the Karolyi movement, Alexander Havas.

Juan Antonio Rios, president of Chile emphasized that the words of the national anthem of Chile obliged him to keep open the country's door to the persecuted innocent people.

The committee was received by the arch-bishop of Chile, and at the nunciature the nuncio showed them the message of the Vatican, in which the Hungarians in Chile were informed of the appeal to Horthy in behalf of the Hungarian Jews.

III

CABLE FROM SPECIAL STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT TO HUNGARIAN INF. BULLETIN

1. CHANGE IN HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

The two most vicious persecutors of the Jews in Hungary, State Secretaries Baky and Endre, were removed from the government. ./.

2. RED ARMY APPROACHING HUNGARIAN PLAIN

The general staff in Hungary regards the situation as lost. The Russian forces are approaching the Hungarian plain from the north, east, and south. According to authoritative sources, peace feelers are now being put out.

3. RUSH TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

Now that the collapse of Hungary is imminent, there is a great deal of moving of families and property to neutral countries.

4. UNITED ACTION OF DEMOCRATIC GROUPS HAVE GREAT EFFECT ON HUNGARIANS

The united action of the really democratic groups of Hungarians in London and America, particularly the Karolyi, Jaszi, and Vambery groups, are a great source of courage and inspiration to the oppressed people of Hungary. There is already a functioning underground movement in Hungary composed of peasants, workers, and intellectuals. Further appeals from the different Hungarian groups abroad would cause more mass action in Hungary.

5. JEWS FORCED TO BUILD FORTIFICATIONS

All Jews in Hungary, of either sex, between the ages of fourteen to seventy are now doing forced labor, building fortifications.

6. MORALE OF GERMAN TROOPS LOW

German troops are crowding back from the Balkans' approach to Hungary. There are many deserters.

The Women's Division of the Hungarian American Council for Democracy is having a big party on Saturday, September 16th, at 23 West 26th Street, N.Y.C., at 8:00 P.M. The entertainment program will include such outstanding artists as Louise Farneld Rice, distinguished Hungarian singer; Josef Wagner, pianist-composer of world wide fame; and Lilly Erdody, talented Hungarian actress. There will also be presentations by Genius Inc. and Malin Studios (The Great Chico). Edith Gordon will dance the Csardas, and Piute Pete will call squares. There will be music, dancing, refreshments, and prizes. Subscription 1.00. All service men and women free.

20

CROSS-REFERENCE

....HUNGARY....VOL.#7.....Break-down.#20.....
(Name of Applicant)

.....
(Application Number)

Material from this break-down was sent to the War Department
on June 9, 1945, to Lt. Colgan, telephone ext. 678-12

(Note was placed on front of material asking that same be
returned as it was official file copy)

SBE:

21

CROSS REFERENCE ON HUNGARY (21).....

FOR:

- Amendment to this License
- Extension of this License
- Renewal of this License
- Correspondence concerning this application .
- Other (Specify)

Letter to Governor Lehman from Mr. Pehle 11/8/44 (Not crossed referenced)
~~Cable #3786 from London 11/9/44~~
Cable #7464 from Bern 11/10/44
~~Cable #286 to Geneva 11/10/44~~
~~Letter 12/10/44 to Mr. McCoy from Mr. Pehle enclosing copy~~
~~of Cable #7269, 11/1/44, from Bern~~
~~Letter 11/8/44 to Mr. Pehle from Roy E. Henderson (Not crossed referenced)~~
~~Letter to Mr. Pehle from John J. McCoy 11/26/44 (Not crossed referenced)~~
~~Cable #4080 (WB 292) to Bern 11/29/44, Vlad Nabatals~~
~~Letter of 11/20/44, attached~~
Letter to Gov. Lehman 11/27/44
Cable FX 63014 MAT 435 Dec. 4, 1944

SEE: Charged to Miss Hodel 12/30/44.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF

1944 DEC 9 AM 10 42

ALLEGATION

BERN 4157

COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS (LIAISON)

The following for McClelland is WRB SOB.

1. In accordance with Department's general request for names and other data regarding persons alleging the possession of American citizenship now interned in Bergen-Belsen (reference Radio bulletin November 17, number 277), Katzki requested the representatives of Jewish Agency and Agudath Israel in Istanbul to telegraph such information, including that concerning holders of Latin American passports, to their representatives in Switzerland for delivery to you. The representatives are for the Jewish Agency, Dr. Chaim Pozner, 8 rue Petitot, Geneva, and for Agudath Israel, Maitre Mathieu Muller, rue de Deux Ponts 30, Geneva.

2. The following is the substance of a cable from Katzki dated November 29:

QUOTE According to reports from Geneva just received by Jewish agency representatives in Istanbul, the position of the remainder of Hungarian Jewry has reached a climax. Deportations to Germany many persons being forced to travel on foot have been proceeding very actively during recent days. The project for the emigration of the 8,600 Palestine certificate holders again has been stopped. The deportees are in great need. Funds also are required for

hiding

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

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

-2- #4137, December 7, 1944, 9 p.m., to LORN

hiding people facing deportation and for aiding their escape from Hungary.

QUOTE Intervention and assistance by the International Red Cross are not sufficient and the aid of England and the United States to stay the deportations and to protect the certificate holders is urgent the report concludes. UNQUOTE
Your comments concerning this report and information regarding any action undertaken by you in this connection would be appreciated.

STETTINIUS
(GIM)

STETTINIUS

WRE:MMV:KG
12/4/44

WE NE SE SWF

00044

From: London

Dated: Nov. 27, 1944

Recd.: December 5, 5p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

A-1411, November 27, 1944.

Department's telegram 9220, November 3, midnight, and
Embassy's 9736, November 5, 5 p.m.
FOR MR. DEAN'S INFORMATION.

CONTROL COPY

There is quoted below a reply from the Foreign Office
setting forth British reaction and desire to the rescue of
some of the doomed Jews in Budapest:

"Thank you for your letter of the 7th
November, dealing with a report from the Jewish
Agency representative in Budapest regarding the
possible departure of 2,000 Jews from Hungary
stated to be holders of certificates giving
them the right to admission to Palestine.

"You are already aware of the information
which reached us through His Majesty's Legation
at Bern at the end of October, regarding the
reported willingness of the Germans, as the
result of clandestine negotiations with the
Jewish Agency, to allow 8,000 Hungarian Jews to
leave Hungary for Switzerland. You will remember
the assurance, given several months ago and re-
peated on the present occasion in response to a
specific enquiry from His Majesty's Legation, by
Mr. Pilet Golaz that, if these 8,000 Jews succeed-
ed in reaching Switzerland, they would be re-
ceived. You will also recall that His Majesty's
Chargé d'Affaires at Bern was thereupon instruct-
ed to take note with pleasure of this assurance
and to enquire whether the Swiss Government would

feel/

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

London/1411

-2-

feel disposed to make contact with the German authorities, either through the Swiss Legation in Budapest or through some other channel, with a view to arranging for these 8,000 Jews to leave Hungary for Switzerland. Mr. MacKillop was told that we were most anxious that every opportunity should be taken to turn to advantage his reported German willingness to let these Jews go.

When you called upon me on the 7th November for the purpose of handing me your letter now under reply, I suggested to you that there was a likelihood that the party of 2,000 Hungarian Jews referred to in your letter might form part, perhaps to the extent of an advance party, of the 8,000 Jews referred to above. I said that I would arrange to try to get this point cleared up at once by His Majesty's Legation at Berne. We now hear from His Majesty's Legation that the Swiss Government, who had recently instructed the Swiss Legation at Berlin to make pressing representations to the German Government concerning Jewish deportations and to make it clear that Jewish emigrants could find temporary refuge in Switzerland, have again requested their Legation in Berlin to consider the expediency of a further step on behalf of the 8,000 Hungarian Jews to whom I have referred. Mr. MacKillop also reports that the Swiss Government telegraphed to their Legation at Budapest on the 28th October, and have telegraphed again twice since, with a view to clarifying the position as regards the party of 2,000 mentioned in the first paragraph of your letter. They have apparently had no reply to their telegrams to Budapest, and assume that the position in Budapest is so chaotic that it has been impossible to furnish a clear picture, a view with which His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Berne and, I understand, the United States Minister and the local representative of the War Refugee Board agree.

File/

London/1411

-3-

"While, therefore, I am not in a position to write specifically with regard to the party of 2,000 to which your letter refers, it will be clear from the above that we have taken every possible step to bring about the departure of the Jews, whatever their exact number may prove to be regarding whose release the Budapest representative of the Jewish Agency has been negotiating, and it is also clear that the Swiss Government have responded as readily as could have been expected to the approaches which we have made to them in this connexion. For the moment, in view of the circumstances obtaining in Hungary at the present time, it is difficult to see what more we can do, but we share the view of the United States authorities quoted in your letter that this is not an opportunity to be lost if it is humanly possible to carry it into effect.

"The Swiss Government, in agreeing, as stated above, to give asylum to these Hungarian Jews if they reach the frontier, have expressed the hope that the British and United States Authorities will lend their collaboration to ensure that the onward journey, temporarily broken in Switzerland, of the party of 2,000 mentioned above and also of a party of Hungarian Jews holding Swedish protective passports if their journey also lies through Switzerland, is resumed as soon as possible. We are in full sympathy with this expression of view by the Swiss Government and shall be glad, in the event of the escape of the persons in question to Switzerland becoming an accomplished fact to take up in consultation with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and, I need hardly say, in full collaboration with your own authorities, the matter of their onward transit."

WILLIOTT

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

KEM-618
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (W)

London

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 5 p.m.

War Ref Bd
son
Rehle

Secretary of State,
Washington.

9736, November 9, 5 p.m.

X
FOR PEHLE FROM MANN

Browne and I saw Mason, Chief Refugee Section,

Foreign Office, and informed him of contents of WRB 19. 9220

He would not give definite commitments concerning steps which British would take. British Minister in Bern had been advised by Jewish agency on October 31 that negotiations conducted directly with Germans had assured exit of 8,000 Jews and Mason believes that the 2,000 reported by Katsi are a part of that group. He has cabled Bern to determine facts and instructed Minister to do everything possible to obtain entry of these persons into Switzerland. As soon as a reply has been received or it is learned that some or all of these persons are in Switzerland, Mason has said that he will be in a position to advise the steps which British will take. He agrees with boards view that this is an unexpected chance to rescue some of the Jews in Budapest if report is true and that this opportunity must not be allowed to end in failure.

NOV 11 1944
RECEIVED
MASON

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

CONTROL COPY
1944 NOV 10 PM 5 05
RECORDS
MASON

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

-2- #9736, November 9, 5 p.m., from London.

Mason, as you know, is very cautious and hesitates to commit himself on anything. Also when we discussed subject matter with him he had not discussed it with other interested persons in the British Government. I feel that if Katsi's report is confirmed, we will be able to get a commitment from the British Government to take parallel action to that outlined in board's telegram. I shall report developments learned through British Foreign Office.

GALLMAN

JMS



September 5, 1944

Dear Arthur:

I was very glad to receive your letter of August 31st with the information contained therein. I have turned your letter and the report over to Mr. John Pehle, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board.

I think it would be useful if, at an early date, you would come to Washington to confer with me and with John Pehle.

Looking forward to seeing you and with best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Henry

Professor Arthur Goodhart,
c/o Estate of Philip J. Goodhart,
654 Madison Avenue,
New York 21, New York.

Confidential

Estate of
PHILIP J. GOODHART
654 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

August 31, 1944

Dear Henry:

I arrived at Baltimore last Sunday, August 27th, and I telephoned you in Washington the next day. They told me that you were away until after Labor Day. I am dividing my time between Stamford and New York. If at any time you want to get hold of me I think the best plan would be to send a message to the office at 654 Madison Avenue, telephone number is: Regent 4-5886.

On Monday, August 21, I attended a meeting at the Foreign Office to discuss the question of Hungarian Jewish Refugees. You will probably have received a full report of this by now. You may be interested in one or two comments. Those who were present were: Mr. Walker of the Foreign Office and Lady Cheatham of the Foreign Office, Sir Herbert Emerson and Dr. Malin of the Intergovernmental Committee, a representative of the Ministry of War Transport, a representative of the British Treasury, Mr. Sidney Brown of the American Embassy, and myself as observer. Sir Herbert Emerson presented the enclosed report which was accepted by the committee. My own impression of the meeting was that Emerson was a man of great ability who intended to get things done whenever possible. I think that it would be useful to work through him and the Inter-governmental Committee. I was much less impressed with Walker. I had lunch on Friday, August 25th, with Neville Butler (now Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office). I understood from him that they had granted leave of absence to Walker and that it was highly probable that someone else would be appointed to deal with these matters. The difficulty has been that the Foreign Office is exceedingly shorthanded and overworked but they realize how important it is to see that this matter is properly handled. As you realize the Foreign Office has to consider in all these matters the problem of Palestine so that the Colonial Office must always be consulted. Butler assured me that they were anxious to help not only in the matter of Hungarian Refugees but in all questions dealing with Post War Rehabilitation.

As you know the chief purpose of my visit here is to collect information for the British Company Law Revision Committee, of which I am a member. I shall be going to Philadelphia to see the Securities and Exchange Commission and I shall also be coming to Washington later. My tentative plans are to return to England about October 1st.

Cordially,

Arthur Goodhart

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
2434 Belmont Road, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Love to Ellie. I hope the boys are well.

Report by Lieberth Emerson, date Governmental Committee
21st August, 1944

H U N G A R Y

1. The relevant part of the Draft Declaration of the American and British Governments is as follows:-

"The two Governments are informing the Government of Hungary through the International Red Cross, that despite the heavy difficulties and responsibilities involved, they have accepted the offer of the Hungarian Government for the release of Jews and will make arrangements for the care of such Jews leaving Hungary who reach neutral or United Nations territory, and also that they will find temporary havens of refuge where such people may live in safety. Notification of these assurances is being given to the Governments of neutral countries who are being requested to permit the entry of Jews who leave their frontiers from Hungary."

It is suggested that the following further arrangements will be necessary:-

To ask the International Red Cross,

- (a) to carry on what discussions are necessary with the Hungarian Government.
- (b) To use its influence to see that Jews in Hungary are well treated, and that, in particular, deportation cease.
- (c) To keep the American and British Governments and the Intergovernmental Committee fully informed of developments and, in particular, of any renewal of deportations.
- (d) To select persons to be included in the early contingents of Jews leaving Hungary.
- (e) To give relief inside Hungary.
- (f) To report as early as possible on the practical routes by which persons can be got out of Hungary.
- (g) To act in close co-operation with the special representatives of the Swedish Government in Hungary concerned with this matter.

2. As regards the persons who should be included in the early contingents, it is suggested that these should be,

- 2 -

(a) children and, (b) those for whom certificates for Palestine are available. It is understood that the United States of America Government is willing to make 3,000 visas, formerly available for children in France, available for children in Hungary. Canada should be approached to do similarly in regard to a thousand visas. Portugal would probably give temporary refuge to 3,000 children, but the difficulty would be to get them there.

3. The following seem the possible routes:-

(a) to Switzerland, (b) to Roumania and thence by sea from Constantza to Palestine, (c) overland through Bulgaria and thence to Palestine, (d) overland to Sweden. Of these (a) and (c) seem the most feasible, unless a safe conduct can be obtained for the sea voyage for (b) from the German authorities. The International Red Cross should be asked to report.

4. As regards maintenance in Hungary, the International Red Cross should be encouraged to press the Hungarian Government to allow the Jews to use their own resources and otherwise to become self-supporting. Where maintenance inside Hungary is necessary, this can be given through the International Red Cross, (a) from private funds made available to it, and (b) if necessary, ^(subject to agreement of the U.S.A.C.) from funds made ^{U.K. govts} available by the Intergovernmental Committee. It is understood that private funds are at present available through licences issued by the United States Treasury to the Joint Distribution Committee. These enable Hungarian currency to be bought in Switzerland and do not, for the moment, involve either dollars or Swiss francs going into Hungary. This position may, however, change. If currency cannot be bought in Switzerland, then it may be necessary to send American or Swiss currency into Hungary, if and when this should be done.

It is suggested that so long as private funds are

are available for inside relief, these should be used, but if they do not suffice, then the Intergovernmental Committee should make the necessary approach to the American and British Governments in the first place under the arrangements relating to operational expenditures.

5. As regards approaches to neutral Governments, the two principally concerned are Switzerland and Sweden. It is not known how far approaches have already been made. If the Intergovernmental Committee is to be responsible for maintenance inside those countries, then it should certainly be associated with the approach, even if it is not responsible for making them.

If maintenance has to be found for refugees inside neutral countries, then it is suggested that it should be done through the Intergovernmental Committee, which would make the necessary proposals to the American and British Governments in the first place. Both Switzerland and Sweden may, however, refuse to accept maintenance, but in any case, they will want guarantees regarding additional supplies. This would seem merely to involve the confirmation of guarantees already given by the two Governments.

6. The arrangements for exit through the Balkans can probably best be carried out by the International Red Cross in co-operation with the American and British Ambassadors at Ankara, acting closely with the War Refugee Board and in consultation with the Jewish Agency for Palestine when the destination is Palestine.

7. The above proposals would provide for the first stages of the movement. It is essential to get these started as soon as possible. It is ~~essential~~ also desirable to look ahead. Apart from Sweden, Switzerland, Palestine and possibly Portugal, temporary refuge could be given in Tripoli. The camp at Fedala ^{might} ~~could~~ also

accommodate a thousand, if the French authorities agreed. Looking beyond this, other countries could be approached, e.g., Brazil and Mexico, but there is unlikely to be a response of such value unless the American and British Governments are themselves prepared to take considerable numbers into their own territories. In fact, ^{once} since the neutral countries of Europe have made their contribution and Mediterranean resources have been exhausted, practical measures in the way of giving asylum will be required from the American and British Governments.

Estate of
PHILIP J. GOODHART
654 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

Professor A. H. Lindhart

Confidential

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,

2434 Belmont Road, N. W.,

Washington,

D. C.

Via Air-Mail





CROSS-REFERENCE

.....Hungary....Vol.#7.....Breakdown.#23.....
(Name of Applicant)

.....
(Application Number)

Material from this breakdown was sent to the War Dep't on
June 9, 1945, to Lt. Colgan, telephone ext. 678-12.

*apparently
wrong.*
J. Colgan 7/19/45

(Note was attached to same to return to 2410-Main Treas.
as this was the official file copy)

R. Tuney

SBB:

1045

Hungary

Misc

PRESS RELEASE

The Hungarian March of Death

The War Refugee Board has received reports through one of its representatives overseas, indicating that approximately 40,000 helpless Hungarian Jews ranging in age from 10 to 80 years, the majority of them women, were forced recently by the Germans and their Hungarian associates to march on foot from Budapest to the Austrian frontier, a distance of approximately 115 miles, under conditions so inhumane that 15 to 20 percent of those who started out died en route.

The Hungarian march of death parallels in many of its gruesome details the description of the march from Bataan which shocked the civilized world when released by the War Department more than a year ago.

The victims of the Nazi "supermen" were sent out on foot from Budapest along the main highway in groups of 2,000 to 2,500 and were expected to cover from 12 to 19 miles daily. For three days prior to their departure while they were being assembled in Budapest, the marchers received no food other than the very little they had been permitted to bring with them and what had been distributed by the International Red Cross. Once on the road they received one small ladle of thin soup daily. Later even this was denied them, as the Hungarian Minister of War had refused to

From Mr. Akers' file

1145

authorize expenditures for this purpose. As a result of such treatment, many of the marchers, particularly the old and the sick, faltered and fell by the wayside. These were promptly shot.

Although the Jews who took part in the march of death were ostensibly being sent to the Austrian frontier to perform labor on fortifications there, the manner in which the movement was carried out, particularly by the members of the Hungarian Fascist Arrow Cross Party, made their departure little more than mass murder.

← During the period that the death marches were going on, the weather had been cold and rainy. The more fortunate among the marchers slept under crude rain covers. The rest simply slept in the open. It was not long before all had become completely apathetic to the elements and what was taking place about them. Young women relieved themselves without shame in the middle of the highway. At one point the marchers trudged on in the midst of an air raid, completely indifferent to falling bombs and machine gunning. The highway was strewn with the corpses of the marchers, which in some cases lay in ditches along side the carcasses of horses. The bodies were half or entirely naked, the clothing having been removed. In the town of Gonyu four of the dead were buried in a common grave along with the carcass of a horse. Among the dead was a Frau Bertha Schwarz, aged 74 years, who was shot on November 14, because she clutched at the arm of an Arrow Cross guard.

The War Refugee Board is happy to report that a few members of the local Hungarian population attempted insofar as possible to relieve the suffering of the marching victims of Nazi inhumanity.

MJMarks:nlf 1-9-45.