

Diary

Book 743

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June 13, 1944

Dear Miss Tully:

I understand that the President asked for this part of last night's program. Here it is.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. S. Klotz

Miss Grace Tully,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.

By S.S. Agent 6/13/44 10:30

Regraded Unclassified

1944 JUN 13 AM 9 07

WU12 GOVT NL COLLECT

TEXARKANA TEX JUN 12 1944

MRS KLOTZ

CARE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OFFICE TREASURY BLDG
15TH ST AT PENN AVE NW

THE PRESIDENT HAS REQUESTED THAT THIS, ORSON WELLES
"SOLDIER BOY" SPEECH. BE SENT TO HIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

FULL TEXT IT IS BLANK VERSE FOLLOWS:

(MUSIC VERY LOW, GHOSTLY BUT STRANGELY POIGNANT, ESTABLISHES:)

(THEN DOWN UNDER:)

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE (NEW LINE)

1 I'D LIKE A WORD OR TWO IN THIS MEETING. (NEW LINE)

WALTER HUSTON (NEW LINE)

2 HELLO HELLO THERE, WHO'RE YOU? (NEW LINE)

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE (NEW LINE)

3 ME, I'M LOTS OF PEOPLE. CALL ME JOE. (NEW LINE)

WALTER HUSTON (NEW LINE)

4 WELCOME TO THE MEETING, JOE. STAND UP, WE CAN'T SEE YOU. (NEW LINE)

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE (NEW LINE)

5 SORRY, CAN'T STAND BESIDES, YOU WOULDN'T WANT TO SEE ME (NEW LINE)

6 I DON'T WANT YOU TO -- NOT NOW. (NEW LINE)

WU12 SHEET TWO

7 MAYBE YOU'VE GOT A SNAPSHOT, LOOK AT THAT. (NEW LINE)

8 REMEMBER SOMETHING GOOD WE BOTH ENJOYED, (NEW LINE)

9 SOMETHING WE LIKED TOGETHER. (NEW LINE)

10 REMEMBER THE LAST TIME YOU AW ME SMILE, (NEW LINE)

11 MARK WHERE I LEFT YOUR LIFE WITH THAT -- (NEW LINE)

12 A SMILE (NEW LINE)

13 THAT'S HOW I'D LIKE IT. (NEW LINE)

WALTER HUSTON (NEW LINE)

14 WHO ARE YOU, JOE? (NEW LINE)

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE (NEW LINE)

1 ME? I THOUGHT I TOLD YOU. LOTS OF PEOPLE. (NEW LINE)

I MOWED YOUR LAWN AND JERKED YOUR SODAS. (NEW LINE)

3 I WASHED YOUR WINDOWS AND SOAPED 'EM ON HALLOW'EEN (NEW LINE)

4 AND I BROKE ONE OF 'EM WITH A BASEBALL, REMEMBER?

(NEW LINE)

5 I SAT IN YOUR CLASSROOM (NEWLINE)

6 I RAN THE ELEVATOR IN YOUR OFFICE BUILDING (NEW LINE)

7 I BROUGHT YOUR GROCERIES AND DELIVERED YOUR TELEGRAMS (NEW LINE)

8 I EVEN SANG HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU, HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU (NEW LINE)

9 AND I SHINED YOUR SHOES AND ONCE I HIT YOU WITH A SNOWBALL (NEW LINE)

WU12 SHEET THREE

10 YOU REMEMBER ME. (NEW LINE NEW STANZA)
11 WHEN YOU WERE SICK I MADE IT WORSE (NEW LINE)
12 YELLING OLLIE OLLIE OXEN FREE OUT IN THE STREET.
13 I WOKE YOU UP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT - (NEW LINE)
14 THAT WAS ME WHEN I WAS LITTLE - BAWLING IN THE NEXT APT (NEW LINE)
15 OR MAYBE THAT WAS ME BAWLING IN THE NEXT ROOM.
16 IF THAT WAS ME YOU DIDN'T MIND IT SO MUCH (NEW LINE)
17 AND I DON'5 HAVE TO REMIND YOU OF ANYTHING. YOU REMEMBER. (NEW LINE)
18 LIKE I SAY. I'M LOTS OF PEOPLE. (NEW LINE) NEW STANZA
19 YOU OUT THERE, MAYBE YOU'RE MY FOLKS, OR MY BOSS MAYBE. (NEW LINE)
20 OR MY FRIEND. MAYBE YOU CHASED ME OUT OF YOUR FRONT YARD. (NEW LINE)
A YOUNGS MAN'S VOICE (CONTINUED)
1 MAYBE YOU AND I WERE GOING TO BE MARRIED - SOME DAY AFTER THE
WAR. (NEW LINE)
2 MAYBE WE GOT MARRIED. (NEW LINE)
3 YOU MAY HAVE BORNE MY CHILDREN. (NEW LINE)
4 MAYBE I'M YOUR FATHER (NEW LINE)
5 YOU OUT THERE - YOUR'RE LOTS OF PEOPLE, TOO. (NEW LINE) (NEW ~~STANZA~~
STANZA)

WU12 SHEET FOUR

6 BUT THERE'S SOMETHING DEFINITE, SPECIFIC FINAL. (NEW LINE)

7 ITS ABOVE ME. (NEW LINE)

8 I'M NOT COMING BACK. (NEW LINE) (NEW STANZA)

9 LOOKING FOR MY BUDDIES WHEN IT'S OVER OVER THERE (NEW LINE)

10 THEY'LL BE BACK. (NEW LINE)

11 WHEN THE BANDS ARE PLAYING AND THE BELLS ALL RINGING (NEW LINE)

12 YOU'LL SEE THEM MARCHING THROUGH THE SNOW OF TICKER TAPE, (NEW LINE)

13 LAUGHING AND WAVING AT THE GIRLS. (NEW LINE)

14 LOOK FOR THEM, YOU'LL FIND 'EM, AND THANK GOD THEY'RE BACK.

(NEW LINE) (NEW STANZA)

15 THANK ME, TOO, IF YOU THINK OF IT. (NEW LINE)

16 SOME OF YOU WON'T THINK OF ANYTHING ELSE. (NEW LINE)

17 YOU OUT THERE - (NEW LINE)

18 X WHAT I'VE GOT TO SAY IS FOR YOU TO HEAR (NEW LINE)

1 YOU OUT THERE -- (NEW LINE)

2 YOU -- (NEW LINE)

3 YOU TOO -- (NEW LINE) (NEW STANZA)

BETTER LISTEN.

5 KNOW WHO I AM? (NEW LINE)

6 I HOPE I'M NOBODY YOU LOVE (NEW LINE)

7 BUT IF I'M NOT YET, NEITHER ONE IS SURE I WON'T BE.

1944 JUN 13 AM 9 25

WU12 SHEET FIVE

(NEW LINE)

8 HERE'S A QUESTION FOR YOU: (NEW LINE)

9 WHAT DO YOU THINK I FEEL LIKE WHEN I HEAR YOU -- (NEW LINE)

10 YOU BACK THERE -- (NEW LINE)

11 TALKING ABOUT THE PEACE. (NEW LINE)

12 THE PEACE I'LL NEVER LIVE TO SEE? (NEW LINE)

NEW STANZA

13 I'LL TELL YOU HOW I FEEL ABOUT IT, (NEW LINE)

14 I FEEL JUST FINE. (NEW LINE)

15 WHY DO YOU THINK I'M STAYING OVER HERE? (NEW LINE)

(AFTER A SLIGHT PAUSE HE CONTINUES) (NEW STANZA)

16 BUT RIGHT NOW GIVE ME A MINUTE OF YOUR TIME.

(NEW LINE)

17 FIRST OF ALL. I WANT TO TELL YOU THAT WE'RE GOING TO WIN
THIS WAR. (NEW LINE)

18 SOMETIME IT MAY NOT LOOK THAT WAY TO YOU. (NEW LINE)

19 I DON'T MEAN THE WAR NEWS'LL BE BAD -- (NEW LINE)

20 THOUGH IT MAY BE BAD. (NEW LINE)

1 WE'VE GOT A LOT OF DESPERATE MEN TO KILL, (NEW LINE)

2 AND LOTS OF THEM WILL DO THE KILLING (NEW LINE)

3 BEFORE IT'S OVER. (NEW LINE)

4 WHAT I MEAN IS, (NEW LINE)

1944 JUN 13 AM 9 25

WU12 SHEET FIVE

(NEW LINE)

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2 AND LOTS OF THEM WILL DO THE KILLING (NEW LINE)

3 BEFORE IT'S OVER. (NEW LINE)

4 WHAT I MEAN IS, (NEW LINE)

CLASSIFICATION TELETYPE UNIT

WU12 SHEET SIX

5 WHEN I'M GONE, (NEW LINE)

6 FOR YOU WHO LOVE ME (NEW LINE)

7 IT MAY LOOK LIKE THE WAR'S LOST, - (NEW LINE)

8 JUST FOR A WHILE, ANYWAY. (NEW LINE) (NEW STANZA)

9 DO THIS FOR ME, DON'T EVER BELIEVE IT. (NEW LINE)

(NEW STANZA)

10 AFTER THE REVOLUTION A LOT OF BOYS DIDN'T GET TO GO

11 BACK HOME. (NEW LINE)

12 WE WON THAT WAR, ALL RIGHT, (NEW LINE)\$9

13 AND LIFE WOULDN'T BE WORTH LIVING IF THEY HADN'T THOUGHT

ENOUGH OF (NEW LINE)

14 LIFE TO DIE FOR IT. (NEW LINE) (NEW STANZA)

15 I REMEMBER SOME OF YOU FOLKS SAYING ONCE THAT WAR DOESN'T MAKE

SENSE (NEW STANZA)

16 MAKING WAR DOESN'T (NEW LINE)

17 YOU WERE RIGHT ABOUT THAT. (NEW LINE)

1 BUT WE DIDN'T MAKE THISWAR. (NEW LINE)

2 OUR JOB IS TO END IT, AND I MEAN END IT. (NEW LINE)

3 WE'RE GOING TO SMASH THE WAR MAKERS AND BREAK THEM FOR GOOD. (NEW LINE)

4 THAT'S WINNING THE WAR AND THAT'S WHAT WE'RE GOING TO DO, (NEW LINE)

5 AND THAT MAKES SENSE. (NEW LINE)

6 ALL THE SENSE IN THE WORLD. (NEW LINE) K (NEW STANZA)

WU12 SHEET SEVEN

7 I WANT YOU TO HATE THOSE MEN WHO MADE THE WAR (NEW LINE)
8 DON'T HATE THE WAR, (NEW LINE)
9 IT'S TAKEN ME AWAY FROM YOU, (NEW LINE)
10 BUT I WANT YOU TO REMEMBER ALL THE THINGS THEY TRIED TO TAKE
AWAY. (NEW LINE)
11 MORE IMPORTANT THINGS THAN ME -- (NEW LINE)
12 NOT ONLY FOR THE WORLD -- (NEW LINE)
13 IMPORTANT FOR YOU, TOO. (NEW LINE)
14 I WANT YOU TO BE SURE OF THAT. (NEW LINE)
15 I WANT THOSE THINGS TO BE MORE IMPORTANT TO YOU THAN
I AM (NEW LINE)
16 BECAUSE I WANT MY DEATH TO MEAN SOMETHING. (NEW LINE)
17 YOU SEE, THERE ISN'T ANYTHING MORE I CAN DO ABOUT IT. (NEW LINE)
18 ALL I CAN DO IS DIE (NEW LINE)
19 IT'S MEANING SOMETHING'S UP TO YOU . (NEW LINE) (NEW STANZA)
20 THAT'S UP TO YOU. (NEW LINE)
(MUSIC: BUILDS TO A CURTAIN).

MILLARD BANKS.

925 AM UN 13 1944.

(MUSIC VERY LOW, GHOSTLY BUT STRANGELY POIGNANT, ESTABLISHES:)
(THEN DOWN UNDER:)

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE: I'd like a word or two in this meeting.

WALTER HUSTON: Hello, hello there, who're you?

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE: Me, I'm lots of people. Call me Joe.

WALTER HUSTON: Welcome to the meeting, Joe. Stand up, we can't see you.

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE: Sorry, can't stand. Besides, you wouldn't want to see me.

I don't want to -- not now.

Maybe you've got a snapshot, look at that.

Remember something good we both enjoyed,

Something we liked together.

Remember the last time you saw me smile,

Mark where I left your life with that --

A smile.

That's how I'd like it.

WALTER HUSTON: Who are you, Joe?

- 2 -

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE: Me? I thought I told you. Lots of people.
I mowed your lawn and jerked your sodas.
I washed your windows and soaped 'em on
Hallow'een.

And I broke one of 'em with a baseball, remember?
I sat in your classroom.

I ran the elevator in your office building.
I brought your groceries and delivered your
telegrams.

I even sang Happy Birthday To You, Happy
Birthday to you.

And I shined your shoes and once I hit you
with a snowball.

You remember me.

When you were sick I made it worse
Yelling Ollie Ollie Oxen Free out in the street.
I woke you up in the middle of the night.
That was me when I was little - bawling in
the next apartment,

Or maybe that was me bawling in the next room.
If that was me you didn't mind it so much

- 3 -

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE:
(Cont'd)

And I don't have to remind you of anything.

You remember.

Like I say. I'm lots of people.

You out there, maybe you're my folks, or my
boss maybe.

Or my friend. Maybe you chased me out of
your front yard.

Maybe you and I were going to be married -
some day after the war.

Maybe we got married.

You may have borne my children.

Maybe I'm your father.

You out there - you're lots of people, too.

But there's something definite, specific final.

It's about me.

I'm not coming back.

- 4 -

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE:
(Cont'd)

Looking for my buddies when it's over over there
They'll be back.

When the bands are playing and the bells all
ringing

You'll see them marching through the snow
of ticker tape,

Laughing and waving at the girls.

Look for them, you'll find 'em, and thank
God they're back.

Thank me, too, if you think of it.

Some of you won't think of anything else.

You out there -

What I've got to say is for you to hear.

You out there --

You --

You too --

Better listen.

Know who I am?

I hope I'm nobody you love.

But if I'm not yet, neither one is sure I
won't be.

- 5 -

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE:
(Cont'd)

Here's a question for you:

What do you think I feel like when I hear you -
You back there --

Talking about the peace

The peace I'll never live to see?

I'll tell you how I feel about it,

I feel just fine.

Why do you think I'm staying over there?

(Slight pause)

But right now give me a minute of your time.

First of all, I want to tell you that we're
going to win this war.

Sometime it may not look that way to you.

I don't mean the war news'll be bad --

Though it may be bad.

We've got a lot of desperate men to kill,

And lots of them will do the killing

Before it's over.

What I mean is,

When I'm gone,

- 6 -

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE:
(Cont'd)

For you who love me
It may look like the war's lost, -
Just for awhile anyway.
Do this for me, don't ever believe it.

After the revolution a lot of boys didn't
get to go back home.
We won that war, all right,
And life wouldn't be worth living if they
hadn't thought enough of
Life to die for it.

I remember some of you folks saying once that
war doesn't make sense.

Making war doesn't.
You were right about that.
But we didn't make this war.
Our job is to end it, and I mean end it.

- 7 -

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE:
(Cont'd)

We're going to smash the war makers and
break them for good.

That's winning the war and that's what
we're going to do,

And that makes sense.

All the sense in the world.

I want you to hate those men who made the war.

Don't hate the war,

It's taken me away from you,

But I want you to remember all the things
they tried to take away.

More important things than me -

Not only for the world --

Important for you, too.

I want you to be sure of that.

I want those things to be more important to
you than I am

Because I want my death to mean something.

You see, there isn't anything more I can do
about it.

All I can do is die.

It's meaning something's up to you.

- 8 -

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE: That's up to you.
(Cont'd)

(MUSIC: BUILDS TO A CURTAIN).

(MUSIC VERY LOW, GHOSTLY BUT STRANGELY POIGNANT, ESTABLISHES:)
(THEN DOWN UNDER:)

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want to see me.

I don't want to -- not now.

Maybe you've got a snapshot, look at that.

Remember something good we both enjoyed,

Something we liked together.

Remember the last time you saw me smile,

Mark where I left your life with that --

A smile.

That's how I'd like it.

WALTER HUSTON: Who are you, Joe?

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A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE: Me? I thought I told you. Lots of people.
I mowed your lawn and jerked your sodas.
I washed your windows and soaped 'em on
Hallow'een.

And I broke one of 'em with a baseball, remember?
I sat in your classroom.

I ran the elevator in your office building.
I brought your groceries and delivered your
telegrams.

I even sang Happy Birthday To You, Happy
Birthday to you.

And I shined your shoes and once I hit you
with a snowball.

You remember me.

When you were sick I made it worse
Yelling Ollie Ollie Oxen Free out in the street.
I woke you up in the middle of the night.
That was me when I was little - bawling in
the next apartment,

Or maybe that was me bawling in the next room.
If that was me you didn't mind it so much

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A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE:
(Cont'd)

And I don't have to remind you of anything.

You remember.

Like I say. I'm lots of people.

You out there, maybe you're my folks, or my
boss maybe.

Or my friend. Maybe you chased me out of
your front yard.

Maybe you and I ^{were} going to be married -
some day after the war.

Maybe we got married.

You may have borne my children.

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You'll see them marching through the snow
of ticker tape,

Laughing and waving at the girls.

Look for them, you'll find 'em, and thank
God they're back.

Thank me, too, if you think of it.

Some of you won't think of anything else.

You out there -

What I've got to say is for you to hear.

You out there --

You --

You too --

Better listen.

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I hope I'm nobody you love.

But if I'm not yet, neither one is sure I
won't be.

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(Cont'd)

Here's a question for you:

What do you think I feel like when I hear you -

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Talking about the peace

The peace I'll never live to see?

I'll tell you how I feel about it,

I feel just fine.

Why do you think I'm staying over there?

(Slight pause)

But right now give me a minute of your time.

First of all, I want to tell you that we're
going to win this war.

Sometime it may not look that way to you.

I don't mean the war news'll be bad --

Though it may be bad.

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And lots of them will do the killing

Before it's over.

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When I'm gone,

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(Cont'd)

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Just for awhile anyway.
Do this for me, don't ever believe it.

After the revolution a lot of boys didn't
get to go back home.

We won that war, all right,
And life wouldn't be worth living if they
hadn't thought enough of
Life to die for it.

I remember some of you folks saying once that
war doesn't make sense.

Making war doesn't.
You were right about that.
But we didn't make this war.
Our job is to end it, and I mean end it.

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A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE:
(Cont'd)

We're going to smash the war makers and
break them for good.

That's winning the war and that's what
we're going to do,

And that makes sense.

All the sense in the world.

I want you to hate those men who made the war.

Don't hate the war,

It's taken me away from you,

But I want you to remember all the things
they tried to take away.

More important things than me -

Not only for the world --

Important for you, too.

I want you to be sure of that.

I want those things to be more important to
you than I am

Because I want my death to mean something.

You see, there isn't anything more I can do
about it.

All I can do is die.

It's meaning something's up to you.

- 8 -

A YOUNG MAN'S VOICE: That's up to you.
(Cont'd)

(MUSIC: BUILDS TO A CURTAIN).

COMMANDANT NAVY YARD
PEARL HARBOR, T. H.

13 June 1944

The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Receipt of your letter of
5 June 1944 is acknowledged with thanks.

Parts of your letter which
refer to the credit due civilian personnel
for purchase of bonds I will use to good ef-
fect in the Fifth War Loan Campaign and in
stimulating our approaching 4th of July drive
for cash sales.

I will take great pleasure
in extending your congratulations to the War
Bond representatives (I employ many of them)
and to the Navy Yard workers.

On behalf of them and for
myself I extend to you, Mr. Secretary, our
thanks for your words of appreciation.

Very sincerely,

William R. Furlong
WILLIAM R. FURLONG
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

June 13, 1944.

TO THE SECRETARY:

You have authorized an additional denomination \$10 War Savings Bond, Series E, (purchase price \$7.50) for sale only to personnel of the military and naval forces of the United States. These bonds will be sold to such personnel under such conditions as may be prescribed and through such agencies as may be provided within their respective establishments by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

On original issue bonds of this denomination may be registered only in the name of the person in the military or naval forces alone, but he may add a person outside of those services as a co-owner or a beneficiary.

At the present time the Army will confine the sale of these bonds under an allotment scheme. They will not, therefore, be available at this time for cash purchase. The Navy contends that this denomination will interfere with its present allotment program and the plan for a July 4th campaign and therefore it does not intend to push it until sometime later, if at all. Under the proposed Army plan allotments can be made immediately for the purchase of these bonds and the bonds will be available for delivery between July 15th and August 1st.

BELL





THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

27

June 13, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

Mr. Doughton called me this morning and referred to my conversation with him a few days ago regarding a program we are studying for post-war taxes. He said if the Treasury had any plans for post-war taxes he would like to have them submitted to him at once. I told him we had no plans; that we had only been studying the subject and that we hoped to continue it with the cooperation of his technical staff. He said he was in favor of doing it on a cooperative basis and he wondered why it was necessary for Mr. Byrnes to make his statement yesterday before the Senate Committee. He is sure that his Committee, and he did not think the Senate Finance Committee, needed any prodding. I said I didn't know anything about Mr. Byrnes' statement and I assumed that he was probably "on the spot" and had to make some such statement. I said it also might be possible he was trying to offset the activities of the Republicans along this line.

Then I told him of our real purpose in calling him and asking for his cooperation; I said we wanted to proceed with our study through the summer and it would probably be late summer or early fall before we would be prepared to come before his Committee with any definite suggestions. I was assuming that if he appointed a sub-committee it wouldn't want to do any work on the matter until possibly late fall; of course if they wanted to discuss informally from time to time the progress that the technical staffs have made, I could see no objection to it, but our whole approach to this problem at this time is one of study and gathering information. He said he thoroughly agreed with our objective and he certainly wanted it to be on a cooperative basis, and he was afraid if it were not on that basis we wouldn't get very far in the end with our recommendations.

He wound up by saying he would talk to Senator George again about the matter and call me back in a day or two. It may be that he would like to have me come up and talk to him and Senator George about the matter. I said I would be glad to come.

sub





TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



SECRET

June 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY

Under the purchase program of Strategic and Critical Materials certain nylon yarns were purchased and stocked piled. Various quantities of these yarns were diverted from the stock pile to the United Kingdom under Lend-Lease. These yarns were wrapped on bobbins which are known as "metal drawtwister bobbins", with metal base and manufactured from high carbon steel.

On the nylon yarns shipped to the United Kingdom, we made arrangements with the British Raw Materials Mission to have these bobbins returned, after the yarn was removed, free of charge to New York for re-use on export and domestic shipments. To date there have been returned a total of 939,442 of these bobbins; of those returned all were suitable for re-use with the exception of 5%. The value of the bobbins returned and re-used is \$388,988.23.

In addition to the bobbins, arrangements have also been made for the return of nylon waste. To date 5,000 pounds of nylon waste valuing \$2426.25 have been returned and there is en route to this country an additional shipment of approximately 5,000 pounds.

Clifford E. Mack
Clifford E. Mack
Director of Procurement

bro



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

WASHINGTON 25



29

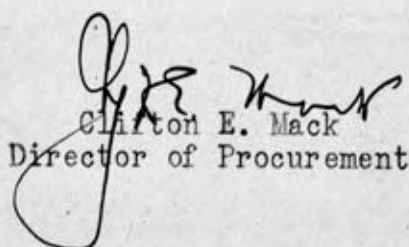
SECRET

June 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY:

There is submitted herewith the weekly report of Lend-Lease purchases.

A requirement has been received under the FEA program for 350 tons paper fruit wrap tissue to be used in wrapping the lemon crop in Italy. 100 tons of this requirement is to be ready for shipment on a boat sailing June 20, 1944.


Clinton E. Mack
Director of Procurement

SECRET

LEND-LEASE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PROCUREMENT DIVISION
STATEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, OBLIGATIONS (PURCHASES) AND
DELIVERIES TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AT U. S. PORTS
AS OF JUNE 7, 1944
(In Millions of Dollars)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>U. K.</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Administrative Expenses</u>	<u>Miscellaneous & Undistributed</u>
Allocations	\$4765.8 (4765.7)	\$2314.4 (2314.4)	\$1882.3 (1882.3)	\$133.9 (133.9)	\$12.6 (12.6)	\$422.6 (422.5)
Requisitions in Purchase	\$ 120.4 (139.8)	\$ 27.3 (42.3)	\$ 47.2 (43.5)	\$.2 (.2)	-	\$ 45.7 (53.8)
Requisitions not Cleared by W. P. B.	\$ 89.2 (97.2)	\$ 30.8 (27.3)	\$ 47.9 (60.7)	\$.2 (.2)	-	\$ 10.3 (9.0)
Obligations (Purchases)	\$3645.3 (3630.8)	\$1898.4 (1894.9)	\$1447.2 (1441.5)	\$ 63.0 (62.9)	\$12.1 (11.6)	\$224.6 (219.9)
Deliveries to Foreign Governments at U. S. Ports*	\$2094.5 (2071.3)	\$1306.1 (1298.3)	\$ 722.4 (707.6)	\$ 23.4 (23.1)	-	\$ 42.6 (42.3)

*Deliveries to foreign governments at U. S. Ports do not include the tonnage that is either in storage, "in-transit" storage, or in the port area for which actual receipts have not been received from the foreign governments.

Note: Figures in parentheses are those shown on report of May 31, 1944.

**BRITISH AIR COMMISSION**

1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE HOBART 9000

PLEASE QUOTE

REFERENCE NO.

With the compliments of British Air Commission
who enclose Statements Nos. 139 and 140 —
Aircraft Despatched — for the weeks ended May
26th and June 2nd respectively.

The Honourable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 13, 1944.

STATEMENT NO. 139

Aircraft Despatched from the United States
Week Ended May 26th, 1944

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>ASSEMBLY POINT</u>	<u>BY SEA</u>	<u>BY AIR</u>	<u>FLIGHT DELIVERED FOR USE IN CANADA</u>
<u>CONSOLIDATED</u>					
Liberator B VI	India	India		9	
Liberator B VI	M.E.	M.E.		6	
Liberator GR VI	U.K.	U.K.		8	
Liberator GR VI	India	India		8	
Coronado GR I	Canada	Canada			1
<u>GLENN MARTIN</u>					
Marauder III	M.E.	M.E.		2	
Baltimore V	M.E.	M.E.		9	
<u>NORTH AMERICAN</u>					
Mitchell III	U.K.	U.K.		5	
Harvard	M.E.	Alexandria	5		
Harvard	S. Africa	Cape Town	4		
<u>DOUGLAS</u>					
Boston IV	U.K.	U.K.		1	
Dakota III	U.K.	U.K.		30	
Dakota III	Canada	Canada			1
<u>BOEING</u>					
Catalina IV B	U.K.	U.K.		2	
<u>GRUMMAN</u>					
Goose	Canada	Canada			1
<u>NOorduyn</u>					
Harvard	India	Karachi	60		
<u>FAIRCHILD</u>					
Cornell	India	Karachi	13		
Argus	M.E.	Alexandria	3		
<u>BEECH</u>					
UC 45 Beechcraft	N.W. Africa	Casablanca	4		
<u>VULTURE</u>					
Vengeance	N.W. Africa	Casablanca	7		
<u>REPUBLIC</u>					
Thunderbolt	India	Madras	21		
<u>VOUGHT-SIKORSKY</u>					
Corsair	Ceylon	Colombo	14		
Total: 131				80	3

Movements Division
British Air CommissionJune 2, 1944.
mmh
File V-17

STATEMENT NO. 140

Aircraft Despatched from the United States
Week Ended June 2nd, 1944

BRITISH/U. S. SECRET

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>ASSEMBLY POINT</u>	<u>BY SEA</u>	<u>BY AIR</u>	<u>FLIGHT DELIVERED FOR USE IN CANADA</u>
<u>CONSOLIDATED</u>					
Liberator B VI	India	India		15	
Liberator B VI	U.K.	U.K.		2	
Liberator B VI	M.E.	M.E.		14	
Liberator C VII	U.K.	U.K.		1	
Liberator B VI	Canada	Canada			1
Liberator CR VI	U.K.	U.K.		22	
Liberator CR VI	India	India		4	
<u>GLENN MARTIN</u>					
Marauder III	M.E.	M.E.		2	
Baltimore V	M.E.	M.E.		1	
<u>NORTH AMERICAN</u>					
Bochell III	U.K.	U.K.		12	
Harvard	M.E.	Alexandria	5		
Harvard	New Zealand	Auckland	10		
Harvard	U.K.	U.K.	3		
Mustang	N.W. Africa	Casablanca	24		
<u>DUGLAS</u>					
Boston IV	U.K.	U.K.		7	
Boston IV	M.E.	M.E.		4	
Dakota III	U.K.	U.K.		19	
<u>BOEING</u>					
Catalina IV B	U.K.	U.K.		1	
<u>FAIRCHILD</u>					
Cornell PT-26	India	Karachi	16		
Argus	India	Karachi	14		
Argus	U.K.	U.K.	20		
<u>VULTURE</u>					
Vengeance	M.E.	Alexandria	3		
<u>WACO</u>					
Waco Glider	M.E. for India	Alexandria	20		
<u>NOORDUYN</u>					
Harvard	India	Karachi	10		
Harvard	U.K.	U.K.	11		
<u>REPUBLIC</u>					
Thunderbolt P-47	India	Karachi	16		
<u>BEECH</u>					
Beechcraft UC-45	India	Karachi	8		
Beechcraft UW-43	U.K.	U.K.	9		

Statement No. 140
(cont'd)

BRITISH/U. S. SECRET

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>ASSEMBLY POINT</u>	<u>BY SEA</u>	<u>BY AIR</u>	<u>FLIGHT DELIVERED FOR USE IN CANADA</u>
<u>CURTISS</u>					
Kittyhawk	Australia	Sydney	5		
Kittyhawk	Australia	Brisbane	5		
<u>GRUMMAN</u>					
Helldiver (Wooden Replicas)	U.K.	U.K.	3		
Avenger (Wooden Replicas)	U.K.	U.K.	6		
Wildcat	U.K.	U.K.	1		
<u>VEGA</u>					
Ventura GR V	M.E.	M.E.		4	
Total:			189	108	1

Note In Statement No. 135 Liberator B-VI to M.E. should read 12 not 11 and Liberator B VI to India should read 12 not 13.

Movements Division
British Air Commission
June 8, 1944

mmh
File V-17

June 13, 1944

"Mr. Monnet said he had telegraphed to Mr. Mendes-France along the following: (The rest of this message was dictated by Mr. Monnet in Mr. White's office. It purports to be a rough translation of a cable which Mr. Monnet sent and which I did not see.)"

That Mr. Monnet regretted deeply that the latter was not able before the departure of General de Gaulle to London to give the following information on the points of the conversations which were held regarding the money in Washington.

Indeed Mr. Harry White on behalf of Mr. Morgenthau as well as Mr. McCloy, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Affairs had expressed to Mr. Monnet on Sunday morning their greatest anxiety about the terms of the conversations which were carried on in London on the subject and he asked Mr. Monnet to convey this to Mr. Mendes-France. They have declared to Mr. Monnet that the greatest part of the information that are now being received from London were a contradiction of the conversations Mr. Mendes-France and Mr. Monnet had had here. He added however that Bernstein was reporting a conversation which he had with Alphand and which again seemed to contradict the general information coming from London.

Monnet said to Mendes-France in a cable of his understanding of this conversation and Mr. Monnet said he had no news of the conversation before the arrival of General de Gaulle and the conversation they had had since he only knew from the newspapers. Monnet said that in his views this situation might have the gravest of consequences. He said that whatever be the solution which had been given to this question it was evident that their duty was to avoid any misunderstanding on the situation. He added that he could only see one method to this and that was:

1. Mendes-France should go to London immediately so as to submit to General de Gaulle all the necessary information.
2. That the British Government should lift the ban on the use of the code to permit General de Gaulle and Mendes-France and Monnet to communicate freely.

Mr. McCloy told Monnet there was going to be a plane at the disposal of Mendes-France so that he could go to London immediately if he so decided and to talk to the British to avoid any question. Monnet added that he was informing McReady of what was proceeding.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE 6-13-44

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM Mr. White

Highlights of a message received from Mr. Taylor in London are as follows:

1. Invasion currency for Czechoslovakia is being printed in Russia. Arrangements were made between the Russian and Czechoslovak Governments. Specimen notes will not be sent to London for reasons of "military security". The Czechoslovak currency which was printed in the United Kingdom will be held for post-liberation currency conversion.

2. The British Treasury views the Greek currency situation as fantastic. If a rate were set today, they feel it would be around 50,000 drachmae to the dollar. If established two weeks hence, the rate would be closer to 75,000 drachmae to the dollar.

3. The British are presently reviewing the United States Government's proposal to establish a Combined Liberated Areas Committee in Washington made up of representatives of the civilian departments to handle financial and civil affairs problems in liberated areas during the post-military period. The initial reaction of the British on the financial side is that a London counterpart of the Committee should be formed with full inheritance rights.

Source: Telegram No. 4585, June 8, 1944, from London.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF³⁷
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CONFIDENTIAL

MJB-553

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (SECRET-0)

For security reasons the text of this message must be classified

Dated June 8, 1944

Rec'd 7:46 p.m.

JUN 9 1944

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Secretary of State,
Washington.

4585, June 8, 6 p.m.

FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM PHILLIPS
FROM TAYLOR.

One. Re your 4327 of May 31 your understanding of the nature of the Australian financial working party is correct. The British informed us that the party has been inactive for several weeks and has not scheduled program at present. Copies of the minutes of the earlier meetings will be forwarded when received from the British. The British do not propose to discuss the question of the printing of Austrian shilling currency with the Russians until Anglo-American agreement on the financial directive for Austria is concluded. British Treasury officials state that Austrian shilling currency is currently being printed here.

Two. The

*copies Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lufford
Mr. Adams
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Tamm
Mrs. Gosh
Miss Mitchell*

-2-#4585, June 8, 6 p.m., from London

Two. The British Treasury indicates that it will not press for immediate transference of Italian financial problems to London for action. Meantime British are reviewing Washington's proposal for the establishment of a Combined Civilian Committee in Washington similar to CCAC to deal with financial problems of the post military period. In this regard one of the first reactions of British on financial side is that if Combined Civilian Committee is established it would provide for its London counterpart as in CCAL with full inheritance rights.

The British Treasury and War Office have been informed of our interest in Balkans financial policies and plans and Washington's desire for study and concurrence before final understandings are reached. You will be advised of the nature of the proposed financial directives for Greece and Yugoslavia as soon as these are received from the British. British views in respect to the exchange rate for Greece are undergoing marked changes. British Treasury states that if it were necessary to establish an exchange rate for

Greece

-3-#4585, June 8, 6 p.m., from London

Greece today the rate would probably be about 200,000 drachmae to the pound but that if it were to be established a fortnight or so hence the rate would probably be closer to 300,000 drachmae to the pound. British now view Greek currency situation as fantastic.

The British War Office informs us that it is unlikely that Sir Francis Rugman will visit Washington.

Four. We have been informed that the Norwegians have completed arrangements with the British for the printing of a second kroner issue. In this way the kroner currency already printed by the British for the Norwegians could be held intact for post liberation currency conversion program but it would be used in event of emergency. The new kroner will be made from the plates of the kroner currency already prepared in the United Kingdom. It will differ slightly in colours; it will carry the year 1944 instead of 1942 and will bear the over print in Norwegian "qarnote". This currency will be issued in five, ten, fifty and one hundred kroner denominations only. It is expected that printing will begin soon but that printing program will not be complete until September.

Five. Czechoslovak

-4-#4585, June 8, 6 p.m., from London

Five. Czechoslovak currency printed in United Kingdom will be held intact for post liberation currency conversion program. The Czechs having completed arrangements with the Russians whereby invasion currency will be printed in Russia for the Czechoslovakian Government. This currency will be available for Russian Czech and other troops that may participate in the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The currency will bear the designations "Czechoslovak Republic" and "Czechoslovak Treasury". The total order placed in Russia comprises 93.3 million notes of a total value of two billion crowns. The notes will be in denominations of one, five, twenty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand crowns. Specimen copies of the invasion currency being printed in Russia will not be sent to London for military security reasons. It is our understanding that these notes are already being produced.

WINANT

HTM

JUN 13 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Attached hereto for your information is a cable received from Robert Murphy indicating that arrangements to bring refugees from Italy to Fort Ontario are going forward rapidly.

I think that you will also be interested in the attached editorials regarding the Emergency Refugee Center at Fort Ontario, which appeared in the New York Times, the New York Herald-Tribune, the Washington Post, and the Washington Evening Star. All of the editorial and news comment has been very favorable.

You will also be pleased to know that the British Government has now agreed to the proposal of the War Refugee Board that temporary havens for refugees be established in Tripolitania. The British indicate that the refugee center which they are prepared to establish with our cooperation will accommodate approximately 1500 people. I think that this news is of particular significance coming as it does at the time of your establishing the Emergency Refugee Shelter here.

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

JWP:mgt 6/12/44

C
O
P
Y

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Mission, Algiers
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: June 10, 1944
NUMBER: 1938

SECRET

Murphy sends following for immediate attention.

Reference is made herein to your June 8 telegram
No. 1823.

The President should be informed that we have taken
up with FHQ the question of the shipment of about 1000
refugees. Priority of treatment is being insisted upon
by me and no special difficulty is anticipated. Informa-
tion concerning our progress will be forwarded to the
Department.

CHAPIN

JUN 10 1944

PORT OF REFUGE

We believe that there will be prompt and generous approval of the President's plan to establish at Fort Ontario, near Oswego, a temporary haven for refugees who may escape from the European nations which are still under Hitler's domination. There is nothing in this proposal that seeks to evade the immigration laws or to disturb existing quotas. It is planned to provide food and shelter for approximately a thousand persons. This is only a tiny fraction of the great mass of homeless and helpless people, of many faiths and many races, who have been victims of the Nazi terror. We hope, ourselves, that more than a mere thousand can be sheltered under an expansion of the present program. But neither those who come now nor the others who may be enabled to come later will come as permanent residents of this country, in excess of the immigration quotas. They will come merely on a temporary basis—as war prisoners come, in fact, or as goods in crates are permitted to enter our "free ports," without payment of customs, if they are simply in transit from one foreign country to another. All that the plan involves is an overnight shelter, so to speak, until it becomes possible either to return these distressed people to their native lands or to find permanent homes for them elsewhere.

This is all that the plan involves, but it is enough to be helpful. For it will encourage other nations to take similar steps and, to the extent that it is generally adopted, it will remove one of the great barriers—a lack of places of even temporary refuge—which have been blocking the escape of Hitler's victims. This is a work of mercy. The President believes it important that the United States should share in it, not through words but through deeds. Every warm-hearted American will agree with him and approve his action.

The plan has nothing to do with unrestricted and uncontrolled immigration. It is simply a proposal to save the lives of innocent people.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
 JUN 1 1944

Haven for Europe's Refugees

The President's press conference statement on the rescue of refugees from Nazi Europe brings some encouraging news. The arrangements for the transfer to a temporary haven at Fort Ontario, New York, of a thousand refugees from overcrowded camps in southern Italy means that this country is undertaking at once its share of responsibility for refugees' care. The fact that camps in Italy are overcrowded means that tens of thousands are escaping. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplementing the President's news, reports that since May 1 six refugee centers in the Middle East have been housing 40,500 Greeks and Yugoslavs, mostly women and children, and that the number is expected to swell to 54,000 soon. These centers are to be expanded and new ones built.

The President indicated that a workable escape route is that through Yugoslavia to Italy—1,800 came out of Yugoslavia last week. This influx taxes facilities in southern Italy and threatens to hamper military activities. Other Mediterranean havens take some, but the overflow, apparently, is great enough to warrant the transfer of a thousand immediately to this country.

The thousand will be admitted outside the regular immigration procedure and given haven here for the duration. "It is contemplated that at the end of the war they will be returned to their homelands," the President wrote. The War Department is to equip Fort Ontario, near Oswego, to receive them, to arrange their transportation from port to camp and take the necessary precautions to see that they remain in camp. The camp will be administered by the War Relocation Board; it will be financed with funds pooled from various government agencies dealing with foreign relief, supplemented, if necessary, from the President's emergency funds.

This news of the escape of driven and persecuted peoples, with its import of new hope and new heart for thousands, is a poignant preface to the coming liberation of millions like them as the armies of freedom batter through the walls around fortress Europe.

Free Ports

That the President has adopted the idea, first bruited by Mr. Samuel Grafton, of "free ports" for the detention and care of refugees from wartorn Europe is cause for gratification. The purpose of the plan is to make it possible to grant asylum to refugees without admitting them to the country under the immigration regulations. The analogy for this procedure is the arrangement whereby goods in international trade, not intended for import to this country, can be held in storage, duty-free, until they can be transhipped to their ultimate destination. But the opening of our doors to only 1000, to be put into a single camp, is a drop in the bucket compared with the needs. Senator Gillette and several like-minded Senators feel that we can do more. Of course we can, and the resolution bearing the name of the humanitarian Iowan, which will come before the Senate Wednesday, will give the Senators a chance to say so. The resolution wouldn't involve the assumption of any responsibility that could be called a burden. In authorizing the setting up of rescue camps where entries, selected by the War Refugee Board, would be given temporary sanctuary, it merely enables us to do our part, along with other nations, in shielding a sizable segment of humanity from the defeat-crazed excesses of Nazi butchers.

The proudest tradition any country can boast is that it is a haven for the oppressed and the persecuted. ~~Half a dozen~~ countries are still jealous of that honor. France was a notable example till she was seized by the barbarians to whose victims she used to give such sympathetic sanctuary. Sweden and Switzerland have construed their neutrality as a mandate to succor the hunted from other nations. Hungary till she was overrun was hospitable to the Jews fleeing from Germany. Our country, which has been enriched by the persecuted of other lands, has done what it could within the restrictions of the immigration statutes and has a right to a top place among the world's asylums.

Perhaps we have not been as selective as we should. Stories come to one's ears from time to time of troublemakers in our midst, and one wonders how in the world they got their visas. Then there is a horde of rich foreign parasites in New York who are intent only on keeping out of harm's way. In their place one would have liked to see in this country many worthy folk of professional and other attainments who would have been useful additions to the American population. Many of them sought but couldn't get admission. Some of them perforce have had to work for collaborationist governments. It is strange that we use so much talent in the preclusive buying of materials and so little on the preclusive acquirement of people.

The Gillette resolution is a belated attempt to recognize the responsibilities and acknowledge the sympathies of a great people for the victims of *furor teutonicus*. The policy it seeks to promote is national. But the opportunity is continental, and the attempt should be made to get the other republics of this hemisphere to join in establishing a system of free ports for the people who, after suffering dreadful tribulations, are now in peril of massacre at the hands of our bestial enemy.

JUN 1 0 1944

A Moral Responsibility

President Roosevelt's announcement that 1,000 European refugees will be granted temporary shelter in this country will be welcomed by all who have given any thought to the plight of those great numbers of people who have been uprooted by the war and put to flight by the Nazis. Life has dealt harshly with these men, women and children, and they need the support of every nation that can serve as a haven for them. Heretofore the United States has limited its assistance to diplomatic efforts to establish homes for them in other lands; now, on the strength of the President's decision, we shall share directly in the task of caring for them. An unused military camp in upstate New York will be opened for the purpose. There, subject to essential security restrictions, the thousand will live for the duration, our regular immigration procedure being suspended to permit their entry, with the understanding that they will be returned to their native countries when peace is restored. In view of the dimensions of the problem, the number seems surprisingly small and perhaps we shall find it desirable, later on, to open our doors to many more—a gesture contemplated by a Congressional proposal to set up several "free ports" to accommodate additional thousands. In any event, no one with the least humanitarian impulse will question the fitness of Mr. Roosevelt's action; it is simply a step in recognition of the moral responsibility which every nation, in a position to help, bears toward the oppressed and stricken of the world.

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR MURPHY AND ACKERMANN, ALGIERS

T The President yesterday delivered the following special message to the Congress, reporting on the efforts of this Government to rescue the Jews and other victims of enemy oppression and specifically dealing with the action which he took on June 9 in establishing an Emergency Refugee Shelter in this country:

(Here take in text of message)

You are requested to convey the contents of this message to the Government to which you are accredited and to use all possible means to give this message the widest possible publicity, particularly in Europe.

You should note that the President in his message states that the refugees to be brought from Italy will be predominantly women and children.

Forgoing repeated to Cairo for MacVeagh and to Naples for Kirk.

THIS IS WEB ALGIERS CABLE NO. 23

June 13, 1944
10:30 a.m.

HMK-26
Distribution of
true reading only by
special arrangement
(SECRET W).

Algiers
Dated June 13, 1944
Rec'd 9:26 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1998, June 13, 10 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN NO. 29

Section one. Working here tentative plans movement 1000 refugees (Reference Department's 1823 June 8.) Leaving for Italy in a few days to complete program and for other matters. Advise urgently whether health precautions such as inoculations are essential and whether any documents or other formalities necessary.

Section Two. Has War Department confirmed appointment (Reference Department's 1759 June 5.) No word yet received by Army here.

CHAPIN

WSE REP

DSH-987
Distribution of
true reading only by
special arrangement.
(SECRET-W)

Stockholm

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 7:50 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

2122, June 13, 3 p.m.

This is No. 29 for War Refugee Board.

SECRET

Through Legation contacts an informal memorandum was given the Bulgarian Minister here along lines suggested in WRB No. 12 (Department's 982, May 22, 5 p.m.). We were advised that memorandum was being forwarded to Bulgarian Foreign Office by courier and that reply might be expected in due course. In meantime we have received an informal reply from Bulgarian Minister here which states in part substantially the following:

Bulgarian actions with respect to Jews have been enforced with leniency and sympathy by all of our Government branches. It is a well known fact even among the Bulgarian Jews that the late King Boris, as well as the head of the Orthodox Church of Bulgaria, have made every effort to insure that Jews were treated with compassion. This is no less true of the general Bulgarian population which has maintained a sympathy for Jews which even today will be readily admitted by the Jews. It is a fact that Jews today are living under circumstances not worse but better than those faced by large group of Bulgarian citizens who have been driven from their homes when they were destroyed by American bombing and who have lost all possessions.

The Government of Bulgaria has never turned a deaf ear to humanitarian considerations or those of tolerance. All Bulgarians are mindful that only through moral integrity can a small nation find strength. No less today than heretofore do we stand ready to give consideration to suggestions for the protection of Jews and other refugee groups, but we insist that those advancing such proposals should themselves be in a position to show leadership in humanitarian principles.

The air

-2-, 2122, June 13, 3 p.m., from Stockholm.

The air forces of the United States have been engaged in acts of great violence and cruelty against defenseless civilian populations in Doupnitza, Vratza, Sofia, Skopie, Velles, Plovdiv and others. A most arbitrary violence has been done to the Chateau of Vrana where the Queen, only recently made a widow, is residing with her two fatherless children of seven and twelve years. The Chateau, which was far removed from any objective of a military nature and even far removed from other habitations, was totally destroyed.

If the people of Bulgaria can be assured that there are people in the United States of such a character who sincerely deplore these outrages and cruelties; if those who control the policies of the powerful American Republic, instead of directing threats, were to give assurances that the destruction and violence of their military leaders would be replaced, and that hereafter there would be no further ruin and slaughter of an innocent civilian population, then it may be said without question that the Government of Bulgaria would be prepared to recognize the moral justification and right of the United States to advance humanitarian pleas, and the Bulgarian population would readily welcome and approve action consistent with such advice.

Full text of memorandum is being forwarded by despatch.

JOHNSON

MRM
EDA

MMS

June 13, 1944

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

7 p.m.

SECRET

AMCONSUL

KAPLES

191

The following is War Refugee Board message to Pittman for delivery to the Cardinal Secretary of State:

QUOTE We know His Holiness has been sorely grieved by the wave of hate which has engulfed Europe and the consequent mass enslavement, persecution, deportation and slaughter of helpless men, women and children. His Holiness, we also know, has labored unceasingly to relinquish a decent regard for the dignity of man, activated by great compassion for the sufferings of a large portion of mankind. The tireless efforts of His Holiness to alleviate the lot of the persecuted, the hunted and the outcast are also known to us. We are certain His Holiness is aware of the deep feeling of abhorrence aroused in the American people by the mass deportations, persecutions, enslavements and slaughters in the Balkans, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Norway, Poland, and elsewhere. We are confident that His Holiness is also aware of the deep concern of the Government of the United States relative to these reversions to usages of ancient barbarism, and of the constant efforts to prevent their recurrence which it has made.

We believe it is appropriate, because of the common concern of the Holy See and the Government and people of the United States with such matters, to call to the Holy See's attention the apparently authentic reports that the present authorities in Hungary have undertaken to persecute the 800,000 Jews in Hungary and are planning their mass slaughter both in Hungary and after deportation to Poland merely because they are Jews. The authorities and people of Hungary have been warned by the Government of the United States of the material consequences that the perpetration of such inhuman acts of barbarism will entail. It is both timely and fitting, we believe, that the moral values involved and the spiritual consequences that must flow from indulgence in the persecution and mass murder of helpless men, women, and children be brought to the attention of the Hungarian authorities and people. We earnestly hope, therefore, that His Holiness may find it appropriate to express himself on this subject to the authorities and people of Hungary, great numbers of whom profess spiritual adherence to the Holy See, personally by radio, through the Nuncio and clergy in Hungary, as well as through a representative of the Holy See who might, for that purpose, be specially despatched to Hungary. UNQUOTE

6/13/44

VFB:MNT:OMH

EE

(OHM)

S/OR

BULL

ORIGINATED TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: June 13, 1944
NUMBER: 2023

CONFIDENTIAL

FOLLOWING IS FOR McCLELLAND

Reference last paragraph your 3107, May 16.

Board feels that the issuance of visas to children who entered Switzerland prior to January 1, 1944, would not accomplish the purpose for which visas were made available since principal motivating force behind the authorization to issue these visas was the encouragement such authorization might give to the Swiss Government to permit acceleration of the entry of additional children. While revising the January 1 date backward might assure the Swiss that some refugee children now in Switzerland would not remain there after the war, it would not focus the attention of the Swiss to the relationship between the availability of American visas and the admission of additional children.

For your information, action paralleling that taken in this matter by the United States is being contemplated by a number of the governments in Latin America. Board hopes in the near future to furnish you with the details of offers from those governments to the Swiss which, it is believed, may provide for children who entered Switzerland prior to January 1.

If, after consultation with the Minister and appropriate Swiss authorities, it appears with some clarity that the movement of children into Switzerland would be accelerated by issuance of visas to children who entered prior to January 1, please so inform the Board.

Reference Legation's 2810, May 3. Please report if Minister Benna has received any additional information from Stucki at Vichy regarding his efforts there.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO BERN NO. 39.

HULL

COPY

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22

53
June 13, 1944

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
W.R.B.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

In response to your request, I am enclosing herewith a statement regarding the situation in Hungary. I give you the statement with the condition that it is to be given in full without any deletions, omissions or modifications. And if it is to be translated into Hungarian, I wish to have the script submitted to me for approval before it is given. I am obliged to make this request because of some previous experience with some members of some departments of your organization.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) F. J. Spellman

Archbishop of New York

Almost on the feast of Pentecost, the day on which the Church of Christ emphasizes the supranational, supracial character of her mission, we learned that the government of Hungary had agreed to enforce against the Jewish people a code of discriminatory laws. We were told that this unhappy segment of Israel in Hungary is already being herded into mysterious Ghettos after its homes and its shops had been systematically looted and pillaged.

This announcement has shocked all men and women who cherish a sense of justice and of human sympathy. It is a direct contradiction of the doctrines of the Catholic Faith professed by the vast majority of the Hungarian people. It is a negation of the noblest pages of Hungarian history and cultural tradition.

Through the stormy ages Hungarian Catholics have been motivated by the lofty principles of justice, mercy and charity enunciated by Our Divine Lord in the Sermon on the Mount. This has been true whether they were attacked centuries ago by the Mongols and the Turks or even more recently when they were bitterly persecuted by Bela Kun and his bloody cohorts.

It seems incredible, therefore, that a nation which has been so consistently true to the teachings of the Catholic Church should now bow to a false, pagan mysticism of blood and race and disregard those solemn words of Pope Pius XI: "Abraham is called our patriarch, our ancestor, Anti-semitism is not compatible with the sublime reality of this text. It is a movement in which we Christians cannot share. Spiritually we are Semites."

Nearly a thousand years ago, St. Stephen, King of Hungary, received his crown from Pope Sylvester II. He realized that Hungary was destined by the very exigencies of geography to be the crossroads of Europe where diverse racial stocks would necessarily meet and where, he was determined, they must live and congregate harmoniously. As he lay at the very doors of death, this Christian statesman cautioned his sons against oppression of minorities and against fantastic racism in these words: "A nation of only one custom and one language is weak and easily broken asunder."

This same saintly national here dreamed always of Hungary as a "regnum Marianum," as a realm of Mary. To this day, the coinage and the postage stamps of the country bear the figure of Mary, the Mother of Mankind. It would be all the more tragic, therefore, if a people so devoted to Mary, the Jewish Maiden who was the Mother of the Messiah, should approve of a cruel legislation enacted for the purpose of despoiling and annihilating the remnants of the very racial stock from.....

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stock from.....

- 2 -

stock from which Jesus and Mary sprang.

I cannot believe that a people with such profound Christian faith, with such a glorious history, with the oldest parliamentary tradition on the Continent, will chant a hymn of hatred and willingly submit or countenance tyranny, blood lust and brigandage.

No one who hates or is cruel and tyrannical can be a faithful follower of the gentle Christ; and no man can love God and hate his brother.

FBM-935

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET W)

Lisbon

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 5:20 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1816, June 13, 4 p.m.

WRB 69. FOR LEAVITT FROM PILPEL.

At Salymayer's initiative with Jefroykin's
concurrence suggest you consult Robert de Rothschild
possibility French funds in France for postwar
repayment. Rate here now 240 per dollar.

NORWEB

REP
WSB

CORRECTION

CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

The War Refugee Board requests that you deliver the following message to Wilhelm Wolbe, 11 Olefsgotten Strasse, Stockholm:

QUOTE Sending you ten thousand dollars. Make supreme effort to contact religious leaders lithuania through Special messenger giving funds to save themselves and communities. Contact Olsen American Legation. Make available to him five thousand dollars for purpose which he can explain. Mobilize all orthodox forces Lehman Pinkus others. Reply immediately in detail.

Vaad Hahatzala

Abraham Kalmanowitz UNQUOTE

For Olsen: The above is with reference to and in modification of WRB 25 to you.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO STOCKHOLM NO. 28.

Originally sent
June 12, 1944
5:20 p.m.

June 13, 1944
3:10 p.m.

BAkzin:ar 6/10/44

BE-822
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement (SECRET W)

Stockholm

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 11:57 a.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

2120, June 13, 2 p.m.

Owners of BARDALAND have presented a preliminary claim of 80,000 kronor to Swedish Foreign Office as an estimate of indemnity due them for charter hire, seamans war bonus and war risk insurance during period vessel was tied up at Piraeus on War Refugee Board negotiations. This our No 30 for WRB. Foreign Office appears to feel that settlement by WRB would be reasonable and the problem is referred by this Legation without recommendation or prejudice. Foreign Office was advised that this office was advised that original instructions of WRB contemplated that charter and other costs of vessel would be assumed when and if vessel arrived at Istanbul for refugee operations.

JOHNSON

EDA EH

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT, ANKARA, TURKEY, FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please refer to your No. 991 of June first.

Suggestion of the Secretary General of the Foreign Office appears entirely reasonable.

The Board feels strongly that differences of opinion between private refugee organizations must not (repeat not) in any way interfere with the basic task of rescuing the largest possible numbers of refugees in enemy territory. It is our earnest hope that the Embassy and Mr. Hirschmann will be able to coordinate and supervise all rescue activities in Turkey to the extent necessary to assure that each private refugee organization makes the most effective contribution to the overall program avoiding unnecessary duplication of activity, etc. Accordingly, the Board will be guided by the recommendations of the Embassy and Mr. Hirschmann.

This is War Refugee Board Cable to Ankara No. 53.

June 13, 1944
2:10 p.m.

JBf:bbk - 6/8/44

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT, ANKARA, FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Referring to your 1010 to the Department of June 5, second paragraph, it would seem that the problem of refugees arriving by land at the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier is quite different from that of refugees arriving in Turkish waters by boat from Greece or Rumania. The latter may leave Rumanian or Greek territory without entering Turkish territory and consequently their departure from Rumania and Greece onto the high seas is not subject to interference by Turkish border guards and the disposition of their applications for transit facilities can be handled on a group or individual basis while their vessel stands safely offshore. Those who seek to cross the Turkish-Bulgarian border, however, are subject to being refused access from Bulgaria by Turkish border guards if they do not have transit visas or other entry permits and if reports received here are correct, this has not been an infrequent occurrence. Refugees arriving by land at the Turkish-Bulgarian border obviously cannot with safety await on Bulgarian side of border outcome of procedure which is adequate for refugees already in safe waters. For these reasons, we suggested the possibility of making arrangements in advance of their arrival at the border whereby refugees from Bulgaria will be admitted into Turkey notwithstanding their lack of entry permits. If such arrangements could be made, subject of course to speedy routing of such refugees to Palestine or elsewhere, as in the case of sea-borne refugees, then refugees coming over the land route would be placed in a position no less favorable than those who come by sea.

Other neutral countries adjacent to enemy-controlled areas refrain from barring entry of refugees notwithstanding lack of entry permits, sometimes subjecting them to technical arrest for illegal entry. If Turkish government would adopt similar procedure and instruct its border guards at the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier accordingly, there is reason to believe that additional lives could be saved especially if knowledge reaches Jews and other persecuted peoples in the Balkans that they will not be turned back at the Turkish border.

In view of the foregoing, please reconsider the conclusion indicated by your 1010 and keep the Department and Board advised of results.

THIS IS WRB ANKARA CABLE NO. 52.

June 13, 1944

12:30 p.m.

LSL:essertals 6/12/44

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington.
TO: American Embassy, Caracas
DATED: June 13, 1944
NO.: 514

CONFIDENTIAL

Department's circular telegram of June 12, 6 p.m., should not be construed as an invitation to technical specialists of Venezuela to assist in drafting of agenda for the Monetary and Financial Conference (reference your Number 605 of June 12, 1 p.m.). The message contained in the circular telegram may be transmitted at such time as you deem advisable.

HULL

DCR/GPW

6-17-44

ef:copy
6-20-44

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS 62

RA-27

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

Algiers

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 9:25 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

2001, June 13, midnight.

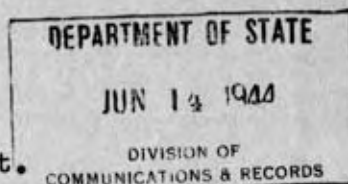
Department's circular telegram June 10, 7 p.m.

Commissariat of Finance states that informal Atlantic City meeting June 24 will be attended by Andre Istel as delegate and Raoul Aglion, de Largentaye and Robert Mosse as assistants. All are in United States except Largentaye who is en route. Some of these officials will probably be available for preliminary discussions by July 19.

Delegation will be under general direction of Monnet who however will remain in Washington.

CHAPIN

REP:WSB



DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

63

FL-752

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

Canberra

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 7:03 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

69, June 13, 2 p.m.

Department's circular telegram May 25, 3 p.m.

Formal acceptance now received.

Delegation consists of Professor Leslie G. Melville, head of delegation; Frederick H. Wheeler from Treasury; Arthur H. Tange from External Affairs. These will also be designated to represent Australia at the meeting at Atlantic City where they should arrive June 20 or 21.

At Washington they will borrow from the Australian Legation one cypher clerk and one typist for the main conference. They ask reservations at Mt. Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, as follows: single room for head of delegation, double for Wheeler and Tange, single for office and single each for clerks, last of whom could room with counterparts from other delegations if necessary.

JOHNSON

WTD
EJH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
JUN 14 1944
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FMH-25

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

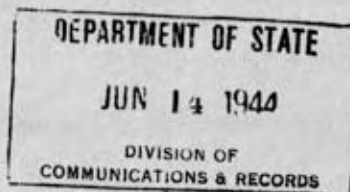
Ottawa

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 9:20 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

23, June 13, 6 p.m.



Reference is made to Department's circular
telegram of June 10, 7 p.m. regarding Monetary
Conference.

Canadian representatives designated to attend
informal committee meeting at Atlantic City are:
John J. Deutsch, Special war Time Assistant Department
of External Affairs; Louis Rasminsky, Executive
Director to the Governors of the Bank of Canada;
A. F. W. Plumptre, Financial Attache Canadian
Embassy at Washington; Doctor W. A. MacKintosh,
Special Assistant to the Deputy Ministry of Finance.
First three will arrive Atlantic City June 19,
MacKintosh June 24.

ATHERTON

REP NPL

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

65
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DSH-907

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

San Jose

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 4:16 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

348, June 13, Noon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 14 1944

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Reference airgram A-357 of June 2, 8:55 a.m. Embassy
understands that Costa Rican delegation to Monetary Con-
ference will be composed of Ambassador Gutierrez Ross,
Ramon Madrigal now in the United States and Luis Demetriosy
who wishes to leave here about June 24. Official confir-
mation expected today or tomorrow. What daily rate will
Mount Washington Hotel charge.

DES PORTES

HTM

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

66

LFG-67

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

Habana

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 10:36 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

574, June 13, 7 p.m.



Department's circular telegrams May 25 and June 3 regarding United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference.

The Ministry of State indicates verbally that the following will probably compose the Cuban Delegation: Dr. Eduardo Montoulieu, Minister of Finance, head of the delegation with Drs. Garcia Montes and Ramiro Guerra as delegates and the following as technical advisers: Miguel Pirez; Eduardo Durruthy; Calixto Montoulieu, all of the Ministry of Finance; Manuel Menocal, Professor of Fiscal Law, Habana University; Luis Machado (acting as representative for President elect Grau) and Dr. Felipe Pazos, Commercial Attache of the Cuban Embassy in Washington. Irving Gordon of that Embassy will act as private secretary to Dr. Montoulieu.

The Ministry hopes to confirm these names shortly.

BRADEN

WSB REP

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF 67
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FMH-800

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

Cairo

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 10:40 a.m.

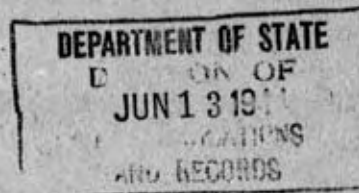
Secretary of State,
Washington.

MOST IMMEDIATE

US URGENT

GREEK

189, June 13, 4 p.m.



Please expedite visa authorization and instructions
regarding air priority for Argyropoulos requested in
my 182, Greek June 6, 11 a.m.

MACVEAGH

Monetary Conference

WSB NPL

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

68

FBM-853

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

Port au Prince

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 12:42 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 14 1944

AND RECORDS

178, June 13, 9 a.m.

No formal reply yet received from Foreign Office
relative to composition and requirements of Haitian
Delegation (Departments circular telegram of June 3,
6 p.m.) but Minister of Finance informed me orally
that Haitian Ambassador at Washington would act as
chief delegate and any inquiries concerning his needs
should be addressed to him.

WILSON

EDA
MEV

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

VIA CABLE
OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

69
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

June 13, 1944
7 p.m.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

JUN 15 1944

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

U. S. URGENT
AMERICAN MISSION

NEW DELHI

424

You report that Sir Theodore Gregory will attend
meeting at Atlantic City beginning July 24 and that he
is leaving Karachi July 15. Referring to your telegram
430 June 12, 2 p.m., these dates you mention are
apparently incorrect since the conference at Bretton Woods
begins July 1 and the meeting at Atlantic City begins
on June 24.

HULL
(JPY)

FMA:JPY:VMC
6/13/44

BC

ME

S/CR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF 70
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

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

June 13, 1944

7 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
JUN 15 1944
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

AMLEGATION

PRETORIA
73

With reference to your 69 June 7 8 p.m. the
information requested by Mr. Hofmeyr has been given
to Dr. Naudé attaché of the Union of South Africa
legation in Washington.

HULL
(JFK)

800.515/1167

F A:JPY:VMC
6/13/44

S/CR

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Moscow
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 13, 1944
NUMBER: 2115

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made here with to the Department's circular telegram of 6 p.m., June/5, 1944.

The following is the substance of a note dated June 13 which the Embassy received from the Foreign Office:

One. Six delegates, three experts, ten technical assistants (including five women), and five interpreters^{will} make up the Soviet delegation to the Monetary and Financial Conference and about six offices will be required for the delegation.

Two. On June 15 nine persons are scheduled to depart by plane from Moscow for the conference and to arrive at Fairbanks between the 20th and 23rd of June. A request is made that the necessary arrangements be made for their onward passage on an American plane from Fairbanks to Washington. The balance of the delegation will be designated from among employees of Soviet agencies in New York and Washington.

Three. The following is the composition of the Soviet delegation: Head of the Soviet delegation will be M. S. Stepanov, Vice Peoples Commissar for Foreign Trade of the USSR. A. P. Morozov, Chief of the Foreign Exchange Administration of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, member of the

Collegium

-2-

Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade of the USSR, member of the delegation. P. A. Maletin, Vice People's Commissar for Finance of the USSR, member of the delegation. I. D. Klobin, head of the Foreign Exchange Administration of the Peoples' Commissariat for Finance of the USSR, member of the delegation. A. A. Arutyunyan, Professor, Doctor of Economic Science, expert consultant of the Peoples Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, member of the delegation. N. F. Chechulin, Vice Chairman of the Directorate of the State Bank of the USSR, member of the delegation.

Four. The following are the delegation's experts: A. M. Smirnov, Professor, expert of the USSR. M. M. Dashkiz, expert of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade of the USSR. F. P. Bystrov, Professor, assistant of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Washington.

Clerical personnel listed below proceed from Moscow: N. I. Kuzinski, Interpreter. M. M. Chibisov, assistant to the head of the Soviet delegation. I. K. Sevostyanova, Secretary Stenographer.

HARRIMAN

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

73

EOC-866

PLAIN

London

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 1:59 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.



4719, thirteenth

FOR STATE AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS FROM CASADAY

Reference Embassy's 4587 and 4602, June 8.

Mr. Brooks of U.K. Treasury advises us of the
following additions to the staff of British Delegation
to the conference:

Mr. John Russell, now with the Foreign Office in
Washington.

Miss Macy, stenographic assistant, also from
Washington.

Mr. Brooks, also asked about banking facilities
at Brettonwoods and certain other items which I under-
stand he will take up with you through British Treasury's
Washington representative.

WINANT

RR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

74

RA-854

Caracas

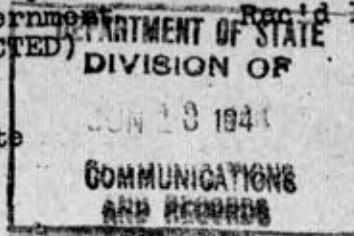
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
agency. (RESTRICTED)

Dated June 13, 1944

Rec'd 1:15 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington



US URGENT

611, June 13, 11 a.m.

Since the composition of the Venezuelan delegation to Bretton Woods conference has not yet been decided upon the information requested in second paragraph of circular telegram June 3, 6 p.m., is not yet available. Foreign Office is aware of urgency and states that this information will be furnished before the end of this week..

CORRIGAN

WSB:BB

SECRET

COPY NO. 11

NOT TO BE RETRANSMITTED

OPTEL NO. 194.

Information received up to 10.a.m. 13th June, 1944.

1. NAVAL.

Normandy. On 12th rate of discharge improved on all beaches. Allied warships continue to give supporting fire. Less E-boat activity on 11th/12th. U.S. destroyer was torpedoed yesterday but towed to port. One U.S. tank landing ship sunk by mine 11th. A 7,200 ton U.S. vessel in convoy seriously damaged in assault area by aircraft on 10th. U.S. destroyers operating with a U.S. escort carrier sank a U-boat in Azores area yesterday: 61 prisoners taken.

2. MILITARY.

Normandy. Apart from capture of Carentan by U.S. troops there has been little change. In U.S. Sector further small advances have been made and firm contact established between U.S. and British armies at Labutte, four miles East Balleroy. British Army has been engaged in heavy fighting against German armour particularly in area Tilly Sur Seules.

Italy. In Adriatic Sector our leading elements are now ten miles beyond Pescara and our patrols have passed through Sulmona to Pratola and Popoli both clear of enemy. Only minor advances by 8th Army but French have worked their way rather more than half way along each side of Lake Bolsena. U.S. troops are meeting resistance east of Orbetello.

Burma. N.N.W. of Imphal an Indian infantry brigade has advanced about 10 miles and is now about 22 miles from Imphal. They and the brigade on their right have had several engagements with enemy elements who were last reported digging in about 13 miles N.E. Imphal.

3. AIR OPERATIONS.

Western Front. 11th/12th. 557 tons on Evreux Railway centre, 224 Massy/Palaiseau Railway bridge, 205 Nantes Railway junction, 207 Tours railway junction and 52 Berlin.

12th. More than 6,770 offensive and escort sorties flown. Heavy bombers dropped total 1,992 tons on 17 airfields N.E. France, 530 on five railway bridges N.W. France and 311 on other objectives. Medium, light and fighter bombers dropped 1,301 tons and fired 977 rockets at communications and military targets in and around the battle area. 709 fighters flew bridgehead patrols. Enemy casualties 40:3:11 in the air and 20 destroyed on the ground for loss of nine heavy bombers, one medium and 32 fighter bombers and fighters.

12th/13th. 1,181 aircraft despatched: Gelsenkirchen synthetic oil plant 294 - 17 missing, excellent attack; Amiens, St. Roch railway junction 112 - 4 missing; Amiens, Longueau goods yards 113 - 4 missing, Caen River bridge 118; Poitiers railway station 116; Cambrai railway crossing 105 - 8 missing; Arras station area 107 - 6 missing; Cologne 27; Intruders 125 - 1 missing, 10 enemy aircraft destroyed; other tasks 64, preliminary reports indicate clear weather all railway targets with good and concentrated bombing except Cambrai where bombing somewhat scattered

at first but improved later.

Italy. 11th. 234 fighter bombers destroyed 53 motor vehicles and damaged 37 in Central Italy.

12th. All air operations cancelled owing to weather.

INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/12/01 BY 104
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6/14/44

77

Reading copy of Secretary's speech
and text of script of program from Holly-
wood Bowl, Los Angeles, Calif.

Ins 4 -

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WE HEAR A LOT THESE DAYS ABOUT "RECONVERSION." AND THAT'S AN IMPORTANT QUESTION, BUT RIGHT NOW THE URGENT NEED IS FOR STEPPING UP THE WAR EFFORT - FOR INCREASED WAR PRODUCTION. WE READ ABOUT "RETRENCHMENT" AND "CUT-BACKS", BUT GENERAL MARSHALL, OUR CHIEF OF STAFF, WANTS ME TO TELL YOU THAT WE MUST OPEN UP NEW FACTORIES IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE ~~P~~RESENT FACILITIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SOME ~~T~~YPES OF EQUIPMENT AREN'T MEETING OUR DEMANDS.

OUR NEW OFFENSIVE IN EUROPE IS DEVOURING THE MATERIALS OF WAR -- MANY OF THESE MATERIALS WILL BE USED UP FASTER THAN WE CAN PRODUCE THEM ON OUR PRESENT SCHEDULE. THAT DOESN'T SPELL "CUT-BACKS" OR "RECONVERSION": IT CALLS FOR MORE PRODUCTION. AND THAT CALLS FOR ^{more} MONEY -- MORE MONEY THAN WE'VE EVER NEEDED BEFORE.

WAR IS EXPENSIVE - TERRIBLY EXPENSIVE, AND IT'S GROWING MORE SO. WE SPENT MORE MONEY ON THE WAR IN MAY THAN WE DID IN ANY PREVIOUS MONTH.

Pause

HERE ARE SOME FACTS AND FIGURES: TANKS FOR INSTANCE: IN A SINGLE DAY'S BATTLE WITH THE

GERMAN ARMY OUR LOSS IN TANKS HAS BEEN FOUR
MILLION DOLLARS. THERE IS NO WAY OF GUESSING
 WHAT OUR LOSS IN TANKS WILL BE BEFORE WE
 REACH BERLIN.

Pause

AIR BORNE DIVISIONS ARE COMPLETELY RE-EQUIPPED
 AFTER EVERY COMBAT ASSIGNMENT -- THAT COSTS
SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS -- JUST FOR ONE DIVISION
 -- IT DOES NOT INCLUDE GLIDERS AND TRANSPORT,
 PLANES WHICH MAY HAVE TO BE REPLACED AS WELL.

INFANTRY DIVISIONS ARE ALSO RE-EQUIPPED
 COMPLETELY AFTER EVERY INTENSE CAMPAIGN --
 THAT COSTS ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

WE WILL SPEND AT LEAST THIRTY EIGHT MILLIONS
 THIS YEAR FOR STEEL LANDING MATS ALONE - AND
ONLY ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

THESE ARE JUST ITEMS, BUT YOU CAN JUDGE FROM
 THEM HOW THE COSTS OF WAR MOUNT UP AND WHY THE
 FIFTH WAR LOAN DRIVE IS ASKING YOU TO LEND
 YOUR GOVERNMENT SIXTEEN BILLION DOLLARS.

Pause

I'VE BEEN SPEAKING OF THE COST OF WAR ONLY IN TERMS OF MONEY. NOBODY KNOWS HOW MANY AMERICAN LIVES WILL BE SPENT ON IT. AS FEW AS POSSIBLE, YOU CAN BE SURE OF THAT. BUT YOU CAN BE SURE OF THIS, TOO: NO MATTER HOW SUCCESSFUL WE ARE, A LOT OF MEN AREN'T COMING HOME.

IT'S FOUR THOUSAND MILES FROM HERE TO THE NEAREST PLACE WHERE OUR MEN ARE FIGHTING FOR US. MILE BY MILE, MAN FOR MAN, THEIR DEATHS WILL SHORTEN THAT DISTANCE FOR US HERE AT HOME. I KNOW THIS ISN'T PLEASANT TALK, BUT IT'S PLAIN TALK. AND THIS IS A TIME FOR PLAIN TALK.

TONIGHT YOUR BOY IS IN THE PRESENCE OF THE TERRIBLE REALITY OF BULLETS -- HE DESERVES PLAIN TALK. WE MUSTN'T BE AFRAID TO THINK OF WHAT HE FACES AND OUR THINKING MUST BE WORTHY OF HIS COURAGE. LIFE, THE WAY IT IS HERE IN AMERICA -- THE WAY IT'S GOING TO BE -- IS VERY PRECIOUS TO YOUR BOY. IT'S SO VERY PRECIOUS TO HIM -- SO VALUABLE -- THAT HE'S WILLING TO DIE FOR IT.

IF HE SHOULD DIE -- ~~YET~~ -- WE MUST BE WORTHY OF HIS DEATH.

AND THIS IS JUST AS IMPORTANT: IF HE LIVES,
WE MUST BE WORTHY OF HIS WILLINGNESS TO DIE.

THIS IS OUR WAR - YOURS AND MINE.

WE ARE ALL GUARDIANS. WE MUST KEEP INTACT
WHAT HE ~~DEFENDS~~. WE ARE ALL ARCHITECTS. WE
MUST HELP BUILD WHAT HE'S FIGHTING FOR. WE
ARE ALL SOLDIERS....ALL IN THE SAME WAR --
ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF IT -- AND BECAUSE WE'RE
ALL IN IT TOGETHER -- IT'S THE WINNING SIDE.

Pause

VICTORY ISN'T SOMETHING OUR MEN ARE GOING TO
BRING HOME TO US -- A PRESENT FROM OVERSEAS.
VICTORY DOESN'T COME FREE. OUR FIGHTING MEN ARE
PAYING FOR IT. ^{and} SO MUST WE.

CUE IN MUSIC

"BALANCE SHEET"
("HOLLYWOOD BOWL PROGRAM")
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1944

1 MARCH: My name is Fredric March. I am speaking from the Hollywood Bowl, in California.

This is the Eighth day after Invasion. The excitement of that day has eased off, but not the fighting. The chances are a thousand young men will have died for you and me in the course of the next half hour.

The chances are you want to help the fight as much as you can.

That, more or less, is what this program is about.

2 MUSIC: (INTRODUCTORY CUE)

3 MARCH: You're not going to forget that day as long as you live. Even kids too young to understand what's going on, noticed something special about it....

4 CHILD: Why is everything so different today? Why does everyone look so worried?

5 MARCH: Well, it was a day to explain to little children. It was a day for History: A day for the people of the earth by their hundreds of millions; a day for us to run up high on the flag pole of our hearts. Some rejoiced; some prayed; some went back to work harder at their jobs;---- but there were some who didn't like it; some who took it easy; some who didn't especially care.

Do you remember what you were doing on that day?

It wasn't so long ago. Take a look around and see if anything here bears a resemblance to what you were doing a week ago yesterday. What side of the ledger were you on? We know what side the boys were on -- that's all very clear; but sometimes, this far away from the fighting, it gets a little hazy.

All right, let's look around the states on D-Day. Let's take a sort of inventory of ourselves; draw up a balance sheet.

6 MUSIC: (A QUIET THEME..REFLECTIVE & WITH A RELIGIOUS CAST.DOWNFOR)

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- 7 MARCH: (FADE IN) Well, for one thing, we prayed.
- 8 SOUND: IF NECESSARY: BELLS, CHURCH BELLS, TOLLING OFF MIKE
- 9 CAST: (IN BAD UNISON) Pater noster, qui es in caelis, sanctificetur nomen tuum: adveniam regnum tuum; fiat voluntas tua sicut in caelo (FADE AND CARRY UNDER:) et in terra. Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie: et dimitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos...
- 10 MARCH: In the Latin-American quarter of Corpus Christi, Texas, mothers and fathers of fifty service men humbled themselves moving two blocks on a rough road to their church, on their hands and knees, to offer prayers for the safety of their soldier sons.
- 11 SOUND: IF BELLS WERE USED THEY SHOULD BE OUT NOW.
- 12 MARCH: It was not yet dawn in New York City when a taxicab driver pulled up by the Eternal Light, memorial to New York City's dead of an earlier war. The cab driver walked slowly up to the two people who were already standing, silent, by the memorial.
- 13 HACKIE: Everybody's asleep. Over there there's a lot of men now dead, who were alive, one or two hours ago. But here everybody's asleep. You want to pray with me?
- 14 MARCH: Out of All Saints Church in Atlanta came an elderly woman:
- 15 WOMAN: Of course I'm excited about the landing. But then again I know my son is in it, and I feel a little low.

- 16 MARCH: We prayed.
Over our heads and in the air the bells tolled
slowly: in our hearts and in our minds we repeated the
words: familiar words, well-worn with use, or perhaps
rusty and only half-remembered.
We prayed.
- 17 VOICE: Lead them straight and true; give strength to their
arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their
faith.
- 18 MARCH: In Baltimore, in the hiring hall of the
National Maritime Union, the port agent and a ship's
delegate are reading the fresh black headlines
and the late bulletins on the front page of
the Baltimore Sun:
- 19 AGENT: Nothing new. Heard all this on the radio three hours
ago.
- 20 DELEGATE: Wonder how many of our guys are over there right now.
- 21 AGENT: Never mind that. How many of our guys are in the hall?
Sixty? Seventy? And how many on the beach?
- 22 DELEGATE: Must be at least a couple of hundred in port. Three
Liberties and a tanker came in yesterday....
- 23 AGENT: Give a message to Harry, and have him announce it over
his loudspeaker. All shore leaves cancelled. Tell him
to tell the guys to spread the word around. I'll call
the radio station, and see if they'll announce it. We
want to make sure that every seaman in the
Baltimore-Wilmington area is ready to get his ship
moving as soon as it's needed.
- 24 MUSIC: (A BRIDGE)

24a MUSIC: (UP AND DOWN)

24b MARCH: Well, and it was on this same day, in Washington, that a witness at the sedition trial was telling a jury of twelve Americans that one of the defendants at the trial, lady by the name of Lois de Lafayette Washburn, once announced to a German-American bund meeting in Chicago that:

24c WASHBURN: Germany gave a good example of how to handle Jewish affairs!

24d MUSIC: (UP DISAGREEABLY AND OUT:)

- 25 MARCH: While in Chicago, it being a nice day, a disappointed fan was overheard earnestly discussing the situation with another:
- 26 FAN: They've cancelled the races and there's no ball game today. Fine thing!
- 27 2ND FAN: What'll we do?
- 28 FIRST FAN: Well, let's take in a movie.
- 29 MARCH: Whereas across the Jersey meadows a train from Washington rolled north to New York and on it, in one of the coaches, some passengers formed a committee to ask a minister who was sitting among them if he would lead them in prayer:
- 30 TWO: We wondered if you might be prevailed on, sir, to..
- 31 MINISTER: Why, I..
- 32 TWO: I think you'll find that everyone in the whole coach wants to join in...
- 33 THREE: I overheard these gentlemen, sir. I agree with them..
- 34 FOUR: (A WOMAN) I know we'd all feel better for a prayer, Reverend..
- 35 ONE: There's one prayer everybody'll know...
- 36 MINISTER: Of course. (PAUSE..UP) (THE MINISTER BEGINS ALONE: ONE AND TWO JOIN HIM ALMOST IMMEDIATELY: OTHERS IN THE CAST JOIN IN) Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come, thy will be done; on earth as it is in heaven.
- 37 MUSIC: (THE MUSIC SWELLS UP)
- 38 MINISTER: Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us..
- 39 MUSIC: (UP AND OVER AND OUT:)

- 40 MARCH: On another train, same day, same country, a salesman in a great hurry to close a deal in Kansas City by next Tuesday negotiated with a conductor:
- 41 SALESMAN: How are chances of getting a seat on this train?
- 42 CONDUCTOR: Sorry. Nothing available.
- 43 SALESMAN: Look. Here's ten bucks. See what you can do.
- 44 MARCH: We don't know whether he got that compartment or not, but if he did, the chances are that some soldier with a week's furlough ahead of him lost a day of that furlough. (PAUSE)
- All right. Take a look inside the plant of the Bridgeport Brass Company where the day shift has just reported for work. Seems the word's gone down the line that something has happened to the foreman's family:
- 45 SOUND: BACKGROUND WALLA AND GENERAL INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS OFF
MIKE
- 46 ONE: (A WOMAN) (BRIDGEPORT) Did you hear?
- 47 TWO: (MAN) What?
- 48 ONE: The foreman's boy...
- 49 TWO: Time? What about him?
- 50 ONE: Look. Here. It's in the papers.
- 51 TWO: He must have been notified...
- 52 THREE: He hasn't said anything about it.
He's just doing his work...
- 53 ONE: Tim was a nice boy...
- 54 THREE: We had an idea...
- 55 TWO: What?

- 56 THREE: The War Bond Drive. If we were to dedicate this Department's quota to Time,.
- 57 ONE: I'LL get the shop steward. We'll have it pledged by the end of the shift.
- 58 MUSIC: (IN AND UNDER FOR:)
- 59 MARCH: The post-script to that scene, Americans, is that the men and women of that department of Bridgeport Brass over-subscribed their quota by one hundred and fifty-nine percent, on the Day.
- 60 MUSIC: (PUNCTUATE)
- 61 MARCH: On the same day not far from Bridgeport, in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, a reporter called his paper with a big story:
- 62 REPORTER: Hello? Okay, give me the rewrite man, will you? (PAUSE) Look, Joe, here's the dope: Seems they deputize thirty agents of the OPA as U.S. Marshalls. Got that? They assigned a State police officer to accompany each one. (PAUSE) Then they sent them on raid. Now get this: They arrested fifty people. Fifty. Five-o. Wait a minute. Take it easy. I'm getting to that -- they were pinched for printing counterfeit gas coupons. They got forty two thousand in one place. Forty two -- and that made the total haul for one night more than two hundred thousand gas coupons, stolen or counterfeit. Got that, Joe? Okay, I'm following it. I'll call you back when I get some more dope.
- 63 MUSIC: (UP AND DOWN:)

MARCH: And in the forty-eight hours after H-Hour, we flew twenty-two thousand sorties; eight million gallons of gas we used in our planes.

MUSIC: (A BRIDGE...CARRY UNDER FOR:)

MARCH: Credits and debits, debits and credits. Swing in a wide arc from New Haven, Connecticut, to Birmingham, Alabama and dissolve through six doors into the private office of the president of a large industrial concern..

PRESIDENT: Miss Sawyer, I want you to cancel out everything on the schedule today which doesn't bear directly on production.

GIRL: But what about your luncheon date?

PRESIDENT: Cancel that. Cancel everything. Send in lunch. Clear the calendar for the rest of the week.

MARCH: Near Detroit, two officials of the Ford Local of the United Automobile Workers were in their office at local headquarters early on the morning of the Day.

ONE: This is it, all right. D-Day.

TWO: Hey, you know, I never did know what that D stood for.

ONE: D? It just stands for Day. Like H stands for Hour.

TWO: Yeah? Well, from now on, in our plants, that D's going to stand for Double.

ONE: Hey -- swell! Make a big poster -- D-Day means Double!

MUSIC: (A BRIDGE)

MARCH: On the Atlantic Coast, aircraft workers heard bulletins on the invasion over public-address systems in their plants. And late on the night of the day an executive of the association of aircraft manufacturers in the east came wonderingly into his office.

EXEC: I can't understand it. I just can't understand it.

SEC'Y: What's that, sir?

EXEC: I don't know. I can understand it, I guess; but it happened so quickly. And with such a bang!

SEC'Y: What are you talking about, Mr. Randolph?

EXEC: We've just gotten complete reports on production for the last twelve hours from every plant in the area.

SEC'Y: And?

EXEC: It's up sixteen per cent. Just like that.

MUSIC: (A BRIDGE)

MARCH: Yes, and on the other side of the world, beyond the sound of the guns in France, there were men. who : read the news on the Day imperturbably; No emotion showed on their unlined, smooth-shaven faces. They climbed from the passenger planes in Berne, in Switzerland, the carefully neutral little country in the heart of Hitler-dominated Europe. They had arrived to meet with their partners: business partners: Right now this war is rather a nuisance to these men: trade conditions are so unsettled: in all it would be vastly preferable to them if the ministers and statesmen could only be convinced that things may be 'realistically' settled around a table!

MUSIC: (PUNCTUATE)

MARCH: Maybe, in the days and weeks that follow, you will hear from these unruffled partners. Their memoranda will be implemented in some newspapers: peace -- any peace -- negotiated peace? Why not? So preferable to this costly conflict ... don't you think? Of course. Of course. They will be in touch with you, mothers of sons. Their memorandum will be addressed to you, wives of husbands.

MUSIC: (UP AND OUT:)

MARCH: Well, and on the Day, women went to Recruiting offices that needed them: There's a loneliness in doing nothing, when the others are doing much. In New York, Mrs. Alma Cole had made up her mind to go shopping: But there was a sign on the door of the Fifth Avenue store:

MRS. COLE: "This is D-Day," it said. I went to lunch, and I thought and thought...My son who was in England yesterday...Well, and so then I came here to the WAC Recruiting Office.

MUSIC: (PUNCTUATE)

MARCH: A place for the women, in this man's war. At least for some of the women. Of course, there were others... The one in Mount Clemens, Michigan, who dropped in to her local newspaper office:

REPORTER: But, Madam, the invasion has already started. This is D-Day.

WOMAN: Yes, I know that. Don't you think I know that? What I want to know about is V-Day. Haven't we won yet?"

MUSIC: (UP AND OUT)

MARCH:

Well, it was quite a day.

The little township, of Port Austin, Michigan, population seven hundred and ninety-eight, bought out its entire Fifth War Loan Drive quota in twenty-four hours. Twenty-nine thousand, four hundred dollars. Average of about thirty-seven dollars apiece.

In New York City the liner Girpsholm brought back a shipload of American expatriates and half-a-hundred American GI's, wounded, evacuated by exchange from German prison camps. With the back pay they were given, the crippled soldiers who had just heard about the Invasion bought more than four thousand dollars worth of war bonds as they stepped off the ship.

But we must remember to enter on the balance sheet the habits a few of us carried over into the days that followed the invasion. For it was on the day after the Day that some thousands of us went out to half a dozen race tracks, and wagored better than four million dollars on some horses named variously Zigzag, Service Ribbon, Topsy Sue, Hindu Kush, Little Patsy, and Jellybean.

SOUND:

CHEERING AS AT A HORSE RACE: HOLD FOR FIVE SECONDS

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MARCH: (AS CHEERING FADES AWAY) Meanwhile the big gamble with the greatest stakes of all, was going on between Cherbourg and Le Havre; the four horsemen in the highest sweepstakes were thundering over Europe and Asia, and hurdling the oceans in colossal strides; Four million dollars on the pari-mutuels, four million men on the blood-soaked fields...It was not to laugh, ladies and gentlemen... At an airfield near Van Nuys, California, a man who had travelled tens of thousands of miles entertaining American troops overseas, looked at a clock on a wall, and then toward the window of an improvised control room, and after a moment there was a signal, and he stepped to a microphone and said:

HOPE: This is Bob Hope speaking from a P-38 air raid field near Van Nuys, California. We've looked forward to being with these men and doing our regular job here, but, of course, nobody feels like getting up and being funny on a night like this. But we did want to go through with our plans and visit with these fellows because these are the same kind of boys that are flying those 11,000 planes in our big effort. What's happened during these last few hours not one of us will ever forget. How could we forget? You sat up all night by the radio and heard the bulletins, the flashes, the voices coming from England -- the commentators -- the pilots returning from their greatest of all missions -- newsboys yelling on the streets -- and it seemed that one world was ending and a new world beginning -- that history was closing one book and opening a new one and somehow we knew it had to be a better one. You sat there and dawn began to sneak in and you thought of the hundreds of thousands of kids you'd seen in camps the past two or three years -- the kids who scream and whistle when they hear a gag and a song. And now you could see all of them again -- in 4,000 ships on the English Channel -- tumbling out of thousands of planes over Normandie and the occupied coast -- in countless landing barges crashing the Nazi gate and going on through to do the job that's the job of all of us. The sun came up and you sat there looking
(CONTINUED)

"HOLLYWOOD BOWL PROGRAM"
(BOB HOPE) -13-
6/14/44

HOPE:
(Cont'd)

at that huge black headline -- that one great black word with the exclamation point, "INVASION", the one word that the whole world has waited for, that all of us have worked for. We knew we'd wake up one morning and have to meet it face to face, the word in which America has invested everything these thirty long months, the effort of millions of Americans building planes and weapons -- the shipyards and the men who take the ships across -- little kids buying war stamps and housewives straining bacon grease -- farmers working 'round the clock -- millions of young men sweating it out in camps and fighting the battles that paved the way for that headline this morning. Now, the investment must pay -- for this generation and all generations to come and, folks, what a wonderful thing it is that, no matter what the price, the reward will be greater than the sacrifice. We hope that thought can go along with the prayer tonight -- the prayer of a whole nation -- God Bless those kids across the English Channel!

MARCH: And on the day after the Day, two men sat in big leather chairs in their club and scanned the headlines on their financial pages.

ONE: (CLUBMAN...GRUNTS)

TWO: Hummm?

ONE: Sounds like the right dope. Listen: "Invasion of the continent of Europe signals the beginning of the end of America's wartime way of economic life."

TWO: Hmp. That's quick.

ONE: Well, after all, Ken: The invasion is going pretty smoothly. Look at what Eisenhower and Churchill said.

TWO: Still a little early to tell, don't you think?

ONE: Nope. I agree with what it says here. Now's the time to reconvert to a peacetime economy.

TWO: (DUBIOUS) Mmm.

ONE: Take my tip, and you'll buy some automotive stocks. Six, two and even they'll go bouncing up, in the next few weeks. Why! We'll be making cars again in six months!

TWO: Think so?

ONE: Reconversion. That's what we've got to have!

MUSIC: (IN HARD AND UNDER FOR:)

MARCH: Headline from a financial page, one day after invasion:

VOICE: (HEADLINE) Motor shares bouyant in weak list.

MARCH: The article reads:

VOICE: Quite a rush developed for a while yesterday for so-called peace stocks and bonds, owing to optimistic reports of the invasion. Motor shares were favorites, since the potential of ordinary car manufacture by these units...

MARCH: Okay, okay.

VOICE:by these units is enormous. Various special.....

MARCH: I said that's enough. Read it to yourself, if you like. I'm thinking of reconversion.

MUSIC: (SNEAKS IN UNDER: DARK AND SAD)

MARCH: I'm thinking of a tank in a street in Caen, reconverted to junk, charred and torn, with a body hanging from it. I'm thinking of reconversion, and how it applies to that body, and all the others on the long and terrible road to the Reich. For them there is only the ultimate conversion: ashes to ashes...and the reconversion: dust to dust.

MUSIC: (UP STRONG AND OUT:)

MARCH: The question before the house is:
How stand we, here at home? This is the time to draw up a balance-sheet: on one side neatly pencil in the credits, on the other searchingly set down our debits. Let's see.

First the credits:

For example:

MARCH: A turbine motor. It helps to power a swift-cutting DE, a fleet, biting PT-boat; a massive, crushing battiewagon, a deadly submarine and a queenly fiat-top; destroyers, cruisers, tenders; the biggest, most powerful Navy in the history of the world; Write them down on the credit side.

MUSIC: (UP AND OUT:)

MARCH: Then we can write this, too, down on the credit side:

SOUND: A PLANE MOTOR. IT COUGHS, CATCHES, AND ROARS TO
TAKE-OFF AND AWAY.

MUSIC: (FADES IN UNDER MARCH TO PICK UP THE PLANE EFFECT AND
HOLD UNDER:)

MARCH: We can multiply the sound of that ten thousand times; put four motors on it and multiply it ten thousand more times; Thunderbolts, Mustangs, Lightnings; Wildcats and Hellcats; Liberators and Fortresses; fill the sky with the sound; let it echo from Heaven to hell and from hell to breakfast. That sound drones dread on a Nazi eardrum; that sound steps up the pulse of France. Ink it in on the credit side.

MUSIC: (UP AND OUT:)

SOUND: A SINGLE SOLDIER: MARCHING. REGISTER HIM AND CARRY
HIM UNDER:

MARCH: One soldier. One Infantry guy.

SOUND: REGISTER THE MARCHING MAN.

MUSIC: (PICKS THE SOUND UP AND CARRIES IT UNDER MARCH:)

MARCH: You can multiply him two or three or five million times: Give him guns and jeeps and tanks: Tan the skin on his face and hands, and at the back of his neck: Smear him with oil and cocoa-butter; Drop him silently from the skies in the darkness to what desperate rendezvous he cannot predict: Send him scrambling over rocky sands to the nightmare encounter for which he is trained. He's mobile, he's armored; There's C-Ration in his gut and granite in his jaw. He'll have three or four day's beard on his cheek the next time you see him: and his eyes will be sunken and bright. He's on the credit side.

MUSIC: (UP AND OUT;)

SOUND: A CASH REGISTER CLANGS - TWICE OR THRICE

MUSIC: (PICKS UP THE SOUND AND CARRIES IT UNDER:)

MARCH: The cash register jingles, and that's on the credit side, too.

The eight year old school girl puts down two dimes and five pennies: she's got a war stamp: and the nation's cash register jingles.

Twenty-six million men and women -- wage earners -- invest ten per cent of their salaries week in week out:

And the nation's cash register jingles.

(CONTINUED)

"HOLLYWOOD BOWL PROGRAM"-E-
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MARCH: (Cont'd) Eighty-one million Americans plan to double the number of bonds they presently own: and the nation's cash register jingles.

Write it down: Write it on the ledger: all that's on the credit side.

MUSIC: (UP, OUT)

MARCH: All that's on the credit side and more. But we've got some writing to do in the next column. The next column is in our hearts, in our consciences: Only the honest among us will set down the debits; the unity we had at Pearl Harbor, and lost: The voices that were lifted among us to pit class against class; to pit one man against another for the color of his skin; a third man against a fourth because his worship was under a different roof.

Away to the east, thousands of miles, they heard those voices. Sound travels easily over water. The men in
• battle-dress, they hear them now.

The slate is not wiped clean of itself.

MUSIC: (IN STRONGLY AND UNDER FOR:)

MARCH: Add up the balance sheet: measure the credits and weigh against them the debits. Let us ask ourselves: Are men and machines enough? Is there not also morality? And the American soldier to whom you had always meant to write a letter, the soldier who sat in a barracks in England, thinking of the days in his immediate future, and numbering them over in his mind, numbering them over on his ten fingers, and wondering if they will stop at the number one, or three, or ten, the American soldier who now, belly down, hugs the ground of France, left behind him on his cot in England a small book written one hundred and seventy years ago in time of another crisis, by a man who also fought for Liberty -- in America, and in England, and in France. The little book that Tom Paine wrote is open, and the passage is marked:

MUSIC: (UP AND DOWN:)

"HOLLYWOOD BOWL PROGRAM"
6/14/44

-G-

MAN: These are the times that try men's souls.
The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will,
in this crisis, shrink from the service of their
country. But he that stands alone deserves the
love and _____ of man and woman. Tyranny,
like hell, is not easily conquered. Yet we have
this consolation, each of us, that the harder
the conflict the more glorious the triumphant --
what we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly,
it is dearness only that gives everything its value.
Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its
goods, and it would be strange, indeed, if so
celestial an article as freedom should not be
highly rated.

MUSIC: (CURTAIN...FOR FIVE SECONDS AND THEN DOWN BEHIND:)

MARCH: Ladies and gentlemen, how high do you rate
freedom?

Stenographic notes on extemporaneous address
given by HM Jr at Biltmore, Los Angeles, 105
June 14th.

TRANSCRIPTION OF ADDRESS GIVEN BY THE
HONORABLE HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., SECRETARY
OF THE TREASURY AT THE BILTMORE HOTEL,
JUNE 14, 1944

MR. CHAIRMAN, HONORED GUESTS, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I reminded Rudy Vallee that between wars the Coast Guard belongs to the Treasury.

I was almost late for this very fine luncheon today, for I went out shopping looking for some long underwear. Needless to say, I didn't find any, but I did succeed in buying a pair of woolen socks.

The Mayor reminded me how rich you all are out here. Why does he think I came here!

Last evening when I got to the hotel after a long flight, I thought it would be nice to go for a swim in the pool. It was nice, and as I came out of the pool a man said, "Hello Hank. You owe me \$77.00." I said I hoped my credit was good, and he allowed it was.

Washington is aware that 40% of all the planes produced in the United States are built in this area, and I congratulate the manufacturers on the perfectly magnificent job they are doing.

I have just one message for the men and women of Southern California, and that is that we have just begun

to fight, which means that we have only just begun to spend money. It is going to cost a lot of money, and before I left Washington I asked the Army if they would give me a few figures I could use in these talks to show just how costly war is once we have started a front in Europe.

If you will bear with me, I will read extracts from this memorandum. I think a few of these figures will do for you what they did for me, mainly, show you what the cost is since we have actually started. As the war goes on our armed forces will need more and more money, and it is our job as volunteer workers in this war loan to see that we back up our Commander-in-Chief and the armed forces with all the money they can use. May I point out once more that 95% out of every dollar collected by the Treasury is spent wholly for war purposes.

Now here are a few facts which the War Department was kind enough to give me. Weapons of war are costly. A tank costs 75 thousand dollars; a tank destroyer, 77 thousand dollars; an anti-tank gun, 13 thousand dollars. In one day we have had destroyed in battle, fighting against the German Army, tanks valued at four million dollars, and we must be prepared to keep fighting at this tempo day in and day out.

When you read that a United States Armored Division

has been withdrawn to be re-equipped, it means that the guns and other materiel must be replaced at a cost of 39 million dollars. Just one armored division re-equipped costs this! Similarly, re-equipped an infantry division costs eleven million dollars. Airborne divisions, upon which the success of great offensive operations greatly depends, usually have to be completely re-equipped and you have read that we sent several such units into France. There are several of these divisions engaged at this very moment.

These will be withdrawn when their mission has been accomplished and they will have to be re-equipped. The cost is several million dollars exclusive of gliders and transport planes--which also have to be replaced.

When our armies land, they are supplied by any means possible in the absence of a port. When a ruined port is captured, such as Naples, everything is a twisted mass of wreckage.

I was there myself on the 20th of October, and I have never seen anything like it. Every house for blocks back of the port was in complete ruin and when they have time they will have to be dynamited and all razed. It is impossible to repair them. The destruction is unbelievable. They say here that the cost of fixing Naples up for military need alone was 26 million dollars. Just that one port alone!

The price is not being paid in mere dollars, but in life and flesh and blood of our men. One drug alone, penicillin, is saving tens of thousands of lives. Penicillin is highly perishable. It is flown in by plane and the drug costs over four million dollars a month. Just that one item alone!

One of our war's greatest weapons comes in two ounce guns. This is a chemical called DDT. It is the enemy of all disease carriers, insects, etc. The Army well knows that a mosquito can be as deadly as a shell, so from the laboratories comes DDT, in cans for body dusting, in liquids for airplane spray, in gases for use in the plague areas of China, Burma, and the infected areas of Europe.

In short, in any spot on the globe where troops are fighting, not only against the enemy, but against disease and pestilence, DDT is available. We will spend close to 40 million dollars to protect the American soldier from disease-carrying insects. This is cheap at half the price.

There is also a little entry entitled field wire. Our Army used 90 thousand miles of it in the battle of Italy. Ninety thousand miles!

And so on and on. Hundreds of thousands of entries in this ledger which I am labeling War. But we all know we are not thinking about the material prices of war alone.

We think most of the maximum protection for our boys, many of whom are giving their all, so that we may enjoy lasting and final freedom and peace.

These were all extracts furnished by the War Department, and they brought home to me, as I hope they will be brought home to you, what we need as this war expands, as it goes on to Victory.

I look forward with the assurance that men and women here who have volunteered their time will bring to our hundred and thirty-five million people during the Fifth War Loan the opportunity they have to invest in this war, in that we will be successful in raising the money which our armed forces need so badly.

I thank you.

HM Jr used the figures from this document
in his extemporaneous speech before the
business men at the Biltmore Hotel,
Los Angeles, June 14th, 1944.

FACTS ON COST OF MATERIAL REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN

COMBAT OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

What price all this? The supreme price of the lives and blood of the tens of thousands of our American men and women can be partially reduced only through the speedy production of every single bit of equipment needed to hasten the approach of V-day. And here again is where our dollars become bullets, become food, become hospitals.

Modern war is the largest business in existence. But war is never economical in the sense in which business usually employs this word. Time out now for a very few figures which are in this invoice labeled Freedom.

[Weapons of war are costly. For instance, a tank costs \$65,000, a tank destroyer costs \$57,000 and a wheeled anti-tank gun is valued at \$13,000. Even a small model costs \$300. In one day we have had destroyed in battle with the German Army tanks costing \$4,000,000 and we must be prepared to keep fighting at this tempo day in and day out.]

[When you read that a U. S. Armored Division has been withdrawn to be reorganized and re-equipped, it means the guns, tanks and half-tracks for a specialized Armored Division must be replaced at a cost of \$39,000,000. Similarly, re-equipping an Infantry Division, which must be done after every intense campaign, costs \$11,000,000. [Air-borne Divisions upon which the success of great offensive operations frequently depend usually have to be completely re-equipped after each combat assignment. There are several of these Divisions engaged in the gigantic struggle taking place on the European Continent at this very moment. Each of these will be withdrawn when its mission has been achieved and re-equipped for subsequent tasks. The cost of equipping an Air-borne Division is \$7,000,000 exclusive of gliders and transport plans which also may have to be replaced.]

Our Engineers are laying hundreds of miles of hugh steel snakes over hills and plains. As our armies advance, more miles are needed. And

through the bellies of these snakelike pipelines flows the mechanical blood of our planes, trains, and vehicles — gasoline and oil. Put \$99,000,000 on the check for 1944 alone. Almost half of this goes to the Continent.

Mr. Engineer presents another item of over \$20,000,000 per month. His itemization reads tractors, cranes, shovels, road graders, and scrapers for use in daring landing operations, in the construction and reconstruction of roads, airfields, ports and docks.

As they press inland off a beachhead and seize a road network, a few towns and counties, our men must quickly seize or build an airfield. The heavy weights of our planes demand a firm foundation. No time for concrete. But the 1944 European cost of steel landing mat surfacing reads \$38,000,000.

Any clever enemy — and the Axis is diabolically clever -- never leaves a communication center without destroying power and lighting systems. Our armies must have these systems ready for their use with the minimum of delay. This replacement of generating plants alone will cost us over \$40,000,000 this year.

Bridges? No, Hitler doesn't leave these, either. Rebuild? No time now. Later, yes, if needed. So most of our early bridges are laid on hugh rubberized floats and steel pontons. The 1944 European figure alone for this is \$43,000,000. Then, the subsequent cost of highway and railroad bridges to sustain our heaviest loads if \$55,000,000 — again for Europe alone.

[When our armies land, they are supplied by any means possible in the absence of a port. Finally, a port -- a ruined port -- is captured. Such as Naples. Everything a twisted mass of wreckage. What to do? Reconstruct quays, warehouses, roads, piers. And quickly. Sink a ship. Lay flooring on its upper side. This makes a good pier. Yes, it happened in Naples. Cost for military needs along — \$26,000,000.]

Yes, they're inland. Beachheads and ports are behind. Now, rolling stock and rail. Locomotives, flat cars, box cars, gondolas, and tankers. General Eisenhower's armies need more than 400 miles of them, and this will cost another \$425,000,000.

[The price is being paid, not in mere dollars, but in life and flesh and blood. Our Medical Corps is working wonders. Our doctors and surgeons are returning many a man to duty -- and ultimately home -- by skill and through drugs. One drug alone, penicillin, is saving tens of thousands of lives. Highly perishable, flown by plane, costing over \$4,000,000 per month,**]** this miracle is just as valuable as a B-29.

Our number of wounded is steadily increasing. Many will be soon pouring back through our own ports into hospital trains and to our general hospitals throughout the United States. Pullman cars with feeding facilities are needed. We don't have enough at present. So we add \$16,000,000 for hospital cars to carry our boys quickly and safely and comfortably.

If our enemy is so unwise as to initiate gas warfare, he will find us ready. If he chooses to open those flood gates of wrath, the great reservoirs of gas now waiting in Allied storage dumps will spray his troops and his countryside. We don't want gas war, but we are ready. His blister gases, that dread mustard gas, and other similar gases, which caused nearly one-third of the Allied casualties of the last war, will not find their effectiveness in this war. Our protective clothing forms a test tube in which our soldier can live normally and fight normally, while its protective fabric destroys the vapors and liquids that contact it. But this protection will cost us \$560,000 for each division in operation. Small cost, too, considering the precious lives it will save.

With the increase in fire power and mobility inherent in the weapons of this war, smoke screens have grown as necessary as food. Smoke forms the invisible cloak that hides our men and our supplies from the enemy.

Smoke has made possible the movement of our supply ships right up to the combat front. Smoke has become the modern armour that keeps our casualties down. Smoke has become our "synthetic night" that allows us to move our troops unseen by the enemy. Smoke is the blindfold we pull over the eyes of the enemy. The hourly cost of a smoke screen over a 20-mile beachhead is \$86,000. Cheap, isn't it, compared to the cost of the life of your boy, who will come back safely because of it?

[One of the war's greatest weapons comes in a two-ounce gun! This is the chemical, DDT, arch-enemy of all disease-carrying insects. The Army well knows that a ~~mosquito~~ mosquito — a typhus-carrying louse — can be as deadly as a machine gun or a mortar shell. So, from the laboratories and factories of America comes DDT in cans for body dusting, in liquids for airplane spraying, and in gases in a steady flow to the ~~jungles~~ jungles of the Pacific; to the plague areas of China and Burma; to the typhus-ridden sections of Europe — in short, to any spot on the globe where American troops are fighting, not only the enemy, but disease and pestilence.

For this single item, the Quartermaster Corps will spend in the next year close to \$40,000,000 (\$38,065,495) to protect the American soldier from disease-carrying insects through use of the most potent insect killer yet developed by science. And again, CHEAP!!]

Tons upon tons of materiel of all types must daily support our armies. One theater alone requires 30,000 tons daily. To load and unload again — and with speed — the two-wheel, the four-wheel, the man-pushed, the power-driven small trucks and conveyors and warehouse lifting devices needed this year, add another \$100,000,000 to our budget. A big item, but a saver of millions of man-hours. Without these labor saving devices, our large armies would have to be even larger.

Some 100,000 different items of the Signal Corps form the eyes, ears and voice of our forces. A steady flow of parts and replacements is the food which keeps the most intricate mobile communication system ever devised alive.

Two such items, radio tubes at \$233,000 per day and batteries at \$235,000 per day, add another yearly expenditure of \$170,000,000 to our needs.

[There's also that little entry entitled "Field Wire." Our armies used 90,000 miles of it at \$50 per mile in seven months of the Italian campaign alone.

Yes, on and on and on. Hundreds of thousands of entries into this ledger which many label WAR. But we all know that we aren't thinking of the price of WAR. It is the price of maximum protection to the maximum number of our BOYS, many of whom are giving their ALL so that we may enjoy a lasting and final FREEDOM and PEACE.]



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25

June 14, 1944



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[Handwritten scribble]

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY

I am enclosing a list of the special items valued in excess of \$50,000 as of June 10, 1944. There have been no significant sales in the past week.

E. L. Olrich

E. L. Olrich
Assistant to the Secretary

Enclosure

PROPERTY FOR DISPOSAL

SPECIAL ITEMS VALUED IN EXCESS OF \$50,000
AS OF JUNE 10, 1944

	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>UNIT COST</u>	<u>COST TO GOVT.</u>
<u>Bicycles, new</u>	4,000	\$28.00 (av)	\$112 000

Offers from Govt. agencies now coming in slowly. An attempt is being made to resell this remaining quantity back to manufacturers.

<u>Spurs, new and used</u>	150,000 pr.	\$1.40 (av)	\$210 000
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Ordinarily sold for salvage at 10¢. Radio program eager to buy all of these @ 50¢ for give-away novelty. Sale being arranged. Will take more, if available.

<u>Ice Boxes, new, commercial, wood</u>	393	\$155.00	\$60 915
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63 cu. ft. capacity. Invitations have been mailed for bid closing June 26th.

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Cost to Govt.</u>
<u>Shoes, mens, new</u>	74,968 pr.	\$3.49 (av)	\$261 638

Black dress and work shoes from CCC Program and garrison shoes from Army. Equal quantity recently sold back to mfrs. at \$2.90 av. Regions have been instructed to dispose of this inventory by bid to retailers.

<u>Shoes, nurses, new</u>	42,000 pr.	\$3.00 (av)	\$126 000
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Negotiating with Dept. of Interior (Indian Affairs) for sale. Also met with representatives of W.P.B. and New England Shoe Mfrs. Ass'n. to plan disposal to wholesalers.

<u>Medical Supplies</u>			\$250 000
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Inventory in Region 4 covered by numerous declarations. All or part of inventory may have been destroyed in fire at Louisville, Army Medical Depot. Inspection report awaited.

<u>Dental Supplies (Including Instruments)</u>			\$50 000
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A list of 400 items, in substantial quantities, declared by Veteran's

QuantityUnit CostCost to Govt.

Administration Supply Depot at Perry Point, Md. All items were reported in "C" condition although items are new and in original containers. Preliminary physical inspection by experts has been arranged, to determine condition.

Motorcycles

431

\$400 (est)

\$172 400

Special shaft drive types found unsatisfactory in Army use. Parts not available and will not be produced. Disposition under discussion.

Diesel Engines, Complete

131 (plus spare parts)

\$2 300 000

350 H.P., nine cylinder, radial type, designed for use in tanks. New air-cooled. Discarded by Army for unknown reason. Offered to U.S.S.R. Govt. in connection with its diesel engine requirements.

Mattresses, new

200,000

\$5.50 (av)

\$1 100 000

Negotiating with Dept. of Agriculture (Labor Extension Div.) and the Bedding Assn. The latter plans disposal through dealers over entire country.

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Cost to Govt.</u>
<u>Mosquito Bars, new</u>	1,000,000	\$5.70	\$5 700 000

Tent shaped, fabricated out of mosquito netting, for covering cots when suspended from rod. Sales being negotiated to Peruvian Govt., Dept. of Agriculture, and F.E.A.

<u>Belt Pockets for cartridge clips</u>	1,000,000	\$0.10	\$100 000
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Web fabric, with fastener. No longer used by Army. Negotiating with jobbing outfit with 2500 retail stores interested in selling to boys through toy department.

<u>Pillow sacks, new</u>	7,500,000	\$0.075	\$562 500
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Coarse cotton sacks to be filled with straw at camp. Meeting with F.E.A. Textile Section of W.P.B. plans disposition through allocation to trade. 1,500,000 of original lot sold @ 4½¢ and 5¢ each.

<u>Pillows, new</u>	135,000	\$0.73	\$98 550
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Negotiating with Veteran's Administration. Also going out on bids to Bedding Assn.

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Cost to Govt.</u>
<u>Parachutes, used.</u>	2,000	\$200 ea.	\$400 000

Some with, some without shrouds.
Not complete articles. Not safe
for human use. Negotiating sale
to Forestry Dept. (Agri.) for use
in dropping supplies to fire fighters.

<u>W.A.C. Jackets and Skirts</u>	45,000 Jackets		\$890 351
	65,000 skirts		

Numerous declarations at various
locations. All can be sold to
F.E.A. for foreign relief. Trying
to dispose of portion in this country.

<u>Cots, new</u>	15,000	\$4.40	\$66 000
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Will not move easily. Negotiating
with Veteran's Administration, Dept.
of Agri., and Bedding Ass'n.

<u>Wood Screws, new</u>	500 tons		\$357 000
	1,634 items		

Brass screws and lag bolts.
Packaged and in bulk. Negotiating
resale to manufacturers.

<u>Shoring Assemblies, new</u>	2,787	\$265.00	
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Transferred to R.F.C.

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Cost to Govt.</u>
<u>Steel platform trucks, on casters</u>	13,287	\$75.00	\$994 275
Fabricated steel platform (6 ft. x 4 ft.) with one upright side to support airplane engine. Weight 900 lbs. Designed to move airplane engines to and from repair shop. Action withheld temporarily at Army request.			
<u>Shipping Boxes, for cartridges</u>	570,000	\$0.50	\$285 000
Small size, (1 cu. ft. capacity) wooden boxes designed to ship cartridges. Heavy construction with thumb screw fasteners. These are first of large number being released daily at Chrysler plant. Change in specifications requires repacking. Arranging for negotiated sale for shipping bullion or heavy parts.			
<u>Gas cylinders, and propane gas</u>	9,411	\$28.00	\$281 230
Steel, pressure gas container cylinders. Some full of propane gas, said to amount to 337,640 lbs. Lists of members of Liquified Petroleum Gas Assn. furnished to regions. Invitations to go out.			

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Cost to Govt.</u>
<u>Imprinting Machines</u>	20,000	\$21.95	\$439 000

A small, pistol shaped, address-
ograph plate press used to obtain
impression of soldiers' "dog tag"
in the field or in hospitals.
Highly specialized use gives faint
hope for favorable disposal. Attempt
is being made to resell to mfr.

TOTAL --- \$14 816 859

AUTOMOTIVE REPORT

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Cost to Govt.</u>
<u>Trucks, motor, used</u>	10,870	\$1,250	\$13 587 500

Ninety percent are light trucks, 1-1/2 tons or below. Sales have more than kept pace with new declarations. Inventory down slightly.

<u>Passenger cars, used</u>	1,137	\$950	\$1 137 000
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Sales and new declarations keeping pace.

<u>Automobile Spare Parts</u>			\$3 000 000
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Two declarations approximate this figure. Contracts with Ford and General Motors are being considered. Chrysler and Reo contracts are awaited. Expect to dispose of 80% by resale.

TOTAL -- \$17 724 500



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

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June 14, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY'S FILES:

As directed by the Secretary before he left on his trip, I talked with Mr. Stettinius at Cabinet Meeting last Friday regarding the Netherlands loan and asked him if we could get together the first of this week to discuss some ways and means of keeping the two Departments fully advised of what the other was doing on the subject of foreign loans. He said he would give me a ring on Monday. This he did and I saw him today at eleven. There were also present Dean Acheson and Mr. Collado. I tried to take Harry White with me but he was tied up with a meeting with the Congressional delegation to the Monetary Conference in Fred Vinson's office.

After some discussion of the subject, Mr. Collado said he would like to give the background of the proposed loan to the Netherlands. According to his record, he said, the Netherlands Government would like to get a short-term credit of about \$100 million in order that they can proceed with American concerns in getting some commitments for the delivery of post-war goods and they would also like to get a long-term loan of about \$300 million for reconstruction purposes. He said it had been under discussion for some time. He believed the matter was first brought up by Mr. Jones.

He said the most recent discussion of the matter was when Jesse Jones wrote a letter to the State Department, I think he said in April, asking if there was any objection to a loan to the Netherlands Government. Mr. Collado said he discussed the matter with Dr. White of the Treasury and he said the Treasury felt that no governmental commitment should be made to the Netherlands Government at this time as it was one of the governments that had ample credit and should borrow its funds in the money market.

In discussing the matter early in May, the Secretary had sent a telegram to the President when he was down South about the matter, recommending that no loan be made. He read from the President's reply to that telegram. He said the State Department



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had never received a copy of the Treasury's telegram to the President. On May 26th the Secretary of State sent a letter to the President outlining the subject and stating that it would be desirable to make a commitment to the Netherlands Government for such a loan, but that private banking interests should be permitted to participate in the transaction. At the same time they sent a copy of that letter to the Treasury and in addition, he read the letter over the telephone to Harry White. A few days later the President just marked "o.k." on this letter and returned it to the Secretary of State. Under date of June 2nd the Secretary of State again wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury referring to his letter of May 26th and indicating that the President had approved of the loan referred to in Secretary Hull's letter to the President. *Letter was prepared on June 1st.*

He said that sometime Friday, June 2nd Winthrop Aldrich came in to see the Secretary, at which time the Secretary told Mr. Aldrich he should come to the Treasury to discuss the matter. Mr. Aldrich did see me on Monday, June 5th and told me of his conference with Secretary Hull and also told me he had been approached by the Dutch Government for a banker's loan of \$100 million.

The fact that Mr. Hull had seen Mr. Aldrich on Friday, June 2nd and under the same date signed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the President had approved the loan seemed inconsistent. Mr. Collado and Mr. Acheson did not think there was anything inconsistent in this action, as no doubt the letter was signed by Mr. Hull several hours before his conference with Winthrop Aldrich.

Mr. Stettinius asked what can be done at this time. I said I did not think anything need be done at this time about the Netherlands loan as I understood that a stop-order had been placed against it, but what we ought to do was to try to work out a procedure whereby the two Departments can work together on any application for a foreign loan that comes in. Mr. Collado said he didn't understand there was any stop-order against the loan. I said I did not have any record with me, but I understood at Staff Meeting in the Secretary's Office a few mornings ago that Miss Tulley had told the Secretary that Mr. Jones had received word from the President not to take any action on the Netherlands loan until he heard further from him. Mr. Collado was to check up on this.

We then discussed procedure. Mr. Stettinius asked if the Treasury felt there ought to be an inter-departmental committee created by the President, or whether we could make some informal arrangements between the Departments concerned. Mr. Acheson suggested it might be done in one of two ways (1) we could have a committee; it could be a State-Treasury-Foreign Economic Administration (Export-Import Bank) and Reconstruction Finance Corporation Committee. This committee could be composed of top officials of

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these organizations or it could be at a lower level. If such a committee were to be set up he would strongly urge that it be at the lower level as the top officials hardly have time to consider all these requests. Or, (2) the matter could be handled through the recent Committee set up by the President's Executive Order of which Dean Acheson is Chairman and on which the above organizations are represented.

I told Mr. Stettinius that I would discuss the matter with the Secretary upon his return and give him his views on the matter.

duB

Broadcast 8 A.M. June 14 over Columbia Network by Charles Collingwood reporting from London -

"In the House of Commons today, Winston Churchill, just back from France, is expected to make a statement on the fate of British Relations with the Nation Committee, or the De Gaulle organization, or whatever you want to call it, in Algiers. The nebulous nature of these relations has produced a great deal of strong feeling and from right to left there is a real demand that the French Committee be recognized and entrusted with some responsibility in France. It is now clear that in the part of Normandy we have liberated, the French are overwhelmingly for De Gaulle. They regard him as the only alternative to Vichy. However, they do not seem to realize the ambiguous nature of his relations with the Allies, and, in fact, they seem to regard De Gaulle and the Allies as synonymous.... a conception which must give great pain to the architects of our French policy who have done their best to dissociate us from General De Gaulle.

"In spite of the fact that our civil administration, set up in France, seems to be working honestly enough, the French in London are very upset and apprehensive about the future. Their deepest reason is simply that France is not being allowed to manage her own destiny. The bitterest immediate reason is

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about the franc notes which the British and American Governments have issued to their soldiers in France. These rather shoddy-looking notes say on them: "Issued in France", when everyone knows they were issued in America. We are said to have printed a billion and a half dollars worth of this invasion money and the French regard it as simply counterfeit. In spite of President Roosevelt's assurance that it was issued after consultation with French authorities, the French say they have no agreement on how or when or by whom it will be redeemed. The notes bear no statement of any issuing authority or backing on them whatsoever, and the canny French peasants apparently don't like to accept them.

"A project to issue similar notes for Holland was once voted, but the Dutch Government is said to have stated that they would be regarded as "Forgeries", under the Dutch law, and it was dropped. But since we don't recognize the French Committee it could presumably not react with the same effect as the Dutch.

"This is the sort of thing which is causing much hurt among the French and the friends of France. As we get deeper into France, these frictions are inevitably going to increase. It is not apparent that anything is being done to straighten things out, but, perhaps Mr. Churchill's speech will announce some progress in clearing up our relations with General De Gaulle and the Committee which he heads."

C
O
P
YFEDERAL RESERVE BANK
of NEW YORK

June 14, 1944

CONFIDENTIALDear Mr. Secretary: Attention: Mr. H. D. White

I am enclosing our compilation for the week ended June 7, 1944, showing dollar disbursements out of the British Empire and French accounts at this bank and the means by which these expenditures were financed.

Very truly yours,

/s/ H. L. Sanford

H. L. Sanford,
Assistant Vice President.

The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, 25, D. C.

Enc.

ANALYSIS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH ACCOUNTS (In Billions of Dollars)

Week Ended June 7, 1944.

Strictly
Confidential

PERIOD	BANK OF ENGLAND (BRITISH GOVERNMENT)										BANK OF FRANCE			
	DEBITS				CREDITS						Net Imm. (d) or Depr. (-)	Total Debits (e)	Total Credits (e)	Net Imm. (d) or Depr. (-)
	Total Debits	Gov't Expendi- tures (a)	Transfers to Official Canadian Account	Other Debits	Total Credits	Gold	Proceeds of Sales of Securities (Official) (b)	Transfers from Official Australian Account	Other Credits (c)					
First year of war (g)	1,793.2	605.6	20.9	1,166.7	1,826.2	1,356.1	52.0	3.9	416.2	+ 35.0	866.3(f)	1,095.3(f)	+ 229.0	
War period through December, 1940	2,762.3	1,425.6	20.9	1,335.8	2,793.1	2,109.5	108.0	14.5	561.1	+ 10.8	878.3	1,098.4	+ 220.1	
Second year of war (h)	2,203.0	1,792.2	3.4	407.4	2,189.8	1,193.7	274.0	16.7	705.4	- 13.2	38.9	8.8	- 30.1	
Third year of war (i)	1,235.6	904.8	7.7	223.1	1,361.5	21.8	5.5	57.4	1,276.8	+ 125.9	16.5	4.4	- 14.1	
Fourth year of war (j)	764.0	312.7	170.4	280.9	1,072.3	-	0.5	155.1	916.7	+ 308.3	10.3	1.0	- 9.3	
1943														
September	49.4	16.8	10.6	22.0	86.2	-	-	15.0	71.2	- 36.8	-	-	-	
October	38.2	16.0	-	22.2	115.4	-	-	40.5	74.9	+ 77.2	-	-	-	
November	65.9	42.4	5.9	17.6	89.0	-	-	3.5	85.5	+ 23.1	-	-	-	
December	98.1	16.3	-	81.8	134.5	-	-	36.5	98.0	+ 36.4	-	-	-	
1944														
January	44.4	25.6	10.6	12.0	127.5	-	-	1.0	126.5	+ 62.7	-	-	-	
February	143.6	14.2	2.1	127.4	144.5	-	-	29.0	115.5	+ 0.7	-	-	-	
March	152.9	71.1	12.5	69.3	133.3	-	-	24.5	108.8	- 19.6	-	-	-	
April	134.8	14.9	-	119.9	122.2	-	-	27.5	94.7	- 12.8	-	-	-	
May	125.1	28.8	8.1	88.2	164.7	-	-	37.0	127.7	+ 39.6	-	-	-	
June														
July														
August														
Week Ended														
May 17, 1944	12.0	2.1	1.0	8.9	18.2	-	-	5.0	13.2	+ 6.2	-	-	-	
May 24, 1944	26.5	8.2	7.1	11.2	68.1	-	-	15.0	53.1	+ 41.6	-	-	-	
May 31, 1944	12.9	6.0	-	6.9	13.1	-	-	1.0	12.2	+ 0.2	-	-	-	
June 7, 1944	59.0(1)	5.6	-	53.4(1)	14.6(k)	-	-	9.0	5.6(k)	- 44.4	-	-	-	

Average Weekly Expenditures Since Outbreak of War

France (through June 19, 1940) \$19.6 million
 England (through June 19, 1940) \$27.6 million
 England (through June 20, 1940 to March 12, 1941) \$54.9 million
 England (since March 12, 1941) 21.4 million

See attached sheet for footnotes.

Regraded Unclassified

- (a) Includes payments for account of British Ministry of Supply Mission, British Supply Board, Ministry of Supply Timber Control, and Ministry of Shipping.
- (b) Estimated figures based on transfers from the New York Agency of the Bank of Montreal, which apparently represent the proceeds of official British sales of American securities, including those effected through direct negotiation. In addition to the official selling, substantial liquidation of securities for private British account occurred, particularly during the early months of the war, although the receipt of the proceeds at this Bank cannot be identified with any accuracy. According to data supplied by the British Treasury and released by Secretary Morgenthau, total official and private British liquidation of our securities through December, 1940 amounted to \$334 million.
- (c) Includes about \$85 million received during October, 1939 from the accounts of British authorized banks with New York banks, presumably reflecting the requisitioning of private dollar balances. Other large transfers from such accounts since October, 1939 apparently represent current acquisitions of proceeds of exports from the sterling area and other accruing dollar receipts. See (k) below.
- (d) Reflects net change in all dollar holdings payable on demand or maturing in one year.
- (e) For breakdown by types of debits and credits see tabulations prior to March 10, 1943.
- (f) Adjusted to eliminate the effect of \$20 million paid out on June 26, 1940 and returned the following day.
- (g) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to April 23, 1941.
- (h) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to October 8, 1941.
- (i) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to October 14, 1942.
- (j) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to September 29, 1943.
- (k) Includes \$ 4.6 million apparently representing current and accumulated dollar proceeds of sterling area services and merchandise exports.
- (l) Of which \$50.1 million represents cost of gold purchased for export.

ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTS
(In Millions of Dollars)

Week Ended June 7, 1944

Strictly
Confidential

PERIOD	BANK OF CANADA (and Canadian Government)								COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (and Australian Government)							
	DEBITS				CREDITS				DEBITS				CREDITS			
	Total Debits	Transfers to Official British A/C	Others Debits	Total Credits	Proceeds of Gold Sales	Transfers from Official British A/C	For Own A/C	For French A/C	Other Credits	Net Incr. (+) or Decr. (-) in \$Rnds (e)	Total Debits	Transfers to Official British A/C	Others Debits	Total Credits	Proceeds of Gold Sales	Other Credits
First year of war (a)	323.0	16.6	306.4	504.7	412.7	20.9	38.7	32.4	+ 181.7	31.2	3.9	27.3	36.1	30.0	6.1	+ 4.9
War period through December, 1940	477.2	16.6	460.6	707.4	534.8	20.9	110.7	41.0	+ 230.2	57.9	14.5	43.4	62.4	50.1	12.3	+ 4.5
Second year of war (b)	460.4	-	460.4	462.0	246.2	3.4	123.9	88.5	+ 1.6	72.2	16.7	55.5	81.2	62.9	18.3	+ 9.0
Third year of war (c)	525.8	0.3	525.5	566.3	198.6	7.7	-	360.0	+ 40.5	107.2	57.4	49.8	112.2	17.2	95.0	+ 5.0
Fourth year of war (d)	723.6	-	723.6	958.8	47.1	170.4	-	741.3	+ 235.2	197.0	155.1	41.9	200.4	-	200.4	+ 3.4
1943																
September	47.2	-	47.2	70.1	-	10.6	-	59.5	+ 22.9	16.8	15.0	1.8	20.0	-	20.0	+ 3.2
October	32.1	-	32.1	71.3	-	-	-	71.3	+ 39.2	42.8	40.5	2.3	26.5	-	26.5	+ 16.3
November	15.4	0.1	15.3	95.1	-	5.9	-	89.2	+ 79.7	6.6	3.5	3.1	18.2	-	18.2	+ 11.6
December	146.8	0.3	146.5	55.1	-	-	-	55.1	- 91.7	39.7	36.5	3.2	27.0	-	27.0	- 12.7
1944																
January	32.3	-	32.3	78.5	-	10.6	-	67.9	+ 46.2	6.0	1.0	5.0	11.3	-	11.3	+ 5.3
February	25.4	-	25.4	110.5	23.1	2.1	-	93.3	+ 93.1	31.3	29.0	2.3	28.6	-	28.6	- 2.7
March	30.3	0.5	29.8	88.6	15.0	12.5	-	61.1	+ 58.3	27.6	24.5	3.1	29.9	-	29.9	+ 2.3
April	183.6	-	183.6	96.7	-	-	-	96.7	- 86.9	29.5	27.5	2.0	39.4	-	39.4	+ 9.9
May	154.2	-	154.2	86.3	-	8.1	-	78.2	- 67.9	42.6	37.0	5.6	39.6	-	39.6	- 3.0
June																
July																
August																
Week Ended																
May 17, 1944	43.7	-	43.7	23.5	-	1.0	-	22.5	- 20.2	8.5	5.0	3.5	15.4	-	15.4	+ 6.9
May 24, 1944	36.0	-	36.0	14.6	-	7.1	-	7.5	- 21.4	15.1	15.0	0.1	15.1	-	15.1	(h)
May 31, 1944	8.7	-	8.7	9.9	-	-	-	9.9	+ 1.2	1.0	1.0	-	3.3	-	3.3	+ 2.3
June 7, 1944	6.4(f)	-	6.4	26.3(f)	-	-	-	26.3(e)	+ 19.9	10.5	9.0	1.5	0.4	-	0.4	- 10.1

Average Weekly expenditures for

First year of war 6.2 million.
Second year of war 8.9 million.
Third year of war 10.1 million.
Fourth year of war 13.9 million.
Fifth year of war (through June 7, 1944) 16.8 million.

- (a) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to April 23, 1941.
(b) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to October 8, 1941.
(c) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to October 14, 1942.
(d) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to September 29, 1943.
(e) Reflects changes in all dollar holdings payable on demand or maturing in one year.
(f) Does not reflect transactions in short term U. S. securities.
(g) Includes \$ 4.0 million deposited by War Supplies, Ltd.
and \$ 16.0 million received from New York account of Canadian Chartered Bank.
(h) Less than \$ 0,000.

Regraded Unclassified

OSWEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.
Oswego, New York

C
O
P
Y

June 14, 1944

War Refugee Board
State Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Herewith enclosed is a copy of a letter I have today written to the President, and which is self-explanatory.

This communication is sent to you in order that you may know first-hand the community attitude in Oswego towards the news received through the press about the care of war refugees at Fort Ontario in the near future.

You will feel free, I hope, to look to Oswego for all possible cooperation in the successful operation of the Fort Ontario facilities in housing these unfortunate victims of war.

Very truly yours,

s/s H. C. Mizen

HCM:MW

H. C. Mizen, Chairman
Special Fort Ontario Committee

Pahle

OSWEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.
Oswego, New York

June 14, 1944

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We of Oswego feel that it has been a fortuitous and fitting personal selection on your part to have chosen Fort Ontario as a haven of refuge for a homeless group of European war sufferers.

The Military reservation on which this historic fort stands is the oldest garrisoned post in the United States, and its early background of military actions, before and after it came into possession of the United States in 1796, does indeed present a notable picture and atmosphere of struggle for freedom and the dignity of the human spirit which doubtless will be captured by the refugees of other lands.

Perhaps it may not be inappropriate at this time to remind you of the gracious visit you made Oswego on September 30, 1913, when you addressed us on the occasion of the dedication of Montcalm Park, site of old Fort George. You recalled to us that Fort Ontario at Oswego was the chief reliance of the British Colonies between Lake Champlain and Pittsburgh, the danger spot for the French which threatened the St. Lawrence and the Ohio.

In behalf of the Special Fort Ontario Committee of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce, I wish to extend to Your Excellency our thanks for your selection of Fort Ontario for this humanitarian objective, and to assure you of the deep appreciation of Oswegonians, and of our willingness at all times to cooperate with our Government in the vast problems which confront it.

Fort Ontario, an institution of Oswego, Mr. President, will continue to measure up to its worthy tradition.

Yours most respectfully,

Harry C. Mizen, Chairman
Special Fort Ontario Committee

HCM:MW

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: AMREP, Algiers
DATED: June 14, 1944
NUMBER: 1879

SECRET

FOR AMBASSADOR ROBERT MURPHY AND ACKERMANN, ALGIERS. FROM THE
DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Section I

Reference is made to Cable No. 1823 of June 8 from the President.

This action of the President in setting aside the historic army camp, Fort Ontario as an Emergency Refugee Shelter, announced at the President's press conference on June 9, is regarded by the War Refugee Board as a great step forward in the efforts of this Government to rescue victims of enemy oppression in imminent danger of death and to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance.

The significance of this step can only be properly appraised against the background of the numerous vigorous measures taken by the President and the War Refugee Board since January in an intensive effort to rescue intended victims of Hitler's Brutality. The further action now taken by the President in bringing refugees more than 4,000 miles to this country to a place of safety should again clearly demonstrate to the world that our efforts to save refugees constitute a real and most important Government policy.

With today's announcement we should be in a stronger position to urge Allied and neutral countries to expand their existing refugee facilities. This Government is confident that an intensified joint effort of all Allied and neutral countries can save many additional human lives.

To the extent that the President's move becomes known in the occupied countries, it should have an important psychological effect in convincing the Nazis and their minions throughout Europe that this country means business when it says that the fate of persecuted peoples is one of our deep concerns.

There is already evidence that the efforts of this Government in the refugee field have brought new hope to the oppressed peoples of Europe. The President's action today should serve as a further concrete manifestation to all oppressed

peoples of

-2-

peoples of the sincerity and effectiveness of this Government's humanitarian policy.

Section II

The President also indicated at his press conference that existing refugee facilities in the Mediterranean area are being increased and that an effort is being made to find new havens of refuge for these people in that area. Please refer to the Department's Cable No. 1669 of May 27 and No. 1761 of June 3.

In connection with your efforts to increase refugee facilities in the Mediterranean area, which the President has stressed should be intensified, your attention is directed to the following:

- A. With respect to establishing havens of refuge in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, the following cable dated June 7 was received from Ambassador Winant in London:

"Reference is made herewith to Department's cables of March 25, No. 2292, and of April 22, No. 3243, for the War Refugee Board.

"We have just received a letter from the Foreign Office saying that the British Government agree to the setting up of a refugee camp in Tripolitania.

"The letter from the Foreign Office goes on to suggest that it will be necessary to consider what practical measures will be required for the working out of this scheme on the basis of joint maintenance, et cetera, to be shared between the American and British Governments.

"It has been stated orally by Randall, head of the Refugee Department of the Foreign Office, that he is of the opinion that this camp in Tripolitania will be able to accommodate between 1,000 and 1,500 people. The securing of adequate medical and administrative personnel will be the greatest difficulty and we invite the suggestions of the War Refugee Board with respect to this question. It was further confidentially stated by Randall that the political problems involved in setting up a camp in Cyrenaica are so acute that the Foreign Office had reluctantly come to the conclusion that to establish a camp there is absolutely

impossible."

-3-

impossible."

- B. With respect to moving Jewish refugees from Southern Italy to Palestine, the following cable dated June 7 was received from Ambassador Winant in London;

"The considerations set forth in Department's cable dated June 3, No. 4413, concerning removal of refugees from Southern Italy, have been discussed in detail by the Embassy with the Foreign Office. The head of the refugee department of the Foreign Office, Randall, was very sympathetic and remarked that there would be no fundamental objection on the part of the British Government to facilitating the entrance of Jews now in Southern Italy to Palestine, suggested in Department's cable. It was pointed out by him, however, that the facilities in Palestine, for the reception of such refugees were not unlimited and that it had been the British Government's policy to facilitate the entry primarily of those refugees who were in immediate danger of their lives, such as those in Hungary now. It was stated by him that within the past month nearly a thousand Jewish refugees have entered Palestine via Turkey, having escaped from areas in which their lives were endangered seriously. It was also pointed out by Randall that the UNRRA camps in the Middle East were able to take 25,000 refugees in addition to those who had arrived before May 1, and he was hopeful that these camps might play a part in relieving pressure on Southern Italy. As pointed out in Embassy's cable No. 4556, the British have now agreed to the opening of a camp in Tripolitania which should accommodate about 15000 people.

"We left a paraphrase of pertinent sections of Department's cable with Randall and he promised that he would give serious and immediate consideration to the matter."

- C. With respect to taking refugees to Cyprus (our 7661 June 3), we have been informed that the company village of the Cyprus Mines Corporation at Mavrovuni which has been occupied by the British Army for three years is now vacant. This village can accommodate about 1,500 families. In addition a number of staff houses are reported to be available.

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Section III.

With the above in mind, you are requested to take the following action as expeditiously as possible:

- A. Bring to the attention of the French Committee the Action taken by the President and the President's desire that refugee facilities in the Mediterranean area be increased, emphasizing the significance of this program in the refugee field. You should make clear to the French Committee that this Government is determined to find havens of refuge for all oppressed peoples who can escape from German controlled territory. You should explore carefully with the French Committee all possible means by which it can further aid in the rescue and relief of victims of enemy oppression.
- B. To the extent possible, consistent with the military situation, every effort should be made to give publicity to the President's action and its significance, particularly in the neutral countries and enemy territory.
- C. Please keep the Department and the War Refugee Board fully informed concerning the action which you are taking in arranging for the departure of the 1,000 refugees in southern Italy and of the steps which you are taking to increase the refugee facilities in the Mediterranean area.

For Kirk's attention the foregoing is repeated to Naples.

THIS IS WRB ALGIERS CABLE NO. 22.

HULL

near the Czechoslovak Government
LONDON, June 14, 1944.

No. 131.
UNRESTRICTED.

Subject: Movement of War
Refugees.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 634, of January 28, 8 pm. regarding the establishment of the War Refugee Board and the general policy in the President's Executive Order of January 22 as to action for the rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution, I have the honor to enclose as of possible interest to the War Refugee Board, a copy of a report of May 13, 1944 from the Czechoslovak Mission in Ankara regarding the difficulties of refugees in obtaining exit permits from Hungary.

The report was made available by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs to this Mission which has fully informed the American Embassy to Great Britain.

Respectfully yours,

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

JHB:GMT
Original and hectograph
Enclosure:
1/as stated.

Enclosure of No. 1 to despatch Czechoslovak Series
No. 131, June 14, 1944, from Embassy, London.

With regard to the present stage reached by the evacuation of Jews from Hungary, M. Barlas, the Istanbul representative of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, who called on me today (May 13th, 1944) mentioned to me that the Hungarians and also the Germans are still refusing exit permits from Hungary even to people who already possess certificates and Turkish transit visas. According to a report of the Turkish Consul at Budapest, the Gestapo even go so far as to arrest and send to a concentration camp at the earliest opportunity every Jewish visitor to the Turkish Consulate. This practice has resulted in an appeal to the Swiss Government that one of the official Swiss representatives at Budapest should be appointed to act as intermediary between the Jewish emigres and the Turkish Consulate there. M. Barlas expressed the hope that some remedy will perhaps be found in due course for these difficulties, but in the meanwhile no evacuation from Hungary as possible.

CABLE FROM PEHLE TO AMBASSADOR WINANT, IN LONDON

Please deliver the following message from Pehle to
Sir Herbert Emerson.

Appreciate advice present status of credit scheme.

June 14, 1944
5:05 p.m.

AAbrahamson:lr 6/14/44

CABLE FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO AMBASSADOR VIMART, IN LONDON

144

SECRET

Please refer to your 4556 of June 7.

We are gratified that the British Government has agreed to the establishment of a refugee camp in Tripolitania capable of accommodating between 1000 to 1500 persons. Please convey the Board's appreciation to the Foreign Office.

The Board now awaits British suggestions as to the practical measures required for the joint establishment of the refugee camp in Tripolitania. It is assumed that we shall be advised in the immediate future of the exact location of the proposed camp, together with a detailed description of what is necessary and the time required to put the camp in condition to receive refugees.

With regard to the question of medical and administrative personnel one possibility is to request UNRRA to administer the camp as in the case of Camp Igantey. If this is acceptable to the British, we shall be glad to approach the UNRRA representatives in Washington on this matter.

Because of the large numbers of refugees arriving daily in Southern Italy from Yugoslavia, the question of havens is particularly urgent at the present time. It is therefore hoped that the Tripolitania refugee project will now move forward with maximum speed. Please urge the British to furnish us as quickly as possible with the details requested above.

June 14, 1944
10140 a.m.

MJW:mrs:dh 6/12/44

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM : American Embassy, London
TO : Secretary of State, Washington
DATED : June 14, 1944
NUMBER : 4737

SECRET

We have investigated Dr. Scherer's proposals to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee which were referred to the Embassy by the War Refugee Board for comment in Department's cable dated June 8, No. 4539.

According to the London representative of the Joint Distribution Committee, Mr. Hurwitz, who has talked with Dr. Scherer, the proposals are so nebulous that it is not believed that at this time anything definite should be done with respect to them. Dr. Scherer apparently has no concrete plan and has no definite idea as to how the money requested by him should be spent. It was indicated that such assistance as could be given Jews in Poland, in the main would consist of relief to them in Poland, rather than help in taking them out of Poland. Presumably it would be necessary, in order to use the money for this purpose, to secure Treasury licenses for expenditures in enemy-occupied territory and, as the War Refugee Board and the Department are aware, the British Government has requested that it be consulted before any such licenses are issued. It is stated by Randall, head of the Refugee Department of the Foreign Office, that Scherer has not approached him in this connection with his proposal. He adds that it is felt by the British Government that if possible, expenses for the relief or rescue of refugees in enemy-occupied territory should be handled through the credit scheme proposed in Lord Drogheda's letter to Mr. Riefler of April 8, 1944 and which the Embassy forwarded in its despatch 15061, April 17, 1944, Economic Warfare (Blockade) Series: 861. It is believed that there has been made available to the War Refugee Board a copy of this despatch.

It is believed by the Embassy that, because of the very indefinite nature of Scherer's plans and because of the wish of the British for prior consultation, at this time it would not be advisable to make any definite commitment to furnish funds to Scherer. It is believed however that he should be informed that any concrete proposals he may desire to make will be sympathetically received and that the Embassy naturally will be willing to discuss with the British the possibility of helping him in carrying out his relief plans.

WINANT

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 14, 1944
NUMBER: 4745

CONFIDENTIAL

There was mentioned yesterday in the DAILY MAIL and the TIMES the action of the American Government in establishing a refugee camp at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York as outlined in Department's message dated June 12 No. 4641, from the War Refugee Board. It is stated by the London office of OWI that it has been carrying the story in its broadcasts to enemy occupied and neutral countries and it has agreed to stress the significance of the President's action in opening this refugee camp.

On June 12 we discussed with Randall, head of the Refugee Department of the Foreign Office, the possible availability of Cyprus as a refugee haven. He said that the British Government had been informed by the governor of that territory that no more refugees could be accommodated because of the large number of Greek refugees who had fled to Cyprus. Randall felt that it would absolutely useless to look to Cyprus for assistance. It was stated by him that all possibilities were being considered by the British Government and he was trying to do everything in his power to find havens of refuge for those who can escape from German occupied areas.

During the course of the conversation with Randall on June 12, he referred to the fact that the British had agreed to the opening of a refugee camp in Tripolitani, as reported in Embassy's cable of June 7, No. 4556, and he expressed again the wish of the Foreign Office to receive suggestions from the War Refugee Board with respect to personnel and funds for this camp's administration.

WINANT

C
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Y

3WNCR 85/82 VIA RCA

TELAVIV June 14 NO FILE TIME

NLT RP \$3.42 JOHN FEHLE PRESIDENT OF REFUGEE BOARD WASHN.
BEG YOUR SPECIAL URGENT HELP FOR ONLY SURVIVORS OF KNOWN NUMEROUS
POLISH FAMILY MY BROTHER ISAAC SCHEIN HIS SON SALOMON SCHEIN
WITH WIFE ELEONORA ALL INTERMED VITTEL HAVING COSTARICA PASSPORTS
STOP PALESTINE CERTIFICATES M438/43/A45 AND A/44 GRANTED THEM
SOME MONTHS AGO SWISS PROTECTING POWER ADVISED ACCORDINGLY STOP
PLEASE PLACE THEM ON USA EXCHANGE LIST OR HELP SAVE THEIR LIVES
OTHERWISE PLEASE CABLE WHAT YOU COULD DO SINCERE THANKS IN ANTICIPATION

CHAIM SCHEIN 31 MAZESTR

630p JUNE 17 1944

1:40 p.m.
June 30, 1944

LSLesser:ro 6/29/44

June 14, 1944

AMLEGATION

LISBON

CIRCULAR Fourteenth

FOR NORWEB FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

On June 9 the President announced to the press that the army camp Fort Ontario Oswego New York has been set aside as an emergency refugee shelter to house one thousand refugees who are being brought to this country immediately from Italy outside the regular immigration procedure. Refugees will remain in the camp for the duration of the war. The text of the cable despatched to Ambassador Robert Murphy in Algiers on June 8 was released to the press by the President and appeared in the radio bulletin of June 9. The War Refugee Board is charged by the President with overall responsibility for this project. The army has been directed to take the necessary security precautions to insure that the refugees remain in the camp during the war. The War Relocation Authority is to be responsible for the actual administration of the camp. The Board regards the action taken by the President as a great step forward in the efforts of the Government to rescue refugees in imminent danger of death and to afford all possible relief and assistance to such victims. This step can only be properly appraised against the background of the many vigorous measures taken by the President and the Board in the intensive effort to rescue the victims of Hitler's extermination policies. The action taken by the President in bringing refugees from Italy to a place of safety in this country should again demonstrate clearly to the world that it is an important policy of this Government to rescue as many refugees as possible. Following this announcement this Government should be in a stronger position to urge Allied and neutral countries to expand their efforts on behalf of refugees. It is the confident hope of this Government that through the joint efforts of Allied and neutral countries many additional lives can be saved. Hopefully, the President's action will become known in the occupied areas and should have an important psychological effect in convincing the Nazis and their subordinates throughout Europe that this Government is serious in its deep concern for the fate of persecuted peoples. Evidence is already at hand that the efforts of this Government in the refugee field have brought new hope to the persecuted people in the occupied areas and the President's action should serve as a further manifestation of the effectiveness and security of the humanitarian policy of this Government.

The President has also directed, in addition to the action indicated above, that a survey be made immediately of the possibility of enlarging existent

-2-

refugee facilities in the Mediterranean Area and finding new havens of refuge in that area for these people. Movements to increase the quota of the refugee camps in the Middle East from 25,000 to 40,000 are being made. The opening of a camp in Tripolitania which would accommodate about 1500 persons has been agreed to by the British Government. We are canvassing the possibility of taking refugees to Cyprus together with possibility that some southern Italy refugees may be cared for in Sicily, pursuant to the President's suggestion. We are also exploring other possibilities. The above represents an effort of this Government, in cooperation with the British Government, to find places of refuge in which shelter may be found by all persons escaping from Italy.

You are requested, keeping the above in mind, to act as expeditiously as possible in the following manner. The foregoing should be brought to the attention of the government to which you are accredited, the significance of the action in the refugee field being emphasized. The determination of this Government to find havens of refuge for all persecuted peoples who can escape from German-controlled areas should be made clear to the government to which you are accredited. Please explore carefully therefore with such government all possible means by which further aid in the rescue and relief of victims of enemy persecution can be given by it. Consistent with the military situation every effort should be made to give publicity in the neutral countries and in enemy territories to the President's action and its significance.

The results of the action which you take pursuant to this telegram should be reported immediately.

HULL
(GHW)

CODE ROOM: Repeat mutatis mutandis to Madrid, Stockholm, Lisbon, Bern and Ankara.

WEB:MMV:KG
6/12/44

WE NOE NE S/CR

GEM-417

PLAIN

Lisbon

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 9:35 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1827, Fourteenth, 10 a.m.

FROM PILPEL FOR LEAVITT WRB 70.

JDC 17 Resnik advises approximately 40 Argentinian nationals interned near Athens whose behalf Argentine Consul Istanbul Minister Ankara active. Inquiring Resnik their names and destination which suppose might be Turkey in transit. You might wish refer Refugee Committee Buenos Aires.

NORWEB

EDA
EH

CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON AT BERN FOR McCLELLAND FROM THE
WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Friends Service Committee would like to know whether it
would be possible to arrange for hospital internment in Switzerland
of selected hospitalized or ill civilian prisoners held in Germany
or occupied countries. Committee points out similar arrangements
were worked out during last war.

THIS IS WEB BERN CABLE NO. 42.

June 14, 1944
2:30 p.m.

LSL:essertals 6/10/44

CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON, BERN, AND McCLELLAND

SECRET

The sum indicated in Department's 1994 of June 10 will be transferred on June 15 and is for the confidential purposes outlined. These funds are not subject to usual government disbursing requirements, but you should keep careful record and obtain receipts wherever possible. They should not be used for routine administrative expenses and you are accountable only to J. W. Fehle for their expenditure.

THIS IS WFB BERN CABLE NO. 41

June 14, 1944

2:20 p.m.

LS^Lesser:lab 6/14/44

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: June 14, 1944
NUMBER: 2041

CONFIDENTIAL

TO MINISTER HARRISON AT BERN FOR McCLELLAND

The War Refugee Board requests that you deliver the following message from Jacob Pat, Jewish Labor Committee, New York, to Professor Liebman Hersch, 18 Avenue Pierre Odier, Geneva, Switzerland:

"We ask you kindly get in touch with Dr. Friedrich Siegmund Schultz Hegebachstrasse 123 Zuerich Founder of the World Alliance for promoting international friendship through the churches for the purpose of common work for the refugees and sufferers of war. Reverend Dr. Henry Smith Leiper and his friends already cabled Dr. Siegmund-Schultz about your eventual call. In case of financial needs contact Saly Mayer. Inform us of development of your efforts especially about Mayer's allocations."

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 40.

HULL

PLAIN

June 14, 1944

U. S. URGENT

AMLEGATION

BERN

2046 fourteenth

Department informed that Anna Frumkin, Hermine Rose Frumkin and Eugenie Gorlin, respectively wife, daughter and sister of an American citizen, are at present interned at Vittel.

Request Swiss Government to compile urgently list of such unaccompanied close relatives of American citizens interned in German-controlled areas in order that Department may consider feasibility of making such individuals eligible for inclusion in exchanges of United States and German nationals.

(HULL

SWP:EC:BB 6-2-44 VD WEB PD FC

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 14, 1944
NUMBER: 3797

SECRET

Rieger sends the following for Nahum Goldmann World Jewish Congress (From McClelland for War Refugee Board).

Through ICRC we have received the most urgent new appeal from Fildermann from Bucharest asking for help for former deportees of Transnistria refugees from Bessarabia and Bucovina evacuees from Moldavia, victims of bombardments in Bucharest and Floesti and people awaiting emigration to Palestine. Number of Jewish evacuees Moldavia only 30,000. Local Jewish relief is absolutely insufficient. Fildermann urgently appeals for help from the outside world. Telegraph.

Your cable received April 22 is referred to. We cannot give any accurate information regarding Willy's reliability despite serious efforts at investigation. Istanbul and Jerusalem are fully informed on actual situation and possibility according to our information. You should contact them.

We were asked by the Swiss Political Department what amounts are expected from the USA for various rescue actions financed by Congress as the Swiss National Bank must be able to satisfy all needs. We replied that in view of the changing situation it is impossible to fix rescue budget beforehand but consider that besides unforeseen needs monthly transfer of \$25,000 may be satisfactory in addition to transfer administrative budget. Although the Political Department agreed in principle, it insisted that transfers to France should pass through the Swiss clearing office utilizing Swiss Jewish holdings in France which Switzerland wants to repatriate. This procedure would cost 3.60 to 4 Swiss francs for 100 French francs while we obtain rate of 1.60 to 1.80 normally. While making this request it was stated by the Political Department that they are entitled to ask us to pass through the clearing office since the Swiss National Bank must accept blocked dollars for counter-value Swiss francs put at our disposal at official rate. It was intimated by them that they might be unable to put Swiss francs at our disposal should we not conform. We answered that this procedure would deprive us of all advantage resulting from dollar remittances at official rate and that without consulting New York we were not able to take a definite position. Kindly indicate whether it is exact that Swiss francs are put at disposal by Swiss Government who must accept blocked dollars or whether they originate from ownings of the Federal Reserve Bank in Switzerland. Please instruct us as to the attitude we should adopt and examine with WRB whether in the future our rescue fund should not be sent through their representative in Bern in a manner by which such Swiss control would be eliminated.

HARRISON

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 14, 1944
NUMBER: 3799

CONFIDENTIAL

McClelland sends the following for WRB.

From Comite refugees intellectuals for Weissmann, self-help.

Your cable March 22 Ferriere is referred to herewith.

Money parcels have been received by the following people in France: Baumwald, Hirsch, Idstein, Kauffman, Ledermann, Ljewstern, Rotheimer, Sellier, Wallach, Wohlgemut, also England Erin Amsterdam. As yet no answer has been received from the following: Druckman, Froeschele, Colbert, Kauffmann, Kreisberger, Rilbott, Salmon, Steinthal, Wertheimer. Cohen Fritz probably dead. Please send correct address Neilborn, Gaertner. Schwaddren dead. Rotter Bernard writes one of his brothers and mother deported. Following probably deported: Katz, Kraus. Lehmann all right; we attempting locate Hermann; Sinsheimer France no news for long time; Wolf, Netter in Switzerland; Berlin leaves France; Harke husband two years prison for "Rassensehnde", wife children France all right; Hillmann Spain wife baby France received money join husband; Sanderascch received money to leave France.

HARRISON

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT, ANKARA TURKEY.

S E C R E T

Please refer to our 500 of June 2 concerning proposed charter of "BARDALAND".

We have been advised by both Ambassador Winant in London and Minister Johnson in Stockholm that the German Government has flatly refused to authorize use of the "BARDALAND" for refugees evacuation. British Foreign Office has indicated to our Embassy in London the opinion that the German refusal is prompted by a settled German policy of refusing in any way to facilitate the evacuation of Jews to Palestine. In view of this statement and of similar rumors received in the past, we have asked Minister Johnson to request the Swedish Government to again approach the Germans for a safe conduct, assuring the Germans that refugees evacuated on the "BARDALAND" would be taken from Turkey where they would be landed to havens of refuge other than Palestine.

It is our conviction that if German refusals of safe-conduct are actually based upon opposition to evacuation of refugees to Palestine other havens of refuge can and must be found by the United States and British Governments. The purpose of the above action is to ascertain the accuracy of the statements that have been made concerning the German attitude.

Our latest information is that the "BARDALAND" left Piraeus on June 10th.

This is WRB Cable to Ankara No. 54.

June 14, 1944 -- 2:30 P.M.

BB-718
Distribution of true
reading by special
arrangement. (SECRET W)

Ankara

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 125 p.m., 15th

Secretary of State

Washington.

1066, June 14, 8 p.m.

FOR THE WEB FROM THE AMBASSADOR

Ankara No. 76

As it now appears extremely doubtful that either a German or Bulgarian safe conduct will be granted for the SS TARI, as the SS MARITZA has been sunk and the SS MILKA detained for an indefinite period of time by the German authorities at Burgas, and as no Turk vessel irrespective of its tonnage may carry refugees without permission of the Turk Government in each case, I have deemed it essential to have a talk with the Secretary General of the Foreign Office with a view to inducing the Turk authorities to authorize the use of a number of Turk vessels to transport refugees from Balkan ports to Istanbul.

The Secretary General expressed his regret at the situation which has developed with respect to the TARI, MARITZA and MILKA and said that notwithstanding various Turk laws and regulations resulting from the war which stood in the way of an immediate acquiescence he believed it would be possible to find some means of meeting my request. He said he would look into the matter at once with the purpose of ascertaining what Turk vessels were available either in Balkan ports or Istanbul and which the Turk Government might be able to make available for the desired purpose.

Acikalin raised the question of responsibility in case one of these ships were to be sunk while operating without safe conduct with a considerable number of refugees on board observing that it would be most unfortunate were the Turk Government to be criticized for having endeavored to assist in a Humanitarian act. I replied that the position of Jewish refugees in the Balkans was now so desperate that it was reasonably certain they would prefer to run the risk of attempting a passage without safe conduct rather than to be left to the tender mercies of the Nazis. Acikalin then said that under these circumstances he would endeavor to make some Turk vessels available for this purpose.

STEINHARDT

WEB BB

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: June 14, 1944
NUMBER: 2048

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR MINISTER HARRISON, BERN, AND McCLELLAND

The sum indicated in Department's 1994 of June 10 will be transferred on June 15 and is for the confidential purposes outlined in your 3390 of May 27. These funds are not subject to usual government disbursing requirements, but you should keep careful record and obtain receipts wherever possible. They should not be used for routine administrative expenses and you are accountable only to J. W. Pehle for their expenditure.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 41

HULL

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Moscow
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 14, 1944
NUMBER: 2152 2142

SECRET

Reference is made herewith to Department's cable of June 10, No. 1470, concerning proposals of the War Refugee Board.

A letter has been addressed to Vyshinski by the Embassy dated May 14, communicating the text of the statement of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and renewing its requests that the Soviet Government associate itself with the declaration of the President on March 24. Also the letter requests that Soviet radio stations broadcast appropriate messages to Germany and German satellite countries and that leaflets supplement the Soviet radio messages.

HARRIMAN

CORRECTION ON

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Moscow
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 14, 1944
NUMBER: 2142

SECRET

The serial number of this message was erroneously marked 2152. It should be changed to 2142.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

162
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

VMT-447

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

Santiago

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 7:48 p.m., 17th

Secretary of State,
Washington.



1056, June 14, 4 p.m.

Department's confidential telegrams June 3, 1 p.m. and June 10, 7 p.m. regarding the monetary and financial conference. Chilean delegation will leave Santiago June 21 and will enter at Miami probably June 23. President of delegation Luis Alamos Barros. Delegates Alfonso Fernandez Martorell, Arturo Mascke Tornero, and Fernando Mardones Restat. Auxiliary personnel will comprise 2 or 3, one of which will come from Chile and one or two from Chilean Embassy, Washington. All from Chile males. In addition rooms for delegation one big office needed for meetings. Arturo Mascke and one other (name unknown) will attend informal meeting Atlantic City, June 24. Mascke is manager Central Bank. Other detail follows.

BOWERS

WMB
EEC

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

163
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FBM-110

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

Chungking via N. R.

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 2:30 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 14 1944

NS

NO RECORDS

URGENT

1027, June 14, 9 a.m.

Department's circular June 3, 6 p.m., Monetary
Conference.

Foreign Office states that while the minimum
of listed personnel of delegation comprises 22 persons
in addition to himself, Dr. Kung requests that
accommodations and office space be reserved for
30. Also tentatively 25 persons including himself
and Madame Kung with two attendants will travel
together on special plane. Counselors of delegation
as tentatively listed include Victor Hoo, Administrative
Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs and X. C. Koo,
Administrative Vice Minister of Finance, technical
experts include Tsu Yee Pei, General Manager Bank
of China; K. K. Kwok, General Manager Central Bank;
Arthur Young, American Adviser to Finance Ministry;

Chi Chao-Ting,

-2- #1027, June 14, 9 a.m., from Chungking via N. R.

Chi Chao-Ting, Secretary General of the Exchange
Control Commission.

Foreign Office states that final list with
desired data will be furnished as soon as possible.

GAUSS.

HTM

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF ¹⁶⁵
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

AMT-166

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

Chungking

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 10:42 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.



1031, June 14, 5 p.m.

Department's circular June 10, 7 p.m.

We are informally informed that Dr. Kung has
appointed Hsi Teh-Mo, T. L. Soong, P. W. Kuo and
T. F. Tsiang.

GAUSS

RB
WSB

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMEMBASSY, CHUNGKING
TO: SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON
DATED: JUNE 14, 1944
NO.: 1032

CONFIDENTIAL

There is no objection to Friedman in so far as the Embassy has been informed.

The foregoing is for the attention of the Treasury Department.

GAUSS

DGR:MAS:JC 6/16/44

ef:copy
6-19-44

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF ¹⁶⁷
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MRE-445

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

Bogota

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 10:31 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

1071, June 14, 5 p.m.

Embassy unable to obtain estimate requested in



Department's circular telegram dated June 3, 6 p.m. from the Foreign Office but Antonio Puerto today informed the Embassy he has accepted appointment as Delegate to Bretton Woods Conference. Puerto states Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo will head delegation and other delegates will be Miguel Lopez Pumarejo, Puerto, and possibly Mario Ospina Perez. Ospina is prominent moderate Conservative Senator and is now in New York. Other delegates well known to Department. Two male secretaries will probably be assigned to the delegation from the United States. Puerto requests unofficially that following tentative arrangements be made:

Reserve three bedrooms for delegates and one for secretaries.

Reserve three connecting or adjoining offices.

Lleras and Puerto leaving Barranquilla for Miami

June 22,

-2- #1071, June 14, 5 p.m., From Bogota

June 22, will stay one day Miami and desire reservation of drawing room on fast train leaving Miami morning of June 24. This is Dr. Lleras' first trip to the United States. Please telegraph if this reservation possible.

Miguel Lopez will arrive Miami with wife June 22 and will place her in hospital in Baltimore, probably joining other delegates in New York.

Will telegraph further information when available.

DANIELS

BB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

169
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BE-217

Cairo

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

Dated June 14, 1944

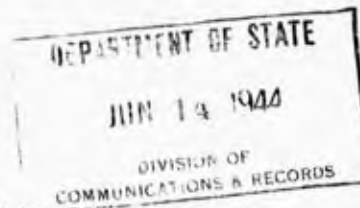
Rec'd 1 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

U.S. URGENT

1607, June 14, 9 p.m.



Authority requested to issue official section
three (one) visa to Leon Dichy who has been appointed
secretary to the Egyptian Delegation to the
Monetary and Financial Conference (Legation's
telegram No. 1580, June 10, 6 p.m.)

Leon Dichy is an Egyptian subject and will be
issued an Egyptian official passport.

JACOBS

RB WSB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

170
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MRE-441

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

Guatemala

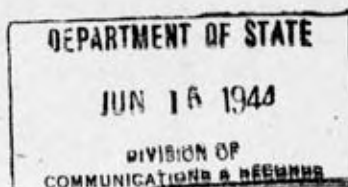
Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 10:25 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

361, June 14, 6 p.m.



Referring to the Embassy's telegram No. 320, May 28,
10 a.m., Dr. Manuel Noriega Morales, at present Guatemalan
exchange student at Harvard University doing post-graduate
work in economic sciences, has been named Guatemalan
delegate to the Monetary and Financial Conference.

LONG

RB
RR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

171
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MB - #257

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

Tegucigalpa

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 2:49 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 15 1944

WS

RECORDS

180, June 14, 10 a.m.

Foreign Office advises that Ambassador Caceres
will be sole representative of Honduras to International
Monetary Conference. Reference Department's circular
telegram of June 3, 6 p.m.

ERWIN

EJH
LMS

KEM

AIRGRAM

New Delhi

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 8 a.m., 24th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-57, June 14, 5 p.m.

JUN 24 1944

For the American delegation to the monetary
conference.

In a press interview at Bombay on June 7, 1944,
Mr. A.D. Shroff, one of the two delegates of India who
are not government officials, is reported to have made
the following statement:

"The international monetary conference which
President Roosevelt has convened to meet on July 1
is to consider a scheme for the establishment of
an International Monetary Fund, the principles of
which are reported to have been agreed to by the
experts of important United Nations. Sir Jeremy
Raisman, Finance Member, assured the General Policy
Committee of the Reconstruction Committee last
January that the Government of India would take
their decision on this important question as
independently as any other United Nation."

"The delegation therefore appointed by the Govern-
ment of India consisting of officials and non-
officials will not be working on any brief of
directions by the Secretary of State for India.

"The question that obviously agitates India most
is what is going to happen to the rapidly accumu-
lating sterling balances in London. In the agreed
statement of principles which will be the basis of
discussion at the conference, the question of
abnormal

-2- #A-57, June 14, 5 p.m., from New Delhi.

abnormal war balances has now been omitted, whereas both in the Keynes and White plans this question occupied a prominent place. As pointed out by the Acting Finance Member recently in Delhi the Indian delegation will be free to raise this issue at the conference. This news appears to have upset some of the London financial journals. Their annoyance appears to be incomprehensible to India.

"Those of us in India who have seriously applied their minds to the study of this question feel convinced that unless a satisfactory arrangement is reached between India and His Majesty's Government regarding an orderly liquidation of the sterling balances at an early date no scheme of international monetary arrangement can be a matter of supreme interest to us. I have no doubt that the Government of India are fully apprised of the fact that representative commercial Indian opinion feels very strongly on this question and that the Indian delegation will miss no opportunity of pressing this point of view on suitable occasion.

"In the scheme itself the Indian delegation will have to see that undue emphasis is not given to the maintenance and promotion of international trade which, though a matter of importance to all countries is not of comparative importance to India as the question of internal economic development. India can only be attracted towards an international arrangement which not only leaves her free to pursue her own policies in her best economic interests but will also assist her in obtaining those conditions of high level of employment and better standards of living which are supposed to be the purpose of the international monetary fund.

"India in common with China will also have to press for effective representation on the executive committee of management to ensure that it is not only the western hemisphere that is exclusively concerned in impartial and efficient management of this fund."

MERRELL

851.5
STM-cwb

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

174
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

GEM-284

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

Monrovia

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 4:32 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

130, June 14, 5 p.m.



Liberian Government requests that the Department
facilitate travel of delegates to Monetary Conference
via Eastern Airlines to New York immediately upon
arrival at Miami, Florida.

WALTON

EDA
RR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

175
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

PLAIN

FIC -304

London

Dated June 14, 1944

Rec'd 5:06 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

4744, 14

LUXEM

FROM SCHOENFELD

Your circular telegram, June 3.

Hugues le Gallais, Luxembourg Minister at
Washington, has been appointed Luxembourg Delegate to
Monetary Conference.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 15 1944

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

WIN/NT

MRM
LMS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NMS
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to any other than a Government agency. (RESTRICTED)

June 14, 1944

4 p.m.

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

176

AMEMBASSY

MEXICO, D.F.

1134

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 16 1944

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

You report that members of the Mexican delegation to the Monetary and Financial Conference expect to arrive in Washington on July 18. Reference your telegram 828 June 11, 4 p.m. This date is apparently incorrect since the conference at Bretton Woods commences on July 1 and the meeting at Atlantic City begins June 24. Hotel reservations are being made for the delegates at Atlantic City and Bretton Woods.

HULL
(JPY)

FMA:JPY:VMC
6/13/44

S/CR

MA

ARA

NOT TO BE RE-TRANSMITTEDCOPY NO. 11SECRETOPTEL No. 195

Information received up to 10 a.m., 14th June, 1944.

1. NAVAL

HOME WATERS. Steady rate of unloading maintained yesterday on NORMANDY Beaches. Enemy mine-laying aircraft have been operating in the Eastern Task Force area where sweeping is difficult owing to the mass of shipping. Mines laid in previously swept waters are coming to life through delayed action. Two AA landing barges have now entered the OUISTREHAM-CAEN Canal.

Last night one of H.M. Destroyers and a Polish Destroyer engaged and sank two out of 7 enemy minesweepers off CHANNEL Islands, two others probably damaged. One of H.M. Frigates also engaged a minesweeper off CAPE BARFLEUR. Little E-boat activity owing to weather.

One of H.M. Battleships bound for ROSYTH yesterday to change her guns mined off HARWICK, but proceeding under own power. One of H.M. Destroyers while escorting Normandy convoy off PORTLAND BILL yesterday hit and sunk by two JU 88 torpedoes. 2 officers, 10 ratings picked up. On 13th Catalina sank a U-boat north of the SHETLANDS. 25 survivors in dinghies seen. The Catalina was shot down but crew known rescued by air sea rescue service.

2. MILITARY

FRANCE. U.S. Front. Heavy fighting in progress for MONTEBOURG. Situation unchanged CARENTAN sector in spite of heavy German attacks. Further left substantial gains made by capture of ST. CLAIR and CAUMONT.

British Front. Armoured formations have by-passed TILLY SEULLES and captured VILLERS BOGAGE. Strong German attacks have been repulsed east of CAEN. TROARN is in our hands.

ITALY. To noon 13th. Continued progress ADRIATIC sector where Indian patrols approached ATRI, 15 miles N.W. PESCARA. North of AVEZZANO Marshes New Zealanders made slight advance up AQUILA Road. On left flank 8th Army leading elements U.K. armour entered NARNI on the TERNI road. South Africans broke through German rear-guard position at BAGNOREGIO capturing several prisoners and inflicting heavy casualties. Their tanks continued advance meeting demolitions. Further left French patrols reached N.E. tip LAKE BOLSENA while from the Western shore a general advance by French and U.S. forces cut the lateral road east of PITIGLIANO and captured PITIGLIANO and MANCHIANO. U.S. troops have crossed River ALBEGNA.

BURMA. Operations to clear KOHIMA-IMPHAL road continue against heavy Japanese opposition.

3. AIR OPERATIONS

WESTERN FRONT. 12th/13th. 1,440 tons on GELSENKIRCHEN, 1,831 on four railway objectives FRANCE and 398 on CAEN railway bridge. Over 110 small vessels attacked by Coastal Command aircraft over wide area off Dutch and French coasts. At least 22 E-boats, armed trawlers etc., were destroyed or damaged.

13th. U.S. heavy bombers (2 missing) dropped 220 tons on railways near RENNES and ST. NAZAIRE. Their supporting fighters (4 missing) dropped 142 tons on enemy transport and destroyed six German aircraft. Advance reports from A.E.A.F. state about 280 tons on road and railway objectives, towns villages and bridges behind the battle area. Off North French coast three E-boats destroyed and 3 damaged.

13th/14th. Aircraft despatched: MUNICHEN-GLADBACH and DUREN - 11 Mosquitoes, other tasks 59. Enemy casualties over bridgehead 3, 0, 1.

ITALY. 12th. 527 medium bombers and fighters (4 missing) attacked bridges and other targets Central ITALY.

Regraded Unclassified

June 15, 1944
6:55 p.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Justice Byrnes.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Go ahead.

Justice Byrnes' secretary: There you are.

Justice James Byrnes: Hello.

HMJr: Henry talking.

B: Henry, I didn't want to bother you immediately upon your return. It - it was a call I had left there earlier.

HMJr: Oh, well, I

B: When did you get back?

HMJr: Just ten minutes ago, and the message was the minute I came in to call you.

B: Oh, no, well, I - I'll tell you what it was.

HMJr: Yeah.

B: Fred had told the President about your recommendations for appointments to the Monetary Commission and they had Tobey, and the - the Chief, after reading the memorandum, thought that it was all wrong and he was very strong not to appoint Tobey, and

HMJr: Yeah.

B: he said -- told it to me, and I - I told him about his asking me to tell Barkley to - to go and get somebody else, and

HMJr: Yeah.

B: I wrote him and told him that you and Fred had gone over all of that, and whether he liked it or not that there wasn't anything else to do. That it would make a mountain out of a mole hill, and that Vandenberg had declined and Danaher had

- 2 -

B: (cont'd) declined, and

HMJr: Yeah.

B: White had declined, and that it would just make an issue and that when you and Fred were of the opinion that we ought to go along with Tobey, there wasn't anything else to do. So, he sent me a note and said he felt spineless, and that there wasn't any reason for appointing him, but that if we all had double-teamed him, that he'd have to surrender, and to tell you to go ahead with it.

HMJr: Yeah.

B: He - he evidently felt stronger on the subject than any of us have anticipated, but I - I

HMJr: Well

B: wanted you to know that

HMJr: The background.

B: I calmed him down. I

HMJr: Good.

B: thought of all the background that you gentlemen had already gone over all of that, and he was coming in at the eleventh hour; that everything had been exhausted, and that he'd make that fellow a hero and solidify the Republican support of him, and make -- take that in an international thing that he was taking a partisan viewpoint.

HMJr: Yeah. Well, that's - that's the way Fred and I felt, and furthermore

B: Well, I think you're right.

HMJr: as I told Fred, if Tobey makes a damn fool of himself, we can say, "Well, if the Republican wins, he'll be chairman of Banking and Currency".

B: Yeah.

HMJr: "And that's the kind of fellow you've got".

- 3 -

B: There wasn't any question, and I - I just - I wasn't going to even ask Barkley to do any of the things he wanted me to.

HMJr: I don't think

B: You put on a fine program the other night, Henry.

HMJr: Ah - you liked it?

B: Oh, it was swell!

HMJr: Well, that's very nice.

B: Swell! That - I'll tell you it was a - the whole thing, from beginning to end

HMJr: You mean

B: it was a very fine program.

HMJr: You mean the one from Texarkana?

B: Yes. That was a swell program.

HMJr: Well, I'm glad you liked it. I thought the President was awfully good.

B: Very good. Well, you were good, yourself.

HMJr: Thank you.

B: And I'll tell you, that fellow - that "Joe"

HMJr: Yes.

B: that was a very impressive thing.

HMJr: You liked that?

B: Oh, yeah. That was -- that was - that fellow did that well. He - he - the whole thing made a splendid impression on everybody.

HMJr: Well, that's very kind of you.

B: Yes, sir. You had a bad trip, I suppose.

HMJr: Well, we left Los Angeles this morning at three o'clock, Washington time, and I just got in.

- 4 -

B: Three o'clock this morning.

HMJr: Yeah.

B: Oh, go on to bed!

HMJr: (Laughs) All right.

B: Good-bye.

HMJr: Good-bye.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE



OFFICE OF STATE CHAIRMAN

Forrest City, Arkansas
June 15, 1944

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

You paid Arkansas and the Southwest a high honor in opening the Fifth War Loan Drive at Texarkana. It was a pleasure and inspiration to be with you on this momentous occasion.

I want to assure you again that the citizens of Arkansas will respond to every call of the Treasury, and in this Fifth War Loan Drive your organization, all the way down to township and school-district committees in each of the 75 counties, is determined to make a thorough canvass and roll up a subscription way above the quota assigned.

On behalf of the War Finance Committee of Arkansas, I wish to express our appreciation of your fine leadership, and we consider it a privilege to work with you in this important undertaking.

Yours sincerely,


W. W. Campbell, State Chairman
War Finance Committee

WWC/fed



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1944

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hcl
Call Tully

TO MRS. KLOTZ:

The Secretary asked me on the phone the other night to tell you to get copies of the President's cable to Churchill and a copy of his letter to Chiang Kai-shek as they actually went out from the White House. A draft of the cable to Churchill was sent over to the President late Sunday and I understand went out Monday, and the letter to Chiang Kai-shek was sent over to the White House just after the Secretary left on his trip.

The Secretary said that you usually get for your files copies of the messages that are actually sent out from the White House.

sub

*Mrs Klotz: I do not
believe my request has been
complied with. What I asked
for was true copies of what
the Pres. sent to Churchill and
Chiang. Please ask Miss
Tully for true copies.*
10.11.44



June 15, 1944

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Treasury Department has been asked to comment on the sale by this Government and the British Government of relief and rehabilitation supplies and of surplus Army stocks in the liberated areas.

I understand it is now contemplated that some portion of the supplies to be made available to the liberated areas by the United Kingdom will be from stocks of lend-lease origin or closely similar goods, as indicated by a proposal in the form of a draft of an Aide-Memoire and a note to the British Embassy which was transmitted informally by the Foreign Economic Administration to this Department for comment. I understand that a copy of this draft has also been made available to your Department for its consideration. It is suggested in this proposal that the United States should receive only a part of the proceeds of United Kingdom sales of goods of lend-lease origin or an equivalent of closely similar goods.

The Treasury Department cannot agree to this suggestion that this Government receive only a portion of the proceeds from the sale by the United Kingdom of supplies which the United Kingdom received from us under lend-lease. I believe that during the military period the proceeds from sales by the United Kingdom to the Governments of liberated areas of lend-lease supplies or an equivalent of closely similar goods, should be received by the United States and be applied to the credit of the United Kingdom in reduction of the net balance due this Government under lend-lease.

A more detailed statement will be transmitted to your Department in the near future expressing the Treasury

- 2 -

Department's views concerning the draft of Aide-Memoire and note to the British Embassy, together with our views concerning the related subject matter set forth in a letter of May 19, 1944, addressed to Mr. White by the Chief of the Liberated Areas Division of your Department.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

Honorable Cordell Hull
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

REM:EG
6/14/44

Treasury Department
Office of the Under Secretary

Date: 6/15

To: Mrs. Klatz.

From:

Seems this might
be held for Secy's
signature. I changed
Harry's draft after
consulting Mr. Vinson, who
gave me about what
The Pres. said DCWB

25

June 15, 1944

My dear Mr. Somers:

I have your night letter of June 10, 1944, regarding the Congressional representation at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference.

I am sorry to be so long in answering, but I have been out of Washington in connection with the inauguration of the Fifth War Loan. The Department has been advised that you sent a similar letter to the President and that he has replied fully explaining the matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Honorable Andrew L. Somers

House of Representatives

EMB:DWB:NLE

WUTO GOVT NL

BROOKLYN NY JUNE 10 1944

1944 JUN 11 AM 11 20

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR

THIS MORNINGS PAPER REVEALS THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE TO THE
UNITED NATIONS MONETARY CONFERENCE THE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE WEIGHTS
AND MEASURES SENIOR IN EVERY RESPECT TO BANKING CURRENCY HANDLED YOUR
STABI

IZATION FUND LEGISLATION APPARENTLY TO YOUR COMPLETE SATISFACTION
AND NOW CANNOT UNDERSTAND THE HUMILIATING EFFRONT.

ANDREW L SOMERS CHAIRMAN COINAGE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1205P JUN 11.

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June 15, 1944

Dear Mrs. Klotz:

Appended are drafts of two separate speeches, each serving a different purpose. The Secretary has to make at least two speeches, the first welcoming the Delegates. That one should be brief, general and inspirational in tone. He must also make a second speech when he accepts the election as President of the Conference. This second one should, in our judgment, deal more with the particular problems before the Conference; it will have to be longer and probably more technical in character.

The appended drafts were prepared by Messrs. Bernstein and Luxford and in my judgment provide a good basis upon which Fred Smith and Herbert Gaston can work. In the meantime, we will also work on revisions here.

We are over our heads in work and so far none of the Treasury staff has even seen the ocean, much less smelled it. However, I promised the staff they could have from twelve to two off on Sunday.

H.D.W.

P. S. Please see that Mr. Gaston gets a copy.

DRAFT OF THE SECRETARY'S ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT

The deep gratification I feel for the confidence you have expressed in me is tempered by the realization of the enormous responsibility with which this Conference is charged. No one cognizant of the facts under-estimates the difficulties of the task that has been given to us. All of us hope that in a spirit of friendly cooperation we can meet these problems.

The two great wars of this generation, and the decades of uncertainty and confusion between them, are the most convincing proof that security and prosperity are inseparable, that both are beyond the power of any one country to assure for itself, and that only by acting together can we avert the dangers that threaten us separately. The great and powerful nations gathered at this conference have demonstrated their determination and their ability to fight together to assure a free world. We must now demonstrate that these nations can work together in solving their common economic problems.

The economic life of all countries is closely tied to that of others, and they must inevitably share in general prosperity or general depression. No country, however great and strong, can stand apart and be indifferent while the world economy is torn asunder. The great economic tragedy of our time is that countries

- 2 -

neglected this fundamental truth, that they permitted the economic and financial instability that grew out of the previous war to degenerate into the world-wide depression of the 1930's. We are determined that this time we shall be forehanded in dealing with the economic and financial problems of this war.

Unfortunately in the period of the 1930's currency disorders were allowed to develop which spread from country to country, destroying the basis for international trade and international investment. Controls and restrictions were imposed and extended without regard to their effect on other countries. Some countries, in a desperate attempt to secure for themselves a larger share of a shrinking volume of world trade, resorted to competitive depreciation of currencies, the direct effect of which was to contribute to a general weakening of exchange rates. Exchange control was adopted as a means for forcing a balance in international accounts. In a few countries these devices were frankly used as instruments for economic and political pressure, economic weapons in preparation for the war that was already planned by the Nazi, Fascist and Imperialist dictators.

The international financial problems that gave rise to the monetary disorder of the 1930's remained unsolved. The spreading depression was halted largely by measures of a domestic character; but international economic life remained stagnated. The interchange of raw materials and of finished products continued at depression

- 3 -

levels, stifled by trade restrictions, exchange instability, exchange controls, discriminatory currency arrangements, blocked balances and other devices of economic aggression in which peaceful and prosperous trade cannot flourish.

To these unsettled problems of the 1930's, there have been added in the past five years the new problems growing out of the war. Of necessity, normal international economic relationships have been disrupted and great structural changes have taken place in the world economy as a result of the war. In every country, controls and restrictions have been placed upon international transactions in order to conserve foreign exchange resources or to impose an economic and financial blockade of the enemy. These wartime controls, effective instruments for winning the war, can be destructive elements in the period of peace. We must prepare now to avert the tragedy of a new breakdown of currencies, wide-spread exchange instability, and the retention and extension of the controls and restrictions imposed during the war.

Transition
needed

→ The decade of the 1930's saw the virtual extinction of international investment for productive purposes. For more than a century international investment had been an important factor in economic progress and in the steady and balanced growth of international trade. The productive resources of many of the nations gathered at this conference, including the United States, were developed in large part with the aid of investment funds provided by the older industrial countries. At the same time, the development of these new countries contributed to the expansion

- 4 -

of world markets and the phenomenal growth in the supply of the raw materials needed by the new industrial world. This healthy development of international investment was interrupted by the first World War. Unfortunately, when international investment was resumed in the 1920's, the projects were, too often, ill-conceived and the funds unproductively used.

Deep depression in the lending countries and in the borrowing countries, the aggressive acts of Germany, Italy and Japan, but above all the serious currency disorders and the restrictive measures on the transfer of earnings and the return of capital, all contributed to bringing about a serious deterioration of international investment in the 1930's. Productive and profitable international investment was replaced by a flight of capital seeking security and refuge in the countries where some measure of financial and political stability still prevailed. The present war has, of course, halted completely the normal process of international investments, with the great lending countries absorbed in the task of producing and using the great weight of armaments with which they will crush the enemy.

The restoration of international trade after the war depends not only upon the establishment of stable and orderly exchange arrangements but on the revival of international investment. To the great industrial countries, which are also the great lending countries, the resumption of international investment for productive

- 5 -

purposes will make easier the task of restoring their peace-time industries and of maintaining a high level of employment. To the newer countries international investment will facilitate economic development and provide them with a market for their production of raw materials and semi-finished products. To all countries, the expansion of international trade on the basis of sound international investment is essential for a healthy and prosperous economy.

No one can doubt that opportunities for profitable and productive international investment will continue in a world that is assured peace and freedom. To some extent, private capital will again flow abroad after the war, particularly in the field of direct investment which involves the provision of technical knowledge as well as capital. But the flow of international capital in the years immediately after the war will be far less than the sums that can be economically used unless investors are assured of a recurrence of losses from depreciated currency and exchange restrictions, from failures and defaults.

The establishment of stable and orderly currency arrangements will provide a sound foundation for international investment. We must be prepared, however, to give active aid and encouragement to international investment if this should prove necessary. The restoration of international investment on a sound basis is in the common interest of the investor and the borrower, and to the advantage of the lending and borrowing countries and the world economy in general.

- 6 -

The stabilization of currencies and the revival of international investment are not simply technical problems of importance to foreign exchange traders and investment bankers. They are vital factors in the flow of raw materials, the movement of finished goods, and the maintenance of a high level of production and consumption. In every country, agriculture and industry must find abroad important sources of supply or large segments of their market. Without a high level of international trade we cannot hope for the prosperity which is the only sound basis for democratic government and world peace.

For more than ten years, as Secretary of the United States Treasury, I have been concerned with the growth of restrictions on international exchange transactions and the decline of international investment. Throughout this difficult period, it has been the policy of the United States Treasury to contribute in every possible way to the intelligent solution of international monetary and financial problems. To facilitate the maintenance of orderly exchanges, the United States Treasury informally cooperated with the Finance Ministries of a number of countries in meeting exchange problems as they arose. Whatever small measure of success we had in the 1930's in retarding the continued depreciation of currencies and the spread of stringent exchange controls was in part due to this policy of informal cooperation.

- 7 -

To formalize cooperation in maintaining stable exchanges, the United States, the United Kingdom and France entered into the Tri-Partite Accord under which they and the other countries adhering to this Accord, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland, agreed to consult on exchange questions with a view to preventing unnecessary fluctuations in exchange rates and helping to remove the restrictions on exchange transactions. This polity of consultation was extended in the bilateral exchange arrangements with our Latin American neighbors and with other countries in which dollar exchange was made available, under adequate safeguards, for the purpose of facilitating the maintenance of stable exchange rates.

As Secretary of the Treasury, I was deeply concerned with the decline of international investment for productive purposes in the 1930's and the large and destructive flight of capital growing out of the monetary and political uncertainty of this decade. In 1934, the United States Treasury undertook the systematic collection of data on short-term capital movements. When the war broke out, these data were extremely helpful to the Treasury in the effective administration of our Foreign Funds Control which had no other purpose than to safeguard the foreign exchange resources of the invaded countries and to prevent the use of such looted resources by the enemy. It is our intention, in cooperation with other countries, to relinquish such controls as soon as they can be safely done, and to restore the free movement of capital to and from the United States.

- 8 -

The experience of the past ten years has convinced me that international cooperation on a multilateral basis provides the only means for establishing a stable and orderly system of international currency relationships and for reviving international investment, without which world trade cannot grow and prosperity in the great trading countries is impossible. At my request the technical staff of the United States Treasury, in cooperation with other departments of this Government, undertook in 1941 the study of these problems for the specific purpose of preparing practical proposals for international cooperation on monetary and financial problems. As you know, the same problems have been given very careful and extended study by the experts of the United Kingdom and other countries.

The tentative proposals of the experts have been made available to the public and have been submitted to Finance Ministers for consideration. For more than two years the technical experts of the United Nations have been discussing these proposals on an unofficial basis. These exploratory discussions have revealed the general opinion of the experts that difficult though these problems are, they can be solved, and that they are appropriately matters for international cooperation.

The experts have recommended that steps be taken to maintain a stable and orderly system of exchanges and to avoid competitive exchange depreciation; to assist in the establishment of multilateral

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payments facilities on current international transactions and in the elimination of the foreign exchange restrictions which hamper the growth of world trade. Countries should be given confidence in undertaking such policies by making available to them, under adequate safeguards, the foreign exchange needed to meet their adverse balances on current international transactions while they take steps to correct the maladjustments in their balance of payments without resorting to measures destructive of national or international prosperity.

Through such means, it will be possible to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and to contribute to the maintenance of a high level of employment in real income which must be a primary objective of economic policy. To assure common action on these purposes and policies the experts have recommended the establishment of an International Monetary Fund to be a permanent institution to promote international monetary cooperation and to provide the machinery for consultation on international monetary problems.

The discussions of the experts on the problems of international investment have revealed a general opinion that the restoration of private international investment for productive purposes is an international problem that can be solved only through international cooperation. The benefits of international investment are world-wide in scope and the responsibility for the maintenance of an

- 10 -

adequate level of international investment must be international. While all countries cannot undertake to be lenders abroad, there is every reason why they should join as guarantors in international investment from which they all derive benefits.

It has been proposed to establish a Bank for Reconstruction and Development in which all of the United and Associated Nations would participate. The principal function of such a Bank would be to guarantee loans made by private investors for approved projects which contribute to the productivity of the borrowing country and which can be serviced out of the accruing foreign exchange resources of the borrowing country. Only where market conditions make it impossible to secure funds from private investors on reasonable terms would the Bank participate in or make loans out of its own resources. In fact, it is expected that a large part of the capital of such an institution would be reserved as a surety fund for securities guaranteed by the Bank.

This, in brief, is the program of international cooperation on monetary and financial problems that has been proposed by the technical experts. No one who has worked closely with these problems pretends that this program will miraculously cure the ills of a world that has gone through a decade of severe restrictions and controls and five years of destructive war. We are all conscious of the fact that the proper domestic policies are of primary importance in securing international prosperity. We are aware of the fact that much remains to be done in the field of commercial policy. We claim

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no more for this program than that it is a necessary step in establishing a sound basis for international monetary and financial policies essential for a prosperous and peaceful world.

There are men of small minds and narrow vision who tell us that we must wait and see, that there is always time to deal with these questions. They counsel us that it is better to be late to be sure we are not premature, that it is better to do little to be sure ~~that~~ we do not do too much, that it is better to do nothing to be sure that we make no petty errors. To such men I say that the people of the United Nations are determined to prevent a breakdown of international economic relationships that will inevitably be followed by world-wide depression.

We cannot afford the risks of a do-nothing policy. Unless we act promptly to establish the basis for a world economy free from currency restrictions and discriminations, we shall lose by default to the proponents of ^{the} narrow policy of bilateralism, exchange control, and blocked currencies. We are at the crossroads in the determination of monetary and financial policy for the post-war world. One road inevitably leads to economic isolation in which each country will impoverish itself to achieve an impossible self-sufficiency. The other is the road to a flourishing economic life in which international trade, international investment and

- 12 -

normal currency relationships will make possible a period of peace and prosperity. It is for us to decide now which of these roads the world will take.

I know I speak for all when I say that we are conscious of the great responsibility that has been given to us, that we are determined that the free world born again in the travail of war will be a world of work and wealth based upon international cooperation.

Speech Welcoming Delegates to
International Monetary and Financial Conference.

Fellow delegates and members of their staffs, we are convened at the invitation of the President of the United States to formulate ways of dealing with international monetary and financial problems which will confront the world after the war of liberation has been fought to a victorious conclusion.

On behalf of the President of the United States, and on behalf of the American people, let me say that your presence here today, despite the almost insuperable difficulties of war-time travel and despite the sacrifice of your time from your war-time duties, is most gratifying. It symbolizes the devotion of the United Nations and the nations associated with them in this war to the principle that victory is not alone an end in itself but, rather, a means to the end of a post-war world in which international cooperation will be a fact and not a pious phrase. This conference is concrete evidence of their determination to find practical machinery for the maintenance of world peace and world prosperity.

We are assembled here today to grapple with some of the most important - and most urgent - economic problems which will confront the world in the post-war period. I refer, in particular, to the problems of world monetary stability and the international financing of reconstruction and development.

Though these be momentous undertakings when appraised in terms of their economic implications, it would be a profound misconception of our

- 2 -

responsibilities to overlook the broader ramifications of our mission.

The eyes of the world are today momentarily lifted from the smoke and wreckage of the battle front. They are hopefully - even prayerfully - turned to this quiet New Hampshire village for some glimpse, some reassuring sign, of the kind of a world that will emerge from the present conflict.

These eyes are not alone the eyes of the world's statesmen; nor the cold and dispassionate eyes of bankers, industrialists and technicians. Rather, they include the hungry eyes of the common man - the collective eyes of a war-torn world. These are the eyes of our fighting soldiers, of our men and women in the war factories, of the victims of enemy oppression in enemy-occupied territory -- yes, even the eyes of the enemy himself.

These men and women - the common people - are not interested in the technical niceties of the problems before this conference, nor in the technical niceties of any proposals we may be able to formulate. Neither are these people primarily concerned with the precise terms of any such proposals.

What they do want to know is: Can the Allies this time work together in peace as they have so brilliantly in war? Are we fighting this war just to return to the depths of hopeless uncertainty of the last decade? Will the blood we and our families have shed in this war consecrate a new era, or will it be profaned by petty jealousies and suspicions before it has even dried?

- 3 -

My friends, we cannot again disappoint these people. We cannot again shatter their hopes in the ability of man to work with man in peace as well as in war. Ours is a mission that must not fail.

Let none of us, however, be lulled into any false notion that ours is an easy task; that it will be a simple matter for forty sovereign states to sit down together and formulate proposals dealing with such complex problems upon which they can all agree. That agreement, that unity, we are seeking is something for which we must all strive, something for which we must all sacrifice, and something for which we must all accept a full measure of responsibility.

The technical experts of our respective countries have spent these past two years working on proposals upon which there could be technical agreement for international cooperation in the monetary and financial fields. They have worked with great patience and determination. They have left no stone unturned in their efforts to arrive at a common understanding of all of the technical problems involved. I am certain that today they are as one man on the proposition that there is clearly a technical basis for international cooperation in this field.

We are now called upon to translate these technically feasible programs into reality. We must dedicate our full efforts to this end. The time allotted to us for this task is short, but the need for immediate action is great.

Our men on the fighting fronts, and those supporting them, know no compromise with necessity. It is not too much to expect that we - their representatives - also will measure up to the necessity for success in our mission.

- 4 -

In voicing these views I am deeply conscious of the fact that they are fully shared by all those present. They transcend the meaning of the word "hope" - they can only be expressed - and understood - in terms of prayer. Ours is a prayer for success - and the world prays with us.

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: The American Mission, Algiers
TO: The Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: June 15, 1944
NUMBER: 2023

SECRET

The following message is personal from Saxon to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

By military pouch I am transmitting immediately a personal letter to you from Mendes-France who requests that because of the urgent importance of the subject matter you arrange with an Army courier service for immediate delivery of the letter.

CHAPIN

DCR:MPL
6/15/44

5:20 pm.
Mr. DeBece phoned Mr. Malloy's
office. They will make
arrangements for im-
mediate delivery of the
letter.

COPY

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
330 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

190
[Handwritten signature]

June 15, 1944

In reply refer
to No. 92

Hon. John W. Pehle
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I thought you might be interested
in the attached translation of an article
published by the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung
on March 31, which constitutes a reaction to
the President's statement of March 24.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki

Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki
Head, Rescue Department

ALK:bg

COPY

"Berliner Boersen-Zeitung", March 31, 1944

AN EMOTIONAL EXPLOSION IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Roosevelt issues a call for the rescue of the Jewish saboteurs in Hungary.

Let no one say that the man responsible for the infamous acts perpetrated by "Murder Inc.," against tens of thousands of European women and children has no human feelings. The only trouble is that it is rather difficult to arouse them from their imposing tranquility. Let American women weep over the loss of their sons the lives of whom he, Roosevelt, so solemnly promised to preserve; let millions of children die of starvation, or let the people of Puerto Rico and Costa Rica bemoan their miserable existence under the Stars and Stripes -- the conscience of the President of the U.S.A. does not stir. But as soon as the Chosen People begins its plaintive howlings because of its being hindered, in one place or another, in its peaceful work of decomposing and fleecing the local population, veritable Niagara Falls of Rooseveltian emotion immediately burst forth in roaring cascades.

Of late, it is the purgative measures in Hungary that cause this noble humanitarian of the White House sleepless nights. Roosevelt is not at all concerned over the fact that Hungary was greatly in danger of being played into the hands of the Bolsheviks and of becoming the victim of a regime even bloodier than Bela Kun's. But it almost breaks his heart to learn that the Jewish accomplices of the Soviets and their western partners were grabbed by their necks in Hungary. What matters to him the fate of 12 millions of Hungarians when the parasitic well-being of 800,000 Hebrews, along with their Refugee Relations from other East-European countries is at stake? And with furious indignation Roosevelt has issued a call which merits our attention if for nothing else than for its extraordinary distortion of the facts.

Roosevelt, friend and ally of Bolshevism, that people-slaughtering monster; over-lord of a plutocracy which just now again demonstrated that in order to firmly establish its tyranny it intends to break by all possible means the will to self-assertion of other nations; - this self-same Roosevelt begins his appeal by the statement that the Allies are fighting now for such a world-order in which tyranny and aggression could no longer exist. He paints a picture of misery in the German-occupied European countries, as though it referred to regions which had benefited by the Anglo-American "liberation".

He wails about the innocent Poles murdered in cold blood as though it were not his own dear friend of Moscow whose hangman's mark is to be found on each and every one of the necks of the ten thousand corpses of Katyn. He compiles a long list of European

- 2 -

nations deserving commiseration, but in vain does one look for his mention of those Baltic peoples, who now have to bemoan the fate of hundreds of thousands of persons slaughtered or carried off during the short period of Bolshevik rule in these countries.

Instead, Mr. Roosevelt flies into passion over the alleged brutalities committed by the Japanese against American soldiers, a fairy-tale of atrocities long since refuted by the reports of a Red Cross commission. And when he talks of those terrorist-fliers that were tried in Japan, he shudders not at their cynically avowed purpose to mow down Japanese children with machine-gun bullets, but rather at the punitive justice that has made short work of this gangster-mob.

But all this is merely an introduction to his heart-rending appeal directed to all "freedom-loving peoples" to unite themselves for a "campaign of justice and humanity". This appeal is followed by blunt threats against all those who would dare to step too close to that whole Jewish lot in Hungary or elsewhere, because this, according to the wholesale murderer of the populations of Rome and Castel Gandolfo "would signify the climax of tragedy".

Roosevelt, friend and paid servant of Baruch, Morgenthau and Frankfurter, declares the following to be his most sacred fundamental laws; "neither race, nor religion, nor color are of any importance whatsoever". Every human being should be able to live "in peace, honor and dignity, in liberty, equality and justice" in that world for which Mr. Roosevelt pledges to fight.

But at the very same time we read in a report in the "Daily Mail" from the U.S.A. that the Negro-problem is growing continually and becoming more and more dangerous; that 12 millions of black Americans are living in ghettos surrounded by criminals, prostitution, disease, penury and despair and that in the opinion of some American politicians they should be isolated still further. The report goes on to say that in Washington, f.i., 200,000 Negroes are closely herded in living-quarters more infectious and neglected than even the worst slums. But the landlords collect their rentals almost with cudgels. An American woman who interfered for a more humane treatment of the colored people, has just now once more declared: we always speak in the U.S.A. of race-equality; but we do practically nothing to give words a substance.

And let us add to this another report about "life in equality, honor and dignity", in so far as it has to be put up with by the Mexicans in the U.S.A. (and mind you, they are Allies) This report originates from the obviously competent pen of the former Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles. It says in parts: There are no schools for Mexican children. Mexicans may not travel side by side with citizens of the U.S.A. Certain hotels, cinemas and other places of amusement are closed to them. But most shocking of all is the fact that the restaurant of a certain large hotel went so

- 3 -

far as to refuse to wait on one of Mexico's highest officials. Workers who have been recruited in Mexico are given no chance to work under conditions equal to those of the white Americans, and many of them are merely being exploited. And Sumner Welles firmly maintains that we have before us here the facts of a case of systematic "discrimination".

Just the same, we have understood the President of the U.S.A. quite well. Because we have known for quite some time that whenever he speaks of race-equality, he means Jewish dictatorship. Thus shall it not have been in vain that he applied himself directly even to us Germans with a request that we intervene for the unhappiest victims of our time. We could think of no unhappier victims than those hecatombs of women and children who already slain as a result of the war-conflagration that has been kindled by Jewry, and because of the enemy's terroristic methods of aerial war-fare which is another product of Jewish brains. Mr. Roosevelt may be assured that here we shall give his Hebrew proteges a dose of their own medicine! an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth!

6/5/44-#591-fh

CABLE TO ALGIERS

From War Refugee Board to Chapin

Please deliver the following message to Joseph Schwartz, c/o American Legation, Algiers, from Moses A. Leavitt of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

"Please keep in touch James Mann American Legation Lisbon regarding possibility your meeting him Algiers Stop Hirschmann Katzki en route Turkey where we ~~assume~~ you will wish meet them prior to your returning here for consultation Stop Harry Greenstein now Cairo"

THIS IS WRB ALGIERS CABLE NO. 24

June 15, 1944
10:15 a.m.

MMS

PLAIN

June 15, 1944

AMREP,

ALGIERS.

1891 fifteenth

The following is WRB cable no. 23 and is for Murphy and Ackermann.

The President has delivered a special message to the Congress, reporting on the efforts of this Government to rescue the Jews and other victims of enemy oppression and specifically dealing with the action which he took on June 9 in establishing an Emergency Refugee Shelter in this country. The message was included in the radio bulletin of June 12.

You are requested to convey the contents of this message to the appropriate authorities and to use all possible means to give this message the widest possible publicity, particularly in Europe.

You should note that the President in his message states that the refugees to be brought from Italy will be predominantly women and children.

Foregoing repeated to Cairo for Mac Veagh and to Naples for Kirk.

HULL
(GHW)

#26

CODE ROOM: Please repeat to Cairo for MacVeagh and to Naples ¹⁸²⁰⁴ for Kirk, with opening sentence as follows:
"The cable to Algiers given below is transmitted for your information".

WRB:MMV:KG
6/15/44

WE

SE

NE

S/CR

MLC-864
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET-W)

Algiers

Dated June 15, 1944.

Rec'd 7:56 a.m., 16th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2024, June 15, 2 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FOR LEAVITT JDC FROM
ACKERMANN NO. 30 FROM SCHWARTZ.

Section one: Returned here from Italy sooner than expected order try meet Mann accordance your request. Expect proceed Cairo Jerusalem Istanbul soon as discussion completed which hope will not require more than two weeks utmost. Must point out transportation difficulties cause long delays trying to carry out instructions which arrive last moment. Result personal investigation now consider it most important Greenleigh proceed immediately Rome leaving Perlman southern Italy. Allied Control Commission at our request supported by Inter-governmental Committee representative Italy has indicated approval Greenleigh's appointment and transportation. Suggest he apply passport immediately proceed Rome least possible delay as many urgent problems here. Kessler wishes return home in about one month therefore suggest you engage Samuel Fithzohn for service probably Middle East area leaving definite assignment open time being.

Section two: Magnes Resnik advise Jewish Agency urgently requests immediate decision following proposal transportation to Istanbul. Utilize MILCA MARITZA similar ships without safe conduct which impossible obtain order transport 2600 persons from Balkans. Agency requests we assist finance costs estimated \$800,000 exclusive participation passengers but agency believes possible reduce cost if part payment half million Swiss francs be made Switzerland. If we cannot participate this project agency asks we provide Swiss francs as loan deductible from any other funds payable agency. Magnes committee recommends (1) our immediate agreement principle participation above transportation project for each passenger arriving Istanbul and unable pay subject determination our representative Turkey, (2) we finance fully all transportation projects which may secure safe

conduct with

-2-#2024, June 15, 2 p.m. from Algiers

conduct with possibilities reimbursement by passengers with means. Our own view we cannot assume responsibility any manner placing people on ships sailing without safe conduct especially since recent sinking MARITZA en route Constanza. However if War Refugee Board ready assume with Jewish Agency responsibility this project we should participate payment transportation costs those actually arrival Istanbul. View large amount involved suggest you discuss with War Refugee Board possibility their participating financial costs. If you consider this advisable view all above circumstances reply here and Lisbon.

Section three: Have set up two central committees Naples and Bari to cover southern Italy with subcommittees outlying districts and Camp Ferramonti and Santa Maria Dibagna. Monthly budget for supplementary relief maintenance schools, workshops, dispensaries, et cetera, \$12,500 plus one time grants \$4800 establish workshops camps and \$2000 equip hostel Naples. Also \$2000 grant for twelve month period Naples Jewish community to reopen religious school synagogue community medical service. Above budget only southern Italy which has approximately 3000 refugees chiefly foreign but does not include Rome where now 8000 to 9000 local Jews 2000 refugees of whom 1400 from France, Yugoslavia, et cetera, 600 from Northern Italy. Have set up emergency grant 2,000,000 lire for immediate relief to msdmtm Rome through Heath Cote Smith who proceeding there next days. If clearance 9,000,000 lire Palestine immigrants not immediately possible please remit immediately through Chase Bank 3,000,000 lire Banco di Napoli Naples account American Joint Distribution Committee for Joseph Schwartz or Max S. Perlman.

CHAPIN

WSB
NPL

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Mission, Algiers
 TO: Secretary of State, Washington
 DATED: June 15, 1944
 NUMBER: 2028

CONFIDENTIAL

Gipatric has approved the following which should be passed to FMA, War Refugee Board, and State.

Saxon, Treasury, sends the following, No. A-204, for Secretary of the Treasury.

The French consider that there may be a large influx of French refugees into Spain, subject to the course of military operations in France. Although this is a contingency which is difficult to estimate, it must be provided for. The French think that in this connection their needs may possibly run as high as 25 million pesetas monthly for a period of two months or more.

It is tentatively proposed by the French, in order to meet the expenses of these refugees, to sell to Spain 10,000 tons of AOF cotton. The French Comite Economique is now studying this proposal.

If our agreement to this proposal is requested by the French, it will be necessary to decide whether you would be willing, because of the humanitarian aspect of the refugee problem, to use part of the income from the present United States Iberian supply program to support refugee expenditures in such an emergency. Specifically, would you be willing to allow French cotton to displace dollar or sterling cotton under the present blockade quota in order to finance emergency refugee requirements, or would it be possible to raise quota for this purpose under the present circumstances.

It is necessary to consider that this emergency may arise quickly whereas it may be months before a contract for the cotton can be negotiated with the Spanish and delivery made thereunder. The French informed us that so far the Spanish have been reluctant to pay except against contract AOF, as actually seems to be the case, against delivery. Therefore, the question arises whether you would be willing to support a request by the French to the Spanish for a substantial advance of pesetas against future delivery of cotton.

Although no contract has yet been negotiated, the French are committed to sale of 5,000 tons of AOF cotton to Spain. The French propose as an interim measure, if the refugee emergency should arise soon, to use proceeds of these 5,000 tons to meet the immediate refugee need. While the contract

-2-

for this cotton may be signed shortly, there is no prospect of early delivery thereunder. Therefore, in this case it is important to also consider whether you would be willing to support a renewed request by the French to the Spanish for advances against future delivery.

If the proceeds or advances on the AOF cotton are used for emergency refugee requirements it would still be necessary to cover ordinary French refugee and mission expenses which are to be covered for the present year with proceeds of AOF cotton. If the emergency refugee need should reach 50 million pesetas, it would thus be necessary to sell the entire 10,000 tons of AOF cotton.

Your views on the above would be appreciated, as well as any suggestions you may have for financing these emergency refugee needs by other means as, for example, by loan out of existing United States-United Kingdom peseta availabilities.

The French peseta position is roughly one million pesetas now. The British have been asked by the French to remit 75,000 pounds sterling to special sterling account, in order to meet ordinary refugee expenses for June and July. I understand that this has been agreed to by the British.

CHAPIN

DGR:VAG:FB

PLAIN

June 15, 1944

AMEMBASSY,

LONDON,

CIRCULAR, FIFTEENTH

The President has delivered a special message to the Congress, reporting on the efforts of this Government to rescue the Jews and other victims of enemy oppression and specifically dealing with the action which he took on June 9 in establishing an Emergency Refugee Shelter in this country. The message was included in the radio bulletin of June 12.

You are requested to convey the contents of this message to the Government to which you are accredited and to use all possible means to give this message the widest possible publicity, particularly in Europe.

Sent to London. Repeated to Moscow, Lisbon, Madrid, Stockholm, Bern and Ankara.

HULL
(GHW)

CODE ROOM: Please repeat to Moscow, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

WEB:MMV:EG

MMS

PLAIN

June 15, 1944

AMEMBASSY,

LONDON.

4744 fifteenth

Delivery to Sir Herbert Emerson of the following
message from Pehle is requested.

Information present status of credit scheme would
be appreciated.

HULL

(GHW)

WRB:MMV:KG
6/15/44

S/CR

BC

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, London
DATED: June 15, 1944
NUMBER: 4753

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO AMBASSADOR WINANT, IN LONDON

Please refer to your 4556 of June 7.

We are gratified that the British Government has agreed to the establishment of a refugee camp in Tripolitania capable of accommodating between 1000 to 1500 persons. Please convey the Board's appreciation to the Foreign Office.

The Board now awaits British suggestions as to the practical measures required or the joint establishment of the refugee camp in Tripolitania. It is assumed that we shall be advised in the immediate future of the exact location of the proposed camp, together with a detailed description of what is necessary and the time required to put the camp in condition to receive refugees.

With regard to the question of medical and administrative personnel one possibility is to request UNRRA to administer the camp as in the case of Camp Iyanyu. If this is acceptable to the British, we shall be glad to approach the UNRRA representatives in Washington on this matter.

Because of the large numbers of refugees arriving daily in Southern Italy from Yugoslavia, the question of havens is particularly urgent at the present time. It is therefore hoped that the Tripolitania refugee project will now move forward with maximum speed. Please urge the British to furnish us as quickly as possible with the details requested above.

WILL

SECRETAIRGRAM

From: Port-au-Prince,
Dated: June 15, 1944.
Rec'd: June 20, 8 a.m.

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

A-321, June 15, 11:00 a.m., 1944.

Department's secret circular airgram A-189 date June 9, 1944, concerning persons holding Haitian passports.

The Haitian Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that he clearly understands the humanitarian aspects of this matter and that his Government will endeavor to address a note to the Swiss authorities as suggested by the Department. He expressed some concern, however, lest the Haitian Government might find it very difficult to do this, owing to previous communications which may have been sent to the Swiss authorities stating that the Haitian Government will not protect the holders of passports issued fraudulently or those holders of Haitian passports who acquired Haitian citizenship under the laws of May 29, 1939, and July 22, 1939, and whose citizenship was subsequently cancelled because of their failure to return to Haiti.

The Minister stated that he would immediately make a careful search of the Foreign Office files in order to determine the precise situation in which his Government finds itself. The search will enable him to decide whether an approach can be made to the Swiss Government in the above sense.

WILSON

File: 711.
OW:mak

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE
June 15, 1944

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM J. W. Pehle

I recently wrote a letter to Archbishop Spellman of New York and asked him for a statement which the Office of War Information could use to beam to Hungary.

The statement which he has given to us is attached for your reading. You will find it a moving and sincere message which will be very helpful in our work.

I think it would be very nice if you would write the Archbishop a note about the matter and I have attached a suggested letter.



COPY

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22

June 13, 1944

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
W. R. B.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

In response to your request, I am enclosing herewith a statement regarding the situation in Hungary. I give you the statement with the condition that it is to be given in full without any deletions, omissions or modifications. And if it is to be translated into Hungarian, I wish to have the script submitted to me for approval before it is given. I am obliged to make this request because of some previous experience with some members of some departments of your organization.*

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) F. J. Spellman

Archbishop of New York

(* Apparently the Archbishop is referring to difficulties which he has had with O.W.I.)

JWT

Almost on the feast of Pentecost, the day on which the Church of Christ emphasizes the supranational, supra-racial character of her mission, we learned that the government of Hungary had agreed to enforce against the Jewish people a code of discriminatory laws. We were told that this unhappy segment of Israel in Hungary is already being herded into mysterious Ghettos after its homes and its shops had been systematically looted and pillaged.

This announcement has shocked all men and women who cherish a sense of justice and of human sympathy. It is a direct contradiction of the doctrines of the Catholic Faith professed by the vast majority of the Hungarian people. It is a negation of the noblest pages of Hungarian history and cultural tradition.

Through the stormy ages Hungarian Catholics have been motivated by the lofty principles of justice, mercy and charity enunciated by Our Divine Lord in the Sermon on the Mount. This has been true whether they were attacked centuries ago by the Mongols and the Turks or even more recently when they were bitterly persecuted by Bela Kun and his bloody cohorts.

- 2 -

It seems incredible, therefore, that a nation which has been so consistently true to the teachings of the Catholic Church should now bow to a false, pagan mysticism of blood and race and disregard those solemn words of Pope Pius XI: "Abraham is called our patriarch, our ancestor. Anti-semitism is not compatible with the sublime reality of this text. It is a movement in which we Christians cannot share. Spiritually we are Semites."

Nearly a thousand years ago, St. Stephen, King of Hungary, received his crown from Pope Sylvester II. He realized that Hungary was destined by the very exigencies of geography to be the crossroads of Europe where diverse racial stocks would necessarily meet and where, he was determined, they must live and commingle harmoniously. As he lay at the very doors of death, this Christian statesman cautioned his sons against oppression of minorities and against fantastic racism in these words: "A nation of only one custom and one language is weak and easily broken asunder."

This same saintly national hero dreamed always of Hungary as a "regnum Marianum," as a realm of Mary. To this day, the coinage and the postage stamps of the country bear

- 3 -

the figure of Mary, the Mother of Mankind. It would be all the more tragic, therefore, if a people so devoted to Mary, the Jewish Maiden who was the Mother of the Messiah, should approve of a cruel legislation enacted for the purpose of despoiling and annihilating the remnants of the very racial stock from which Jesus and Mary sprang.

I cannot believe that a people with such profound Christian faith, with such a glorious history, with the oldest parliamentary tradition on the Continent, will chant a hymn of hatred and willingly submit or countenance tyranny, blood lust and brigandage.

No one who hates or is cruel and tyrannical can be a faithful follower of the gentle Christ; and no man can love God and hate his brother.

CORRECTED COPY

204

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: The American Embassy, Lima
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: June 15, 1944
NO. 787

CONFIDENTIAL

The Embassy's despatch of June 3, no. 496, which listed Peruvian delegates to the Monetary and Financial Congress to be held at Bretton Woods, July 1, is referred to herein.

We have just received a note from the Foreign Office, dated June 11, which confirms the Peruvian delegates and adds the name of Juan Hayes, Minister and Commercial Counselor of the Peruvian Embassy at Washington, and as technical advisor, Mr. Emilio Barreto Latzech has been named. Until January 1944 Mr. Barreto was attached to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry's Commercial Office as Assistant Chief and is advisor to the Central Reserve Bank at the present time. By air on Wednesday June 21, all persons named plan to leave Lima for Miami and Washington with the exception of Barreto and Beltran who depart on June 22 by the same means of transportation. Mr. Rey de Castro in Washington at present as Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy, Miss Mercedes Gastanet, a typist, and Miss Nickson, personal secretary of and accompanying Ambassador Beltran, compose the subordinate personnel. On Wednesday June 21 Miss Gastanet will depart by air from Lima for Miami and Washington.

WHITE

DCR:MPL
6/26/44

MF: COPY
6-27-44

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Lisbon
TO: Secretary of State, Lisbon
DATED: June 15, 1944
NUMBER: 1848

CONFIDENTIAL

Following message is for Leavitt from Pilpel.

This is WRB no. 71, JDC no. 18.

You are informed that the Grand Rabbi of France, Isiah Schwartz, is reported safe in France.

NORWEB

HMK-826

PLAIN

Lisbon

Dated June 15, 1944

Rec'd 6:37 a.m., 16th

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1849, June 15, 6 p.m.

THIS FOR RABBI NAHUM GOLDMAN, NEW YORK FROM DOBKIN

THROUGH LICHTENSTEIN

WRB 72. In addition simultaneous admission 300 children from France approved by Portugal and 500 in Spain negotiations being conducted admission 3000 children registered in France. First reactions not unfavorable. This important in view official approach to evacuation of Jews. Cable what steps are being taken this direction in America. Referring Kubowitski's cable June 8 we able to send Palestine certificate to Hungary through Swiss. Urgently waiting reply my cable June 10.

NORWEB

NPL

CABLE TO STOCKHOLM

Please deliver following message to Minister Johnson, Stockholm, from
J. W. Pehle, War Refugee Board.

Re your 2113. Authorization granted for purchase of furniture for
Olsen up to \$1,000. Expenditure from Embassy funds to be
reimbursed here by War Refugee Board.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO STOCKHOLM NO. 26.

June 15, 1944
10:15 A.M.

WStewart; pdk 6/14/44

CABLE FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO MINISTER JOHNSON FOR OLSEN, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

For your information, Otto Rabl of Rindogatan 16, Stockholm, reported experienced in assisting victims of Nazi oppression by securing for them proof of Central American nationality. We can not assure reliability. If, after complete investigation, you feel satisfied, you may make use of his assistance if you deem it advisable.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO STOCKHOLM NO. 29.

June 15, 1944
4:50 p.m.

BAkzin: JWPehle:lhk 6/15/44

CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON, BERN, SWITZERLAND FOR McCLELLAND FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Herbert Katzki and Ira Hirschmann are en route to Turkey as representatives of the War Refugee Board. They would appreciate hearing from McClelland on mutual problems. McClelland can communicate with them in care of American Embassy, Ankara.

Please advise Saly Mayer, St. Gallen, about Katzki and also that Katzki would like to hear from him. Katzki requests that Mayer advise friends, particularly Gizi Willy Blum Gurevitch.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO BERN NO. 47.

June 15, 1944
3:00 p.m.

MJM:bbk - 6/15/44

CABLE TO BERN

From War Refugee Board to Harrison

Please deliver the following message to Saly Mayer, St. Gall, Switzerland, from Moses A. Leavitt of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

"Please discuss with Sternbuch his cables to rabbinical group here regarding request Rabbi of Neutra for million dollars and request for aid from Freudiger Stop After discussion with McClelland please advise through Legation Bern possibilities extend increased aid to Jews Hungary Stop Rabbinical group here most anxious for your cooperation with Sternbuch stop We would appreciate being kept currently informed Stop Mizachi organization here received cable request for \$50,000 from Doctor Isaac Rom Zurich Bahnhofstrasse 74 please contact him and advise purposes funds required and your recommendations"

THIS IS WEB CABLE TO BERN NO. 43

June 15, 1944
10:15 a.m.

CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON, BERN, SWITZERLAND

The War Refugee Board requests that you deliver the following message to Mr. Isaac Sternbuch, 3 Teufener Strasse, St. Gallen:

QUOTE Cable whether rescue through passports still feasible, also whether foreign consular letter stating that its government registered application for citizenship thereby extending to applicant protection as citizen sufficient.

Regarding Neutra rabbi's also Freudiger's plans inform us details of rescue already accomplished through money remitted thereby enabling us send additional sums. Also inform us details rescue already accomplished Holland France Belgium.

Contact Griffel Wolbe helping them in all rescue projects. Contact McClelland explaining him your plans and trying to secure his assistance. Advise Freudiger to contact Saly Meyer requesting Joint's major financial assistance.

Remitting \$100,000 in Swiss francs for all rescue projects. More money forthcoming soon.

Vaad Hahatzala

Abraham Kalmanowitz UNQUOTE

THIS IS WRE BERN CABLE NO. 45

June 15, 1944

2:00 p.m.

BAkzin:ar 6/12/44

CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON, BERN, SWITZERLAND

With reference our 1498, April 29, and your 3144 and 3147, May 17, Department regrets disappointingly negative response Intercross concerning our 1498.

Under the circumstances, Department requests that you now approach the Swiss Government along the lines of our 1498.

Bearing in mind the great humanitarian traditions of Switzerland, this Government confidently hopes that the Swiss authorities will do their utmost to transmit and support the above request in the interest of ensuring the survival of the helpless victims concerned.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 46

McCormack: FH: AA/1r 6/12/44

June 15, 1944
3:00 p.m.

COPY:DCR:AGH

MMS

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

June 15, 1944

9 p.m.

AMLEGATION,

BERN.

2062

FROM CROWLEY AND STONE, FEA

IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVAL BY ANGLO-AMERICAN BLOCKADE AUTHORITIES, TREASURY LICENSE NO. PHILADELPHIA 14156 HAS BEEN ISSUED AUTHORIZING THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE TO TRANSFER \$25,000 TO ITS REPRESENTATIVE IN SWITZERLAND FOR THE PURCHASE THERE OF FOODSTUFFS TO BE DISPATCHED TO SECOURS QUAKER IN FRANCE FOR DISTRIBUTION BY THE LATTER, UNDER INTERCROSS SUPERVISION, TO PARTICULARLY NEEDY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES IN FRANCE, SOME OF WHOM ARE DETAINED IN CAMPS, WHILE OTHERS WHO ARE AT LIBERTY ARE, IN MANY CASES, AIDED THROUGH WORKSHOPS OPERATED BY SECOURS QUAKER. SAID TREASURY LICENSE PROVIDES THAT THE REPRESENTATIVE IN SWITZERLAND OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE MUST SECURE YOUR APPROVAL REGARDING THE FOODSTUFFS TO BE PURCHASED FOR THESE FUNDS AND THE INTERMEDIARIES THROUGH WHICH SAID FOODSTUFFS ARE TO BE PROCURED.

PLEASE INFORM BRITISH LEGATION THAT MEW HAS APPROVED OF THIS TRANSACTION.

HULL
(RLH)

DCR:RLH:ATM

CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON AND MCCLELLAND, BERN, SWITZERLAND

Reference to your 8103 of May 6.

Department and War Refugee Board consider that Pfifferting case should be dealt with in the light of Department's 1181 of April 7, 1921 of April 10, and paragraph two of 1921 of June 6. In view of Pfifferling's claim of Honduran nationality, Department's 1632 of May 10 is also applicable, and you should proceed at once to take all appropriate action necessary to safeguard Pfifferling's life as a Honduran national.

In view of Department's 1632 as well as of the other messages under reference it is not necessary to await affirmative word from Honduras. The messages under reference were intended to avoid just such delays as might be incident to awaiting confirmation of claims by the Latin American governments. The same is true as to claimants to United States citizenship pursuant to Department's 1269 of April 13.

Reference to your 3579 of June 5. Department and Board would appreciate having a list of names of deportees from Vittel, but main value of names is in eventually enabling you to take more effective protective action along lines of Department's 1270. List is not (repeat not) to be used for the present for purpose of investigating nationality claims.

In this connection, please press Swiss authorities for action regarding request to return Vittel deportees as set out in Department's 1270. Judging by your reports, the Swiss have not (repeat not) yet actually requested such return. You will also note that reports have reached Board that remaining Jews were removed from Vittel late April or May. Please make appropriate inquiry and request that Swiss protective steps under Department's 1270 be extended to cover any such additional removals.

Kindly keep the Department advised.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 44

June 15, 1944
1:55 p.m.

BAK:ia:LSL:serials 6/14/44

MMS
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET-W)

June 15, 1944

7 p.m.

AMEMBASSY,

ANKARA

534

The following WRB cable no. 52 is for Steinhardt.

It would seem, according to second paragraph your 1010 of June 5, that problems of refugees arriving overland at Turkish-Bulgarian border and in Turkish waters by boat from Romania or Greece are quite different. Departure of latter from Romania and Greece onto high seas not subject to interference by Turkish border guards since they leave Greek or Romanian territory without directly entering Turkish territory and the disposition of their applications for transit facilities can, while their vessel stands safely off shore, be handled on a group or individual basis. However, those seeking to cross Bulgarian-Turkish border without transit visas or other entry permits are subject to refusal of entry by Turkish border guards. This is not infrequent, if reports received here are correct. Obviously, refugees arriving overland cannot safely await on Bulgarian side of border outcome of procedure adequate for refugees already in safe borders. The possibility of making arrangements in advance of their arrival at the border whereby, notwithstanding their lack of entry permits, refugees from Bulgaria would be admitted into Turkey was suggested for these reasons. Refugees coming overland would be no less favorably placed than those coming by sea if such arrangements could be made subject of course, as in the case of sea-borne refugees, to a speedy routing of such refugees to Palestine or elsewhere.

Notwithstanding lack of entry permits, other neutral countries adjacent to enemy-controlled areas refrain from barring entry of refugees though sometimes subjecting them to technical arrest for illegal entry. There is reason to believe that additional lives could be saved especially if knowledge reaches Jews and other persecuted peoples in the Balkans that they will not be turned back at the Turkish border if the Turkish Government would adopt similar procedure and instruct its guards at the Turkish-Bulgarian border accordingly.

Please reconsider the conclusion indicated by your 1010 and keep Department and Board advised of results in view of the above.

WRB:MMV:KG
6/14/44

ME

HULL
(GHW)

S/CR

MMS
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET-W)

June 15, 1944

8 p.m.

AMEMBASSY,

ANKARA.
535

The following for Steinhardt is WRB cable 53 and refers
to Ankara 991 of June 1.

Observations of Foreign Office Secretary General seem
wholly rational. Strongly felt by Board that the basic
task of rescuing the largest possible numbers of refugees
in enemy territory must not (repeat not) in any way be
interfered with by differences of opinion between private
refugee organizations. The coordination and supervision
by the Embassy and Hirschmann of all rescue activities in
Turkey toward assurance that each private refugee organiza-
tion makes its most effective contribution to the overall
program, the avoiding of unnecessary duplication of activities,
et cetera, will prove possible we earnestly hope. The recom-
mendations of the Embassy and Hirschmann will guide the Board.

HULL
(GHW)

WRB:MMV:KG
6/14/44

HE

S/CR

CABLE TO ANKARA

From War Refugee Board to Steinhardt.

Please deliver the following message to Reuben Resnik, Istanbul, from Moses A. Leavitt of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

"Hirschmann returning Ankara Katski also arriving Istanbul soon Stop We hope rescue activities can be expanded and convinced fullest wholehearted cooperation your part with Hirschmann most essential this purpose"

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO ANKARA NO. 55

June 15, 1944
10:15 a.m.

FR:lab 6/14/44

MES-772

Ankara

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

Dated June 15, 1944

Rec'd 10120 p.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

1075, June 15, 5 p.m.

The Department is doubtless aware Besnik, the representative in Istanbul of the American Joint Distribution Committee, has been purchasing foodstuffs and clothing in Turkey for shipment as relief supplies to the Jewish population in Transnistria and other occupied areas. These purchases have been paid for in dollars exchanged at the official rate of 1.30, as Turkish law requires that Turkish goods exported abroad must be paid for in foreign currency exchanged at the official rate. At the request of Besnik the Embassy has taken up with the Foreign Office the possibility of granting the diplomatic rate of exchange for these purchases. Up to the present time the Foreign Office has been unsuccessful in its efforts to induce the Ministry of Finance to grant the diplomatic rate.

UEOC is effecting these purchases in Turkey of relief supplies for shipment to Greece and is utilizing for this purpose without the permission of the Turkish Government Turkish pounds obtained at the favorable rate. Besnik has suggested that as many of his purchases are made for him by UEOC it might be willing to pay therefor in the same manner as it pays for its own purchases for Greece, to be thereafter reimbursed in London or Washington in dollars. The local representatives of UEOC are agreeable to Besnik's request but require instructions from London to accord him the consideration requested. Besnik and the local representatives feel that if such a request is made by Washington it will be promptly granted. I recommend that the Department request London to instruct UEOC Istanbul to comply with Besnik's request.

STEINHARDT

VSB
RB

PLAIN
June 15, 1944

FM
AMEMBASSY,
MOSCOW.
1491 Fifteenth

The following War Refugee Board cable which has been sent to the chiefs of Missions in Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal is repeated to you for your information:

QUOTE On June 9 the President announced to the press that the army camp Fort Ontario Oswego New York has been set aside as an emergency refugee shelter to house one thousand refugees who are being brought to this country immediately from Italy outside the regular immigration procedure. Refugees will remain in the camp for the duration of the war. The text of the cable despatched to Ambassador Robert Murphy in Algiers on June 8 was released to the press by the President and appeared in the radio bulletin of June 9. The War Refugee Board is charged by the President with overall responsibility for this project. The army has been directed to take the necessary security precautions to insure that the refugees remain in the camp during the war. The War Relocation Authority is to be responsible for the actual administration of the camp. The Board regards the action taken by the President as a great step forward in the efforts of this Government to rescue refugees in imminent danger of death and to afford all possible relief and assistance to such victims. This step can only be properly appraised against the background of the many vigorous measures taken by the President and the Board in the intensive effort to rescue the victims of Hitler's extermination policies. The action taken by the President in bringing refugees from Italy to a place of safety in this country should again demonstrate clearly to the world that it is an important policy of this Government to rescue as many refugees as possible. Following this announcement this Government should be in a stronger position to urge Allied and neutral countries to expand their efforts on behalf of refugees. It is the confident hope of this Government that through the joint efforts of Allied and neutral countries many additional lives can be saved. Hopefully, the President's action will become known in the occupied areas and should have an important psychological effect in convincing the Nazis and their subordinates throughout Europe that this Government is serious in its deep concern for the fate of persecuted peoples. Evidence is already at hand that the efforts of this Government in the refugee field have brought new hope to the persecuted people in the occupied areas and the President's action should serve as a further manifestation of the effectiveness and security of the humanitarian policy of this Government.

The President has also directed, in addition to the action indicated above, that a survey be made immediately of the possibility of enlarging existent refugee facilities in the Mediterranean area and finding new havens

-2-

of refuge in that area for these people. Movements to increase the quota of the refugee camps in the Middle East from 25,000 to 40,000 are being made. The opening of a camp in Tripolitania which would accommodate about 1500 persons has been agreed to by the British Government. We are canvassing the possibility of taking refugees to Cyprus together with possibility that some southern Italy refugees may be cared for in Sicily, pursuant to the President's suggestion. We are also exploring other possibilities. The above represents an effort of this Government, in cooperation with the British Government, to find places of refuge in which shelter may be found by all persons escaping from Italy.

You are requested, keeping the above in mind, to act as expeditiously as possible in the following manner. The foregoing should be brought to the attention of the government to which you are accredited, the significance of the action in the refugee field being emphasized. The determination of this Government to find havens of refuge for all persecuted peoples who can escape from German-controlled areas should be made clear to the government to which you are accredited. Please explore carefully therefore with such government all possible means by which further aid in the rescue and relief of victims of enemy persecution can be given by it. Consistent with the military situation every effort should be made to give publicity in the neutral countries and in enemy territories to the President's action and its significance.

The results of the action which you take pursuant to this telegram should be reported immediately UNQUOTE

Please bring the action taken by the President to the attention of the Soviet Government. This cable should also be borne in mind in any discussions with the Soviet authorities concerning possible means by which further aid in the rescue and relief of victims of enemy oppression can be extended by that Government.

HULL
(GFW)

WRB:MMV:KG
6/13/44

EE

CORRECTION ON
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM : American Embassy, Moscow
TO : Secretary of State, Washington
DATED : June 15, 1944
NUMBER: 2152

CONFIDENTIAL

This message was erroneously marked 2142. Please change
the serial number from 2142 to 2152.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

222
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FBM-722

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

Rio de Janeiro

Dated June 15, 1944

Rec'd 7:58 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 16 1944

2179, June 15, 2 p.m.

Finance Minister Souza Costa informed the Embassy today that he would head Brazilian delegation to the United Nations monetary and financial conference. Referring to questions Department's circular telegram June 3, 6 p.m. he will be accompanied to the United States by staff of five persons whose names will be indicated later. In the United States delegation will be joined by Dr. Octavid Bulhoes and Valentim Boucas and two stenographers. Accommodations at Bretton Woods required for total of ten persons of whom two are female. Finance Minister has requested, in addition to living accommodations for his staff, two large rooms for offices and a reception room, the last to adjoin his private room.

Local delegation plans to leave Rio de Janeiro by plane June 25 arriving Miami June 27. They will proceed to

-2- #2179, June 15, 2 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro.

proceed to Washington by train on June 28 arriving the following day. The Finance Minister has requested information as to the date and hour when the special train will leave Washington for Bretton Woods.

CAFFERY.

JT
EDA

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

224
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MJB-834

PLAIN

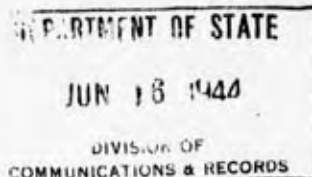
London

Dated June 15, 1944

Rec'd 7:01 a.m., 16th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

CZECHO 12, fifteenth
FROM SCHOENFELD



Reference my 8, June 3, naming five Czechoslovak delegates to Monetary Conference and Department's circular June 3, 6 p.m. total delegation comprises nine persons: head, Feierabend; deputy head, Mladek; other delegates, Hanc, Hexner, Basch; secretary, Sturz; one cipherman and two female typists. First two will travel by sea with British delegation, exact arrival date unknown. No office space required.

Replying Department's circular June 10 Mladek designated for draft agenda committee.

WINANT

RR

AIRGRAM

FROM

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

June 15, 1944

A-221

REC'D: June 20, 10am

RESTRICTEDSecretary of State,
Washington.

A-221, June 15, 12 noon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 21 1944

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

Reference Department's circular telegram June 3, 1944, 6 p.m. and my telegram No. 180 of June 14, 1944, 10 a.m. regarding Honduran representative to International Monetary and Financial Conference.

Pertinent parts of Foreign Office Note No. 1848 of June 14, 1944 are translated below:

"..... The President of the Republic decrees the naming of Dr. Julian R. Caceras, present Ambassador of Honduras in Washington, D. C., to attend the cited conference as Delegate of the Government of Honduras. The Delegate of Honduras does not have full powers and should submit to the Government of Honduras for approval or disapproval any proposal made....."

Full text and translation follow by despatch.

ERWIN

B51

RCB:MB

Transmitted via courier pouch closing June 16, 1944, 1:30 p.m.

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Consulate, Karachi
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 15, 1944
NUMBER: 83

CONFIDENTIAL

You are informed that this morning Sir Theodore Gregory, Indian Government expert agenda meeting Monetary Conference Atlantic City June 24, left by air northern route landing New York.

Tomorrow the other four delegates expect to leave southern route landing Miami. Customs courtesies should be arranged.

MACY

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 15, 1944
NUMBER: 15

SECRET**NETER 15.****Schoenfeld sends the following.**

I am informed by the Netherlands Government that the desired assurances have been given by the British on the four points mentioned in my telegram of June 3, 1944, No. 9. Royen has been designated to attend informal committee meetings held in Atlantic City and leaves here tomorrow by air.

WINANT

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS ²²⁸

FBM-892

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

Managua

Dated June 15, 1944

Rec'd 11 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 17 1944

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

365, June 15, 3 p.m.

Department's circular telegram May 25, 3 p.m.

Delegates to the Monetary and Financial Conference
will be: Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, chairman,
presently in Washington; Dr. Leon de Bayle, delegate,
presently in New York; and Dr. J. Jesus Sanchez
Ruiz, Delegate presently in Philadelphia.

STEWART.

WSB
REP

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Lima
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 15, 1944
NO. 757

CONFIDENTIAL

The Embassy's despatch of June 3, no. 496, which listed Peruvian delegates to the Monetary and Financial Congress to be held at Buxton Woods, July 1, is referred to herein.

We have just received a note from the Foreign Office, dated June 11, which confirms the Peruvian delegates and adds the name of Juan Havez, Minister and Commercial Counselor of the Peruvian Embassy at Washington, and as technical advisor, Mr. Emilio Barreto Latsch has been named. Until January 1944 Mr. Barreto was attached to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry's Commercial Office as Assistant Chief.

WHITE

ef:copy
6-30-44

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF 230
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FBM-835

PLAIN

London

Dated June 15, 1944

Rec'd 7 a.m., 16th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

POLES
58, Fifteenth.
FROM SCHOENFELD.
My 51, June 1.



Polish delegation to Monetary Conference will be Dr. Leon Baranski, general manager Bank of Poland who will head delegation; Dr. Stanislaw Kirkor, chief financial policy section Ministry Finance; Dr. Zygmunt Karpinski, manager Bank of Poland; Mr. Janusz Zoltowski, Financial Counsellor Polish Embassy Washington; Dr. Michal Heilperin, professor of economics; Dr. Wladyslaw Malinowski, Polish Embassy Washington; and a lady typist from Washington. Baranski and Kirkor will proceed from London. The other members are in United States. The two London delegates have accepted invitation to travel with British delegation and request priorities equal to British.

WINANT.

RR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

231
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

RA-552

PLAIN

London

Dated June 15, 1944

Rec'd 9:40 a.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

4777, fifteenth

Embassy's 4697, twelfth.

Add name Gustav Gottesman bearer service
passport and secretary Polish delegation to
conference. His name apparently omitted their
initial request owing to Polish misunderstanding
British exit requirements. Imminence his departure
suggests immediate reply.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 15 1944

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

WINANT

WSB

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 15, 1944
NO.: 4783

232

SECRET

Optimism was expressed by Keynes regarding the prospects of agreement, not only on the stabilization fund but also on the Bank for reconstruction and development, in an informal conversation.

Keynes had formed the conclusion, after reading the United States Treasury's memorandum, that between the United States and United Kingdom positions on investment there was ground for acceptable compromise.

A strong desire and hope that during the forthcoming discussions the plans for the bank would be advanced to a point parallel with the stage reached on the stabilization fund was expressed by Keynes.

A deadlock continues on the question of continuing the commercial policy talks. On the question of commodity policy there is little controversy, and delay in continuing the discussions in this field is merely a by-product of the difficulties at the Ministerial level on talks concerning commercial policy. The view has been expressed by both Ronald and Keynes that while there should be no inherent difficulty on the commodity policy talks, they regarded them as being so bound up with general commercial policy that until the deadlock on the commercial policy talks has been broken there would be little point in attempting to continue them.

The views expressed in the Embassy's cable of May 13, no. 3914 that the Civil Service viewpoint remains unchanged in fundamentals are supported by these and other personal talks with officials concerned with Article VII discussions. Particularly with regard to the question of continuing the conversations at the technical level, civil servants have from time to time pressed the Ministers vigorously and behind the scenes there has been much argument and some friction. Some of the British with whom we frequently discuss commercial policy matters have recently asked not to have their names at present quoted even confidentially because of this friction.

In regard to the immediate future, British civil servants concerned with the commercial policy talks are pessimistic. If it were known, they agree that the multilateral scope of the proposed international commercial policy arrangements would have a favorable effect on British opinion. Since there is widespread fear in Britain that the results of the November elections might be to destroy the chances that the United States will be willing to enter into an arrangement for a substantial all round reduction in trade barriers, the British doubt whether this would have much practical effect before those elections. In the immediate future Ronald also does not see any prospects of breaking the deadlock on commercial policy. Keynes, on the other hand, is more hopeful and it was evident during the conversation with him on Tuesday last that in order to get the commercial policy talks restarted as soon as he returned from the United States, he intends to make strong personal efforts within Government circles. In relation to the commercial policy and commodity talks, Keynes stated that he had been so completely tied up with the work on the monetary and investment plans that he had been unable recently to take any active steps.

In our opinion there is some hope that if Keynes is able later to throw his energies into attempting to break the deadlock, that his persuasive powers, his influence with Ministers and his political insight may produce more effective results than can be reached through the Board of Trade civil servants who are far less effective in political strategy, even though they are technically able and of high integrity.

The foregoing message is confidential for those concerned with Article VII questions; no nine in series.

WINANT

af:copy 6/23/44

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

233
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

LC - 855

PLAIN

London

Dated June 15, 1944

Rec'd 7:10 a.m., 16th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 16 1944

4795, Fifteenth.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM CASADAY.

Department's circular telegrams June 10, 2 p.m.,
and June 10, 6 p.m.

British Treasury replies as follows:

"All our delegation will be available at Atlantic City if required, but in response to a request to keep down numbers in view of the limited accomodation the party will divide on arrival at New York, and the group going to Atlantic City will consist of Lord and Lady Keynes, Sir Wilfrid Eady, professors Robbins and Robertson and Mr. Opie, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Snelling, myself (H.E. Brooks) with three stonographers and two cypher clerks complete the list. Mr. Ronald Mr. Bockett and the others will be available on request but otherwise will be at Washington or elsewhere.

WINANT

SECRETOPTEL No. 196

Information received up to 10 a.m., 15th June, 1944.

1. NAVAL

HOME WATERS. Early 14th feint landing carried out near CABOURG, 4 miles east of R. ORNE, supported by naval bombardment. Enemy air activity against shipping in Eastern sector negligible during 14th, but night 14th/15th parachute mines dropped. Early 15th U.S. tank landing ship in northbound convoy torpedoed by aircraft. The H.M. Battleship referred to in OPTEL 195 has reached ROSYTH.

ANTI-SUBMARINE OPERATIONS. 14th. Promising attack by aircraft off BERGEN 14th/15th. Surface craft claim to have sunk U-boat off START POINT, 15th. 1 U-boat probably damaged by aircraft in Bay of Biscay.

2. MILITARY

N.W. FRANCE. Landing of Allied reinforcing formations is proceeding rapidly and smoothly. Heavy fighting continues on all sectors. In CHERBOURG Peninsula, enemy have regained MONTEBOURG, but U.S. troops have made progress to north of it and also N.W. of CARENTAN. Fluctuating fighting south of CARENTAN, where U.S. troops first lost ground in face of counter-attack by enemy panzer division, but subsequently regained some of it. An enemy infantry division from BRITTANY has been identified in fighting in CHERBOURG Peninsula. On 2nd Army front, we have lost VILLERS BOCAGE, but are holding strongly in area of CAUMONT and to the east, and have counter-attacked in vicinity of TILLY SUR SEULLES. Prisoners evacuated to 13th June approximately 10,000.

ITALY. Our troops have reached R. VOMANO, 8 miles S.W. GIULIANOVA and we have captured AQUILA. Armoured elements have seized TERNI, South African troops have captured ORVIETO and we have also reached lateral road north of LAKE BOLSENA. U.S. forces advancing N.W. from ORBETELLO are 3 miles south of R. OMBRONE.

3. AIR OPERATIONS

WESTERN FRONT. 14th. 4,269 offensive and escort sorties flown. 2,171 tons on 20 airfields in N. FRANCE and LOW COUNTRIES. Emmerich Oil Refinery and military objectives in ABBEVILLE-AMIENS area also attacked. 695 aircraft flew beachhead patrols while medium, light and fighter bombers attacked communications and other targets in and south of beachhead. In N. FRANCE enemy casualties in combat 14, 2, 19 for 15 Allied heavy bombers, 1 medium bomber and 24 fighter bombers and fighters missing.

14th/15th. Aircraft despatched: HAVRE Port Area 353; targets in battle area 337; railway targets at DOUAI 112; STPOL 112; CAMBRAI 107; GELSENKIRCHEN Oil Plant 35; bomber support and intruders 61; sea mining 12; leaflets 4. Enemy casualties by intruders 7, 1, 1.

About 200 enemy aircraft operated over N. FRANCE and BELGIUM, including some over beachhead. 1 enemy aircraft over EAST ANGLIA.

ITALY. 13th. 242 medium bombers and 260 fighters attacked targets in Central ITALY and LEGHORN and SPEZIA areas. 240 fighters attacked targets in battle area.

SOUTH GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND N.E. ITALY. 13th. Fortresses and Liberators dropped 569 tons on motor works and railway centre MUNICH; 349 tons on OBERPFAFFENHOFEN airfield; 157 tons ordnance works N.E. MUNICH; 50 tons railway centre INNSBRUCK; 50 tons oil storage tanks PORTO MARGHERA. Enemy casualties reported in combat - 35, 13, 1. For 20 Allied Bombers and 6 fighters missing.