

~~Spanish refugees in~~
Spain

File - Spain

Madrid, Spain, December 27, 1943.

My dear Mr. Latimer:

Relief Operations - Spain.

From December ninth to seventeenth I visited Malaga, Cadiz and Seville, in connection with the evacuation of the refugees at Malaga, to examine the Embassy's food-stocks at Cadiz and to review operations with the Consulates at Malaga and Seville.

MALAGA - Re Convoy Activities. - (Mr. Harold B. Quarton, Consul). From this Spanish port, 7783 French refugees in five convoys have been evacuated to North Africa. Upon being released from Northern prisons, hotels and the Miranda Concentration Camp, they are train-transported to Malaga. Upon arrival they are placed in the "Plaza de Toros" or bull ring enclosure. Usually only a few days elapse between the date of arrival and boat landing.

The bull ring provides a very acceptable place as a transit camp. The men live in the enclosed space, underneath the seats (somewhat similar to the under aisles in our stadiums), which provides ample room for a thousand men. Straw is spread for bedding and with blankets they can be reasonably comfortable, except in the colder weather. (The day of my visit was chilly with considerable rain). The 600 men housed in these quarters were fairly well clothed, the food varied and sufficient. Only four men in the hospital. The Auxilio Social, a Spanish Government relief organization, provides and cooks the food at twelve pesetas per day per man and the Spanish Red Cross serves same from large army pots to metal dishes.

A train of 900 men from Miranda Concentration Camp was expected at 10 p.m. (12th) but did not arrive until 5 a.m. (13th). As the boat convoy was scheduled

to

Murray Latimer, Esquire,
Acting Director,
Office of Foreign Relief & Rehabilitation Oper'n,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

to leave at 11 a.m. (13th) there was insufficient time to check the refugees in and out of the bull ring headquarters, and therefore were sent directly to the docks. Forty-six hours en route with insufficient food and ragged clothing, these men were not in good condition. The new clothing sent to Malaga for the men on this train was placed directly on the boat for distribution en route. Shoes purchased by the French, transported from La Coruña by Spanish truck did not arrive. If the sun had been in sympathy with the proceedings, instead of the biting cold and dismal weather, the men could better have accepted conditions. A two-hour wait on the cold open docks in preparation for and during the checking-on process was most uncomfortable for those thinly clad.

The boat departure was delayed until midnight due to the questionable transport of 38 stateless (Spanish nationals) which the Spanish Government insisted should be included and which action was the basis of a protest by the American and British Embassies. I am informed that upon the demand that they be accepted and the threats that additional convoys direct from Spain would end, by the Spanish authorities in North Africa that these stateless joined the convoy.

Aside from the problems of the delayed Miranda train, and the question of the stateless, it appeared that the program of registering, tagging, proceeding to dock, and the checking on the two boats was well done and with the minimum of confusion, everything considered. The refugees on this convoy numbered 1470.

There now remain in Spain approximately 1545 of this class of refugees which it is now planned will leave on convoy before December 31st. At present they are located as follows:

<u>Locations</u>	<u>Living In</u>
Barcelona157	Balnearios102
Figuera 21	Hotels & Pensions407
Gerona 38	Prisons167
Lerida133	Miranda Con. Camp731
Alhama 58	Hospital 33
Bilbao 33	In private homes105
Leiza 42	1545
Miranda Con. Camp731	
St. Sebastian 31	
Zaragossa 22	
Urberuaga 44	
Madrid127	
Other places (7) and	
in private homes108	
1545	

The

The new arrivals since December 1st (the date of the previous convoy) to December 15th is reported as 144 or an average of 9 per day.

CADIZ - Re Embassy Foodstocks - Before going to Cadiz I called on Mr. John N. Hamlin, American Consul in Seville, to review the situation regarding our foodstocks not yet released from Customs. My contact in Cadiz was with Don Emilio Huart, French Agent, and Viuda de Fernandez Abad, Customs Agent. At the Customs warehouse I made a thorough examination, found all cases under cover and neatly stacked by product. The Agent reported no case shortage, but as many of the cases were without iron bands he could not assure me that inside case stealings had not occurred. (This was the condition in Bilbao regarding the first food shipment, the case shortage was small but a considerable portion of the contents was missing from a large number of cases).

This food was requested by Cable No. 1735 on July 3rd, arrived and unloaded at Cadiz October 1st and since that date the Embassy has not been able to secure a release from the Spanish Government for duties and storage. Plans had been perfected for the prompt distribution of these foods, urgently needed at several prisons and to the Concentration Camp at Miranda during October and November. The inability to use these foods has necessitated local purchases by the French during this period.

If the next convoy leaves Malaga on December 29th as planned, it should include practically all remaining refugees, and the necessity ends for distribution of these foods. The number of French crossing the Pyrenees has gradually decreased during the past two months, and although difficult to predict, present conditions and possible future military plans considered, we expect that this French movement of men into Spain will not be in large numbers.

The largest group-number of refugees (after the next French convoy) to remain in Spain will be the stateless, approximately 1700), and the large percentage of these are living in pensions where supplementary foods are not required.

In connection with our foods now at Cadiz, it is necessary to decide:

1) The

1) The entire shipment should remain in bond for shipment to another country as may be directed;

2) To continue our endeavors to have a portion, perhaps one-third cleared from customs, and placed in our own warehouse as a reserve for unexpected events. The balance to be reshipped from bond as you may direct;

3) The entire shipment when cleared to be removed to a protected warehouse under our control. The Embassy is now establishing the attitude of the Spanish Government, should we later desire to ship outside Spain from our own warehouse.

The above matter is the subject of cable communications to Washington.

Clothing.- The shipment of clothing on the MOTOMAR sent by American relief societies for the French, J.D.C. and British refugees has recently arrived in Madrid in bond. Arrangements are made with the French Red Cross and the J.D.C. that each will transport, store and also distribute these supplies when released. The J.D.C. has immediate use for same, but unless they are customs cleared before the next French convoy departs, the French Red Cross will hold same as a reserve for possible future demands. The French have to date been forced to purchase their clothing requirements in the local market.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles McDonald,
Attaché of Embassy.



MALAGA.—Vista parcial.

TARJETA POSTAL

Ediciones M. Arribas. -- Apartado 100. -- Zaragoza



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*Refugees in Spain
Red Cross - French
J.D.C. - Spain
Refugees - French*

Madrid, Spain, October 28, 1943.

Mr. Murray W. Latimer, Acting Director,
Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations,
Department of State,
Washington.

My dear Mr. Latimer:

A letter just received from Mr. Hugh R. Jackson places before me the new organization and its functions, as pertains to the American (FEA) and the United Nations (UNRRA) relief operations.

My next report is now being completed and will be forwarded to you at an early date. Rapidly changing conditions, and especially during the past month, have made constructive report writing difficult. Perhaps a brief summation of present conditions may be helpful.

(1) Recent and final arrangements are completed for the evacuation of those refugees for which the French Red Cross and the American Embassy are responsible on French ships and from a Spanish port (Málaga). The first convoy left last week (1,500), another this week (1,500), and it is expected that additional departures will take place every ten days. If there is no interruption in this plan, practically all these men should be out of Spain by December 15, unless the knowledge in France of the recent rapid evacuation from Spain or certain restrictions in France encourage additional men to cross the border. Probably not more than 75 a week are now entering Spain.

(2) On September 15 arrangements mutually agreed upon by the French Red Cross and the American Embassy transferred the responsibility for the care of all declared or civilian Americans to the French Red Cross. This permitted less confusion, as there are not more than 100 of these men in widely scattered locations. The French Red Cross will charge to the Embassy whatever costs are incurred.

(3) The original food shipment is practically all distributed, except a quantity of flour and syrup. The new shipment on the S.S. CASTELLO BELVER, which arrived recently at Cadiz (instead of Bilbao), is now being cleared through customs, and we now expect distribution will start by November 10.

(4) The shipment of clothing for the J.D.C. and the French has not arrived. The need is urgent and upon arrival distribution will be made with care and promptly.

(5) A small

(5) A small quantity of medical supplies remain, mostly surgical dressings.

(6) The French Red Cross is now paying all field operating and evacuation expenses except for the personnel service attached to the Embassy and Consular offices, our truck service, and for the maintenance of the declared and civilian Americans.

(7) A transit camp for 1,000 men is established in Málaga, in continuous advance preparation for prompt ship movements. Those refugees in Vigo territory (northwest) and in Totana (southeast) have been moved to Málaga, and as this convoy movement continues, it is planned to remove all men from prisons and from scattered balnearios, and to gradually centralize as many as possible in the Miranda Concentration Camp, from which train transport to Málaga can be arranged. At present 100 - 150 men a day from various locations are being moved to Málaga.

(8) The Embassy through my office continues to assist the French Red Cross with the issue of food, clothing, medical supplies, etc., as required, to furnish transportation when possible, to cooperate in every way desired through our Embassy at Madrid and our Consular offices at Bilbao and Barcelona.

The completion of this assignment in the near future now seems very probable, and I would appreciate if after consideration you would instruct me as to your desires concerning my continuation in some other capacity, or my return to the States. I can fully appreciate the extensive relief operations now being planned by FEA and UNRRA and also I realize the desire for wartime personal sacrifice, but if plans for my continued service are not definite, I should enjoy very much joining my family for the Christmas holidays.

May I congratulate you upon your appointment as Director of the FRCO, and I shall look forward to a personal meeting upon my return to Washington.

Very sincerely yours,


Charles McDonald

CMCD/jf

File: Refugees in Spain

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

TO: Secretary of State, Washington
FROM: Madrid
DATE: November 16, 5 p.m.
NUMBER: 3368

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REFERENCE: Department's 2378, November 5, midnight

Until detailed instructions as to types of expenditures reaches him McDonald feels he cannot properly certify vouchers chargeable after November 1 to FEA. *Expenditur*

Expenditures are made currently by Consuls at Barcelona and Bilbao and Before they can be instructed to include relief payments in their regular accounts under section V-45 procedure, instructions on types of payments which FEA will acknowledge as proper charges against its appropriations should be given them.

Included in current expenditures are: payments for board and lodging, food sent to prisons, weekly allowances, hospital bills, clothing etc. for declared Americans and administrative and overhead expenses such as personal services, transportation and storage of supplies.

Desire further instructions.

HAYES

EMB

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Madrid, Spain, October 28, 1943.

Mr. Hugh R. Jackson,
Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Jackson:

Your letter of October 11 just received. The plan of organization and its functions as outlined and as it pertains to the Foreign Economic Administration (American) and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is instructive and very much appreciated. Until the receipt of the Governor's letter of September 30 to the Ambassador and of your letter, the only ones received, I had felt that Washington was not greatly interested in our endeavors to solve properly the refugee problem in Spain.

My next, and I hope final, report is now being completed and will be addressed to Mr. M. W. Latimer as instructed. The many objections, mostly political, to the evacuation of the men direct from a Spanish port, have finally been overcome, and if the present progress in this direction continues practically all refugees for which the French Mission and the American Embassy are responsible should have left for North Africa by December 15. This was and is the real solution to the confused field and political refugee operations in Spain.

Our conversations before I left Washington are pleasant memories and with a deal of pleasure I wish to congratulate you on your appointment to a most important assignment - the best of success to you. It is a great satisfaction to be assured that Governor Lehman, whom we all so much admire, will undoubtedly be appointed as Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. My sincere congratulations and respects to the Governor.

This assignment should be completed very soon and unless unforeseen conditions or events forbid, I am anxious to visit my family at an early date.

With warmest personal regards,

Chas. McDonald
Charles McDonald

Madrid, Spain, October 27, 1943.

Memorandum to the Ambassador.

RELIEF ORGANIZATION CHANGES - WASHINGTON

as stated in Mr. Hugh R. Jackson's letter of October 11, 1943 to Charles McDonald, Attaché.

A - The following organizations are now combined under the

F.E.A. - Foreign Economic Administration (American)

Leo T. Crowley - Director

L.L.A. Lend-Lease Administration

O.E.W. Office Economic Warfare

O.F.R.R.O. Office Foreign Relief & Rehabilitation Operations and certain State Department

F.E.C. offices in the office of Foreign Economic Coordination.

Until F.E.A. is organized as a unit, each of the above agencies will continue their present functions.

Spain, being a neutral country - the relief operations will not come under UNRRA, but will be administered thru the F.E.A. McDonald's reports to be addressed to

Mr. Murray W. Latimer,
Acting Director - O.F.R.R.O.

until further advised.

B - Re - United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose - to provide assistance to victims of war in areas under the control of any of the United Nations.

U.N.R.R.A. Representatives of the United and Associated Nations will meet in Washington November 9th to sign an agreement creating the U.N.R.R.A. Governor H.H. Lehman has withdrawn as Director of OFRRO, and as Special Assistant to the President, will assist in the preparations for the establishment of the UNRRA. The Governor will undoubtedly be elected by the United Nations Council as Director General of UNRRA.

Charles McDonald,
Attaché.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN RELIEF
AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

Miss Darmody:

Mr. Jackson rewrote the letter to Mr. McDonald as per attached copy. I thought you would want it for your files.

G. Servison

October 11, 1943

My dear Mr. McDonald:

It is possible that word may have reached you as to certain reorganizations which have taken place here in the Federal Government with respect to foreign economic operations abroad. Since these changes affect the organization of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations and your line of responsibility to home base, I am writing you about them.

As you probably know, this Government has now specifically invited all of the United Nations, and the nations associated with them, to send representatives to Washington on November 9 for the purpose of signing an agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The establishment of this international organization for the purpose of providing assistance to victims of the war in areas under the control of any of the United Nations has been an objective of this Government for a long time and was, in fact, the basis upon which Governor Lehman originally came to Washington to head the work of this Office pending the creation of the United Nations agency.

Following the announcement of the plans for the creation of UNRRA, the President decided to merge the foreign economic operations carried on by the American Government into a single agency. In consequence, the Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Economic Warfare, OFRRO and certain parts of the State Department which were included in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination have now been consolidated in the new Foreign Economic Administration under the direction of Mr. Leo T. Crowley. Governor Lehman has been designated by the President as his Special Assistant to assist in preparations for the establishment of UNRRA, and therefore is no longer officially

connected

Mr. Charles McDonald,
Care of American Embassy,
Madrid, Spain.

connected with the OFRRO organization that has been merged under the direction of Mr. Crowley. The President has announced publicly that this Government will urge the selection of Governor Lehman as the Director General of UNRRA, and it is confidently expected that he will be elected to this post when the United Nations Council meets immediately after the signing of the agreement on November 9. Much of the staff of OFRRO will undoubtedly be absorbed into UNRRA when it is formally established. There will, however, continue to be certain purely American functions which will need to be carried on in the foreign relief field, as well as important functions which will have to be discharged here by an American agency in procuring those supplies which this Government will contribute to the United Nations undertaking. Although the exact form of organization which will ultimately be adopted by Mr. Crowley is not yet determined, these functions will unquestionably be carried on as a part of the new American organization. Since your assignment in Spain will not itself be taken over as a function of UNRRA, (since it is an operation in a neutral country rather than a country under United Nations control) your line of responsibility will in the future be to the American FEA, so long as the job continues in Spain.

For the present at least, Mr. Crowley is maintaining the various merged agencies as separate groups within the new organization. Mr. Murray Latimer, who has served as the Chief Executive Officer of OFRRO, is now the Acting Director of OFRRO under Mr. Crowley. In consequence, any further reports which you make should be addressed to Mr. Latimer as Acting Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. If further modifications in administrative responsibility are made, I am sure that you will be informed. In the meantime, I am sure that these changes here in Washington will not in any way affect or diminish the importance of your work in Spain. I personally am divorcing myself from the administrative work which I had formerly been handling with respect to refugee problems within OFR so as to be free to assist Governor Lehman in the preparations for the United Nations organization. Miss Carolyn Flexner and Mr. George Warren, who have been associated with me in handling the Spanish work from this end as well as other refugee problems,

will

-3-

will continue to give these matters their attention
within OFRRO.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh R. Jackson

HRJ:GDS

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: October 13, 1943
NUMBER: 7014

*2nd copy.
File: Refugees in
Spain
(1st copy in
Casablanca file)*

CONFIDENTIAL

We have been informed by the directorate of the intergovernmental committee on refugees that Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador to Spain, before recently returning from England to Spain expressed the opinion that if a representative of the intergovernmental committee does not assist in the selecting of refugees in Spain for removal to North Africa, at least one technical assistant added to the staff of either the British or American Embassy will be required for such selection under the current plan. The Directorate expressed the view that it will be glad to assist if there is no further delay in the agreement in so doing; but David Blickenstaff, now in Spain, is confidentially recommended if the procedure is to be expedited by avoiding raising the question of IGC participation and by adding an expert to the staff of the British or American Embassy in Madrid.

WINANT

WU

Refugees in Spain

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

TO: Secretary of State, Washington
FROM: Hayes, Madrid
DATE: September 29, 1943
NUMBER: 279

CONFIDENTIAL

Repeated to London and Algiers for Murphy.

Following information revealed after preliminary cross section analysis.

Jewish religion: estimated 80% of group.

Professional and artisan qualifications of group: 35% with no profession or of unknown profession; children or students, 11%; 54% remaining represent small percentages of all common trades and professions.

Previous nationalities: 10% Hungarian; 10% Austrian; 26% German; 29% Polish; 25% others.

Refugees without nationality or of former enemy nationality now in Spain: total 1600; age groups: 0 to 20, 11%; 21 to 30, 33%; 31 to 40, 25%; 41 to 50, 18%; over 50, 13%. Sex: female, 26%; male, 74%.

Hayes

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P
Y

9/25/43

*Refugee Service
Red Cross - Am. Spain
Pres. War Relief
Control Board
Friends Service
Committee - Spain
Coord. Council of
French Rel.
Soc.*

Office of Foreign Relief and
Rehabilitation Operations

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am in receipt of your despatch number 1212 of August 16, transmitting a report on refugees prepared by Mr. Charles McDonald. This office has studied the report carefully in the light of the previous reports and the continuously changing refugee situation in Spain.

Since receipt of your letter you will have had cable number 1568, advising you of the Red Cross food supplies which are enroute at this time. We are sorry that it was impossible to meet Mr. McDonald's request that this food be sent in individual containers instead of in bulk, but the Red Cross unfortunately was unable to arrange for that type of packing.

Through the President's War Relief Control Board we have taken up with the French Relief Fund, Incorporated, the possibility of their sending cigarettes and toilet kits. I am sorry to advise you that the French agencies do not feel that they can spend money on these articles. The President's War Relief Control Board is continuing to make efforts to find some organization which would be interested in sending these articles but up to the present time it has met with no success. My office has impressed upon the President's War Relief Control Board Mr. McDonald's estimate of the importance of cigarettes and toilet kits for the men.

In accordance with cable number 1876 the Friends are shipping clothing for both the French refugees and the stateless the last of this month. According to the agreement between the Friends and the French Relief Societies, all these articles were purchased by the Friends. As soon as a shipping

list

The Honorable
Carlton J. H. Hayes
American Ambassador
Madrid, Spain

list is received, with a description of the bales, both by number and contents, this office will forward same to you by diplomatic pouch so that there will be no difficulty in distribution.

I note the difficulty Mr. McDonald is having in doing his work without proper methods of transportation. I am glad to inform you that the Red Cross has advised us that it received a cable September 8 from Mrs. Laura Corrigan, Hotel Claridge's, London, England, advising "My Ford truck turned over to your relief work in Spain. Arranged from here by Harvey Gibson." Should there be any difficulty in receiving Mrs. Corrigan's truck for the use of Mr. McDonald, will you please advise me and I will take up this matter again with the Red Cross in order to expedite its delivery. It is my understanding that this light Ford truck was being used by Armand de Rouchfoucault while he was in Spain, but that Mrs. Corrigan desires to make this truck available to a relief organization. The red Cross, realizing Mr. McDonald's difficulties in securing transportation, arranged for the transfer of the truck.

I was much interested in the various questionnaires and the answers received from the various concentration camps. This shows an excellent organization, and I am sorry that it is not feasible to meet the requests made by the various representatives in the camps for the methods of sending food to Spain for delivery to refugees.

This office has spoken with the President's War Relief Control Board in regard to Mrs. Dunderdale's statement to Mr. McDonald that she would recommend shipment of complete sets of clothes, especially shoes, overcoats, underwear, socks, shirts, and comfort kits for six months' anticipated requirements for approximately 20,000 French adults. Mr. Fox of the President's War Relief Control Board has checked this with the British War Relief in New York, and I am informed that there has been no action taken on this matter up to the present time. As Mrs. Dunderdale is at the London Branch of the British War Relief, the New York Branch has cabled her, asking if any action is intended and what plans she has made to fulfill the recommendation which she made to Mr. McDonald. As soon as this office is informed we will communicate with you.

We have had no answer to our cable number 1790 in regard to five thousand blankets which you requested. This was mentioned in the Department's cable number 1964, or cross 39. We will try to be helpful in securing the blankets when you advise for whom they are needed.

I note that an organization of field relief operation was being formed under your sponsorship and with the cooperation of Mr. McDonald. I will be interested to know if the various organizations working in field relief have formed such an organization and, if so, how it operates.

I would be glad to have Mr. McDonald continue to keep us advised of his activities, as we find his reports very enlightening.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director

File Refugees in Spain

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

TO: American Embassy, Madrid
FROM: State Department, Washington
DATE: September 16, 1943, Midnight
NUMBER: 1964

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REFERENCES: Cross 39 to Madrid
USCCO 1551
Embassy's 2222, August 19,
2383, September 2,
BOC 1161, August 31,

Reference BOC 1161, August 31, to Madrid re woolen blankets for refugee work cannot be answered until Army clarifies matter raised therein. The blankets, it appears are of not much interest to the Army.

Addition to those scheduled for shipment to Algiers held jointly by UKCC and USCC, we understand there are 47,000 woolen blankets on order or on hand. If our assumption is correct there should be a sufficient number of blankets available to satisfy any possible Army request or need of refugees in Spain, but not for both unless they make division. Upon clarification of two matters we will inform you.

Feel free to consult Algiers or cable Washington if you have any comments on above.

HULL
(LTM)

BSD:WBD:EP

EU

(CODE ROOM: Please repeat to London as Department's no 5688, and to Lisbon as Department's no. 1585 and to Algiers as Department's no. 1704.)

Refugees in
~~XXXXXXXX~~ - Spain

See file: RED CROSS - AMERICAN * SPAIN: for cable ~~1876~~
1876, Sept. 3, 1943, stating Red Cross stocks
on the way; Friends Service Committee are
sending at end of month about 15 tons men's
clothing for French and 10 tons men's and
women's clothing for stateless.



*Refugees in
Spain*

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

September 16, 1943

Mr. Hugh R. Jackson
Special Assistant to the Director
Office of Foreign Relief and
Rehabilitation Operations
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Reference is made to your letter of July 21, 1943 to Mr. Mitchell regarding the transfer of a Ford truck to the Embassy or American Ambassador in Spain to be used in connection with the refugee program in that country.

Attached is a copy of our letter to Mrs. Laura Corrigan which contained suggestions for the transfer of ownership.

On September 8, 1943, Mrs. Corrigan cabled us as follows:

"My Ford truck turned over to your relief work in Spain. Arranged from here by Harvey Gibson."

Mr. Gibson is our Commissioner in Great Britain. We presume the transfer was made by Mr. Gibson in accordance with the plan outlined in the attachment. If it develops that such is not the case, please advise us and we will take the necessary steps to affect a proper transfer.

Sincerely yours,

Van Arsdale Turner
Van Arsdale Turner

Acting Assistant Director, Civilian Relief
Insular and Foreign Operations

July 27, 1943

Via Air Mail

Mrs. Laura Corrigan
Hotel Claridge's
London, England

My dear Mrs. Corrigan:

We have recently had word from Mr. Roland Klein, our representative at Lisbon. He makes mention of the availability of your light Ford truck, currently used by Count Armand de Rouchfoucault.

Count de Rouchfoucault informed Mr. Klein that you had instructed him to make this truck available to some relief organization. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations of the United States Department of State is conducting, at the present time, a refugees relief program in Spain for French, Polish and Americans and can use this truck to good advantage. That office has asked us to approach you on this matter.

If it is still your desire to make such a donation, we are suggesting that it be made to the American Ambassador, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Madrid, Spain.

I would appreciate a letter from you reflecting your disposition of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Signed: L. M. MITCHELL

Richard F. Allen
Vice Chairman
Insular and Foreign Operations

PJM:kal

Red Cross

July 21, 1943²⁵

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of July 17 enclosing a copy of Mr. Klein's letter to Mr. Ryan about the truck owned by Mrs. Corrigan, which is now in Portugal.

We would be very grateful if you would contact Mrs. Corrigan in England and ascertain her willingness to donate this truck to the American Embassy in Madrid for assistance in relief work for refugees carried on by the Embassy. We believe that the truck should be donated to the Embassy or Ambassador rather than to Mr. MacDonald directly.

In appreciation of your cooperation, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Hugh R. Jackson
Special Assistant to the Director

Mr. L. M. Mitchell,
Director, Insular and Foreign Operations,
American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

OFR:D/J:HRJ:LD



AMERICAN RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 17, 1943

Hugh R. Jackson
Special Assistant to the Director
Office of Foreign Relief and
Rehabilitation Operations

Department of State
Washington, D. C.

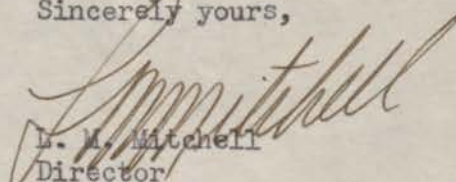
My dear Mr. Jackson:

Roland F. Klein, our representative in Lisbon has advised us of his conversations with your representative in Spain, Mr. Charles MacDonald regarding Mr. MacDonald's difficulty in obtaining motor transportation. A copy of Mr. Klein's letter of May 22nd on this subject is attached and is self-explanatory.

Inasmuch as the truck in question is for use by Mr. MacDonald in conjunction with your program for refugee relief in Spain, we are referring the matter to you for your decision. If you wish to proceed in accordance with the suggestion contained in Mr. Klein's letter we will be glad to attempt to locate Mrs. Corrigan and convey to her your request for the release of the truck.

We have already cleared with the Passport Division of the Department regarding the possible return of Mrs. Laura Corrigan to the States and have been advised that she is presumed to still be in England. If it is your wish that we proceed on this matter, however, we can probably reach Mrs. Corrigan through our London office, and having secured her authorization for transfer of ownership, effect the actual transfer to Mr. MacDonald through Mr. Klein. We will, however, await your reply before taking any further action in regard to this matter.

Sincerely yours,


L. M. Mitchell
Director
Insular and Foreign Operations

9688

COPY

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

LISBON OFFICE

c/o Consulate General
258, Avenida da Liberdade

May 22, 1943

VIA DIPLOMATIC POUCH

Mr. Philip E. Ryan,
Assistant Director,
Insular and Foreign Operations,
American National Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ryan:

Your kind letter of April 23 concerning Charles McDonald is very much appreciated.

When Mr. McDonald passed through Lisbon on his way to Madrid, he told me of his big problem to find motor transportation. I told him about Count Armond de Rouchfaucault offering me Mrs. Corrigan's Ford light truck last November, which I refused as I had neither authority from your office to accept it nor use for it. He told me that this was exactly what he needed so I telephoned the Count, who is in forced residence at Caldas, but he replied that he would eventually be returning to France and would then leave the truck at our Embassy in Madrid.

Nothing further has developed but Mr. McDonald phones me from time to time to enquire about the truck which he still needs very badly and as he frequently telephones our Legation he usually asks if I had any good news for him about the truck.

The truck was used by Mrs. Corrigan at Vichy where she was doing relief work and she drove through to Lisbon with the Count a week or so before the Germans occupied Vichy. Mrs. Corrigan then left for England, and so I am informed then returned to the United States. The Count according to what he once told me, was instructed to turn over the truck to some relief organization that could make good use of it.

From what I am informed, the Count got into some trouble at Estoril and was sent to Caldas in forced residence without authority to leave the locality at any time except when proceeding to the frontier by direct route to leave Portugal. He has the truck with him which, so I learn is used by him from time to time.

To make a long story short, you may have a way of letting Mrs. Corrigan know about this, so that she will cable the Count to turn over the truck to our Legation.

Sincerely yours,
Roland F. Klein

Refugees in Spain

25

September 7, 1943

Dear Mr. Ryan:

We have had an answer today to the cable which the Department sent to Ambassador Hayes, inquiring about Ex-Premier Chautemps' son, Jean.

The Ambassador states that Jean and Daude Chautemps have been released from Miranda and have called at the Embassy. He stated that they appear to be in good health and spirits and hope to go to North Africa in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

Carolyn A. Flexner
Staff Assistant

Mr. Philip E. Ryan, Assistant Director,
Insular and Foreign Operations,
American Red Cross,
National Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.

OFR:CAPLEXNER:dd

August 20, 1943

My dear Mr. Ryan:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 13, addressed to Mr. Hugh Jackson.

A cable has been sent to the Ambassador at Madrid regarding Jean Chautemps, son of His Excellency, C. Chautemps, who has escaped from France and is now interned in a Spanish camp. We will communicate with you again as soon as a reply is received by the State Department.

Very truly yours,

Carolyn A. Flexner
Staff Assistant

Mr. Philip E. Ryan, Assistant Director,
Insular and Foreign Operations,
American Red Cross,
National Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.

OFR:CAFLEXNER:dd

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN RELIEF
AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

August 17, 1943

To: Mr. W. Perry George, EU
From: Miss Carolin A. Flexner, OFR

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning, I spoke with Mr. Bonbright. Mr. Bonbright stated as long as Colonel Malaise is handling the screening of the French in Spain for North Africa and he is attached to the American Embassy, that it would be in order for the State Department to send a cable to Ambassador Hayes advising that President C. Chautemps of 43 Garfield Avenue, Avon-by-the-sea, N. J., had communicated with the Red Cross asking that his son, now being held at the internment camp at Miranda de Ebro, be investigated. We do not want to recommend his release but merely to call to the attention of the Ambassador the fact that he is located in Spain and that the above request had been made of us.

Cash.

OFR:CAFflexner:DLS



August 17, 1943

To: Mr. W. Perry George, EU
From: Miss Carolin A. Flexner, OPR

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning, I spoke with Mr. Bonbright. Mr. Bonbright stated as long as Colonel Malaise is handling the screening of the French in Spain for North Africa and he is attached to the American Embassy, that it would be in order for the State Department to send a cable to Ambassador Hayes advising that President C. Chautemps of 43 Garfield Avenue, Avon-by-the-sea, N. J., had communicated with the Red Cross asking that his son, now being held at the internment camp at Miranda de Ebro, be investigated. We do not want to recommend his release but merely to call to the attention of the Ambassador the fact that he is located in Spain and that the above request had been made of us.

OPR:CAFlexner:DLS



AMERICAN RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C. 13

August 13, 1943

Mr. Hugh Jackson
Special Assistant
to the Director
Office of Foreign Relief
and Rehabilitation Operations
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Hugh:

You will find attached a copy of a letter received by the Chairman from His Excellency, C. Chautemps, 43 Garfield Avenue, Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey, in regard to his son, who has been reported by the Department of State as held in Spain at the internment camp at Miranda de Ebro. A copy of the Chairman's reply is also enclosed. In view of the fact that representatives of your office are visiting these camps, it seems that you may be in a position to secure further information on the young man's circumstances, which would most certainly be appreciated by the father.

Under present censorship regulations, the American Red Cross is not in a position to secure information about nationals of Axis-occupied countries who may be in neutral areas, except in most unusual cases.

It will be most appreciated if you will let me know what action you feel you may be able to take with respect to this request.

Sincerely,

Philip E. Ryan
Assistant Director
Insular and Foreign Operations

13

August 13, 1943

His Excellency
C. Chautemps
43 Garfield Avenue
Avon-by-the-Sea
New Jersey

My dear Mr. President:

Mr. Davis has brought to my attention your recent letter with regard to your son, who is held in the Spanish internment camp at Miranda. At the present time, the Department of State, through the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, is providing assistance to French and American nationals in Spain, and I have brought your letter to the attention of the Department, to see if there is any action which the Department may be able to take with regard to your request.

You may be hearing directly from the Department, since I have given them your address; but if I receive any further information, I will, of course, immediately communicate with you.

Sincerely,

Philip E. Ryan
Assistant Director
Insular and Foreign Operations

PER:s

COPY

Avon by the Sea, N.J.
43 Garfield Avenue

My dear Mr. Davis:

I just received an information by the State Department telling me that one of my sons, Jean Chautemps, has escaped from France and is now interned in a Spanish camp at

The news came from the French Red Cross Delegate in Madrid. But I know how much your great association is powerful everywhere in the world. Then I hope you will be kind enough to give instructions to your own delegate in Madrid to watch my son if possible and to help him to be freed and to go to North Africa, where he urgently wants to go and take his place again in the French Army.

Thank you very much in advance and believe me, dear Mr. Davis, very faithfully yours.

(Signed) C. Chautemps

① MRCB.

File: Refugees in Spain
Coord Council
For Relief Soc
The War Rel Control Bd

25

September 6, 1943

Dear Mr. Ringland:

I am sending you herewith an excerpt from Mr. Charles McDonald's latest report. I am enclosing also an excerpt from cable 1735, July 3, from Madrid.

It will be greatly appreciated if you can advise us what action the French Relief Fund, Incorporated, intends to take on both cigarettes and comfort kits, as Mr. McDonald mentions the fact in his report that the latter would be extraordinarily helpful to the Frenchmen in Spain.

Yours very sincerely,

Carolyn A. Flexner
Staff Assistant

Enclosures:

Excerpt of paraphrased cable.
Excerpt from report from Spain.

Mr. Arthur S. Ringland,
President's War Relief Control Board,
Room 1044, Washington Building,
Washington, D. C.

OFR:CAFLEXNER:dd

Excerpt from paraphrased cable 1735, July 3, from Madrid:

Excerpt from Mr. McDonald's report, Despatch No. 1212

***"From the morale point of view, cigarettes are very

important. With some allowance for probable increase in
do, except supply foods, would increase the morale of the
numbers, 10,000 cartons cigarettes should cover needs

for at least three months. There is also an acute need
for comfort kits containing toilet articles, et cetera.

If available, we should greatly appreciate 500 comfort

kits also."

one can use at this time, in this country, to obtain official
results with cooperation and speed."-----

Excerpt from Mr. McDonald's report, Despatch No. 1212
from Madrid, Spain:

"My experience here convinces me that nothing we could do, except supply foods, would increase the morale of the men to a greater extent. The cheapest U. S. cigarettes would be so far superior to the greatly inferior Spanish products which are strictly rationed that (with the exception of those distributed by the British) they would be very satisfactory. A standard brand American cigarette sells here for the equivalent of \$1.50 to \$2.20 per package and the Spanish cigarette is costly and a terrible smoke. We need a quantity of cigarettes not only for limited distribution among the men, but also it is the finest "oil" one can use at this time, in this country, to obtain official results with cooperation and speed."**

C
O
P
Y

Refugees in Spain

TELEGRAM SENT

Midnight

November 5, 1943

Foreign Economic Administration

AMERICAN EMBASSY

MADRID, (SPAIN)

2378

All FEA (OFRRO) vouchers paid after September 30 should bear certification by McDonald who has been designated authorized certifying officer. Furthermore effective November 1, disbursements made for FEA (OFRRO) should be included in your regular accounts for reimbursement by FEA accordance Section V-45

STETTINIUS
Acting
GHS

DA:LCM:HFM FA A-S/3

November 3, 1943

Accompanied by Hectograph

Refugees in Spain

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

TO: American Embassy, Madrid
FROM: State Department
DATE: August 21, 1943
NUMBER: 1790

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference: Your 2222, 19 August.

Regarding the request for 5000 woolen blankets, are they
for people residing in pensions, or for French or stateless internees?

Welles
(Acting)

OFR:CAFlexner:rs1

EU



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1212

Madrid, Spain, August 16, 1943.

Subject: Transmitting Refugee Report for Director of Office of
Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Embassy's despatch No. 961 of May 31, 1943 transmitting two reports on refugee activities prepared for the Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations by Mr. Charles McDonald, attached to the Embassy as a representative of that Office, and to enclose herewith, for transmission to Mr. Lehman, a third report prepared by Mr. McDonald.

As in the case of the two previous reports, it is suggested that the enclosed report be considered in the light of the Embassy's basic report on the refugee problem in Spain, contained in its confidential despatch No. 960 of May 31, 1943, and against the background of the refugee situation as a whole.

Since the submission of the Embassy's report under reference, and in spite of occasional temporary and often unavoidable setbacks, continued progress has been made along the lines then indicated. As was reported in the Embassy's strictly confidential despatch No. 1165 of August 5, 1943, the number of French refugees evacuated since the beginning of the current calendar year through the efforts of the Embassy and the French Liaison Mission in Madrid has reached an estimated 4,000, while the evacuation of declared Americans, although on a considerably smaller scale, has also proceeded in a satisfactory manner.

The administration of refugee relief, although hampered by inadequate facilities and the frequent lack of cooperation on the part of local Spanish police and military authorities, has also been made increasingly effective. Except for the care of stateless refugees, which is in the hands of representatives of private American charitable organizations in Spain, the problem of refugee relief has become almost entirely a French problem, and the completely effective organization of the work has been dependent upon the effective organization of the French Mission in Madrid, which has been forced to work under handicaps inherent in its unofficial and only quasi-independent status. The Embassy has, as has been previously reported, continued to lend the French North African representatives in Spain important assistance in the organization and administration of their refugee relief program, but it is hoped that this assistance will eventually become unnecessary as the French Mission, with the aid of increased facilities from the Spanish Government and additional personnel from Algiers, becomes increasingly able to do the work itself.

In

W. K. K. S.

Refugees in Spain
Refugees - French
" - Jewish
" - American
Red Cross - Am. Span

340.42 REFUGEE/4203
PS/IE

In addition to its assistance to the French, and occasional assistance on a smaller scale in the refugee relief work of other Allied Missions in Madrid, the work of the Embassy in this field consists principally of the care of the less than 100 declared American refugees remaining in Spain, including the administration of relief and efforts aimed at effecting their evacuation from the country. (This is exclusive of the work of the Office of the Military Attaché on behalf of genuine American military personnel.) Although a considerable number of such persons have already been evacuated and are being evacuated currently, the problem promises to be a continuing one in view of the continuing arrivals of additional declared American refugees from France, and appears likely to occupy the efforts and the attention of the Embassy for some time to come.

A considerable part of the work of refugee relief which has devolved upon the Embassy and its representatives has arisen in connection with the distribution of food and medical supplies furnished by the American Red Cross; and the expected arrival of additional supplies, now being procured in the United States by the Red Cross for shipment to Spain, will mean, in view of the obvious desirability of maintaining control of the distribution of these supplies in the hands of the Embassy, that the work will have to be continued, at least until the end of the current year.

The prospects for a liquidation of the refugee problem in Spain are subject to the influence of too many imponderable considerations to be susceptible of accurate prediction, but the following observations concerning the present situation may be indicative:

The rate of evacuation of French refugees, as embodied in plans for the immediate future, is approximately 2,500 monthly, a maximum dictated by limitations imposed by the necessity of evacuation via Portugal, as compared with an estimated rate of entry into Spain of 1,000 to 1,200 monthly, and an estimated backlog of from 7,000 to 10,000 now in Spain. In addition to these last named, there are estimated to be less than 1,000 refugees of other Allied nationalities now in Spain, whose number, despite continued new arrivals, is being gradually diminished, and approximately 1,200 refugees of no nationality or former enemy nationality for whose evacuation no satisfactory arrangements have as yet been made.

Although it is hoped that the Embassy can eventually withdraw its participation in the work of refugee relief from the care of all but true American citizens, it is felt that it must continue to make its assistance available to all those persons who have been forced by Axis persecution to become fugitives from their own lands, until such time as they can be effectively provided for without such assistance.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:


✓
Enclosure:

Report, as stated (Single Copy)

File No. 320

NWB/jf

Original to Department


William H. Beaulieu

Counselor of Embassy

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*File: Refugees in France
(u) Ref - French*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

TO: Secretary of State, Washington
FROM: Madrid
DATE: August 3, 9 p.m.
NUMBER: 2007

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REFERENCE: CROSS 2010.
Department's 1608 CROSS 22, July 27.
Embassy's 1735, July 3

Assumption made by Department from Embassy's 1735 is correct, that food is intended for refugees still imprisoned or interned. Question of Embassy cash request for rerate telegram.

Although French have taken over several hotels for accommodations, they have established no refugee camp in Spain.

Beyond request in reference telegram it is difficult to predict food supply needed. Although existence is fairly certain. We agree French should be prepared to take over responsibility of providing to Red Cross for shipment further food supplies needed since present stocks are now expended most entirely for French nationals. Continued assistance to French in refugee relief will gladly be given as now.

This Embassy, (repeat not) received CROSS 1010, July 17, Algiers.

HAYES

NPL

EIL

Refugees in Spain

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

TO: Secretary of State, Washington
FROM: Hayes, Madrid
DATE: August 19, 1943
NUMBER: 2222

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference: Embassy's 1135, 3 May.

We urgently request that at least 5000 woolen blankets be included in forthcoming clothing shipment to be used in relief for refugees, since Embassy will probably not be able to get blankets during coming winter through USGC which does not plan to make further purchases.

Hayes

EB

rs1

Refugees in Spain

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

TO: Secretary of State, Washington
FROM: Hayes, Madrid
DATE: July 3, 1943
NUMBER: 1735

CONFIDENTIAL

Food supplies for refugees, individually packaged and ready for immediate distribution, are urgently requested. Should this not be possible, the earliest possible shipment of the following supplies will be appreciated: evaporated milk, 3000 cases; canned meat, 2000 cases; soap, 175 cases; rolled oats, 200 bags; chocolate ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cakes), 40,000 pounds; oleomargarin, 40,000 pounds; bouillon cubes, 500,000; cigarettes, 10,000 cartons; canned or dried fruit, 75,000 pounds.

We consider cigarettes very important as an aid to morale. We are ordering the first four items listed on the basis of same items included in last shipment. At least three months' needs, with some allowance for probable increase in numbers, should be taken care of by above amounts. Five thousand comfort kits containing toilet articles, etc., which are very much needed, would be greatly appreciated if available.

Hayes

JRL

rs1

TELEGRAM SENT

MC

PLAIN

July 22, 1943

AMERICAN EMBASSY

MADRID (SPAIN)

1568 twenty-second

Your 1735, July 3.

Red Cross proceeding immediately to procure and ship as rapidly as possible food supplies for refugees. Red Cross contemplating consigning their shipments to American Consul, Bilbao. This Office negotiating with French private agencies for procurement 5000 comfort kits.

Airgram 664, July 16, from London suggests all shipments of goods for Allied refugees in Spain be consigned either to you or British Ambassador. How would you suggest Red Cross and all future supplies be consigned?

HULL
(HHL)

OFR:CAFLEXNER:dd

EU

A-L/B

~~File - Spain~~

Refugees in Spain
Refugees - Jewish

DLA

AIRGRAM

London

Dated July 16, 1943

Rec'd 4:30 p.m. 20th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-664, July 16, 2:30 p.m.

FOR ECWAR.

MEW states that USEL S2998 has been granted. USEL S2999, no objection to grant of license but MEW suggests that the form of consignment should be similar to that given in USEL S2998. British Embassy, Madrid, has suggested that all goods for Allied refugees in Spain should be consigned either to British or United States Ambassadors and that goods for Jews and stateless refugees should be consigned to United States Ambassador for handling over to David Blickenstaff. If you agree, there would be advantages in uniform practice.

WINANT

JWE:GPH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: July 5, 1943

SUBJECT: Mr. Olson's call (Treasury) to check on approval of funds for the care of French refugees in Spain.

PARTICIPANTS: Miss Flexner and Mr. Olson

COPIES TO:

ero 1-1493

Mr. Olson of the Treasury called to find out whether or not this Office approved the sending of \$300,000 for July to Spain for the care of French refugees, chargeable to the frozen French funds. I advised that we felt this amount of money was necessary to care for these refugees.

Refugees in
Spain 33019

25

June 14, 1943

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am sending you herewith a paraphrase of a telegram received by the Department of State on June 11th from Madrid, inquiring about additional food supplies for refugees of French and declared American nationality in Spain.

The reference to the suggestion that Lend-Lease material be sent from North Africa relates to an inquiry which was made at an earlier date about the possibility of this method of meeting the food problem. This office was subsequently advised that the shipment of Lend-Lease food from North Africa to Spain raised serious shipping problems and the suggestion was advanced that Lend-Lease food consigned to the French North African regime might be sent to England and transshipped to Spain. This proposal seems to us to have many difficulties and we believe it would be wiser to meet this need through the provision of food by the American Red Cross, as was done at an earlier date.

As I informed you over the telephone, we have not as yet received any reports or dispatches from Spain about the administration of refugee relief. We have received telegrams from time to time indicating that a number of these refugees are now making their way to North Africa through Portugal. The French North African regime has been making funds available to their representatives in Spain for the purpose of providing relief to French refugees. These representatives have been working in close cooperation with the American Embassy.

I should appreciate it if the American Red Cross can give consideration to the shipment of additional food stuffs to meet this particular need.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh R. Jackson
Special Assistant to the Director

Mr. L. M. Mitchell,
American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

REFUGEES IN SPAIN

To Embassy, Madrid, Sept. 3, No. 1876/

Reply to 1735 from Bern, July 3.

Food supplies from Red Cross en route.

Re. Bern 1135, May 3, shipment of clothing for French and stateless refugees by Friends.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN RELIEF
AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

*Refugees in Spain
230.4
Refugees - French*

June 10, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Mr. Olsen of Foreign Funds, Treasury Department, telephoned to ask our approval of sending \$200,000 to Monsieur Le Mais and Andrea Petis to be used for French students in Spain. This amount is to be debited the Bank of Algiers and paid through the Spanish Exchange Institute.

I told Mr. Olsen that this Office was not in a position to advise on this matter, as we had had no contact with French students as such but that his office had called me, after investigating this matter previously, and told me that they had approved a previous request for money for the French schools, as upon investigation they had found it worthy. He told me this was the same project as that one.

It was decided that he would give the license but not on our recommendation.

Carolyn A. Flexner
Staff Assistant

*Refugees in Spain
Red Cross - American
Spain*

Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation
Operations

June 28, 1943

By Pouch

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have had the opportunity of reading your despatch #960 of May 31 on the subject of the refugee problem in Spain, as well as having reviewed the reports of Mr. McDonald prepared on March 25 and May 1 and forwarded by you with despatch #961. These reports are, of course, of real value to us in reviewing the refugee problem as it now exists in Spain.

As per our telegram of June 24, #1406, we believe that it will be possible to secure additional food supplies through the American Red Cross although it does not appear practical to have these prepared in the form of individual packages. As soon as we hear from you as to the types and quantities considered necessary, we shall follow this matter up with the Red Cross.

I am sure that you can understand the desire of this office to secure reports frequently and with speed from its various representatives abroad. I hope therefore that Mr. McDonald will continue to prepare a monthly report of the activities which he is carrying on under your supervision, and that you will find it convenient to forward these to us immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director

The Honorable
Carlton J. H. Hayes,
American Ambassador,
Madrid.

OFR:D/J:HRJackson:LD

File Spain

May 27, 1943

*Refugees in Spain
Ref - French*

*Spain
230.4*

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Mr. William Taylor of The Treasury telephoned me relative to the \$200,000 about which they wrote this Office, asking for our approval of a license being sent to Spain for French Schools. He told me they had given the license for the \$200,000 to the Spanish Foreign Exchange Institute, after investigation, as they had heard that it was highly desirable. It was sent to Guinard for support of French educational institutions in Spain.

Carolyn A. Flexner



Spain 230.4
Refugees in Spain
X Ref: Refugee - French
MAY 18 1943
Director of Foreign
Relief and Rehabilitation
Operations
MAY 19 1943
JRS - all
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Lehman:

Your letter of May 11, 1943 concerning the remittance of additional funds to Madrid for the relief of French refugees has been taken under advisement.

On May 5 we licensed the transfer of an additional \$300,000 to Madrid to be made available through the American Embassy at Madrid for the financing of maintenance and evacuation expenses of French refugees proceeding to North Africa. We believe that this is the \$300,000 referred to in your letter. I am informed that this transfer was approved after we had been orally advised of the favorable recommendation of your office.

I appreciate your informing me that your office has been cooperating closely with Ambassador Hayes in his work with the French refugees from Spain. In view of your interest you may be sure that your office will be consulted before final action is taken on similar matters.

With reference to the request for the transfer of \$200,000 mentioned in your letter, I also do not have knowledge as to the necessity for these funds and, therefore, like yourself, would rather not take a position on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. Thaw
Secretary of the Treasury

Mr. Herbert H. Lehman,
Director,
Office of Foreign Relief and
Rehabilitation Operations,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

May 11, 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

A copy of the cable sent to you by Mr. Murphy and Colonel Bernstein has come to my desk.

I thought it might be helpful for you to know that this office has been cooperating very closely with Ambassador Hayes in his work with French refugees in Spain. As you know, French refugees continue to come over the border between France and Spain daily and Ambassador Hayes evidently needs more money than he has at his disposal.

I should like to recommend therefore that you approve the request for the additional transfer of \$300,000 for maintenance and evacuation expenses of French refugees to North Africa from Spain. I have no knowledge as to the necessity for the \$200,000 request and therefore do not wish to take a position in respect to this matter.

Sincerely,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director

The Honorable,

Henry W. Morgenthau, Jr.,

Secretary of the Treasury.

OFR:FLEXNER;dd

Spain
230.4

Letter No. 8.

Excerpts from letter of Representative of British
Red Cross in Madrid, May 7, 1943

Page 1. to Page 3.

27. Organisation Conditions of relief work change from day to day but I will try to tell you the situation at the moment. Efforts are now being made by the Ambassador to get approval for a definite line to be taken in classifying refugees under their real nationality. The idea is that the U.S. Government will take care of the French and Americans while the British will look after the British.

The United States Relief Attache takes the view which is being adopted by the French that it is a question to be dealt with by the French and they have got together a large organisation under Monsignor Boyer-Mas who is experienced in relief work. (Please see memos on my conversation with the above two).

The United States Relief Attache is also experienced in Red Cross work. He has just returned after 7 months in Iceland, and was at one time for two years on relief work in Siberia etc.etc. He (Mr. McDonald) is very friendly indeed and we are working in the closest co-operation possible.

The Padre also appears to be very friendly and I consider it shows confidence all round that at our second meeting he dispensed with his interpreter, thus trusting me to interpret his ideas to Mr. McDonald.

The question may arise, if relief is to be dealt with on its proper basis, i.e. of each nationality looking after its own refugees, will there be any necessity for either of us (the organisation of the United States Relief Attache and the British Red Cross) to continue?

The following are the numbers of refugees which I think are approximately correct and thus will give you an idea.

Madrid City and District	800	
Bilbao district (130. but under U.S. organisation)	-	
San Sebastian	100	
Barcelona City and district	680	1,580
Military Camps (Miranda, Jaraba and Alhama)	800	2,380
Rest of Spain; There are now 270 "French French" in the province of Murcia and "some in Oporto" but these are included in the following "French French" figures so that for the "Rest of Spain"		200
French French (the Padre says)	7200	
Stateless (this can be put at)	1200	
Total	10,980	

Against my figures I should inform you that others estimate the total number of refugees as 15,000 and 'others' 20,000. The Padre estimates from his figures that of the total number of refugees in Spain only about 2% of the total are real British and Americans. The United States Relief Attache and Brigadier Torr do not dispute this figure. If we take a conservative figure of 14,000 refugees then, approximately only 280 require the combined services of the British Red Cross and the United States Relief organisation.

But there may be the following to be considered. It is estimated that 30% of the refugees are Dutch, Belgian and other allied nationalities who whilst in some cases are cared for by their respective organisations, as to comforts, and which Governments will eventually pay expenses are at present financed by the British Government. Who is to arrange information for accounting? Who will supervise the field work necessary dealing with the lists of names, seeing that medical and other comforts are delivered if necessary and avoid over-lapping?

Based on the above figure 2,300, 30% of these (720) are mixed nationalities under immediate British financial support. If we add 1% of 14,000, 140, we get a total of 860 or say 1,000 to be on the safe side who would then be dealt with by the 'British'

To upset the above rough estimate it must be taken into account that of the whole lot (estimated 14,000) some are going out of Spain. Perhaps 1,000 or more over the period of the last fortnight, and a fortnight ahead. Then some are coming in, perhaps 500 or 600 over the same period. This is the best estimate I can arrive at.

Then the standstill order was given to me (see my letter of April 16th) there was an idea that there might be a massed release of refugees by the Spanish Government. This has not taken place and as the notes of my meetings show the Spanish Government contemplate forming a large central camp at Cuenca which seems to point out that no massed release is contemplated now or in the future.

I have been doing my best to get an idea as to the future. My own views are the possibility of a large influx of refugees from France when the Germans become more occupied and have other matters to think about regarding the frontier, and even then perhaps with third-rate troops, or yet again because they may "lower the price", the present market rate being, I understand, according to the status anything from 2,000 to 10,000 francs. The reasons for quitting France would be a desire by some to be free of the German yoke and this would set up the herd instinct to stampede. Also it is the opinion in France that there is more food to be had, i.e. less real fear of starvation in Spain than in France. On the other hand my information is that the fact is getting dissipated in France of the treatment given to refugees arriving in Spain. In conversation with others who have recently come from France that is within anything of 14 days to 4 months, they do not wipe out my idea but on the other hand do not think it so likely as I do. They tell me that at present there is sufficient food, sufficient and no more, and a terrific want of fats but sufficient food for those who have money to pay for it. As to the working classes the figures given me are that if a man is earning 1,500 francs his ordinary ration is quite insufficient, but that by paying another 500 francs over the same period he can get an elicit ration card which will make sufficient food (always without sufficient fats). That sort of thing is all right for single men but for men with families you can see that the position is unsatisfactory. But here again men with families are not likely to abandon them. Again the artisan class "workers" and the so called Bolshevik element (of course it is nothing of the sort) are extremely well organized but only in small groups for obvious reasons. My informants tell me that they are astonishingly obedient for Frenchmen and therefore if they are told to quit France they will quit, or remain if instructed to do so. So this makes it impossible to form any idea as to whether they will become refugees or not. Now then come the other classes in France. This is written without any idea of blaming them but the facts given to me are that they prefer their present comforts such as they are, and it has been stressed to me without exception that the Germans are interfering little with this class of people and that when they do the mentality of the French is so much lighter than that of "Ces messieurs" that they can do what they like with them and in fact it is almost a "un sport". Coupled with this attitude this class are "wishful thinkers" and say that in spite of all appearances the Vichy Government are really working underground against the

Germans in favour of France and therefore they should obey the orders, collaborate with the Germans, make things as easy as possible all round and remain in their comparative comfort. It must be remembered that anyone working for or in favour of the Germans gets double rations and is free from many embarrassments.

NOTES OF CONVERSATION 3rd May 1943. P.2. Para 2 to Para.4.

The Padre then told me that on returning from a recent journey he had heard a rumour that all refugees were to be put into one camp at Cuenca. He went at once to see Mr. Baraiba who told him that that was an idea which the Spanish Government had. The Padre then said to me "Je crain" - that this may mean curtailing the liberties of those who are at present in hotels. Mr McDonald said that if the camp were made large enough and if the whole administration could be made French (he meant a sort of French "enclave" in Spain) he thought that it would probably lead to greater happiness, better hygiene and better morale than having them scattered about Spain in different hotels with nothing to do all day long.

Mr. Baraiba told the Padre that so far as possible detainees in the camp at Cuenca would be left to lead their own lives and that rather than form a barrier to their release as at present he promised that it would lead to greater facility for release. Mr. Baraiba said that the idea of the Spanish was to make Cuenca a camp purely for civil, and Miranda really a camp for the military.

NOTES OF CONVERSATION 4th May 1943. P.1 Para 4 to end of page. P.2. Para.2. to the end

Monsignor told us that at his interview yesterday with Mr. Tena the chief of the Spanish Red Cross and also a member of the Home Office and a member of the Auxilio Social, the latter had told him that it had been definitely agreed that there should be no more removals from prisons or detention centres without previous advice being given to the French, so that they could have their representative ready to receive the ~~Red Cross~~ arrival.

The Padre said he had met Mr. Bowker yesterday who was favourable to the matter discussed at our meeting in the morning as to the formation of a 'central control'.

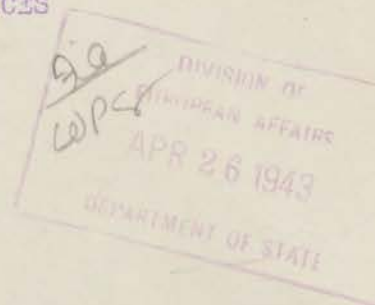
The U.S. Relief Attache and the Padre then came to a definite agreement as to how supplies of bedding, clothing etc. were to be bought, quality approved, payment and storage.

Then the U.S. Relief Attache wanted to know about future food supplies. He said he had brought with him from the States two months' supplies for 2,000 people and he wanted to avoid ordering the wrong kind of food such as too much bully beef or too little milk. The Padre then surprised the U.S. Relief Attache when he informed us that of the foodstuff sent to Algiers under the Lease Lend Act, 60 tons was to be sent each month to Spain for refugees and that a special envoy from Algiers was to come and see to the distribution. The idea is that the food should come to the port of Alicante but no provision seems to have been made for storage and as to transport difficulties from Alicante to the camps and prisons in the North of Spain, this does not seem to have been thought of. The whole thing was an entire surprise to the U.S. Relief Attache and it was also a surprise to Monsignor that the former did not know about it. Here obviously is seen the necessity for combination.

Monsignor then told us of the efforts he is making with the Spanish Red Cross to enable refugees in prisons or detention centres or elsewhere to be able to get to hospital without unnecessary delay. The Spanish Red Cross promised to help.

Spain 270.4
Refugees in Spain
State
A 4335 B
Eu
SD
OFR

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, D. C.



A-O

From a confidential source in Spain, this Agency has received the following report, dated March 16, 1943, on the treatment of French refugees in Spain:

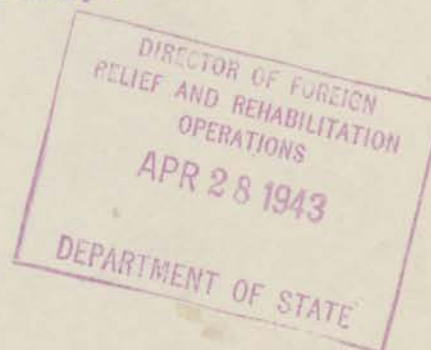
"The trip taken recently by the Minister of Government, Blas Perez and the Director General of Seguridad through Gerona, Figueras and other places is believed to be very important. They also visited La Junquera. The object of their trip was to study the situation on the ground itself. The following decisions were made: The guard along the frontier is to be greatly increased but, on the other hand, the fugitives who reach this side of the line safely will have much better treatment. It has been arranged that when a refugee arrives who has money, he will not even have to go to jail or to a concentration camp, but can go directly to a pension or hotel.

SPECIAL
DIVISION
APR 27 1943
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

"Orders have been given to the Civil Governor and the heads of the jails to show every courtesy and help to the officials and consulates of England, the United States and those of South American countries to put them in contact with the people who are being taken into custody.

"Most of the officials are kind and considerate in their relations to the refugees although in some cities they do take advantage of those with money."

April 21, 1943



Spain 230.4

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*For Jackson's file -
of Harding
Refugees in Spain*

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE:

April 17, 1943

SUBJECT: \$2,500,000 Fund for Movement
of Refugees from Spain

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Breckinridge Long
Mr. Francis B. Sayre

COPIES TO:

will

1-1493

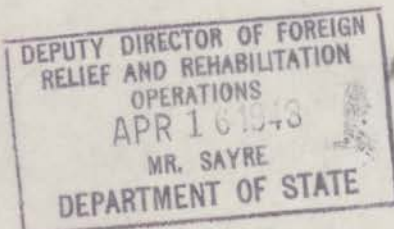
B

I spoke to Mr. Long this morning concerning the incoming telegram from London dated April 15, 1943, for Sayre from Lehman, concerning Gore-Booth's offer in connection with the proposal for a \$2,500,000 fund to be used for the movement of refugees from Spain. Mr. Long and I agreed that as this turned on the question of the movement of refugees, it was a matter falling within his jurisdiction and we agreed that the Lehman Office should not undertake further responsibility in the matter. He said that he would send a copy of Ambassador Winant's cable of April 15 to our representatives at the Bermuda Conference with appropriate instructions.

F. B. S.

F. B. Sayre

OFR
CASH



A-L

April 16, 1943

A-L/B
Mr. Brandt:

Subject: Cost of refugees in Spain

I refer to 2646, April 15, 4 p.m., from London for Sayre from Lehman. There is mentioned therein the sum of \$2,500,000 with the suggestion that the establishment of any such fund should be discussed by the Bermuda Conference.

The chances are that the British delegates to that conference will bring up that matter.

Under these circumstances I revert to the original conversation. It was held on January 26 in my office with Mr. Noel Hall. A copy of that conversation is attached. We were then casting about for some way to pay the cost of moving the refugees out of Spain and keeping them until they were moved. Nobody had any ideas as to how it could be done. I suggested to Hall that the British and American Governments might care to underwrite the cost. We were simply guessing at the cost. It would depend upon the length of time of residence in Spain, the cost of transportation across Spain or Portugal and whether ships could be used without charter. The sum of \$2,500,000 was mentioned as an overall cost without any idea of what part of it might be necessary.

The last paragraph of my memo reads: "I impressed upon him that it was not a request to his Government but simply an expression of thought for consideration, in view of our mutual interests." Since that time it has developed that most of the refugees are French citizens and a great many of them admissible into Africa. For that account General Giraud's administration in Africa

has

has assumed the obligation. Arrangements are being made to transfer out of dollar balances to their credit here adequate funds to pay the cost of their own refugees in Spain for movement to Africa.

Consequently, the assumption of that obligation by the United States and Great Britain seems no longer pertinent.

I think these thoughts should be brought to the attention of the conference in Bermuda in case the British should mention the subject.

Incidentally, it is my thought that the United States should be prepared to offer to pay its proportional share of the cost of moving those refugees in Spain who are not French refugees and who are not cared for by their own Governments and to assume responsibility for their residence in Spain or their removal to and residence in another place if ~~it~~ ^{one} can be agreed upon.

B.L.

Attached:

Copy of Memorandum of
Conversation, Jan. 25.

A-L:BL:BY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COPY

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: January 25, 1943

SUBJECT: Refugees in Spain

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Noel Hall, British Embassy,
Mr. Long.

COPIES TO: FR, U, Eu, FT, SD

Mr. Hall came in this afternoon at his own request on another matter and I took advantage of the opportunity to discuss with him the above subject. I told him that I had just been talking to Governor Lehman and the situation as we saw it was about like this:

There were somewhere between 3,000 and 8,000 refugees in Spain. We did not know how many and had telegraphed for an estimate but had received no satisfactory reply. These refugees automatically became segregated into different classes. First, there were the French citizens who properly could be admitted into French territory in North Africa; second, non-French citizens who had been in France as refugees and who might possibly be admitted to North Africa depending upon the desires of the French administration in North Africa; third, persons of military age who desire to fight or desire to use their experience and technical qualifications in behalf of the Allies.

As regards these last, General Eisenhower was thought to have a representative operating under our Military Attaché to pass upon those matters useful to him in Africa as part of his military effort. As many of them as could be got to Africa would be properly taken care of.

As regards the second and third categories, their transport to Africa and their maintenance there would need the consent of General Eisenhower as well as the French authorities.

We were proposing to telegraph to General Eisenhower and present to him the proposal and ask his advice.

There

There arose immediately the question of expense and who would pay the bills and what would be the amount of the bills. The Red Cross had made its contribution and could not do more. Governor Lehman advised me that private organizations with which he was in contact could do no more. The question resolved itself into a governmental expense. We could not get an appropriation from the Congress for this purpose but there are possibilities that there were certain funds in limited quantity that might be. Without attempting to say what it would cost to get these people to Africa provided they could be accommodated there to maintain such of them as could not be absorbed into the economic life of North Africa, we were guessing at \$2,500,000., not knowing whether the cost would be twice that or one-half that. However, it would not all be expendable immediately but over a period of time.

We were wondering whether the British Government would be able to underwrite one-half of that cost, say \$1,500,000.

We thought these people might be transported by train through Spain to Gibraltar and there embarked on British ships and carried across the straits to either Rabat or another nearby port, provided arrangements to receive them could be made.

Mr. Hall said that he would immediately telegraph his Government. He did not know about the contribution in cash. He thought very probably there could be allocated small British tonnage to make trips across to Africa. He would let us know as soon as he could.

I impressed upon him that it was not a request to his Government but simply an expression of thought for consideration, in view of our mutual interests.

B.L.

A-L:BL:JFF

(COPY:DX)
(COMP:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE:

Mar. 30, 1943

SUBJECT: Additional funds for use in Spain

PARTICIPANTS: Governor Lehman, Mr. Harold Smith, H. R. Jackson

COPIES TO: Governor Lehman

Governor Lehman and Mr. Jackson called on Mr. Smith to discuss Ambassador Hayes' request for additional American funds. It was explained to the Budget Director that Ambassador Hayes now desired \$100,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Smith stated that it would be appropriate to allot this amount from the grant of \$3,000,000 which had been made to the State Department at an earlier date, primarily for the care of Polish refugees in Mexico. Governor Lehman pointed out that we had a moral commitment to the Polish Government to provide the full sum of \$3,000,000 for the specific purpose envisaged. Mr. Smith gave his assurances to Governor Lehman that this fund of \$3,000,000 could and would be replenished to the full amount at such time as this was needed. He stated that he preferred to use this process of allocation instead of submitting a separate letter to the Treasury at this time for the purpose of securing the \$100,000. He also indicated that if another small amount, \$20,000 or \$25,000 was needed by Ambassador Hayes, we should feel free to use this sum without again referring the matter to him. In the event that Ambassador Hayes wishes a larger sum, such as \$100,000 or more, he would like to be consulted so that we might reconsider our tactics in the matter.

OFR:HRJ:NA

*Refugees in Spain
ref Ref. - Polish*

MAR 31 1943

MEMORANDUM TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SHAW:

On February 5th I advised you that this Bureau had informed Governor Lehman that \$100,000 of the \$3,000,000 allocated to cover certain agreements made with the Polish Government might be used for necessary expenses connected with refugees in Spain.

Governor Lehman has requested, and the Director has agreed, that an additional \$100,000 of this allocation may be utilized for refugees in Spain.

A. Hawton
Administrative Assistant.

Copy to Governor Lehman ✓

Spain 230.4
Refugees in Spain
Refugees - French
Refugees - American

Summary of Problem of Funds for Refugees of French and Claimed American Nationality in Spain; ~~Max~~ as of March 26, 1943.

On February 5, the Department of State forwarded the sum of \$100,000 to the American Embassy in Madrid for the care of refugees of French and American nationality. This sum was procured from the President's Emergency Funds and, with the consent of the Bureau of the Budget and the White House, was taken from a fund of \$3,000,000 which was made available to the State Department primarily for the transportation and care of certain Polish refugees who were to be transported to Mexico. This allocation was made upon the urgent insistence of ~~our~~ Ambassador ^{Hayles} who contended that the care of French refugees and the facilitation of their movement to North Africa was of vital political and military importance. The American Red Cross had previously sent the sum of \$25,000 to Madrid, had provided \$10,000 for the purchase of certain clothing available in Spain, and had sent a considerable quantity of foodstuffs from this country. The Red Cross declined to provide further cash assistance, however, and the governmental allocation of \$100,000 was then made.

On February 15 the Ambassador stated that the Spanish government was prepared, in the absence of unforeseen developments, to permit the movement of French refugees through Spain to North Africa, since France was technically a non-belligerent.

On February 17 the Ambassador pointed out that although the Spanish were prepared to permit the departure of the French, additional numbers were to be expected over the French border, particularly when the snow cleared from the mountains. He requested that a representative of OFFRO be assigned to his Embassy to

"A"

On the same day that this allocation was made, the suggestion was received from the Ambassador that the question of further financing of French refugees be explored with the North African regime with a view to placing the financial responsibility with ~~that~~ regime. Action was immediately initiated in North Africa looking toward this end.

assist with the relief problem. He also pointed out that even if the French North African regime made funds available, our Embassy would have a continuing responsibility since the North African French were not officially recognized by the Spanish government.

~~On February 28 the Ambassador stated that the~~
Shortly after the receipt of this telegram, a representative of OFFRO was dispatched to Madrid to assist the ~~Ambassador~~ *adox*.

On February 28, the Ambassador reported that the problem continued to grow. He indicated that the number crossing the border far exceeded the number who could be released and evacuated with existing facilities. One thousand were expected to leave for North Africa within the week, but it was reported that 150 to 300 additional Frenchmen were entering the country daily and there were indications that the number would increase.

It was stated at that time that the funds at the disposal of the Ambassador and the smaller sums available to Colonel Malaise, the North African French representative, would be exhausted before the end of March and that it was highly important that arrangements be made in advance for additional funds to keep the program going. The Ambassador reiterated his belief that the work should be turned over to the French, with our assistance, but again pointed out our continuing financial responsibility for the smaller number of declared Americans in the refugee group.

In reply to this telegram, the Ambassador was advised on March 5 that we understood that the French in North Africa had now appropriated 25,000,000 francs for relief to these refugees and that we assumed that this would meet the problem of the

French group. With respect to those of declared American nationality, the Embassy was requested to report by March 15 as to the numbers involved, the amount needed, and the plans proposed. It was pointed out again that no funds for this purpose could be assured but that we would review his report and explore the possibilities.

On March 6 the Ambassador reported that the Spanish had suddenly stopped the departure of 1400 Frenchmen, the first large group planning to leave for North Africa, due to pressure from the German government. On March 8 the Ambassador saw the Spanish Foreign Minister who assured him that there was no fundamental change in Spanish policy but suggested that the refugees be moved through Portugal since this would reduce the problem with the Germans. The Embassy immediately began to explore this possibility.

In reply to the Department's telegram of March 5 the Ambassador replied on March 11 to the following effect. Although 25,000,000 francs had been voted for relief of French refugees in Spain there was no immediate prospect of peseta proceeds becoming available to Colonel Malaise. Consequently the French refugees were still looking to us for assistance and the Ambassador therefore requested the sum of \$100,000 per month until such time as French funds might be actually available in Spain. He moreover requested that this monthly sum be available beginning March 15 since existing funds would be virtually exhausted as of that date. In this sum of \$100,000 he included approximately \$10,000 for declared Americans who numbered from 200 to 250.

Two days later the Ambassador wired again saying that the rapidly increasing proportions of the problem made it extremely difficult to estimate but that he now required \$150,000 for the next thirty days.

Upon the receipt of the March 11 telegram, the Department immediately took steps to facilitate the provision of peseta funds for the French in Spain by offering to permit the transfer of \$500,000 of North African French ~~funds~~ dollar balances here to a peseta credit in Spain. This required action by the French in North Africa and a telegram was dispatched to Mr. Murphy in Algiers urging this action. On March 20 we were ^{by Murphy} advised that the French in Algiers had telegraphed their bank here authorizing an initial transaction of \$100,000 and had stated that further funds would be advanced as necessary. On March 22, however, Ambassador Hayes wired Murphy to the effect that this amount would be insufficient and urged that the initial transaction should be at least \$250,000 since all French and American funds were exhausted. As of March 23, the French American Banking Corporation here stated that they had no instructions from Algiers concerning the transfer of either of these amounts and another telegram was therefore dispatched to Murphy as of that date apprising him of this fact and urging immediate action. No reply has yet been received to this telegram and to our knowledge there has as yet been no receipt of authorization here for the transfer of funds.

In the meantime plans were maturing for the departure of French refugees from Portugal and it appears probable that

a thousand^{or} more may leave there about March 31. This is not definitely confirmed, however, and negotiations are still going on with the Portugese government.

On March 25 another telegram was received from the Ambassador in Madrid. He reiterated again the urgent necessity of getting funds to the French in Madrid for the care of refugees, stating for the first time that over \$100,000 will be required to cover unpaid past obligations alone. He also stated that regardless of the agreement of the French to assume the expense of the care of their own nationals ~~thatt~~ the American Embassy was still conducting the relief program and that therefore we were looked to by the Spanish and the refugees alike as the responsible parties. He pointed out that any onus resulting from a failure to meet obligations promptly would be bound to fall on us.

The Ambassador further stated that he was in urgent need of \$100,000 of American funds to cover the care of declared Americans and expenses incident to the relief operation in general. He stated that this sum would cover past obligations as well as future obligations for several months, assuming the necessity of no further expenditures on behalf of the French refugees as such.

D. R. J.

Refugees in Spain
Spain 230.4 *OFR*
att: Miss Lewis
Rm 284

No. 648

Madrid, February 16, 1943.

Subject: Transmittng copy and translation
of "Rules Established by the Min-
istry of Foreign Affairs for Deter-
mining the Situation of Foreign
Refugees in Spain".

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

Sir:

1/
2/ Supplementing my telegram No. 379, February 15,
10 p.m., I have the honor to enclose a copy and a trans-
lation of the "Rules Established by the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs for Determining the Situation of Foreign Refugees
in Spain". These rules were evidently adopted in an effort
to facilitate the departure of as many foreign refugees as
possible.

I have been assured that these rules have been also
accepted by other agencies of the Spanish Government. As
reported, the Minister of Foreign Affairs told me that all
French refugees will be released, under these rules, in the
absence of unforeseen developments. I assume that he had in
mind possible German pressure, although he appears so far to
have shown a willingness to resist such pressure in matters
coming within his competence.

Respectfully yours,

Carlton J. E. Hayes.

Enclosures:

- 1/ Copy of Foreign Office rules
regarding refugees, as stated.
- 2/ Translation of above.

File No. 704

AD:pmf

To the Department in original and hectograph.
Copy for the Legation, Tangier.
Copy for the Consulate General, Algiers, for Mr. Murphy.

C O P Y

Normas Establecidas por el Ministerio
de Asuntos Exteriores para Determinar
la Situación de los Extranjeros Refu-
giados en España.

1a.- Los refugiados extranjeros, sin distinción de nacionalidad, que por ser menores de 20 años y mayores de 40 no están comprendidos en edad militar, no deben permanecer detenidos y en consecuencia serán liberados cuantos se hallaren todavía internados en campos de concentración dependientes de la Autoridad Militar o en prisiones civiles.

2a.- Tampoco deben permanecer detenidos, y de estarlo serán liberados, los extranjeros en edad militar originarios de países no considerados beligerantes, tales como los suecos, turcos y portugueses. En esta clasificación entran también los franceses que terminaron su guerra con el acuerdo de Armisticio.

3a.- No serán detenidas las mujeres que clandestinamente penetraren en nuestra Península, llevando o no en su compañía menores, siempre que demuestren tener medios económicos o garantía de personas solventes y residentes en España. A las mujeres y menores comprendidos en este caso se les podrá permitir residir transitoriamente en España, en régimen de libertad vigilada, hasta que arreglen su documentación para salir de nuestro territorio, de acuerdo con sus Representantes Diplomáticos o Consulares, y, en su caso, con la Cruz Roja.

4a.- Los enfermos graves en general, aunque estén en edad militar, se considerarán comprendidos en el apartado 3o, si tienen medios económicos, o serán ingresados, en caso contrario, en el correspondiente establecimiento de beneficencia.

5a.- En virtud de lo dispuesto en el Convenio de La Haya, se pondrá en libertad y se autorizará la salida de España a los prisioneros de guerra evadidos, sin establecer distinción alguna sobre la nacionalidad de los mismos.

6a.- Los refugiados civiles de países beligerantes, en edad militar, podrán, si tienen los medios y garantías necesarios, residir, bajo el régimen de libertad vigilada, en la localidad española señalada a tal efecto, siempre que con anterioridad estén ellos o su familias domiciliados en la misma; y en el caso de que potencias neutrales extranjeras garantizaran el acceso a su territorio y se comprometan a no permitirles salir del mismo a fin de evitar que puedan tomar las armas por ninguno de los bandos en lucha, siempre que lo autorice el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores.

7a.- Los extranjeros comprendidos en cualquiera de los extremos anteriores, serán puestos a disposición de sus respectivas Representaciones Diplomáticas, debidamente acredi-

tañas en España, al ser liberados de los campos de concentración y prisiones civiles. Los que carezcan de estas representaciones o sean apátridas, habrán de ser entregados a un Representante de la Cruz Roja.

Para la aplicación de estas normas se considerarán como apátridas los checos, polacos, estonios, austriacos y demás originarios de países incluidos en el Reich alemán, a quienes por disposición de índole racial y otra análoga se les haya desprovisto de la nacionalidad de origen.

9 de febrero de 1943.

Copied by: phf

TRANSLATION

Rules Established by the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs for Determining
the Situation of Foreign Refugees
in Spain.

1. Foreign refugees, without distinction of nationality, who because they are under 20 years and over 40 years old or are not of military age, should not continue to be detained and in consequence those who already have been interned in concentration camps under military authority or in civilian prisons shall be liberated.

2. Foreigners of military age who are citizens of countries not considered belligerents, such as Swedes, Turks, and Portuguese, should not continue to be detained and if they have been should be freed. In this classification are included also Frenchmen, who ended their war with the armistice agreement.

3. Women entering our Peninsula clandestinely, whether or not accompanied by minors, shall not be detained so long as they give evidence of means of self-support or are guaranteed by persons who are able to take care of them and who reside in Spain. Women and minors in this category may be permitted to reside temporarily in Spain, under surveillance, until they arrange their papers for departure from our territory, in accordance with their diplomatic or consular representatives, and in appropriate cases with the Red Cross.

4. Persons who are gravely ill, even though they be of military age, shall be considered to be included in paragraph 3, if they are capable of self-support, or, if not, they shall be placed in an appropriate charitable institution.

5. By virtue of the provisions of the Hague Convention, escaped prisoners of war shall be placed at liberty and their departure from Spain shall be authorized, without distinction of nationality.

6. Civilian refugees of belligerent countries, of military age, may, if they have the necessary means and guarantees, reside, under surveillance, in the Spanish locality designated for this purpose, if they or their families have been previously domiciled there; and in the event neutral foreign countries should guarantee access to their territory and obligate themselves not to permit such persons to depart from their territory, in order to prevent their taking up arms on either side in the present war, (will be permitted to depart) so long as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs authorizes (their departure).

7. Foreigners included in any of the previous paragraphs shall be placed at the disposition of their respective diplomatic representatives duly accredited in Spain upon being

freed

freed from concentration camps or civil prisons. Those who do not have such representatives or are stateless must be delivered to a representative of the Red Cross.

For the purpose of applying these rules, Czechs, Poles, Estonians, Austrians, and other nationals of countries included in the German Reich who have been deprived of their nationality of origin by racial or other analogous provisions, shall be considered to be stateless persons.

February 9, 1943.

ALB:phf
Copied by: phf

Refugees in Spain
Spain 230.4

Governor Lehman:

The Joint Distribution Committee called Miss Flexner this afternoon and reported the following facts with regard to the refugee situation in Spain:

They state that there are approximately 6,000 Jewish and 2,000 non-Jewish refugees there at the present time. In addition it is reported that there are many refugees in hiding who have no papers. Because of the increased problem arising from the sudden influx from France, the JDC has stepped up its appropriation ^{of} \$25,000 in September to \$35,000 during October and November and \$60,000 for December. Mr. Schwartz is asking for more to meet the growing needs.

The JDC now has a resident representative in Spain, a Mr. Squerra, who is a Portugese national and a member of the Portugese Red Cross.

Dr. Schwartz was recently called to Spain by Ambassador Hayes to work on the problem of transferring foreign children to the United States. This is part of the joint plan of the JDC and the United States Committee on European Children. This is being handled by Consuls in Madrid and Barcelona who also have at their discretion the giving of visas to children's mothers.

While Dr. Schwartz was there he was able, with Ambassador Hayes, to persuade the Spanish authorities to discontinue the deportation of refugees back to France and was able to help get many refugees out of prison in Madrid and Barcelona.

H.R.J.

December 24, 1942.

Refugees in Spain 230.4

February 2, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR LEHMAN:

The following summarizes the correspondence and negotiations to date with respect to the care of refugees in Spain.

On December 21 Ambassador Hayes requested an immediate grant of \$25,000 for the care and transit of American, French and other Allied country refugees, the majority of whom entered Spain after the occupation of all of France. He stated that in the near future the French North African authorities hope to organize a relief system but that the immediate problem was acute, that refugees were enduring great suffering and that he believed our Government had a responsibility in the matter. He asked that personnel be sent by the American Red Cross which could be attached to the Embassy, that food supplies also be sent and that he be given permission to distribute blankets, sweaters and gloves which had been purchased by the U. S. Commercial Corporation as part of the preclusive buying program in Spain.

Following discussions with the American Red Cross and a request for additional information from the Ambassador the Red Cross sent \$25,000 and subsequently agreed to reimburse the U.S.C.C. for supplies available there to a sum not to exceed \$10,000.

On December 24 Ambassador Hayes reported that the Spanish Government was prepared to free all refugees from prison camps except those of belligerent countries of military age if provision was made for their care.

On January 11 the Red Cross suggested two members of their staff to Ambassador Hayes who undertook clearance with the Spanish authorities. They also stated that they were sending 100 vials of typhus and typhoid vaccine.

On January 11 the Red Cross also undertook to begin the procurement and shipping of food and clothing from this country to Spain. It was suggested that the total value of

these goods would be approximately \$40,000 to be met out of Government funds allotted to the Red Cross.

On January 12 the Ambassador cabled stating that the food supplies were urgently needed by February 15 as the British requested that we take over responsibility for refugees of French nationality by that date. The Ambassador stated that the British were making every effort but that the added burden of trying to assist the French was hampering the care of their own people. He further stated that the number to come under our care was estimated to be 2,000 with the probability of further increase. He requested an additional \$25,000 cash grant immediately.

On January 15 the Red Cross replied that they were unable to advance an additional \$25,000. They stated their belief that the continuing responsibility for transportation or care of refugees was a governmental matter and that the Red Cross can only function to meet emergency problems or to supplement governmental action.

On January 16 the Ambassador cabled that he had agreed with the British Ambassador to endeavor to assume full responsibility for the French refugees by January 15.

On January 23 the Ambassador cabled the following points: It is imperative for us to aid French refugees as they can get no aid from the Vichy controlled French Embassy in Madrid.

Other governments are helping their own nationals with assistance from the British where necessary to the Governments in Exile. Our immediate objective is to care for the French and evacuate them to North Africa. If the Red Cross is unable to supply funds the Ambassador earnestly requests that arrangements be made for some private agency to supply funds or increase the allotment of special funds from the State Department by \$25,000.

He further stated that from the point of view of our position in Spain and our efforts to obtain practical recognition of the North African regime and to combat the Vichy influence, it was imperative that we assume responsibility. According to the Ambassador, failure to act will mean that officers and civil servants wanted in Algeria will remain in concentration camps and prisons under great hardships, and that those now being maintained outside will be placed in camps and prisons. The continued detention of French citizens

who fled from France to fight in North Africa is having a serious effect on their morale and the morale in France where the fact has become known. He concluded that from the military point of view it was essential to restore the morale of this group.

On January 24 the Ambassador again cabled stating that it was absolutely essential from both the political and military point of view to give adequate relief to refugees of French nationality as well as those of American nationality. He requested an immediate grant of \$100,000.

On January 26 a telegram was despatched from this office requesting more precise information on the size of the group with which the Ambassador was concerned, the probable rate of increase in this group, the likelihood of moving these French refugees to North Africa, and inquiring about the degree of continuing responsibility which would be involved and the possibility of using private agencies.

The Ambassador replied on January 28 to the following effect:

1. The proposed assistance will be limited to persons of French and American nationality;
2. It is difficult to get precise figures but between 1,500 and 2,000 are now receiving aid of some sort at a cost of approximately \$10,000 weekly. This expenditure will probably increase. The Ambassador estimates that between 500 and 700 persons are crossing the frontier weekly;
3. It is estimated that approximately 75% of the French refugees will be approved for transit to North Africa by North African French authorities.
4. The \$100,000 if granted will meet expenditures for approximately the next two months.
5. If the Joint Distribution Committee, the Quakers and the Red Cross will give assistance there will be no indefinite responsibility on the part of our Government. (There is no assurance that this can be arranged. H.R.J.)

The Ambassador concluded his telegram by asking for prompt authorization to continue expenditures at the present rate and stated that he could not overemphasize the relation of this whole problem to our war effort.

H. R. J.

OFR:HRJackson:BB

Refugees in Spain 230.4

REFUGEE SITUATION IN SPAIN

1943

The following text represents the essential parts of a telegraphic report received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid under date of February 1st. In a preamble, Sir Samuel Hoare explained that on February 1st he raised the question with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and gathered the impression that the latter was anxious to help solve the refugee question insofar as he could do so without provoking dangerous German reaction. Sir Samuel Hoare continues:

"(a) It has been agreed to release prisoners under and above military age, women, children and priests. The number of men so far released from Miranda is about 590 including 168 Poles, 28 other Poles (released as Canadians) 50 French ('Canadians') 8 Czechs, 10 Belgians (released as Canadians) 33 Belgians (treated as Belgians) and 7 British. 180, mostly officers, have been sent to a hotel at Jaraba. In spite of these releases there are still about 3300 in camp and a great many more in prisons and about 100 refugees are drifting into Spain every day. Our clothes, medical supplies and food are now being admitted into the camp and prisons and, although we have still failed to obtain formal approval, we have succeeded in making visits to camp and in making contact with persons in outlying prisons. Departmental difficulties are still put in our way but M.F.A. has promised again to remove them.

"(b) Since the beginning of December there has been hold-up in release of prisoners of military age. At present there are in camp 3300 of whom less than 20 are genuinely British, though we have about 1000 who have declared themselves to be British (including 500 French, 200 Poles and 95 Belgians). When I raised the question this morning with the M.F.A. he admitted this hold-up and said that it was due to his wish to take the first steps towards a broad solution of the whole problem without raising friction. I told him H.M.G. would be greatly disturbed if it appeared that Spanish Government were failing to carry out their international obligations and that whilst I realized his difficulties I advised him to start again the flow of releases even though for time being it had to be upon a limited scale.

"(c) I also pressed again upon him the need for immediate arrival of Red Cross personnel. I told him that as things are, the work of H.M. Embassy is being embarrassed by the flood of refugees and refugee problems, and that I need this additional help even if it is only for a few weeks. He seemed to agree but it will be necessary to press his department again.

"(d) Two American social workers have arrived from Lisbon primarily to look after stateless persons and Jews.

"(e) We have been sending large quantities of clothing and food to refugees, and the wives of my staff and members of the British Community have been rising wonderfully to the occasion. In accordance with your instructions I have been ordering blankets, all types of clothing etc., wherever I could find them."

Sir/

Sir Samuel Hoare subsequently comments that the British Embassy, in addition to handling all British cases and cases on behalf of the European Allies, is still in practice dealing with French refugees, since at the time the telegram was written the American Embassy did not possess the money or the staff to take the latter over. (It will be appreciated that Sir Samuel Hoare's message crossed the instructions to Ambassador Hayes authorizing him to spend \$100,000).



Spain *Refugees in Spain*
230.4 *Refugees - Jewish*
Refugees - French
Refugees - Polish
Refugees - Spanish
Refugees - Belgian
Refugees - Dutch
Refugees - American

Barcelona, Spain, January 16, 1943

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
 Carlton J. H. Hayes,
 American Ambassador,
 Madrid.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the deposit by the Embassy of special funds and Red Cross funds with this Consulate General. With reference to the expenditure of these funds for the relief of refugees, it would be greatly appreciated if the Embassy could give this office instructions, as detailed as may be possible under the circumstances, regarding the purposes for which each separate fund is to be used.

The following points, also, are brought to the Embassy's attention as they seem to this office, from its experiences with refugees, to be of importance:

1. Persons to be assisted.

At the present time this office receives approximately 100 letters and cards a week from persons imprisoned in this district. Some 50 of the refugees now imprisoned in this district are registered as Americans but not over 5 appear to have any real claim to citizenship.

There are several organizations and Consulates in Barcelona engaged in relief work. The work of these organizations and Consulates is discussed below. This office's present practice is to forward letters from persons who say they are Polish to the Polish Red Cross, those from Dutchmen to the Netherlands Consulate and so on. Those appeals not so forwarded this Consulate General intends to answer itself by providing blankets, money, and other relief that it may be possible to

provide. The Embassy's views on this proposed procedure would be appreciated.

2. Division of Refugee Work among Organizations and Consulates.

The greater part of the refugees reaching Spain are French and Jewish people of various nationalities, mainly French. There are also appreciable numbers of Poles, Belgians, and nationals of other occupied countries.

In Barcelona the following are the principal agencies at present lending assistance to refugees (apart from this Consulate General which has just begun to work along these lines):

American Joint Distribution Committee,
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

These American organizations are represented here by Dr. Samuel Sequerra, a Portuguese, who has several assistants. Dr. Sequerra seems to have almost unlimited funds at his disposal (funds of American origin). He is hardworking and very successful in his work. He has rented an hotel in Caldas de Malavella where he lodges Jewish women and children arrested along the frontier from the Gerona region northwards. He also lodges considerable numbers of women, children under eighteen, and men over 45 in Barcelona. (At least half of the refugees entering Spain are of the Jewish religion.)

British Consulate General

The British Consulate General is lending assistance to many military refugees of Belgian, Polish, Yugoslav, Czech, and other nationalities (persons from occupied countries) who arrive in Barcelona without being arrested. It also assists persons in prisons who register themselves as Canadians, South Africans, or British.

Belgian Red Cross

The Belgian Red Cross assists Belgian refugees.

Polish Red Cross

The Polish Red Cross assists Polish refugees.

3. Distribution of Assistance - Supplies.

Should receipts for money, food, clothes, or blankets be requested (either from individuals or from prison authorities)?

This office has five hundred blankets (less 74 already distributed), turned over to it by the United States Commercial Company in Madrid. It is understood that sweaters and other clothing will be made available for prisoners. Will the Embassy send such articles direct to the prisons or should this office request them as needed?

4. Refugees having Relatives or Friends in the United States.

This office is sending to the Department, by air mail despatch, the names of persons in prison who wish to get in touch with relatives or friends in the United States. The names and addresses of the relatives are also given and any special remarks that may be necessary. This procedure will continue to be followed unless the Embassy instructs otherwise or prefers that this be done by telegraph.

5. Refugees to receive American Assistance.

Barcelona is believed to harbor more refugees than any other town in Spain, many of them in hiding and others (mostly women, children, and men over 45) released by the police. Many arrive at this office every day asking assistance. In view of the Department's confidential instructions regarding care in the consideration of the visa cases of persons from occupied countries, a certain discrimination and care has been exercised with regard to these persons, a great many of whom are visa applicants.

a) The experience of the British Consulate General over the past two years, and that of this office on a smaller scale, shows that a fairly large number of the refugees reaching Barcelona are unscrupulous adventurers and persons of doubtful antecedents. About those still in prisons very little that is definite can be said but, according to reports of persons who have recently been released from Figueras prison, the behaviour of many of the refugees is selfish and greedy in the extreme. The officer in charge of refugee work here knows

cases where refugees have stolen blankets from the houses where they were lodged, have left restaurants and hotels without paying their bills, keeping the money given to them for this purpose. Many have broken their promises not to reveal to others the names or addresses of persons who have given them lodging. Many have unscrupulously gone from Consulate to Consulate and organization to organization telling a different story to each, often giving different names each time, and trying to get as much money as possible from each. A considerable number are believed to be communists and some openly admit it.

b) Vice Consul Gilbert, who recently visited this office, said that professional smugglers of persons across the Spanish border said to him they were glad to learn that the Americans would take care of all refugees as, in that case, they would bring many more.

c) The Polish Red Cross representative visited this office recently stating that the story had spread among all Polish refugees that the United States was going to admit fifteen to twenty thousand of them as immigrants. On the other hand, in view of war time immigration control, the Department's instructions regarding care in the cases of persons coming from occupied countries, and the obvious fact that a great many of the refugees are not desirable immigrants, it is thought that little hope of eventual immigration to the United States can be held out to them in general - although that is what they all want and assume will follow the extension of protection of any kind by any American office or organization.

d) If we accept, from the Spanish authorities, the custody of a person we also assume responsibility for that person. This responsibility will almost certainly be a continuing one and the question of the immigration of these persons may very likely follow.

e) Many of the refugees, especially those with sufficient money to pay large bribes, arrive in Barcelona without being arrested and are illegally in the country. If we assume the care and protection of any and all refugees, these persons will

expect to be hidden and smuggled out of the country. When they are not so cared for, they will claim they were induced to come to Spain under false circumstances. In fact, this situation has frequently arisen already.

6. Release of Refugees from Prisons.

Local authorities are, at present, willing to release:

- 1) Women,
- 2) Children under 18, and
- 3) Men over 45.

Should requests be made by this office for the release of other persons (of military age)? Requests for the transfer of Americans (or persons who may have a claim to citizenship) to the concentration camp are made by this office and will continue to be made unless all such requests are to be made by the Embassy. In this case, the Consulate General will notify the Embassy of the cases of persons imprisoned who are thought to have some claim to American citizenship.

7. Types of Persons arriving in Spain as Refugees.

It seems clear that a great number of refugees now coming to Spain are not persons of a high type for whom it will be wise or profitable to accept responsibility without discrimination.

The French authorities in North Africa, it is understood, do not favor a wholesale exodus of French people from France into Spain but want only certain persons, requested specifically by them, to attempt to reach North Africa by way of Spain.

8. Cost of Refugee Work.

Without sending money to prisons (except once to Figueras) or lodging in Barcelona any persons for whose help there are other organizations or Consulates in Barcelona, this office has spent about 25,000 pesetas on refugee work in the first two weeks of January. No estimate can be made of the amounts that would be spent if additional responsibilities were assumed, but they would certainly be very great. The French Consulate is now asking this office to take over the cost of lodging secretly eight persons for whose maintenance they have no more funds.

It should be pointed out that, for persons in hiding, all food must be bought on the black market and that those lodging such persons expect also a sufficient compensation for the risk they are running. Those persons it is not considered safe or desirable to hide are sometimes given some assistance to help them reach Portugal.

9. Visits to Prisons.

An officer of this Consulate General visited Figueras prison on January 8, 1943. He had forms filled out by persons asking American protection, and delivered money and blankets for these persons. He was not allowed to visit them in their cells or to speak to them in the prison offices, the Director of the prison stating that the "Seguridad" in Madrid had given strict orders that no one was to speak to prisoners except in Spanish. None of the prisoners could speak Spanish.

The Director of the "Cárcel Modelo" of Barcelona has heretofore allowed a representative of this office to interview prisoners in the prison in the presence of an official. A new Director has just been appointed and today he refused to allow a representative of the Consulate General to interview a prisoner even though the representative was the bearer of a letter from the American Consul General to the Director of the prison requesting that the interview be allowed. The new Director has stated that the rule is that no one may interview any prisoner who has not been in the prison for at least 20 days.

The Consulate General would like to send an officer to visit prisons in this district as often as possible but it is thought that such visits could more profitably be made if the prison directors had orders from Madrid to permit the interviewing of prisoners by consular officers.

Respectfully yours,

George A. Makinson
American Consul General.

In duplicate to Embassy, Madrid.
Copy to Department of State.

A true copy of
the original
sent.

Belgium 2304
Spain
Refugees - Germans
Refugees - Austrians
Refugees - Polish
Refugees - Dutch
Refugees - Belgian
Refugees - Yugoslav
Refugees - Spanish

(2)

REFUGEE SITUATION IN SPAIN

D. 1943

Information obtained from the Foreign Office
under date of January 1st, 1943.

- - - - -

Subject to any correction of the figures which may be received from His Majesty's Embassy at Madrid, the latest figures for refugees in Spain supplied by the Lisbon representative of the American and Jewish Joint Distribution Fund amount to 18,000. This figure is understood to be based on an estimate by the Spanish Government which includes many would-be Fighting French and it is in any case thought to be somewhat exaggerated. The figure may therefore be taken to be somewhere between 10,000 and 11,000, made up as follows:-

JEWISH 5000 (1,500 - 2,000 Germans and Austrians; 1,500 Polish; 1,500 Belgian, Dutch, Yugoslav and miscellaneous).

NON-JEWISH About 5,000 (Germans and Austrians estimated at about one third of this total). In MIRANDA DE EBRO Camp there are 3,500 (500 - 750 Jews; majority are Germans or Austrians).

Refugee entries into Spain were about 80 a day after the German move into Vichy France but now average from 40 - 60 a day.

Assistance is being given to "enemy" as well as Allied refugees by the Joint Distribution representatives. To the Allies a number of blankets have been distributed through the British Consulate General at Barcelona, which is the point to which most refugees crossing the frontier gravitate in the first place.

Fifty pesetas per week per head are being paid for maintenance. In view, however, of the high cost of living this sum would seem to be inadequate and the Joint Distribution Board representative has declared that \$3.00 a day are required to keep refugees above subsistence level. The Foreign Office mention that Allied representatives in

Spain/

Spain are in touch with the British Embassy and Consulates; sums advanced by British authorities on their behalf for relief of their nationals are recoverable; the resources available, however, for repaying such expenditure are not expected to prove sufficient for prolonged stay in Spain and in any case funds at present available are not likely to cover a large number of refugees of non-Allied origin.

As regards the Spanish attitude to the refugee situation the Foreign Office mention that if the present rate of entries is maintained the increasing strain on Spanish good will and on available resources will become very serious unless the countries concerned can devise effective measures to cope with the situation. They also state that the Joint Distribution representatives are doing their best but that the organisation does not seem as yet to have sufficient standing with the Spanish Government for really effective and comprehensive operation.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

January 5th, 1943.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Refugees in Spain
Spain 730.4

19-112/40006.44

October 20⁶, 1943 -

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Madrid (Spain)

2207.

Referring your Despatch 1212, August 16, and Governor
Lehman's reply September 26, French Relief Fund has changed
its previous stand and is now willing to send comfort kits
for French refugees
and cigarettes/if these now needed. If desired, please
cable required amounts of both.

OPR:CAFLEXNER:dd

EU

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Like Refugee in Spain
Spain 230,4

TO: Secretary of State, Washington
FROM: Madrid
DATE: October ²⁶~~30~~, 2 p.m.
NUMBER: 3146

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REFERENCE: Department's 2267, October 26.

French mission agrees that it is not considered worthwhile to ship as requested in July cigarettes and comfort kits because of present rapid rate of evacuation.

It is possible that later changes in refugee situation will create need for them, however your efforts in obtaining them are greatly appreciated.

HAYES

RR

EIL

AIR MAIL

No. 913

File: Refugees - French
(cc) Refugees in Spain
(cc) Refugees in Portugal

Lisbon, April 9, 1943. *Spain 230.4*

Subject: Embarkation of French Refugees
at Portuguese Ports.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Legation's telegram no. 793 of April 9, 1 p.m., regarding the embarkation of French refugees from Spain at Portuguese ports. In this connection I enclose a copy and translation^{or} a note, no. 16, dated April 8, 1943, from the Foreign Office.

Respectfully yours,

Bert Fish

Enclosures:

1. Copy of note no. 16 dated April 8, 1943.
2. Translation of above.

MNC:jp

300

A true copy of
the signed orig-
inal.

Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 913 of April 9, 1943.

Copy

MINISTERIO DOS NEGOCIOS ESTRANGEIROS

Proc. 552,1

No. 16

O Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros apresenta os seus atenciosos cumprimentos à Legação dos Estados Unidos da América e, com referencia à sua Nota Verbal no. 1048, de 24 de Março último, tem a honra de lhe comunicar que autorizará o transito por Portugal aos refugiados que presentemente se encontram em Espanha e desejam embarcar em portos portugueses.

Para o efeito do transito por Portugal, deverao, porém, os refugiados de que se trata ser divididos em tantos grupos quantos os navios que lhes forem destinados, entendendo-se ainda que cada grupo nao excederá a lotação do seu navio, e que a entrada de cada grupo só se efectuará quando estiver marcada a data da partida.

Também os refugiados, depois de se encontrarem em Portugal, nao deverao adiar o embarque a pretexto de doença ou qualquer outro motivo.

Lisboa, 8 de Abril de 1943.

Translation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

File 552,1

No. 16

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its best compliments to the Legation of the United States of America and, with reference to its note verbale no. 1048 of March 24 last, has the honor to inform the Legation that the transit through Portugal of the refugees who at present find themselves in Spain and wish to embark in Portuguese ports will be authorized.

In order to effect the transit through Portugal, the refugees concerned should, however, be divided into as many groups as there are ships allotted for them, with the understanding that each group will not exceed the capacity of its ship and that the entry of each group will only take place when the date of departure shall have been fixed.

Furthermore, the refugees, after they have arrived in Portugal, shall not postpone their departure on the pretext of illness or any other motive.

Lisbon, April 8, 1943.

Spain
230.4

Refugees -
French
x ref: Refugees in
Spain

May 11, 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

A copy of the cable sent to you by Mr. Murphy and Colonel Bernstein has come to my desk.

I thought it might be helpful for you to know that this office has been cooperating very closely with Ambassador Hayes in his work with French refugees in Spain. As you know, French refugees continue to come over the border between France and Spain daily and Ambassador Hayes evidently needs more money than he has at his disposal.

I should like to recommend therefore that you approve the request for the additional transfer of \$300,000 for maintenance and evacuation expenses of French refugees to North Africa from Spain. I have no knowledge as to the necessity for the \$200,000 request and therefore do not wish to take a position in respect to this matter.

Sincerely,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director

The Honorable,

Henry W. Morgenthau, Jr.,

Secretary of the Treasury.

*Refugees French
Spain 230.4*

25
June 14, 1943

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am sending you herewith a paraphrase of a telegram received by the Department of State on June 11th from Madrid, inquiring about additional food supplies for refugees of French and declared American nationality in Spain.

The reference to the suggestion that Lend-Lease material be sent from North Africa relates to an inquiry which was made at an earlier date about the possibility of this method of meeting the food problem. This office was subsequently advised that the shipment of Lend-Lease food from North Africa to Spain raised serious shipping problems and the suggestion was advanced that Lend-Lease food consigned to the French North African regime might be sent to England and transshipped to Spain. This proposal seems to us to have many difficulties and we believe it would be wiser to meet this need through the provision of food by the American Red Cross, as was done at an earlier date.

As I informed you over the telephone, we have not as yet received any reports or dispatches from Spain about the administration of refugee relief. We have received telegrams from time to time indicating that a number of these refugees are now making their way to North Africa through Portugal. The French North African regime has been making funds available to their representatives in Spain for the purpose of providing relief to French refugees. These representatives have been working in close cooperation with the American Embassy.

I should appreciate it if the American Red Cross can give consideration to the shipment of additional food stuffs to meet this particular need.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh R. Jackson
Special Assistant to the Director

Mr. L. M. Mitchell,
American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

C
O
P
Y

*Refugees - French
Spain 2304*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Madrid
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: November 2, 1943
NUMBER: 3216

SECRET

Without incident and with full cooperation of Spanish authorities another convoy of 1510 French refugees departed from Malaga today.

In this connection reference is made to my cable of October 22, no. 3075.

HAYES

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMERICAN EMBASSY, MADRID

TO: Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DATE: October 22, 1943

NUMBER: 3075

CONFIDENTIAL

The following has been repeated to Lisbon and
Algiers:

Last night 1570 French refugees embarked at Malaga for North Africa with full cooperation of the local authorities. These form the first group to be directly evacuated from a port in Spain. November 1 or 2 it is hoped to embark an equivalent number.

HAYES

Extra copy Spain 230A
File: Refugees - French

Summary of Problem of Funds for Refugees of French and
Claimed American Nationality in Spain, as of March 26, 1943.

On February 5, the Department of State forwarded the sum of \$100,000 to the American Embassy in Madrid for the care of refugees of French and American nationality. This sum was procured from the President's Emergency Funds and, with the consent of the Bureau of the Budget and the White House, was taken from a fund of \$3,000,000 which was made available to the State Department primarily for grants to the Polish government for the transportation and care of certain Polish refugees who were to be transported to Mexico. This allocation was made upon the urgent insistence of Ambassador Hayes who contended that the care of French refugees and the facilitation of their movement to North Africa was of vital political and military importance. The American Red Cross had previously sent the sum of \$25,000 to Madrid, had provided \$10,000 for the purchase of certain clothing available in Spain, and had sent a considerable quantity of foodstuffs from this country. The Red Cross declined to provide further cash assistance, however, and the governmental allocation of \$100,000 was then made.

On the same day that this allocation was made, the suggestion was received from the Ambassador that the question of further financing of French refugees be explored with the North African regime with a view to placing the financial responsibility with that regime. Action was immediately initiated in North Africa looking toward this end.

On

On February 15 the Ambassador stated that the Spanish government was prepared, in the absence of unforeseen developments, to permit the movement of French refugees through Spain to North Africa, since France was technically a non-belligerent.

On February 17 the Ambassador pointed out that although the Spanish were prepared to permit the departure of the French, additional numbers were to be expected over the French border, particularly when the snow cleared from the mountains. He requested that a representative of OFRRO be assigned to his Embassy to assist with the relief problem. He also pointed out that even if the French North African regime made funds available, our Embassy would have a continuing responsibility since the North African French were not officially recognized by the Spanish government.

Shortly after the receipt of this telegram, a representative of OFRRO was dispatched to Madrid to assist the Ambassador.

On February 28, the Ambassador reported that the problem continued to grow. He indicated that the number crossing the border far exceeded the number who could be released and evacuated with existing facilities. One thousand were expected to leave for North Africa within the week, but it was reported that 150 to 300 additional Frenchmen were entering the country daily and there were indications that

the

the number would increase.

It was stated at that time that the funds at the disposal of the Ambassador and the smaller sums available to Colonel Malaise, the North African French representative, would be exhausted before the end of March and that it was highly important that arrangements be made in advance for additional funds to keep the program going. The Ambassador reiterated his belief that the work should be turned over to the French, with our assistance, but again pointed out our continuing financial responsibility for the smaller number of declared Americans in the refugee group.

In reply to this telegram, the Ambassador was advised on March 5 that we understood that the French in North Africa had now appropriated 25,000,000 francs for relief to these refugees and that we assumed that this would meet the problem of the French group. With respect to those of declared American nationality, the Embassy was requested to report by March 15 as to the numbers involved, the amount needed, and the plans proposed. It was pointed out again that no funds for this purpose could be assured but that we would review his report and explore the possibilities.

On March 6 the Ambassador reported that the Spanish had suddenly stopped the departure of 1400 Frenchmen, the first large group planning to leave for North Africa, due to pressure from the German government. On March 8 the Ambassador saw

saw the Spanish Foreign Minister who assured him that there was no fundamental change in Spanish policy but suggested that the refugees be moved through Portugal since this would reduce the problem with the Germans. The Embassy immediately began to explore this possibility.

In reply to the Department's telegram of March 5 the Ambassador replied on March 11 to the following effect. Although 25,000,000 francs had been voted for relief of French refugees in Spain there was no immediate prospect of peseta proceeds becoming available to Colonel Malaise. Consequently the French refugees were still looking to us for assistance and the Ambassador therefore requested the sum of \$100,000 per month until such time as French funds might be actually available in Spain. He moreover requested that this monthly sum be available beginning March 15 since existing funds would be virtually exhausted as of that date. In this sum of \$100,000 he included approximately \$10,000 for declared Americans who numbered from 200 to 250. Two days later the Ambassador wired again saying that the rapidly increasing proportions of the problem made it extremely difficult to estimate but that he now required \$150,000 for the next thirty days.

Upon the receipt of the March 11 telegram, the Department immediately took steps to facilitate the provision of peseta funds for the French in Spain by offering to permit the transfer

of \$500,000 of North African French dollar balances here to a peseta credit in Spain. This required action by the French in North Africa and a telegram was dispatched to Mr. Murphy in Algiers urging this action. On March 20 we were advised by Murphy that the French in Algiers had telegraphed their bank here authorizing an initial transaction of \$100,000 and had stated that further funds would be advanced as necessary. On March 22, however, Ambassador Hayes wired Murphy to the effect that this amount would be insufficient and urged that the initial transaction should be at least \$250,000 since all French and American funds were exhausted. As of March 23, the French American Banking Corporation here stated that they had no instructions from Algiers concerning the transfer of either of these amounts and another telegram was therefore dispatched to Murphy as of that date apprising him of this fact and urging immediate action. No reply has yet been received to this telegram and to our knowledge there has as yet been no receipt of authorization here for the transfer of funds.

In the meantime plans were maturing for the departure of French refugees from Portugal and it appears probable that a thousand or more may leave there about March 31. This is not definitely confirmed, however, and negotiations are still going on with the Portuguese government.

On

On March 25 another telegram was received from the Ambassador in Madrid. He reiterated again the urgent necessity of getting funds to the French in Madrid for the care of refugees, stating for the first time that over \$100,000 will be required to cover unpaid past obligations alone. He also stated that regardless of the agreement of the French to assume the expense of the care of their own nationals the American Embassy was still conducting the relief program and that therefore we were looked to by the Spanish and the refugees alike as the responsible parties. He pointed out that any onus resulting from a failure to meet obligations promptly would be bound to fall on us.

The Ambassador further stated that he was in urgent need of \$100,000 of American funds to cover the care of declared Americans and expenses incident to the relief operation in general. He stated that this sum would cover past obligations as well as future obligations for several months assuming the necessity of no further expenditures on behalf of the French refugees as such.

H.R.J.

Notes on Refugee Relief Operations in Spain
taken from
Charles Mc Donald's report of March 3, 1944.

Spain Relief

The French Red Cross will be able to attend to future relief operations in Spain as, (1) the number of refugees has decreased; (2) the few American nationals can be attended by the American Consulate; (3) food and medical supplies are now centralized and under control; and (4) funds are under the protection and control of our embassy.

Total French evacuations to December 31, 1943	-----15,655
Number of evacuees left in Spain, Feb. 25, 1944	-----670
Refugees being cared for by Belgians, Dutch, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Italians and British, including	
90 Italians who have arrived directly from Italy	400 to 500

Food stocks left on hand in Cadiz were ^{subject of} ~~under~~ negotiation with Beckleman for transfer to NARC. Supplies left at Miranda for use of internees.

The ration basis for French Red Cross distribution, per man, per week, is:

3 cans	port meat	1 lb.	prunes
3 env.	bouillon	7 oz.	chocolate
8 oz.	margarine	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	soup
3 cans	evaporated milk	7 oz.	syrup
1 lb.	rolled oats	$\frac{1}{2}$ cake	soap

Clothing furnished by the AFSC, Fighting French and Coordinating Council of French Relief Societies, although in Madrid in November of 1943, was held, and not released by the Spanish authorities until February 15, 1944. When distribution was made the period of urgent need for clothing had passed.

The only medical supplies which might be of use were the following vaccines:

Typhus	397 vials	Smallpox	300
Typhoid	260	Diphtheria anti-toxin	590

Conclusions:

1. Maintenance and evacuation of the French refugees now in Spain and the few new arrivals should continue to be responsibility of the French North African Commission and the French Red Cross.
2. Centralization of the American food supply at Miranda should improve control.

3. Medical supplies are under direct embassy control.
4. Clothing entirely distributed.
5. No financial commitments are outstanding and funds on hand sufficient.
6. American consular office should continue to attend to requirements of civilians who claim to be Americans.