

War Refugee Board

See Survey Graphic, Sept. 1944

"Millions to Rescue" by
Blair Bolles.

vol. XXXIII, No. 9, p. 386.

Subject: Oswego, NY, camp, War Refugee
Board etc.

INTERPRETER RELEASES

An Information Service on Immigration, Naturalization and the Foreign Born

COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ESTABLISHES REFUGEE RESCUE BOARD

Sources: Federal Register
Congressional Record
Department of State
Other

A War Refugee Board, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, has been established by the President's Executive Order #9417, dated January 22, 1944*. In the text of the Order, which is published as an appendix to this Release, the Board is charged with the responsibility for seeing that all measures within the power of the Government to rescue victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death are carried out. The functions of the Board include the development of plans for "(a) the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of victims of enemy oppression, and (b) the arrangement of havens of temporary refuge for such victims".

With the setting up of this War Refugee Board by the Executive Order, efforts to rescue refugees will not have to wait upon action by Congress on the Bills now pending before the Senate (S. 203) and the House (H.Res. 350 and H.Res. 352), which urge the appointment of a Commission of diplomatic, economic and military experts "to formulate and effectuate a plan of immediate action designed to save the surviving Jewish people of Europe from extinction at the hands of Nazi Germany".** (It will be recalled that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs approved S. 203, and that although hearings were held by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Bills H.Res. 350 and H.Res. 352, no action was taken by that Committee).

*Federal Register, Vol. 9, No. 18, January 26, 1944, pages 935, 936.

**Interpreter Release, Vol. XX, No. 45, December 14, 1943, page 389.

Refugee Board Announces its Initial Plans

Four days after its appointment, the new War Refugee Board issued a statement announcing that negotiations were already under way with foreign governments to determine the extent to which they were working to cooperate in rescuing Jews and other victims of Nazi aggression. Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau and Stimson also announced that all United States diplomats and consular officers throughout the world had been instructed "to do everything possible to effectuate this Government's war-refugee policy as announced by the President, bearing in mind the urgency of the problem." According to an article in the New York Times (January 30, 1944) the Board said that the diplomatic and consular officers had also been instructed to cooperate with all public agencies and established private organizations in the rescue area, and had been requested to make "immediate reports concerning conditions existing in each country with regard to whether refugees would be permitted to enter, and where refugees were refused entry at frontiers, explanation why they were refused."

The Board is responsible to the President and is directed to work with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), the Intergovernmental Committee, and other appropriate international organizations. The appointment of an Executive Director, which is included in the Order, has already been made. Mr. John W. Pehle has secured leave of absence from his former position as Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of Foreign Funds Control, to become the Acting Executive Director of the Board. He was born in Minneapolis, is 35 years of age and took his law degree at Yale University.

Hailed as a means of clearing the road for effective action, the Board has already had concrete evidence of the deep interest of the American agencies which have been pressing for immediate measures to be taken by our government to rescue the victims of Nazi oppression. In response to a letter addressed by the Board to established agencies working overseas on these problems requesting suggestions for rescue programs, the Board has received many reassuring promises of cooperation. One organization, the HIAS, evinced its appreciation of the establishment of the Board by sending a contribution of \$100,000 to be placed at the disposal of the War Refugee Board, together with an offer of the services of its offices and personnel. The Treasury Department announced that the first contribution to the War Refugee Board was a check for \$10 from a Jewish refugee and his wife, living in a small Ohio town. This money was contributed by this elderly couple as a token of their gratitude for having been "admitted and accepted as equals in this country."

Past Efforts to Rescue Victims of Nazis in Axis-occupied or Axis Territory

The history of the various attempts made by interested private organizations to secure official action on the rescue of the persecuted peoples, Jews and others, inside Axis-occupied territory, has been reported in earlier Interpreter Releases*. The distressing reports, on the basis of information received from underground sources, of the mass executions and deportations of Jews

*See Interpreter Releases, Vol. XV, No. 48, Nov. 29, 1938; Vol. XVI, No. 35, July 24, 1939; Vol. XVI, No. 32, July 6, 1939; Vol. XVIII, No. 4, Jan. 24, 1941; Vol. XX, No. 9, March 19, 1943; Vol. XXI, No. 1, January 10, 1944.

give the figures of two to four million deported or perished. The numbers of other peoples suffering the same fate are unknown, but the wholesale massacres by the Nazis, which took place in Poland in the summer of 1942, caused the United States* and the European members of the United Nations to jointly condemn "the appalling horror and brutality" with which the minorities were being persecuted, and to promise retribution for those responsible for the murders.

As time went on and no immediate plans for rescuing these unfortunates were outlined by the United Nations, pressure began to be put upon the President and Congress, as well as upon the general public, to take decisive steps in this regard. Full-page advertisements appeared in the New York dailies calling for immediate aid to rescue the remaining victims of Nazi oppression before it was too late. A petition and appeal by the Rabbis of America for the adoption of immediate and practical measures to save the Jewish people from complete extermination was presented to the Senate by Vice President Wallace, to whom the petition was addressed, with the following appeal**:

"To the Honorable Henry Agard Wallace,
Vice President of the United States:

"In the name of God, creator of the universe, blessed be He, who voiced in our Holy Torah the command: 'Thou shalt not stand idly by the blood of your neighbor, I am the Lord.'

"In this hour of our distress we call upon the Almighty Lord of heaven and earth in the ancient words: 'A voice on high is heard, the voice of our brothers' blood -- innocent souls by the tens of thousands, children, infants, and sucklings -- the aged, men and women, cry out unto us: Save us.'

"How can we face the Lord on the hallowed day, the Day of Atonement, knowing that we have not fulfilled our duty? And on the eve of this day most holy to us, we come broken-hearted to ask you, Mr. Vice President, to hear the cries of our brethren, now in the hands of the murderous Nazi government which singled out the people of Israel as its target and has decreed their annihilation and oblivion. The Nazis have poured out their rage against our people with a horrible cruelty unequalled by the savages of ancient days. Millions of Jews have already fallen, exterminated with fire and sword; tens of thousands have died of starvation and have been victims of barbarous and unnatural executions....."

From every established national organization in this country, interested in the plight of the suffering peoples, came memorials and petitions to the officials. National committees representing distinguished chairmen of all faiths and creeds, public officials, Senators, Congressmen, labor and civic leaders, all stressed the need for aid before it was too late. Mass meetings were held, and many magazine and newspaper articles were published on this

*"Can European Refugees Find New Homes" - by Winifred N. Jadsel, published by Foreign Policy Association.

**Congressional Record, October 6, 1943, page 8195.

subject. Bills were introduced in both the Senate and the House (see page 124) calling for the appointment by the President of a Commission to deal with these problems. In England, too, attention was being focused on the need for rescue. In London, the National Committee for Rescue from Nazi Terror (April 1943) published "A Twelve Point Programme for Immediate Rescue Measures". A Public Opinion Poll, taken in March, 1943, indicated that 78% of the British people wanted its government to help refugees escape from occupied Europe. Since the creation of our War Refugee Board, there has been considerable agitation in England for an appointment of a similar body there.

What Can be Done by the War Refugee Board?

The new Acting Executive Director, Mr. Pehle, in a press interview* explained that one of the first and most important tasks of the Board will be to see that refugees are moved out of European neutral countries to make room for others who might escape from Nazi countries to take their places. The prompt transfer of refugees from those neutral countries such as Spain, might, Mr. Pehle said, make those governments be more willing to give sanctuary to other refugees reaching their land by the underground routes, or by negotiations with the satellite countries. It is expected that the chief helpers will be in the underground organizations existing in all Nazi-dominated countries. While the Board will have only a small, professional staff, it will be able to use the personnel of other government agencies and will also work through the private international agencies. A radio commentator recently described the work of the Board as being comparable to the underground activities during the Civil War when Negro slaves were helped to escape to the North.

An indication of the speed with which the Board is working is the announcement of the arrival in Ankara, Turkey, of Ira A. Hirschmann to take up his duties as official representative of the newly formed Refugee Board. Under the authority vested by the Treasury in the War Refugee Board, it was announced that Mr. Hirschmann will be the first and only United States citizen in Turkey to be allowed to disregard the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Governmental and Voluntary Organizations Dealing with Refugee Problems

There have been but a few governmental organizations set up since 1933 to aid refugees, as a brief review will show: First there was the High Commission for Refugees (Jewish and other), organized in 1933 by the League of Nations with James G. McDonald as High Commissioner and Joseph P. Chamberlain as the representative on the Commission for the United States. In 1935 Mr. McDonald resigned. The High Commission was reorganized and combined with the Nansen Committee of the League of Nations. At the present time Sir Herbert Emerson is High Commissioner. With conditions in Germany growing steadily worse, President Roosevelt proposed an Intergovernmental Conference on Refugees, which was held at Evian, France, in July 1938. As a result of that conference there was organized the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. That organization found itself paralyzed by the onslaught of the war and has been practically moribund, until it was recently revived by the Bermuda Conference, which was held in the Spring of 1943**. It has now been reorganized and has its offices in London. Sir Herbert Emerson is the Director and Patrick Murphy Malin, an American, is the Vice Director. In the United States, the President's Committee

*New York Times, February 5, 1944

**See Interpreter Release, Vol. XII, No. 1, January 10, 1944, page 7.

on Political Refugees was appointed in 1940 with George L. Warren as Secretary, for the purpose of rescuing some of the political refugees of Europe. With our entry into the war there seemed an end to any further hope of rescue. Transportation became practically unavailable, with the exception of a few Portuguese steamers that carried a few hundred passengers each month to the safe shores of the Western Hemisphere.

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (OFRRO), with Herbert H. Lehman as director (organized in 1942) while not designed to give aid only to refugees, nevertheless included them in their program of relief. Later Mr. Lehman was appointed Special Assistant to the President and some of the activities of the OFRRO were merged with the Foreign Economic Administration. In Autumn of 1943 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was organized and Herbert H. Lehman was appointed Director-General. A substantial part of the staff of the OFRRO was taken over by the UNRRA*.

In addition to these governmental war organizations, a number of voluntary agencies in this field are collaborating with the President's War Refugee Board and other government organizations in their plans. A description of these agencies and their programs together with details regarding the UNRRA will appear in a forthcoming Interpreter Release.

Numbers of Refugees Needing Rescue

Authoritative figures are not available as to the number of individuals now living in enemy and enemy-occupied countries whose rescue is contemplated under this program. No program could be set up at this time to encompass all the persons who would want to escape from the oppressive domination of the Nazis. But among the individuals to be aided by the President's War Board are those who are now in hiding because they are sought by the Nazis for purposes of destruction or deportation. Reports indicate that there are over 60,000 refugees of every nationality now in Switzerland, many of these having escaped from the Nazis in Northern Italy and from France. It is said that more than sixty persons daily manage to cross into Switzerland over the French border. In Sweden there are at least 10,000 refugees who succeeded in escaping from Denmark recently.

A memorandum submitted to the War Refugee Board by the Commission on Rescue of the American Jewish Conference, states that there are five areas in which rescue work is imperative and, in their opinion, possible. These are: (1) Rumania; (2) Bulgaria; (3) France, and related thereto; (4) Spain and Switzerland; and (5) Poland.

In Rumania, the report continues, there are two different aspects of rescue, one pertaining to Transnistria, and the other to Rumania proper. In Transnistria there are now 75,000 to 80,000 Jews living under most wretched conditions, without food, clothing or shelter and in constant threat of annihilation by the Nazi military forces. As a result of movements of the victorious Russian armies across those regions, the destructive work of the retreating Nazis in this section may even as this is being written be accelerated. In Rumania proper there are from 250,000 to 300,000 Jews, all of whom are suffering under the heel of their oppressors. The occupation of Hungary may bring about Nazi

*Department of State Bulletin, October 2, 1943, Vol. 9, No. 223.

dominance of Rumania or occupation of Rumania, in which case the Jewish population there is likely to suffer the same fate of deportation and extermination as in other Nazi-dominated countries.

In Bulgaria there are some 50,000 Jews, practically all in concentration camps and forced labor battalions. Some Jews were deported to Poland a year ago. Many of those in Bulgaria and Rumania could be rescued if a place of destination could be found for them. A few have managed to escape by slipping into Turkey. If the cooperation of the Turkish government can be secured these persecuted and hungry individuals may be rescued through Constanza and the Black Sea. A few Greek Jews succeeded in escaping to Syria where they were interned until they sailed recently for Palestine.

Executions and deportations from France continue to take place. There is no knowledge as to the number of Jews still left in France, but thousands have managed to escape into Switzerland and Spain. In addition, there are thousands of Sephardic Jews left in France who are Turkish subjects. They too are being rounded up by the Nazis and deported to Poland.

In Holland there are said to be thousands in hiding.

In Poland the Jews are trapped, "hermetically sealed", and earmarked for total annihilation. It is said that of the 3,000,000 Jews who remained in Poland after the Nazi occupation only some hundreds of thousands now survive. At the present time even the International Red Cross is unable to work in Poland, or to secure any information about the situation of the people there.

There are about 1200 Jews remaining in Yugoslavia. At the time of the occupation there were 85,000 Jews in that country. In Shanghai there are still about 20,000 Jewish refugees, for whom plans will have to be evolved. Those refugees who managed to reach Spain from occupied territories are gradually being transported to other safe countries, including North Africa.*

With such grave problems confronting them, the objectives of the President's War Refugee Board have the blessing and assurance of cooperation from all the actively interested agencies and individuals in this country, who regard this step as one concrete method of implementing the Atlantic Charter.

*For further details see article "The Joint Distribution Committee in War Time" by Joseph J. Schwartz in The Jewish Social Service Quarterly, December 1943, page 93.

Executive Order 9417

Establishing a War Refugee Board

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

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of such victims of enemy oppression, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Executive Office of the President a War Refugee Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board). The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War. The Board may request the heads of other agencies or departments to participate in its deliberations whenever matters specially affecting such agencies or departments are under consideration.
2. The Board shall be charged with the responsibility for seeing that the policy of the Government, as stated in the Preamble, is carried out. The functions of the Board shall include without limitation the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (a) the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims. To this end the Board, through appropriate channels, shall take the necessary steps to enlist the cooperation of foreign governments and obtain their participation in the execution of such plans and programs.
3. It shall be the duty of the State, Treasury and War Departments, within their respective spheres, to execute at the request of the Board, the plans and programs so developed and the measures so inaugurated. It shall be the duty of the heads of all agencies and departments to supply or obtain for the Board such information and to extend to the Board such supplies, shipping and other specified assistance and facilities as the Board may require in carrying out the provisions of this Order. The State Department shall appoint special attaches with diplomatic status, on the recommendation of the Board, to be stationed abroad in places where it is likely that assistance can be rendered to war refugees, the duties and responsibilities of such attaches to be defined by the Board in consultation with the State Department.
4. The Board and the State, Treasury and War Departments are authorized to accept the services or contributions of any private persons, private organizations, State agencies, or agencies of foreign governments in carrying out the purposes of this Order. The Board shall cooperate with all existing and future international organizations concerned with the problems of refugee rescue, maintenance, transportation, relief, rehabilitation, and resettlement.

5. To the extent possible the Board shall utilize the personnel, supplies, facilities and services of the State, Treasury and War Departments. In addition the Board, within the limits of funds which may be made available, may employ necessary personnel without regard for the Civil Service laws and regulations and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and make provisions for supplies, facilities and services necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Board shall appoint an Executive Director who shall serve as its principal executive officer. It shall be the duty of the Executive Director to arrange for the prompt execution of the plans and programs developed and the measures inaugurated by the Board, to supervise the activities of the special attaches and to submit frequent reports to the Board on the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees.

6. The Board shall be directly responsible to the President in carrying out the policy of this Government, as stated in the Preamble, and the Board shall report to him at frequent intervals concerning the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees and shall make such recommendations as the Board may deem appropriate for further action to overcome any difficulties encountered in the rescue and relief of war refugees.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The White House

Jan. 22, 1944

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An Information Service on Immigration, Naturalization and the Foreign Born

COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY

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AID BY THE UNITED STATES TO EUROPEAN REFUGEES

Sources: Rescue of the Jewish and Other
Peoples in Nazi-Occupied
Territory. Extract from Hearings
before the Committee on Foreign
Affairs, House of Representatives.
Other.

The publication of testimony given by Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in connection with hearings held on H. Res. 350 and H. Res. 352, has evoked considerable interest and comment on the part of social agencies working in the field of immigrant aid and refugees, as well as from the press. This comment is centered chiefly upon the figures given by Mr. Long in the course of his testimony as representing the number of refugees from Nazi-occupied territory admitted to the United States. According to Mr. Long, this number is in the neighborhood of 580,000. He also stated that "135,000 refugees came in one year - one twelve-month period. That was in the fiscal year 1942." About 57,000 "came in under the quota" and "visitor's and transit visas were issued to from 85,000 to 90,000," said Mr. Long.

Many organizations and newspapers have publicly called attention to the fact that Mr. Long's figures are at great variance with those published annually by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. In those articles, it has been pointed out that Mr. Long, in his testimony, frequently referred to 580,000 as the number of refugees admitted to the United States, whereas the figure of admissions of all persons,

immigrants as well as refugees, from all over the world, as given by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, is considerably less than 580,000.*

At the outset, Mr. Long's testimony given on November 26, 1943 was regarded as confidential. Subsequently, Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, announced that the Committee had decided that the testimony need no longer be held in confidence. It was thereupon released in a print entitled "Rescue of the Jewish and Other Peoples in Nazi-Occupied Territory".**

The two resolutions about which the hearings were held are identical.*** They recommend the creation by the President of a commission of diplomatic, economic and military experts to formulate and effectuate a plan of immediate action designed to save the surviving Jewish people of Europe from extinction at the hands of Nazi-Germany. As reported in our Legislative Bulletin No. IX (45) issued December 14, 1943, public hearings were held on these resolutions November 30, December 1 and 2, 1943. A number of witnesses appeared testifying in favor of the resolutions. Some witnesses felt the resolutions were too general and did not go far enough. At one of the executive sessions held by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Chairman Bloom reported that he had invited Mr. Long to appear before the Committee and "give us information regarding these two resolutions." "The Secretary," said Mr. Bloom, "asked me if we were to be in executive session so that he may be able to give certain testimony that up to now it has been considered advisable to hold strictly confidential, and I informed the Secretary that this Committee has always kept its word when we were in executive session,...and everything that he testified to before this Committee, will be strictly confidential and not go outside of the committee room until released."

Mr. Long's testimony covered not only the activities of the Visa Division in arranging for admission of refugees to this country, but also described in considerable detail the flight of the refugees eastward, westward and northward from Germany and the occupied countries; the various projects undertaken by the United States in cooperation with other governments to assist these unfortunates; the reorganization of the Intergovernmental Committee; the recommendations of the Bermuda Conference, and the future program of the Intergovernmental Committee which hopes to act on behalf of 49 nations. It would seem, from the testimony, that while Mr. Long did not directly oppose the passage of the resolutions, he believed the resolutions do not provide for anything new, since, in his opinion, the Intergovernmental Committee which is to be expanded and to have branch offices in various countries, will, with the aid of the co-operating governments, be in as strong a position to carry on as would this prospective commission.

Rescuing American Citizens

In his opening remarks, Mr. Long stated that there were certain matters that should be kept confidential, which, if not kept from our enemies, might

*According to information received, an explanatory statement is in preparation by Mr. Long, to correct the impression that all 580,000 entered the United States. The number of 580,000 represents visas issued or authorized, and does not refer to the number of visas used for entry to this country.

**Extract from Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, November 26, 1943. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

***See Interpreter Release No. 45, December 14, 1943, pp. 389-394

react against the interests of the people for whom relief is sought. Upon the outbreak of the European War in September, 1939, he took charge of a Special Division in the State Department. His first task in this Division was to secure the safe return to the United States from enemy territory of more than 100,000 American citizens who were abroad at the time the war commenced. Following this action, Mr. Long was called upon by important groups to attempt to rescue persons other than American citizens, who, because of their special positions, were in grave danger.

Aid to Labor Leaders and Trade Unionists

Shortly after Mr. Long had assumed his new duties, he cooperated with the American Federation of Labor in rescuing some labor leaders who were fleeing from Germany and Poland and whose loss would deal a death blow to the labor unions in Central Europe. "Actually," said Mr. Long, "this was not the first action of the State Department to rescue persecuted persons because we had admitted to the United States, as refugees from persecution in Germany, Austria and other places, several hundred thousand of these people in the period from 1933, when the Hitlerite government began its efforts, until 1939."

Another project described by Mr. Long was the effort to rescue and transplant several rabbinical colleges, with the teachers and students, from Northern Poland and East Prussia. Lists of names of Rabbis, their families and their students were forwarded to the Embassy at Moscow with instructions that a visa be given to any one of those listed, if he appeared at the Embassy and was able to identify himself. A few of these Rabbis were able to cross Russia, secure visas and leave for the United States. Some received visas for Canada and Mexico. Others could not obtain visas, but got on trains that took them to Siberia; from there they went to Korea, then to Manchuria and finally to Japan. (Most of them have remained in Shanghai where they went after the Japanese government ordered them to leave Tokyo, and where they are in a concentrated area under the surveillance of the Japanese.)

Eastern Movement of Refugees from Germany and Poland

Mr. Long described the tragic eastern movement of the refugees fleeing from Poland after the invasion by Germany, when old and young, sick and poor, died on the roads as they tried to make their way into Russia and on to Siberia, and down east of the Caspian Sea into Iran. The British, together with the United States, with the aid of private organizations, took care of the women and the children, the aged and the sick - about 40,000 of them:

"The United States contributed I don't know how many dollars to feed and succor these people. The Red Cross did yeoman service and it was one of our first big-scale activities. Some of these people got to Karachi, India, and were taken care of by the British Government. We arranged with the British Government to take many prisoners of war held by the British and thus permitted the cantonments which they had built for these prisoners of war in East Africa to be used by these poor refugees. We continued to send them relief supplies. Others of them came to us and through the allotments from the President's emergency fund, which the Congress voted him to use in his discretion, he agreed to pay the expenses of bringing some thousands of them to Mexico which country had promised to give them refuge.

"Many of those people are in Mexico and others of them have not yet arrived, but arrangements have been made and they are on the way."

The Northern and Western Movement of the Refugees

The refugees fled northward from Poland and northeast Germany, said Mr. Long, to Lithuania, Estonia and Russia. When Germany invaded Holland and France and the Low Countries, the migration which started westward was even more complicated. This flight toward the west preceded the German armies, and the German planes flew over the roads and "straffed" the refugees. Literally millions went westward until they got into Paris, and all came to the American Consul for help. Although we had consulates in other parts of France, some were destroyed and some were closed temporarily because of the war. When Germany left part of France unoccupied, our Consuls functioned in unoccupied areas and granted numbers of visas to the refugees. American consuls had functioned in Germany, Austria and Poland until they were ordered out by Germany. Our consuls left Germany on June 30, 1941. This meant no more visas could be given to persons inside Germany seeking to escape westward. During this period of migration, said Mr. Long, our consulates in the unoccupied territories were swamped with lines of people half a mile long all day.

Refugees fled out of Germany into Marseilles; they crossed the Pyrenees - many on foot - into Spain. Some went to North Africa, others to Barcelona. The records of the State Department, said Mr. Long, are full of dramatic human interest stories and form one of the most "thrilling and most saddening and awful pages of humanitarian history".

It was during this dreadful period that the Visa Division felt obliged to issue visitor's visas. Bound as it was by the limitations of our law in regard to the issuing of immigration visas, and finding the quotas of the occupied countries such as Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Austria, Holland, so small that they were immediately used up, the Visa Division issued visitors visas to help the refugees escape. To quote Mr. Long:

"The total quota for that area is about 57,000. Well, 57,000 visas were just insufficient to express the humane desire of the American Government and the American people to try and save these persons. During the 12 months which ended in June, 1941, enough visas were issued to physically save 135,000 of these people, and in the period from 1938 to 1942 a total of over 307,000 visas of all kinds were granted to persons coming from enemy or enemy occupied territory."

Formation of President's Advisory Committee on Refugees

Another step taken to aid the refugees, said Mr. Long, was the setting up of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, with James G. McDonald (former High Commissioner for Aid to Refugees and Others Coming from Germany) as Chairman, and George L. Warren as Secretary.

"That committee was trying to save particular persons who were worthy to be saved in the cause of humanity - intellectuals - that is, authors, painters, creators, statesmen, political leaders, and publishers of newspapers, men who had, because of their race, religion, political beliefs, and opposition to the Nazi

regime, incurred the enmity, animosity, and violent opposition of that regime, and who would be killed. That committee considered those people and submitted lists to the State Department, and we tried to help everybody that they recommended to us. They would receive from other sources the names of persons, and they would investigate those people and recommend to us the issuance of visas to them in order that they might be saved. They did a very good work."

The Change in Visa Procedure

Mr. Long next spoke of the steps taken by the Visa Division to safeguard the interests of the United States. It was found necessary, he stated, to institute new measures to protect the security of our country, because Germany was sending its agents into the United States in the guise of refugees.

It was at this time that the new visa procedure was put into effect; quota control was centralized in the Visa Division, and committees set up to pass on applications for visas, with review committees holding hearings where sponsors might appear on behalf of applicants.* Mr. Long called attention to the fact that this screening process was set up six months before we entered the war, and that the procedure through which the applicants have to go has served to prevent the entry into this country of many agents who might otherwise have gotten here.

"This procedure," continued Mr. Long, "has not interfered with the flow of refugees under the law. Of course, in 1941, shipping across the Atlantic stopped. When we got into the war, there was no neutral shipping. In December 1941 most neutral shipping disappeared from the seas. Prior to that there had been neutral shipping, and some American ships had been running; but as of that time there was practically nothing. There are today a few little Spanish and a few little Portuguese vessels which are coming in here, and the State Department continues to issue visas to refugees. We are issuing visas to the extent of about 100 a week. Perhaps it is a little under, perhaps it is a little more; but it is in the neighborhood of 100 a week. They are all carefully screened, and they are persons in whom I think the people of the United States can have entire confidence.

"But the point is that the historic attitude of the United States as a haven for the oppressed has not been stopped. The Department of State has kept the door open. It is carefully screened, but the door is open, and the demands for a wider opening cannot be justified for the time being because there just is not any transportation.

"Mr. Mundt: The limitation of 100 per week is now imposed by the shipping limitations rather than by any limitations of the State Department as to the number of visas available?

"Mr. Long: The movement of people has stopped. You cannot move anywhere in the world today except in the United States. You can go from the United States to Canada, you can go from the United States to Mexico, you can go from the United States to Cuba. This is the only place in the world where you can move. Anywhere else you have to get exit permits to go even across rivers.

*See Interpreter Release Vol. XX, No. 40, October 29, 1943, "A Summary of Visa Procedure in War Time".

Everything is under military control throughout Europe. There is not one town in Europe today from which you can leave to go to another town in Europe without military control or some supervision or some permission. This is the only country in the world today which admits alien enemies by nationality into its intimate midst as citizens if they care to come - the only country in the world."...

Aid to Persons Inside Axis-Controlled Countries

"All the efforts that we made to secure help for the people who were actually within the confines, jurisdiction, and control of the German Government ceased as of July 1, 1941. After that we were unable to do anything in Germany, in Austria, in northern France, or in any of those places, as we had done before. We could not issue visas to those people because we could not reach them to deliver the visas. So there the situation has changed somewhat. ...

"We and the British were looking toward the placing of some of these people who found themselves in Persia. We have had the support of other governments, like Mexico, in its gracious movement to receive thousands of these refugees there. But by and large it was the United States and Great Britain which formulated the policy and which carried it into execution. We have taken into this country since the beginning of the Hitler regime and the persecution of the Jews, until today, approximately 580,000 refugees. The whole thing has been under the quota, during the period of 10 years - all under the quota - except the generous gesture we made with visitor's and transit visas during an awful period. But, as I say, the United States Government is the one that formulated the policy and which carried out these various steps and tried to be helpful in every instance to every person who was persecuted, and we have recognized from the start that the Jews were the most persecuted and were the object of more antipathy than any other section or class of the people, though they were not the only ones. From time to time there have been terrible wholesale executions of other people, like recently in Poland after Hamburg was bombed out and made uninhabitable, just as Berlin and the country along the Ruhr are now being made uninhabitable. The Germans went into northern Poland with their armed forces and just hunted down the people there and killed them like rats and threw them away. Then they took over the houses of the Poles and transported to them their own people."

Interdepartmental Committee on Refugees

At the suggestion of some of the Jewish leaders made a year ago, said Mr. Long, attempts were made by the State Department to interest governments other than Great Britain in this question of the refugees. After consideration, it was decided to revitalize the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees which had grown out of the Evian Conference in 1938 but had been inactive for some time. Thirty-two nations had belonged to this Committee: The United States, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, United Kingdom, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Costa Rica, Panama and Guatemala had also belonged, but they have not yet joined the present movement. Mr. Long said that they with seventeen other countries have been invited to membership on the Intergovernmental Committee, and if all accept, 49 countries will belong

Bermuda Conference on Refugees

To galvanize the Committee into action, it was decided with the co-operation of the British Government to call a conference at Bermuda. Up to the time of Mr. Long's testimony the recommendations of this Conference had not been made public, and it was this information that he wished the Committee to keep confidential. Later permission was given to publish this material.

Mr. Long then outlined the various "understandings" reached at Bermuda:

First: "That the United States and the United Kingdom Governments should consult together with the view toward immediate action to obtain the use of neutral shipping for the transportation of refugees, this duty to be assumed by the Intergovernmental Committee after a revision of its mandate. Its charter did not provide for some of the activities which we considered it would be necessary to engage in. So we proposed to the British Government and have urged the member nations to enlarge the scope of their activity."

Second: That the United States and the United Kingdom should continue to endeavor to secure the release from Spain of the French refugees and other allied nationals. He explained that there had been 30,000 people in Spain, most of them in internment camps. Many of them have been removed, so that today there are only a few thousand of these allied nationals remaining in Spain. There are also about 1200 stateless. Those who cannot get to the United States, or to Palestine, for which some hold visas, will be sent to North Africa. In connection with this movement from Spain, Mr. Long told of the difficulty encountered by the refugees who had escaped from France only to find themselves turned back at the Spanish border by the Spanish army. The United States intervened with the Spanish Government in Madrid and urged them to let those who were fortunate enough to get by the Germans come into Spain, with the understanding that they would be taken care of at no cost to Spain, which is a poor country. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and several other agencies sent money into Spain to help maintain these refugees. Mr. Long estimated about 60,000 crossed into Spain over the Pyrenees. Because of our intervention the Spanish Army was withdrawn three days after it was sent to the border and refugees have been entering Spain ever since.

Third: That a resolution was adopted by the United States and the United Kingdom jointly declaring that the peace treaties provide for the return of the refugees to their homes after the war, if they desire to return. This has likewise been agreed upon by Russia.

Fourth: That it was recommended that the Intergovernmental Committee revise its mandate to enable it to carry on these new activities, and that it broaden its membership to include any nations that desire to participate in the work.

Fifth: That public and private funds adequate for the work of the Intergovernmental Committee will have to be provided. The United States and Great Britain have each agreed to pay one-half of the cost of any project which is recommended and acceptable to both governments. No project has as yet been determined. The administrative expenses are borne by the United States through a regular appropriation by Congress.

Sixth: That a recommendation to enlarge the staff of the Intergovernmental Committee was made and has already been put into effect. Mr. Patrick Malin* was recently appointed vice-director of the Intergovernmental Committee under Sir Herbert Emerson who is the director. Mr. Malin, an American of Quaker ancestry, is now in London.

It was further agreed at the Bermuda Conference that the following matters be taken up by the Intergovernmental Committee for urgent consideration:

The finding of countries of asylum for about six or eight thousand Polish refugees now in Persia.

The securing of admission of refugee children of France into neutral countries. The United States had agreed with the French Government to take 5000, but the German Government refused to sanction this agreement, and would not permit the children to leave. (Only about 200 came into this country.)

The feeding and financing of refugees in neutral countries, Switzerland, Spain and Turkey.

The investigation of possibilities for the reception of refugees in overseas countries.

Financing and Feeding Refugees in Neutral Countries

Switzerland has carried a terrific burden with an influx of perhaps 60,000 persons, some military, some Jewish, some from the Italian Army, some American citizens. Consideration is now being given to making some allowance to Switzerland to help her care for these people.

When Sweden opened her doors to the refugees who fled from Denmark, (about 8000 succeeded in reaching Sweden) an offer of assistance was made to her, but the Swedish Government preferred to advance all the costs herself, even refusing contributions from the Danish Government in exile.

In considering every possible phase of the refugee question, and particularly the tragic situation of the Jewish people of Europe, at the Bermuda Conference, the conferees, said Mr. Long, examined every possibility for their rescue and relief, but there were many military considerations involved, upon which the conferees were not competent to pass.

Future Plans of the United States with Regard to Refugees

In addition to this joint action, the United States is supporting certain projects itself, according to Mr. Long. The first is the question of an assembly center in North Africa for the refugees from Spain. Arrangements are now being made, with the cooperation of the British Government and the courtesy of Portugal, for the transportation of 1200 stateless refugees from Spain into North Africa.

The United States is still pushing its program of refuge for Jewish children in other neutral countries. One neutral government asked the German

*Mr. Malin, it will be recalled, was formerly Professor of Economics at Swarthmore College.

Government to permit her to have a proper organization in Germany select 20,000 Jewish children who would be cared for in that neutral country with our government contributing to their expense. The German Government has failed to give any favorable response to this request up to this time.

Another project in which our Government is interested is to support the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in its efforts to send food from Turkey through the International Red Cross Committee, to the Jews now concentrated in Transnistria.* Permission for this plan must be secured from the blockade authorities, but it is hoped they will consent to this arrangement.

The movement of the Polish refugees to Mexico continues. A boatload arrived only a few weeks ago, said Mr. Long, and more are expected.

"We have offered our help to Switzerland to care for the refugees escaping from Axis-held territory.

"We are working with the British Government in an endeavor to evacuate refugees from the Balkans to Palestine through Turkey. Mr. Long told of the attempt to charter two ships to take 5000 Jewish children to Palestine. It was estimated that a half million dollars would be needed. He was able to secure an allocation from the White House of about \$300,000 but though the money was ready, the plan fell through because the German Government got wind of the project and advised the Rumanian Government that she must not be a party to such a movement.

"We joined with Great Britain in sending a warning to the Balkan authorities against the mistreatment of the people under Nazi oppression.

"We have offered assistance to the Swedish Government in caring for the refugees from Denmark.

"We have requested the International Red Cross Committee to try to investigate and report on Jewish atrocities in Poland, but this has not been permitted by the German authorities.

"There is a plan to send up to a maximum of 100,000 undernourished children to neutral countries from Axis-held territory to restore them to normal physical condition, sending them back to their homes after two or three months, and taking new children."

In concluding his testimony, Mr. Long called attention to the fact that he has been connected with this work for refugees in the State Department for 4 years; that the Visa Division is concerned with the refugee and immigrant movements; that there is an Intergovernmental Committee active in this field. Several of the Congressmen indicated that the creation of a commission would be a duplication of the machinery already in existence, but Mr. Long refused to answer this question categorically. He read the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee, which follows:

*Transnistria is a large area of land situated between Rumania and Russia, the Dniester and Bug Rivers on the eastern shore of the Dniester. About 60,000 Jews from Rumania are held there. No one knows under what conditions they are living; but they are undoubtedly urgently in need of food.

"The Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee is hereby empowered by the member states to undertake negotiations with neutral and Allied states and organizations and to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve, maintain, and transport those persons displaced from their homes by their efforts to escape from areas where their lives and liberty are in danger on account of their race, religion, or political beliefs. The operation of the committee shall extend to all countries from which refugees come as a result of the war in Europe or in which they may find refuge. The Executive Committee shall be empowered to receive and disburse for the purposes enumerated above funds both public and private."

This would give the Committee power to work both within and without Germany and the occupied territories, he stated.

Congressman Vorys asked Mr. Long for his view on the resolution S. Res. 100 which advocates the feeding of the children of Europe. Mr. Long explained that food is going to countries within the blockade, but it is not permitted to penetrate the blockade, because that would give aid to the Germans. For example, he said, if a family in Belgium were to receive a week's supply of food, that much more food would be released to the welfare and fighting strength of the Germans, because the food would go to the German Army.

When asked about Palestine, and whether the commission, if established, would go into the question of Palestine as a homeland for the Jews, Mr. Long stated that Palestine is operated under a mandate of the League of Nations after the last war; that the United States subsequently made a treaty with Great Britain to protect the rights of American citizens in Palestine. "We have been interested and will continue to be interested from the point of view of the larger aspects of world security and of world peace, as well as the rights of humans and humanitarian sympathies and the religious sentiments involved."

(In this connection it may be of interest to call attention to the fact that every important Jewish American organization in this country has publicly declared itself in favor of the abrogation of the "British White Paper" which is to become effective on March 31, 1944, and which closes the door of Palestine to further Jewish immigration. A great deal of pressure is being put upon Great Britain to repudiate this document.)

The testimony given by Mr. Long was praised by practically every member of the Committee who expressed gratitude to him for clarifying some of the questions. A few of the Congressmen asked specific questions in reference to some of the statements made by Mr. Long:

"Mr. Gordon: Mr. Secretary, I am very grateful for hearing your statement. I have one question, however. You mentioned that some 8,000 refugees were shipped into the northern part of Africa. Does that include just the one race, Jews? Are there not Poles going into the northern section of Africa?

"Mr. Long: Into north Africa, from Spain?

"Mr. Gordon: Yes.

"Mr. Long: It includes portions of all categories. It was more than 8,000. I think it was close to thirty-odd thousand. A great many were Jewish

people whom it is very difficult to move because of passport regulations and one thing and another; and it was that category, of which 1,200 remain. A number of them have come to the United States, about 600. England has given 600 of them visas for Palestine of the 1,200 who still remain. Even after the 600 visas for Palestine were taken out there were still about 600 of them, and provision has now been made to take care of 1,200 temporarily in north Africa; but the whole number in north Africa is above 8,000.

"Mr. Gordon: That is all.

"The Chairman: Mr. Mundt?

"Mr. Mundt: Like the other members of the committee I thoroughly appreciate your testimony, and I think it has given a rather complete rejoinder to the implications by earlier witnesses that the Bermuda Conference was ineffectual in that nothing is being done by the Government to solve this very troublesome problem concerning the Jews.

"I have a series of questions, most of which I think you can answer rather briefly, but all of which, at least to me, are of importance.

"You used two different figures about the number of Jews that have come into this country. I think you said 580,000 had been taken in in total, and then you used the figure of 145,000.

"Mr. Long: 135,000 refugees came in 1 year, one 12-month period. That was in the fiscal year 1942. The other was the 10-year over-all figure.

"Mr. Mundt: In arriving at those figures and discussing them you used two different terms. You said that the quotas of these various nations had been filled and then you also spoke about some coming in under temporary visas. Of the total of 580,000 how many have come in as permanent entries under quotas and how many have come in under temporary visas?

"Mr. Long: Most of them came in under the quota; and in that 1 year that I have mentioned in which the 135,000 came in we used all the quota visas for that area during that year, but that was inadequate to meet the situation, and then during the period mentioned we issued visitors' and transit visas, which would probably cover 85,000. The difference is between the quota limitation and the actual entries into the United States, which was about 135,000. In other words, 85,000 to 90,000, or somewhere along there. I can say only roughly.

"Mr. Mundt: Under the terms of those temporary visas it is quite possible that if the war runs along the visas terminate. Then what happens?

"Mr. Long: They are here illegally after a certain period and are deportable. During the period many of them will probably take advantage of an opportunity to apply for a change of status and reenter the country as permanent immigrants under the quota. They will have to leave the United States and go somewhere else. A number of them have taken advantage of that opportunity. They have gone to Canada, Mexico, and Cuba and have applied for reentry to the United States....

"Mr. Mundt: Does the fact that Russia is not on this Intergovernmental Committee serve as a handicap in any way to the successful escape and evacuation of Jews trapped in Nazi countries?

"Mr. Long: No, Russia has been cooperating with us, long before there was an Intergovernmental Committee, and it was partly through her collaboration that people came over the Caucasus Mountains, and she has made homes for them and has really treated them very well. Of course there have been limitations upon Russia's ability to treat them with the same hospitality as other countries. She has been engaged in terrible experiences...but she has been receptive to them and has offered them such hospitality as she was able to give."

Mr. Will Rogers, Jr., had gone to England to investigate possibilities of rescuing the Jews from the Nazis, and upon his return introduced H. Res. 352, one of the resolutions upon which this hearing is based. His comments therefore are interesting:

"Mr. Rogers: I want to thank you very much, Mr. Secretary, for your statement. I came into this room rather recently, but I know some of the work that you have done. There has been an impression around that the State Department and the Intergovernmental Committee had not been active; and I think that that is false and fallacious. I think a statement such as you have just made, if it could be printed, and those parts which you feel could not be said openly, should be deleted, but some part of it could be known to the general public; it would do a great deal toward allaying fears. I think it is an excellent statement and an excellent record and one which you and this country should be proud of and one which, if you feel it can be said openly, should be published. I do not envy you your position. I know that it is very difficult. When people get frantic they go to all sorts of extremes. Their friends or relatives, they feel, are under the machine guns and they bring all sorts of pressure to bear. It seems to me you have been doing your best and the people here have certainly been doing their best; and it is unfortunate that pressure should exist between those that you are trying to save and people that are doing their utmost to save them.

"I would like to correct a few impressions if I can about this resolution. It was introduced to be helpful. It is in no sense to be construed as being critical of past actions. It was simply that I and others felt that with the imminent collapse, we hope, of Germany the satellites would be more willing to cooperate now than they were before; that our prestige with the neutrals must be greater now than it was before; that there was a possibility for redoubled action, and a chance that if any request was made it would be thoroughly in keeping and in line with the idea that everything that had been done in the past was all that should have been done.

"But now we have additional opportunity. It may be false, but it did appear to me that there was a chance for additional effort both to get people out and to take additional steps.

"The work of the Intergovernmental Committee has been excellent. Of all that you have said I was most pleased, I would say, with the fact that they are going to establish offices and that there is hope or possibility of the

establishment of offices. That has been one of the difficulties. We have never known in the past exactly where to go. There is no regular Intergovernmental Committee with an office, or none that I know of. In England, when I was there, they were just beginning to set it up. I think if there was one particular place through which all these frantic efforts could be canalized, one place that you could show them, and if there were branch offices, it would be a great forward step....

"I would like to again express the fact that this resolution is not in any sense critical of past actions. I do not think it should be interpreted as being critical of past actions. It was introduced with the idea of supplementing past actions at a time when we thought future action would be possibly more helpful than it would have been 6 months ago.

"Do you feel that there is a better chance? Is this supposition correct, that as we get nearer to winning the war there is a better chance of getting people out?

"Mr. Long: There is no apparent disposition on the part of the German Government to let anybody out.

"Mr. Rogers: How about the satellite governments?

"Mr. Long: They are not permitted by the German army. German control is exercised throughout all those countries. They are not independent agencies.

"Mr. Rogers: Do any private contributions come to the Intergovernmental Committee?

"Mr. Long: They can. I will give you another incident. One of the Jewish agencies came to us the other day and said they would like to get a clearance from the Treasury to send some money over to Switzerland, so that, under the instrumentality of the Intergovernmental Committee, they could have money there so that when the opportunity arose they could use it through the International Red Cross to buy food to take care of certain remnants of the Jewish populations in parts of Czechoslovakia and Poland; that there were still extant these remnants and they were going to starve unless they could leave, and would we be willing to endorse it? I said, 'Of course.' They said it would cost about \$10,000,000. I said, 'All right; if you can get the project set up and go before the Intergovernmental Committee with the assurance that the International Red Cross can handle it, so that it does not fall into the hands of the German Government and the supplies sent in there will not be taken by the German Government we will be glad to approve it and to forward it as far as we can, and we will recommend it to the Treasury.'

"They wanted to put up \$2,000,000 and send a first amount of \$250,000. I asked them to make an application to the Treasury, which they have already done. We are supporting the application to the Treasury, so as to have money there in cases of necessity which the Intergovernmental Committee can approve.

"Mr. Rogers: Is there any office of the Intergovernmental Committee any place other than in London?

13 September 1944

Honorable Men C. Wallgren
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Wallgren:

I have your letter of 9 September forwarding a letter you received from Mrs. Floyd C. Kinnear which raises a number of questions relating to the United States Government's handling of refugees.

Since UNRRA has had no part in bringing refugees to the United States, I have taken the liberty of referring your inquiry to the President's War Refugee Board which, I am sure, can answer your questions satisfactorily. I attach a copy of my letter to The Board.

There is a misconception in Mrs. Kinnear's letter, however, which I feel I should correct. UNRRA is not spending the sum of one billion three hundred and fifty million dollars on refugees in North African camps. That figure is, as you know, the amount of the United States contribution to UNRRA, to which must be added the contributions of all the other participating nations in order to reflect the organization's total resources. Those resources are to be devoted only in very small part to the running of camps in North Africa or elsewhere. The remainder, a very large proportion, is dedicated to relief and rehabilitation work in liberated areas throughout the world.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

cc: Mr. Pehle

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13 sept 44
63270 9-11

13 September 1944

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

My dear Mr. Pehle:

I enclose a self explanatory inquiry from Senator
Mon C. Wallgren, together with the enclosure therein
mentioned.

I believe that the major subject matter of this inquiry
relates to the work of your Board, and I am accordingly
referring it to you for such action as you may wish
to take.

I enclose also a copy of my letter to Senator Wallgren
advising him of this reference.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

Enclosures

cc: Senator Wallgren

TMCooley/em

13 sept 44

63270 9-11

United States Senate
Washington, D.C.
September 9, 1944

C
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P
Y

Honorable Herbert H. Lehman,
Director, UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

My dear Governor Lehman:

The enclosed letter has been received
from Mrs. Floyd C. Kinnear concerning our government's
policy in taking care of refugees.

Any information which you could send
me about this matter will be greatly appreciated.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Mon C. Wallgren

Mon C. Wallgren

MCW:JH
Encl.

C
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Y

Tacoma, Washington
August 30, 1944

Hon. Mon C. Wallgren, Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Wallgren:

Recently I have read the statement submitted by Captain John B. Trevor on "Refugees — 1944", which discloses the alarming fact that we are now to have unlimited numbers of these people brought into our country to be maintained in idleness in abandoned army camps at the expense of the American tax payers.

Since we are now paying the huge sum of \$1,350,000,000.00 to have European refugees maintained in North Africa in our six U.N.R.R.A. refugee centers as well as Camp Marshall Lyantey near Casa Blanca, I am certainly not in favor of having any more of them brought into this country. Why bring these people a distance of 4,200 miles to the United States when there is plenty of room for them to be amply cared for in North Africa, a distance of 303 miles from Naples.

I am writing this letter to urge you to use your influence in behalf of the total exclusion of all immigration into our United States. I heartily endorse the above mentioned report submitted by Captain John B. Trevor on behalf of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies to the Committee on Immigration.

Respectfully,

/s/ Mrs. F. C. Kinnear
Mrs. Floyd C. Kinnear
3521 North Proctor

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Activities of Special Representative, U.S.
War Refugee Board -- Mediterranean Theatre
of Operations.

(A) The objects of the War Refugee Board are stated in the Executive Order issued by President Roosevelt on 22 January 1944 which stated in part as follows:

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

"There is hereby established in the Executive Office of the President a War Refugee Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board). The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War. The Board may request the heads of other agencies or Departments to participate in its deliberations whenever matters specially affecting such agencies or Departments are under consideration.

"The Board shall be charged with the responsibility for seeing that the policy of the Government, as stated in the Preamble, is carried out. The functions of the Board shall include without limitation the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (A) the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of victims of enemy oppression, and (B) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims. To this end the Board, through appropriate channels, shall take the necessary steps to enlist the cooperation of foreign governments and obtain their participation in the execution of such plans and programs.

"The Board shall be directly responsible to the President in carrying out the policy of the Government, as stated in the Preamble, and the Board shall report to him at frequent intervals concerning the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees and shall make such recommendations as the Board may deem appropriate for further action to overcome any difficulties encountered in the rescue and relief of war refugees."

(B) Current operations. The Special Representative in the Theatre is constantly engaged in a study of refugee conditions both in the theatre and in adjacent areas still in enemy hands. As the result of such study recommendations are made to the Board or to other authorities for measures to carry out the duties imposed upon the Board by the Executive Order.

Within the past few months the Special Representative has worked among other matters, in connection with the establishment of the refugee center at Fedhala, Morocco, and in the selection and movement of refugees to the United States. At present some of the specific matters on which work is being done are the following:

Attached to letter, Cochran & Manshikov,
10 Oct. 44, file P120.

CONFIDENTIAL

- (1) The maintenance of contact with intelligence agencies to collect information on the refugee situation in Hungary and Rumania. Information so collected is forwarded to the Board and to Representatives of the Board in Turkey for use in connection with operations in that area.
- (2) The maintenance of contact with appropriate army authorities and others for the purpose of securing information on the refugee situation in German-occupied Italy. Recommendations as to action to be taken based upon such information are made from time to time.
- (3) The maintenance of similar contacts and the making of similar recommendations with respect to Yugoslavia.
- (4) The making of recommendations to the Board for action along psychological or propaganda lines.
- (5) Co-operation with the assistance to military, intergovernmental and private agencies in the carrying out of their programs.

Since the directive given to the Board relates to the "Rescue of victims of enemy oppression" it is believed that the work of the Board will end with the cessation of hostilities.

(C) and (D). The Board has no regular budget for its operations and expenditures are made only for specific projects.

(E) The only person employed by the Board in the theatre is the Special Representative.

No regular periodic reports are furnished to the Board by the Special Representative. The majority of the reports submitted are in the form of cables making specific recommendations for action or reporting on current conditions.

Activities of B.R.C. Organisation for Relief
and Rehabilitation - Mediterranean Theatre
of Operations.

1. Early in September 1943 the British Red Cross and the American Red Cross were invited by A.F.H.Q. to assist the A.M.G. in the Italian Theatre of War. A Conference was held at Palermo in this connection when it was agreed that the British Red Cross should supply personnel to be attached to the Allied Military Government for general welfare work in connection with the Armies, Italian Refugees and Displaced Persons.

Until just recently the American Red Cross and the British Red Cross ran a combined operation, but profiting from past experience it was felt that better work could be accomplished if the Americans took over all work in the Regions and operations connected with the 5th Army, and on the other hand the British Red Cross would become responsible for work on the 8th Army Front, the Italian Refugee Branch, and the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
FEDERAL REGISTER
OF THE UNITED STATES
1934

VOLUME 9 NUMBER 18

Washington, Wednesday, January 26, 1944

The President

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9417

ESTABLISHING A WAR REFUGEE BOARD

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

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of such victims of enemy oppression, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Executive Office of the President a War Refugee Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board). The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War. The Board may request the heads of other agencies or departments to participate in its deliberations whenever matters specially affecting such agencies or departments are under consideration.

2. The Board shall be charged with the responsibility for seeing that the policy of the Government, as stated in the Preamble, is carried out. The functions of the Board shall include without limitation the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (a) the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims. To this end the Board, through appropriate channels, shall take the necessary steps to enlist the cooperation of foreign governments and obtain their participation in the execution of such plans and programs.

3. It shall be the duty of the State, Treasury and War Departments, within their respective spheres, to execute at the request of the Board, the plans and pro-

grams so developed and the measures so inaugurated. It shall be the duty of the heads of all agencies and departments to supply or obtain for the Board such information and to extend to the Board such supplies, shipping and other specified assistance and facilities as the Board may require in carrying out the provisions of this Order. The State Department shall appoint special attaches with diplomatic status, on the recommendation of the Board, to be stationed abroad in places where it is likely that assistance can be rendered to war refugees, the duties and responsibilities of such attaches to be defined by the Board in consultation with the State Department.

4. The Board and the State, Treasury and War Departments are authorized to accept the services or contributions of any private persons, private organizations, State agencies, or agencies of foreign governments in carrying out the purposes of this Order. The Board shall cooperate with all existing and future international organizations concerned with the problems of refugee rescue, maintenance, transportation, relief, rehabilitation, and resettlement.

5. To the extent possible the Board shall utilize the personnel, supplies, facilities and services of the State, Treasury and War Departments. In addition the Board, within the limits of funds which may be made available, may employ necessary personnel without regard for the Civil Service laws and regulations and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and make provisions for supplies, facilities and services necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Board shall appoint an Executive Director who shall serve as its principal executive officer. It shall be the duty of the Executive Director to arrange for the prompt execution of the plans and programs developed and the measures inaugurated by the Board, to supervise the activities of the special attaches and to submit frequent reports to the Board on the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees.

6. The Board shall be directly responsible to the President in carrying out the

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Book 1 of the Cumulative Supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at \$3.00 per copy. This book contains all Presidential documents issued during the period from June 2, 1938, through June 1, 1943, together with appropriate tables and index.

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policy of this Government, as stated in the Preamble, and the Board shall report to him at frequent intervals concerning the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees and shall make such recommendations as the Board may deem appropriate for further action to overcome any difficulties encountered in the rescue and relief of war refugees.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Jan. 22, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1274; Filed, January 24, 1944; 2:40 p. m.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9416

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF AND OPERATE THE PLANTS OF YORK SAFE & LOCK COMPANY, YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

WHEREAS York Safe & Lock Company has entered into contracts with the War Department and the Navy Department for the manufacture of war materials essential to the prosecution of the

war and has been provided by the Government with extensive facilities for the performance of said contracts; and

WHEREAS it is deemed essential that the plants of York Safe & Lock Company, located in York County, Pennsylvania, be taken over for use and operation by the United States of America in order that they may be effectively operated in the manufacture of such war materials;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the Navy immediately to take possession of and operate the plants and facilities of York Safe & Lock Company located in York County, Pennsylvania, in order to produce effectively essential war material required by the United States and to do all things necessary and incidental to that end.

The Secretary of the Navy may exercise the authority herein conferred through and with the aid of such person or persons, corporations or instrumentalities as he may designate and may select and hire such employees and agents including a competent civilian adviser on industrial relations, as are necessary to carry out the operation of this order and in furtherance of the purposes of this order the Secretary of the Navy may exercise any existing contractual or other existing rights of said company incident to the operation of said plants and take such other steps as may be necessary or desirable.

Possession of the premises referred to under this order will be terminated by the President within 60 days after he determines that such plants will be operated privately in a manner consistent with the war effort.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 21, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1273; Filed, January 24, 1944; 2:40 p. m.]

Regulations

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—War Food Administration (Sugar Regulations)

PART 802—SUGAR DETERMINATIONS

FAIR AND REASONABLE WAGES FOR PUERTO RICAN SUGARCANE WORKERS

Determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Puerto Rico during the calendar year 1944.

Pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and Executive Order 9322, issued March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order No. 9334, issued April 19, 1943, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 802.44f *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Puerto Rico during the calendar year 1944.* The requirements of section 301 (b) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Puerto Rico during the calendar year 1944, if all persons employed on the farm during that period in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates not less than the following:

(a) *Day rates.* The day rate for the first eight hours of work performed in any 24-hour period (except for ditch diggers, ditch cleaners, or field flooders in class E, when the applicable day rate shall be for the first 7 hours of work performed in any 24-hour period) shall be as follows:

Class of work	Farms other than interior farms ¹	Interior farms ¹
A. All kinds of work not classified below	\$1.50	\$1.40
B. Tractor operators	2.35	2.20
NON-HARVEST OPERATIONS		
C. Cartmen in cultivation work	1.60	1.50
D. Plow steermen and operators of irrigation pumps	1.80	1.65
E. Ditch diggers, ditch cleaners, field flooders (per 7-hour day)	1.80	1.65
HARVEST OPERATIONS		
F. Cartmen in harvest work	2.00	1.80
G. Sugarcane cutters (for grinding or planting), seed cutters, crane operators, dumpers	1.80	1.65
H. Portable track handlers, railroad or portable track car loaders	2.00	2.00
I. Cane cart or truck loaders	1.90	1.80

¹ Interior farms shall be deemed to be those farms the sugarcane from which is marketed (or processed) at mills located in the mountain sections and whose 1933 production did not exceed 3,000 short tons of sugar, raw value.

² Field flooders shall be deemed to be workers who set up or remove banks in drainage ditches when used for flooding cane fields.

(b) *Hourly rates.* Persons working less than 8 hours (or 7 hours under Class E) in any 24-hour period shall be paid the hourly equivalent of the day rates provided in paragraph (a).

(c) *Overtime.* Persons employed for more than 8 hours (or 7 hours under Class E) in any 24-hour period shall be paid for the overtime at a rate double the hourly equivalent of the day rates provided in paragraph (a).

(d) *Piece rates.* If work is performed on a piece rate basis the earnings per day or per hour shall be not less than those specified under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) above, whichever is applicable.

(e) *Wage increases.* For each fortnight of the period covered by this determination the wage rates shall be increased in accordance with the applicable scale set forth below, whenever the average price of raw sugar, duty paid basis, determined in accordance with the prevailing method used between processors and growers for the computation of the price of sugarcane, is more than

\$3.865 per hundred pounds, for any such fortnight.

Fortnightly average price of sugar		Increase per day over rates prescribed under paragraph (a) (cents per day)
More than—	But not more than—	
\$3.74	\$3.865	00
\$3.865	\$4.115	10
\$4.115	\$4.365	21
\$4.365	\$4.615	32
\$4.615	\$4.865	43

The above increases shall also be applied to the daily earnings of workers employed on a piece rate basis. Increases for part of a day's work on a time or piece rate basis shall be paid in proportion.

(f) *General provisions.* (1) If the producer and laborer agree upon a wage rate for any class of work higher than that prescribed herein, payment in full of the agreed upon rate must be made to qualify the producer for payment.

(2) The producer shall furnish to the laborer, without charge, the perquisites customarily furnished by him, such as a dwelling, garden plot, pasture lot, and medical services.

(3) The producer shall not, through any subterfuge or device whatsoever, reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined above.

(Sec. 301, 50 Stat. 909; 7 U.S.C. 1940 ed. 1131; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423)

Issued this 24th day of January 1944.

ASHLEY SELLERS,
Assistant War Food Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1296; Filed, January 25, 1944; 11:24 a. m.]

Chapter XI—War Food Administration (Distribution Orders)

[FDO 75, Amdt. 10]

PART 1410—LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK AND DELIVERY OF MEAT

Food Distribution Order No. 75, as amended (8 F.R. 11119, 14508, 15684, 15772, 16353, 16587, 16675, 16887, 17290, 9 F.R. 51), § 1410.15, issued under authority of the War Food Administrator on August 9, 1943, is further amended by striking the figure "300" following "200 to" and preceding "pounds" in the first sentence of subparagraph (1) (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "330". This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., January 27, 1944.

With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under Food Distribution Order No. 75, as amended, prior to the effective date of this amendment, all provisions of said Food Distribution Order No. 75, as amended, in effect prior to this amendment, shall be deemed to remain in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other

proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, or liability.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this 24th day of January 1944.

MARVIN JONES,
War Food Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1295; Filed, January 25, 1944; 11:24 a. m.]

[FDO 81-1]

PART 1440—ESSENTIAL OILS

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Food Distribution Order No. 81 (8 F.R. 12525), issued by the War Food Administrator on September 10, 1943, as amended, and in order to effectuate the purposes thereof, it is hereby ordered as follows:

§ 1440.2 *Delegation of authority—(a) Definitions.* The definitions contained in Food Distribution Order No. 81, as amended, shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as set forth in said Food Distribution Order No. 81, as amended; and, when used herein, unless otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent hereof:

(1) The term "order" means Food Distribution Order No. 81 (8 F.R. 12525), issued by the War Food Administrator on September 10, 1943, as amended.

(2) The term "Order Administrator" means the person designated by the Director to serve as the Order Administrator or as the alternate for the Order Administrator.

(b) *Authority delegated.* (1) The Order Administrator may prescribe for any applicant a use quota, if the quota prescribed does not exceed 100 pounds per calendar quarter, in accordance with the provisions of § 1440.1 (b) (1) of the order. Any such use quota prescribed by the Order Administrator shall, considering the relative essentiality of the product in which the oil of peppermint is to be used, be such as the Order Administrator deems to be necessary or appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense. The Order Administrator is not, however, authorized to reduce or rescind a quota previously prescribed by him, but the Order Administrator may, if he deems such to be necessary or appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense, increase any quota previously prescribed, if the quota as thus increased does not exceed 100 pounds per calendar quarter.

(2) The Order Administrator may prescribe use quotas, in accordance with the provisions of § 1440.1 (b) (2) of the order, if each such quota is approved by the War Production Board: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of oil of peppermint thus allocated by the Order

Administrator, in accordance with § 1440.1 (b) (2) of the order, shall not exceed 200,000 pounds per year.

(3) The Order Administrator may, in accordance with the provisions of § 1440.1 (k) of the order, refuse to approve any petition for relief from hardship, but such Order Administrator may approve any such petition only in the event it is approved for not more than 50 pounds of oil of peppermint per calendar quarter.

(c) *Retention of authority by the Director.* Nothing herein contained shall be construed to abrogate any powers or authority vested in the Director by the order.

(d) *Effective date.* The provisions hereof shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., January 20, 1944.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; FDO 81, as amended, 8 F.R. 12525, 9 F.R. 152)

Issued this 22d day of January 1944.

LEE MARSHALL,
Director of Food Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1214; Filed, January 22, 1944;
3:52 p. m.]

[FDO 53, Amdt. 2]

PART 1460—FATS AND OILS

RESTRICTIONS ON USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMAL OIL, NEAT'S-FOOT OIL, AND RED OIL

Food Distribution Order 53, as amended (8 F.R. 7003; 13447), § 1460.15, is amended to read as follows:

§ 1460.15 *Animal oil, neat's-foot oil, and red oil; restrictions on use and distribution.*—(a) *Definitions.* (1) The term "animal oil" means oil pressed or otherwise separated from animal tallow or grease. It shall include, but is not limited to, grease oil, otherwise known as lard oil, tallow oil, and oil obtained from the feet of swine, commonly known as pig's foot oil. However, the term shall not include the following:

- (i) Neat's-foot oil, or
- (ii) Any edible oil, whether or not of the type or class heretofore mentioned, which has been inspected, and marked, stamped, tagged, or labeled as "inspected and passed", pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 1261; 21 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 71 et seq.), or
- (iii) The high titer residue, commonly known as stearine, obtained from a pressing operation in the production of animal oil.

(2) The term "neat's-foot oil" means any oil obtained by any process which includes the rendering of the feet or shin bones of cattle and which may, or may not, include a pressing operation.

(3) The term "saponified red oil" means the lower titer fatty acids, commonly known as commercial oleic acid, obtained by any process which includes the splitting of animal fat and a subsequent separation by pressing, or otherwise, of such lower titer fatty acids from the higher titer fatty acids, and which have not been distilled either prior to,

or after, separation from the higher titer fatty acids.

(4) The term "distilled red oil" means the lower titer fatty acids, commonly known as commercial oleic acid, obtained by any process which includes the splitting of animal fat and a subsequent separation by pressing, or otherwise, of such lower titer fatty acids from the higher titer fatty acids, and which have been distilled either prior to, or after, separation from the higher titer fatty acids.

(5) The term "person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(6) The term "producer" means any person engaged in the production of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, saponified red oil, or distilled red oil.

(7) The term "distributor" means any person who has purchased or hereafter purchases animal oil, neat's-foot oil, saponified red oil, or distilled red oil for purposes of resale.

(8) The term "Director" means the Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration.

(9) The term "certified order" means any written order delivered to a producer or distributor for saponified red oil which has included therein, or attached thereto, a certificate properly filled out and executed in accordance with the provisions of (g) (1) hereof.

(10) The term "inventory", for the purposes of (e) (1), (2), and (3) hereof, means the quantity of animal oil owned by any person and which is on his premises, in storage facilities used by him, or in transit to him.

(11) The term "maximum unit", for the purposes of (e) (3) hereof, means, with respect to any person, the largest, single, segregate, commercial quantity of animal oil which such person accepted delivery of during the period beginning on July 1, 1943, and ending on December 31, 1943. For example, such a unit might be one, but not more than one, of the following: a tank car, or fraction thereof; a tank truck, or fraction thereof; a carload, or fraction thereof, of packaged oil; or a truck load, or fraction thereof, of packaged oil.

(b) *Restrictions on delivery, use, processing, and blending of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, and distilled red oil.* Subject to the provisions of (c) and (d) hereof, no person shall deliver, accept delivery of, use, process, or blend animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil, except as specifically authorized by the Director.

(c) *Exceptions.* (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of (b) hereof, specific authorization by the Director shall not be required with respect to the delivery to any one person during any one calendar month, and acceptance of delivery, use, processing, or blending by any one person in any one calendar month of 450 pounds, or less, of animal oil, 450 pounds, or less, of neat's-foot oil, and 450 pounds, or less, of distilled red oil: *Provided, however,* That no producer shall deliver any animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil pursuant to this paragraph (c) (1), in any calendar month, unless specifically authorized by the Director to so deliver

a specific maximum quantity of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil in such month; and no producer shall deliver in any calendar month animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil pursuant to this paragraph (c) (1) in a total amount in excess of the maximum amount authorized by the Director.

(2) Every person accepting delivery of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil for the purpose of manufacturing any other product, without regard to whether such oil is incorporated in such product; or for the purpose of resale; pursuant to the provisions of (c) (1) hereof, shall fill out and file with his supplier a certificate in the following form:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the War Food Administration, and to _____

(supplier)
that the delivery of _____
pounds of _____ oil to him by
said supplier, in connection with which this
certificate is furnished, in _____
(month)

194__, will not, together with all other animal oil, neat's-foot oil, and distilled red oil delivered or to be delivered to him in such month, exceed the amount which he is entitled to accept delivery of under (c) (1) of Food Distribution Order 53, as amended.

(Deliverer)
By _____
(Authorized official)

Date _____

Such certificate shall be signed by an authorized official of the deliverer. The receipt of such certificate shall not authorize the delivery of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, and distilled red oil by any person who knows or has reason to believe the same to be false, but, in the absence of such knowledge or reason for belief, he may rely on the certificate.

(d) *Temporary suspension of (b) and (c) with respect to animal oil.* The restrictions and provisions of (b) and (c) hereof, shall not apply to the delivery, acceptance of delivery, use, processing, or blending of animal oil by any person, when such delivery, acceptance of delivery, use, processing, or blending occurs during the period beginning on October 1, 1943 and ending on March 31, 1944.

(e) *Inventory limitations with respect to animal oil.* (1) No person, other than a producer or distributor, shall, after January 1, 1944, accept delivery of any animal oil which will cause his inventory of animal oil to exceed a quantity equal to 60,000 pounds, or the aggregate amount of animal oil used, processed, or blended, by him during any two consecutive calendar months in the period beginning on July 1, 1943, and ending on December 31, 1943, whichever is greater. In computing the aggregate amount of animal oil used, processed, or blended by any person in any two consecutive calendar months in the period beginning on July 1, 1943, and ending on December 31, 1943, the same oil shall not be counted more than once.

(2) No distributor shall accept delivery of any animal oil, after January 1, 1944, which will cause his inventory of animal oil to exceed a quantity equal to 1/2 of the amount of animal oil which he accepted delivery of during the period be-

ginning on July 1, 1943, and ending on December 31, 1943.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of (e) (1) and (2) hereof, any person restricted by the provisions of said (e) (1), or any distributor, may accept delivery of a quantity of animal oil equal to his maximum unit, if, at the time of such acceptance of delivery, his inventory does not exceed 50% of the quantity he is permitted to have in his inventory under the applicable provisions of (e) (1) and (2) hereof.

(f) *Saponified red oil set aside.* On the first day of each calendar month, every producer shall set aside and hold for delivery pursuant to specific authorizations by the Director, a quantity of saponified red oil equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total saponified red oil produced by him in the preceding calendar month. Any saponified red oil required to be set aside hereunder on the first day of any month and the delivery of which is not specifically authorized by the Director prior to the first day of the succeeding calendar month, shall be released from the restrictions of this paragraph on the first day of such succeeding calendar month.

(g) *Orders for saponified red oil which is not to be used for the production of liquid, industrial laundry, or household laundry soap given preference.* (1) Every person, except a distributor, who desires to obtain saponified red oil from a producer or distributor for any purpose other than the production of liquid, industrial laundry, or household laundry soap, shall, prior to the delivery of the saponified red oil to him, deliver to such producer or distributor a written order for such saponified red oil, which has attached thereto, or included therein, a certificate properly filled out and signed by him, in the following form:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the War Food Administration and to _____ (supplier) _____, that this certificate constitutes a part of an order by him to said supplier for _____ pounds of saponified red oil to be delivered on or about _____ (date) _____, and that none of the saponified red oil which may be received by the undersigned pursuant to such order will be used by him in the production of liquid, industrial laundry, or household laundry soap.

By _____ (Purchaser)

(Authorized official)

Date _____

No person who receives saponified red oil as a result of such a certified order shall use any of the saponified red oil so received in the production of liquid, industrial laundry, or household laundry soap.

(2) No producer or distributor shall deliver saponified red oil to any person, other than a distributor, in any calendar month, except pursuant to a specific authorization by the Director or a certified order, unless and until he has delivered, offered to deliver, or made provision to deliver all saponified red oil which is ordered from him by means of certified

orders which are received by him at any time before the 16th day of such calendar month, and if subject to (f) hereof, has set aside the amount of saponified red oil required thereunder.

(h) *Further allocations.* The Director is authorized at any time to issue orders allocating fats and oils and facilities to the production of particular kinds or grades of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or red oil.

(i) *Issuance of specific authorizations.* (1) Insofar as practicable, the Director will issue authorizations pursuant to the provisions of this order with respect to delivery, acceptance of delivery, use, processing, or blending in each calendar month prior to the commencement of such month. Each person requiring an authorization to accept delivery of, use, process, or blend animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil, during any calendar month, including a person seeking authorization to accept delivery of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil for resale, or a producer seeking authorization to make delivery of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil pursuant to (c) (1) hereof, shall file an application therefor, on or before the 15th day of the preceding calendar month. Separate applications shall be made for each kind of oil on Form FDA 478 (and on Form FDA 477 when it is desired to accept delivery of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil from another person), or such other form or forms as may be prescribed by the Director. The applications shall be forwarded to the Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. FDO 53. In each case where the application for authorization to accept delivery of, use, process, blend, or deliver pursuant to (c) (1) hereof, is granted, one copy of Form FDA 478, or such other form as may be prescribed by the Director, signed by the Director, will be returned to the applicant and will constitute his authorization to accept delivery of, use, process, blend, or make delivery pursuant to (c) (1) hereof. Where application to accept delivery from another person is granted, one copy of Form FDA 477, signed by the Director, will be sent to the supplier and will constitute the authorization for the supplier to make delivery.

(2) The Director may prescribe in each authorization issued pursuant to this order, the period of time in which the authorization shall be effective. No person shall take any action pursuant to, or in reliance on, an authorization which has expired.

(3) Animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil authorized by the Director to be used for a specific purpose during a specific period shall revert to inventories where and to the extent that such oils are not used during the specific period for the specific purpose designated in the authorization. Furthermore, any animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil which the Director has authorized to be delivered, accepted for delivery, or used for the purpose of building up in-

ventories, or which has reverted to inventories under the terms of this order, shall not thereafter be delivered, accepted for delivery, processed, blended or otherwise used, except in accordance with the provisions of this order.

(j) *Records and reports.* (1) Every producer or distributor of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled or saponified red oil, shall fill out and file with the Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. FDO 53, one copy of Form FDA 476, with respect to such oils, between the 1st and 15th day of each calendar month.

(2) Every person subject to this order shall, for at least two years (or for such periods of time as the Director may designate), maintain an accurate record of his transactions in animal oil, neat's-foot oil, distilled red oil, and saponified red oil, and retain all certificates and certified orders received pursuant to (c) (2) or (g) (1) hereof.

(3) The Director shall be entitled to obtain such information from, and require such reports and keeping of such records by, any person, as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(4) The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942. Subsequent record-keeping or reporting requirements will be subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(k) *Intra-company deliveries.* The prohibitions and restrictions of this order with respect to deliveries of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, distilled red oil, or saponified red oil shall apply not only to deliveries to other persons, including affiliates and subsidiaries, but also to deliveries from one branch, division, or section of a single enterprise to another branch, division, or section of the same or any other enterprise under common ownership or control. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as restricting a person's intra-company movement of any animal oil, neat's-foot oil, or distilled red oil which the Director has specifically authorized such person to use, process, or blend.

(l) *Audits and inspections.* The Director shall be entitled to make such audit or inspection of the books, records, and other writings, premises or stocks of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, distilled red oil, or saponified red oil, of any person, and to make such investigations, as may be necessary or appropriate in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(m) *Petition for relief from hardship.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him, may file a petition for relief in writing with the Director, addressed as follows: Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. FDO 53. Such petition shall set forth all

pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Administrator of this order shall then act upon the petition. In the event that the petitioner is dissatisfied with the action taken by the Administrator of this order, he may request a review of such action by the Director whose decision with respect to the relief sought shall be final.

(n) *Violations.* The War Food Administrator may, by suspension order, prohibit any person who violates any provision of this order from receiving, making any delivery of, or using animal oil, neat's-foot oil, distilled red oil, or saponified red oil, or any other material subject to priority or allocation control by the War Food Administrator, and may recommend that any such person may be prohibited from receiving, making any delivery of, or using material subject to the priority or allocation control of other governmental agencies. In addition, any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Further, civil action may be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, any provision of this order.

(o) *Delegation of authority.* The administration of this order and the powers vested in the War Food Administrator, insofar as such powers relate to the administration of this order, are hereby delegated to the Director and may be redelegated by him to any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(p) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless instructions to the contrary are issued by the Director, or otherwise provided herein, be addressed to the Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. FDO 53.

(q) *Territorial extent.* This order shall apply in the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

(r) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t. February 1, 1944. However, with respect to violations of said Food Distribution Order 53, as amended, or rights accrued, or liabilities incurred thereunder, prior to said date, said Food Distribution Order 53, as amended, shall be deemed to be in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, or liability.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this 21st day of January 1944.

ASHLEY SELLERS,
Assistant War Food Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1208; Filed, January 22, 1944;
3:10 p. m.]

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE: TREASURY

Chapter I—Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

[General License 84]

PART 131—GENERAL LICENSES UNDER EX- ECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED, AND REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN UNITED STATES SECURITIES

JANUARY 25, 1944.

General License No. 84, as amended, under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, Executive Order No. 9193, section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, relating to foreign funds control.

General License No. 84 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 131.84 *General License No. 84—(a) Exemption of certain United States securities from General Ruling No. 5.* A general license is hereby granted exempting from the provisions of General Ruling No. 5 the following securities:

(1) United States Defense and War Savings Stamps and Bonds of all series and designations;

(2) All other securities issued on or after December 7, 1941, which are direct obligations of the United States, including, but not limited to, bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and Treasury bills, and interim certificates issued for any such securities.

(Sec. 5 (b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; E.O. 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by E.O. 8785, June 14, 1941, E.O. 8832, July 26, 1941, E.O. 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and E.O. 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941)

[SEAL] RANDOLPH PAUL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1285; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:10 a. m.]

[Public Circ. 24]

APPENDIX B—PUBLIC CIRCULARS UNDER EX- ECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED, AND REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO

ELIMINATION OF CORSICA FROM DEFINITION OF "ENEMY TERRITORY"

JANUARY 25, 1944.

Public Circular No. 24, under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, Executive Order No. 9193, sections 3 (a) and 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, relating to foreign funds control.

Elimination of Corsica from definition of "enemy territory" in General Ruling No. 11. Reference is made to General Ruling No. 11, as amended, and to the definition of "enemy territory" in paragraph (4) (b) thereof.

Corsica shall no longer be deemed to be "enemy territory" within the meaning of that definition. Attention is directed, however, to the fact that Corsica continues to be territory of a blocked country.

(Sec. 3 (a), 40 Stat. 412; sec. 5 (b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; E.O. 8389, Apr. 10, 1940, as amended by E.O. 8785, June 14, 1941, E.O. 8832, July 26, 1941, E.O. 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and E.O. 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, Apr. 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941)

[SEAL] RANDOLPH PAUL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1284; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:10 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter IX—War Production Board

Subchapter B—Executive Vice-Chairman

AUTHORITY: Regulations in this subchapter issued under sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236 and 56 Stat. 176; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; W.P.B. Reg. 1 as amended March 24, 1943, 8 F.R. 3666, 3696; Pri. Reg. 1 as amended May 15, 1943, 8 F.R. 6727.

PART 3290—TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND LEATHER

[General Conservation Order M-310 as
Amended Jan. 24, 1944]

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created shortages in hides, skins and leather for defense, for private account, and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

§ 3290.196 *General Conservation Order M-310—(a) General definitions.* (1) "Tanner" means a person in the business of tanning, dressing, or similarly processing hides or skins, who in any calendar month after April 1, 1940, processed or processes more than 100 hides or skins.

(2) "Contractor" or "converter" means a person in the business of causing hides or skins to be tanned or dressed for his account in any tannery not owned or controlled by him.

(3) "Collector" means a person, including a dealer or importer, engaged in the business of acquiring from others untanned hides or skins for resale, or removing hides or skins from animals not slaughtered by him.

(4) "Producer" means a person in the business of slaughtering animals.

(5) "Military order" means an order for hides, skins or leather for delivery against a specific contract placed by any of the following, or for incorporation in any product to be delivered against such a contract:

The Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, or any

foreign government pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act) or any extension or renewal thereof: *Provided*, That orders for U. S. Army or Marine Corps Post Exchanges or for U. S. Navy Ship's Service Departments shall not be deemed military orders within the terms of this definition, except orders by the U. S. Navy Ship's Service Departments and War Shipping Administration Training Organization Ship's Service Department for cut sole leather for repair purposes which are endorsed as provided in Priorities Regulation No. 17.

(6) "Military specifications" or "military quality" means, except as herein otherwise specifically provided, the specifications applicable to military orders or the quality of material meeting such specifications.

(7) "Sole leather" means vegetable tanned sole leather unless otherwise specified.

(8) "Scrap leather" means small leather pieces which are unavoidably produced from processing or cutting operations, but in no case shall include bellies or shoulders.

NOTE: Subparagraph (9), formerly (8), redesignated Jan. 24, 1944.

(9) All trade terms shall have their usual trade significance unless otherwise specified.

(b) *Provisions applying to all hides, skins and leather.* (1) No person shall process any hides, skins or leather contrary to any specific direction issued from time to time by the War Production Board relating to the processing or production of specific types of leather to meet military or designated civilian requirements.

(2) No producer, collector, tanner, contractor, converter or cutter shall sell, deliver, accept delivery of, cut, use or incorporate in any product any hides skins or leather contrary to any specific direction issued from time to time by the War Production Board deemed necessary in order to fill military or designated civilian requirements.

(3) No person shall commercially incorporate any leather or rawhide into any product except as permitted by Schedule A at the end of this order, and no person shall sell any leather or rawhide unless the same is to be incorporated into a product permitted by Schedule A. This restriction shall not, however, apply to products manufactured:

(i) To fill military orders;

(ii) From vegetable tanned cattlehide flesh splits under 3½ ounces;

(iii) From scrap leather, *Provided*, That any tanner selling any such scrap leather shall report his sales on his monthly form prescribed in paragraph (k);

(iv) Under specific authorization in writing by the War Production Board. Any person may request such authoriza-

tion by letter on his own behalf or on behalf of his customers, stating the proposed uses of the leather and the quantity, quality, weight and type involved.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of any priorities or other regulations of the War Production Board, no preference rating shall be applied or extended for the delivery of hides, skins or leather, except:

(i) Leather for military orders; or

(ii) When specifically authorized in writing by the War Production Board pursuant to this subparagraph (b) (4), (ii).

(5) In making sales or deliveries of hides, skins or leather, including sole leather cut stock, no person shall make discriminatory cuts in quality or quantity between customers who meet such person's established prices, terms and credit requirements, or between customers and his own consumption of said materials.

(c) *Untanned cattlehides, calfskins and kips*—(1) *Definition.* "Cattlehide", "calfskin" and "kip" mean the hide or skin of a bull, steer, cow or buffalo, foreign or domestic (excluding slunks).

(2) No tanner shall put into process, and no contractor shall cause to be put into process, any cattlehide, calfskin or kip in excess of such amounts for specified periods as may be fixed by the War Production Board from time to time.

(3) No person shall sell, deliver, purchase or accept delivery of any untanned cattlehide, calfskin or kip, or portion thereof, other than splits and glue stock, except to the extent that the purchaser is specifically authorized by the War Production Board on Form WPB-1323 or Form WPB-3507. Applications may be made on Form WPB-1325 (formerly PD-569) for the purchase of domestic cattlehides, and on Form WPB-1322 (formerly PD-569-a) for the purchase of domestic calfskins and kips: *Provided*, That the following may be made without such authorization:

(i) Transactions between collectors and between producers and collectors for purposes of resale;

(ii) The sale and delivery to and the purchase and acceptance of delivery by any person other than a tanner of less than 100 hides or skins in any calendar month.

(4) In acting under paragraph (c) (3), it will be the policy of the War Production Board, so far as is practicable, to grant authorizations so that:

(i) The contractor or tanner may obtain cattlehides, calfskins, or kips in the proportions that the wettings in 1942 of the contractor or tanner, respectively, of cattlehides, calfskins, or kips, computed separately, bore to all wettings thereof in that year by all contractors and tanners; and

(ii) The contractor shall contract with the same tanners as in 1942 and shall divide his contracts between them in the same proportions as in 1942.

(5) No producer or collector shall cut off bellies or shoulders of untanned cattlehides, except for a purchaser specifically authorized in writing by the War Production Board to purchase hides with portions cut off.

(6) [Deleted Jan. 24, 1944.]

(d) *Cattlehides, calfskins and kips, and leather therefrom*—(1) *Definition.* "Cattlehide, calfskin, or kip leather" means leather produced from such hides or skins, whether grain or split, including rawhide and leather produced from slunks.

(2) No tanner shall produce any bag, case, or strap leather from cattlehides of qualities meeting Federal Specifications KK-L-151a, KK-L-166 or KK-L-271a, unless the hides are split in a manner to yield:

(i) Grains of the weights required to meet his unfilled military orders; or

(ii) Grains of the maximum weights obtainable: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not require the production of grains in excess of 8 oz.

(3) No tanner shall produce any harness leather in any color other than russet, except to fill military orders.

(4) Unless otherwise specifically ordered in writing by the War Production Board, no person shall curry or finish the following leathers and no manufacturer shall use the same, either before or after such currying or finishing, except in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Rough sole leather shall be finished as sole leather (which thereupon becomes subject to paragraph (e) hereof) except that rough sole leather 12 iron and up may be curried and used for round belting;

(ii) Rough belting butts or butt bends shall be curried and thereafter used only for transmission belts, hydraulic, packing, mechanical and textile leathers, or fillet leather: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to straightenings cut from the portion of the belting butt or butt bend beginning at the edge from which the belly was removed, if the straightening is less than two inches in width at the widest point;

(iii) Rough shoulders cut from sole leather hides if not finished for sole leather, and rough shoulders cut from any belting butts, shall be curried and used only for wetting, hydraulic, packing, mechanical and textile leathers, except that double rough shoulders 11 iron and up may be curried and used for round belting.

(5) Vegetable tanned sole leather shall be processed so as to meet the requirements of Federal Specification KK-L-261B, including any emergency alternate specifications or amendments thereto.

(6) Bellies cut from cattlehides processed for sole leather (excluding stags and bulls) shall be cut in accordance with standard practice, but bellies weighing 3 pounds or more when finished shall not be cut to measure less than 6 inches across the navel when finished.

(7) Shoulders cut from cattlehides processed for sole leather (excluding stags and bulls) shall be cut in a line running perpendicular to line of back-

bone at a point within the limits of the break in the foreflank.

(8) No tanner, currier, finisher, jobber or dealer shall accept any order for cattlehide leather in the form of harness, skirting, collar, latigo, lace, rigging, rawhide, bag, case, strap or upholstery leather, rated or otherwise, or transfer any such leather to his own fabricating plant, unless such order or the request for such transfer states the specific end use of such leather.

(9) Except upon specific authorization of the War Production Board in writing, no tanner shall process any cattlehides to make grain garment leather.

(10) [Deleted Jan. 24, 1944.]

(11) [Deleted Jan. 24, 1944.]

(e) *Sole leather and sole leather cut stock*—(1) *Definitions.* (i) "Military quality outersole" means a bend sole of good fiber of a grade not lower than No. 1 scratch grade, and of a substance $8\frac{1}{2}$ iron to 11 iron, inclusive.

(ii) "Military quality innersole" means a sole of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 iron, inclusive, first quality full grain leather, of a quality and fiber adapted to the purpose.

(iii) "Military quality strip" means a strip $8\frac{1}{2}$ iron to 13 iron, inclusive, and "military quality tap" means a tap of 9 iron to 14 iron, inclusive, both cut from sole leather bends, commercially described as finders' leather, and a good fiber of a grade not lower than No. 1 scratch.

(iv) "Butt piece" means a piece cut from the butt portion of a sole leather bend by a straight cut perpendicular to line of backbone not more than three inches from root of tail.

(v) "Bend piece" means the portion of a finders' bend remaining after a butt piece has been removed and after a belly slab has been removed from the belly edge of the bend by cutting in a line running from shoulder to butt, approximately parallel to the backbone, and not less than thirteen inches therefrom at any point.

(vi) "Cutter for the repair trade" means a sole leather cutter who is equipped to cut repair taps, and who during the year ending July 31, 1942, cut repair taps as a regular part of his business.

(2) Every tanner and contractor shall set aside each month for cutting as required by paragraph (e) (4) 20% of the quantity of manufacturers' bends, produced by him for his own account, or produced for his account by others, or such other percentage as may be fixed by the War Production Board in writing from time to time. Such bends are hereinafter referred to as "manufacturers' bends-for-repair", and the weight and the quality of the bends set aside shall be equal, as nearly as possible, to those of the manufacturers' bends not so set aside. No manufacturers' bends-for-repair shall be sold to any finder or shoe repairer as a whole bend.

(3) No person shall cut military quality outsoles or innersoles, except on patterns to fit the United States Munson last in sizes and widths to fit the sizes of shoes specified in military orders, or on other patterns approved or in sizes prescribed by the War Production Board from time to time.

(4) Except as otherwise specifically authorized in writing by the War Production Board, sole leather whole-stock shall be cut and the resulting cut stock disposed of only in accordance with the provisions of Schedule B hereof, and no military quality cut stock produced in accordance with such schedule shall be sold, delivered or used except to fill military orders.

(5) No person except a shoe-repairer repairing shoes for the general public or any person repairing his own shoes shall hereafter use any non-military quality repair stock (except as provided in Block IIIB of Schedule B hereof) cut from finders' bends, from manufacturers' bends-for-repair or from parts of such bends.

(f) *Horsehides*—(1) *Definitions.* (i) "Horsehide" means the hide or skin of a horse, colt, mule, ass or pony, except dry pony hides to be processed for furs.

(ii) "Horsehide front", "horsehide butt" and "horsehide shank" mean those horsehide parts commercially so known whether or not attached to other parts of the horsehide.

(2) No tanner shall put into process, and no converter shall cause to be put into process, any horsehide fronts, butts or shanks in excess of such amounts for specified periods as may be fixed by the War Production Board from time to time.

(3) No tanner shall put into process, or continue to process, any horsehide front, except into leather meeting military specifications in force at the time, unless such horsehide is not capable of being so processed.

(4) No person shall sell, deliver, accept delivery of or commercially incorporate into any product any horsehide front leather meeting any military specification, except for unfilled military orders.

(g) [Deleted September 20, 1943]

(h) *Goatskins and cabrettas*—(1) *Definitions.* (i) "Goatskin" means the skin of a goat or leather made from such skin, including kidskin, but excluding India tanned goatskin, and domestic angora goatskin.

(ii) "Cabretta" means the skin of a hair sheep or leather made from such skin.

(iii) "India tanned goatskin" means an imported goatskin tanned in Asia.

(2) No tanner shall put into process in the respective three months' period, commencing May 1, 1943, and on the first days of each August, November, February and May thereafter, more than 220% of his average monthly wettings of raw goatskins and cabrettas in 1941, (which average shall be known as "basic monthly wettings"), or more than such other percentages for such periods as may be fixed in writing by the War Production Board from time to time, with

respect to any or all skins referred to in subparagraph (1) (i) and (ii) above: *Provided*, That kidskins and Calcutta Smalls purchased separately and described as such in Government purchase contracts dated later than August 1, 1943, may be put into process in addition to the percentages specified in this paragraph.

(3) [Deleted Jan. 24, 1944]

(4) The restrictions of paragraph (h)

(2) shall not apply to persons who put into process less than 200 domestic goatskins in any calendar month and who process no foreign goatskins.

(5) No tanner shall sell or deliver goatskin garment leather for other than military purposes, except leather failing to meet military specifications: *Provided*, That such failure has resulted unavoidably in the course of producing military leather; *Provided further*, That such leather permitted hereby to be sold or delivered for other than military purposes may not exceed $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of his production of military goatskin garment leather subsequent to the date of this order.

(6) [Deleted Jan. 24, 1944]

(i) *Deerskins*—(1) *Definition.* "Deerskin" means the skin of any domestic, Canadian or New Zealand deer, except elk, moose, caribou skins, and Alaska deerskins.

(2) No person shall process any deer-skin or deerskin leather, except:

(i) To produce suitable leather meeting United States Quartermaster Corps Tentative Specifications CQD-105, as amended from time to time, in all respects except as to country of origin; or
(ii) To fill a specific military order.

(3) No person shall sell or deliver any deerskin leather, or incorporate or manufacture any deerskin leather into any product, except to fill a specific military order.

(4) *Exceptions.* The restrictions of the preceding paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to:

(i) Any deerskin or deerskin leather which does not meet and cannot be made to meet the specification referred to in subparagraph (2) (i) above: *Provided*, That deviations from the specification as to color or country of origin shall not be considered cause for this exception within the meaning of this provision;

(ii) Deerskin leather rejected in writing by the United States Army Quartermaster Depot, Chicago, Illinois;

(iii) [Deleted Jan. 24, 1944]

(iv) Any person who at no time puts into process, splits, shaves, skives, sells, delivers or uses more than 25 deerskins during any calendar month beginning with March 1943, or causes more than 25 deerskins to be processed, split, shaved, skived, sold, delivered or used for his account during any such month.

(v) A skin taken off a deer after September 20, 1943 and owned by the person causing it to be processed or incorporated into a product for his personal use or for a gift.

(j) *Effect on prior orders.* Authorizations to buy hides issued prior to June 23,

1943, under Conservation Order M-194, shall continue in effect until the expiration date therein provided or until expressly revoked.

Authorizations and directions issued and appeals granted prior to June 23, 1943, under the following orders, shall continue in effect until the expiration date therein provided or until expressly revoked:

General Preference Order M-80
General Conservation Order M-94
Conservation Order M-114
General Conservation Order M-141
Conservation Order M-273
General Preference Order M-301

(k) *Reports.* Every person described below shall, on or before the 10th day of each month execute and file reports with the War Production Board, as directed on the respective forms mentioned below:

NOTE: List amended Jan. 24, 1944.

Producers or collectors of more than 500 cattlehides per month (when requested by the Leather and Shoe Branch)..... WPB-1321 formerly PD-569C

Producers or collectors of more than 200 calfskins per month (when requested by the Leather and Shoe Branch)..... WPB-1324 formerly PD-569D

Tanners and converters of cattlehides..... WPB-1325 formerly PD-569

Tanners and converters of calfskins and kips..... WPB-1322 formerly PD-569A and WPB-2256 formerly PD-778

Tanners and converters of cattlehide side upper leather..... WPB-2211 formerly PD-770

Tanners, converters, curriers, finishers, jobbers and dealers of harness, skirting, collar, latigo, lace, rigging, rawhide, bag, case, strap, and upholstery leather.... WPB-2177 formerly PD-772

Tanners and converters of sole leather..... WPB-1304 formerly PD-598B

Tanners and converters of horsehides..... WPB-1001 formerly PD-475

Tanners and converters of shearlings..... WPB-894 formerly PD-421

Tanners and converters of goatskins, kidskins, cabretta, or India tanned goatskins..... WPB-1437 formerly PD-373

Sole cutters..... WPB-1303 formerly PD-598A

Non-sole cutting shoe manufacturers..... WPB-2209 formerly PD-598C

Finishers and converters of cattlehide splits..... WPB-2351

Tanners and converters of glove and garment cattlehide grain leather..... WPB-1795

Failure to file any report shall constitute a violation of this order.

(l) *Appeals.* Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate referring to the No. 18—2

particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the appeal.

(m) *Communications to the War Production Board.* All reports, applications, forms, or communications required under or referred to in this order, and all communications concerning this order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the War Production Board, Textile, Clothing and Leather Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. M-310.

(n) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or who furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States

is guilty of a crime, and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

NOTE: The reporting requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 24th day of January 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE A

NOTE: "Sheaths for industrial knives," "heavy duty work belts," and "linemen's belts" deleted January 24, 1944. These items are now included under "other products."

	Cattlehide, calfskin and kip leather not restricted to military orders or specifically restricted elsewhere in this order may be incorporated in any product marked "Permitted" in this column	Horsehide shank or non-military quality horsehide front leather may be incorporated in any product marked "Permitted" in this column	Goatskin leather not restricted to military orders or specifically restricted elsewhere in this order may be incorporated in any product marked "Permitted" in this column	All other leather may be incorporated in any product marked "Permitted" in this column
Footwear.....	Permitted except harness leather.	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.
Transmission belts.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Hydraulic, packing and mechanical leather products.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Leather products for textile equipment.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
*Harness, horse collars, and saddlery for police, farm and industrial use, provided that lines are limited to 1 inch in width.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Trusses.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.
Surgical supports.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.
Artificial limbs.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.
Orthopedic products including arch supports.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.
Cattle and drivers' whips and quirts.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Laces and thongs.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
*Cap visors for military personnel.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Divers' equipment.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Motorcycle saddles.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Work chaps.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Work gloves.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.
Work aprons.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.
Garments for heavy duty workers, made from grain leather resulting unavoidably from tanning or cutting for specific military orders, but which was rejected as not meeting military specifications.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.
*Industrial safety clothing and equipment (exclusive of linemen's belts) only to the extent essential for safety and protection in the performance of the workers' duties.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Permitted.
Furniture leather essential for repair and maintenance of transportation equipment, office and commercial furniture.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Athletic goods (except golf bags).....	Permitted.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Leather puttees for peace officers, transportation and industrial workers.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
*Rifle scabbards, rifle slings, pistol holsters, and pistol belts, when these items are to be sold to peace officers, guards, or cowboys.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
*Luggage handles and attaching pieces, welts, bindings, corners, and closures, for types of luggage permitted by Schedule I of General Limitation Order L-284, but only if made from the types of leather permitted by paragraph (b) (1) (iv) of said Schedule.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Rawhide hammers and hammer faces.....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.
Functional parts of musical instruments (excluding straps, cases or containers).....	Permitted.....	Not permitted.	Permitted.....	Permitted.
Other products.....	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Permitted.

*Amended January 24, 1944.

SCHEDULE B

	Type of sole leather whole stock			
	Finders' bends	Manufacturers' bends-for-repair	Manufacturers' bends	Shoulders, bellies and shanks
Block I. Persons permitted to cut each type subject to the provisions of Blocks II and III below.	Cutter for the repair trade only, except that any sole leather cutter may cut to obtain outsoles, midsoles and toplifts only in accordance with Block IIB below.	Cutter for the repair trade only.	Any sole leather cutter.	Any sole leather cutter.
<i>Method of cutting</i>				
Block IIA. Except for deviation permitted in Block IIB below, each type shall be cut to yield maximum quantity of military quality cut stock shown in this block.	Bend pieces (which may not be further cut except in accordance with Block IIB).	Outsoles.....	Outsoles and innersoles.	Innersoles.
Block IIB. Each type may be cut to produce the military quality cut stock shown in this block but only— 1. So as to yield the maximum quantity of such military quality cut stock, and 2. To the extent required to meet unfilled military orders of the kinds indicated.	Strips and taps cut from bends or from bend pieces, to meet any unfilled military order. Toplifts cut from bends, bend pieces, or other bend portions, to meet any unfilled military order. Outsoles and midsoles cut from bends or from bend pieces to meet military orders under Lend-Lease Act only.	May not be cut except under Block IIA.	Midsoles, counters and toplifts, to meet any unfilled military order.	Counters and midsoles to meet any unfilled military order.
Cutting and disposition of remainder of each type (including belly slabs resulting from cutting of bend pieces from finders' bends) after military quality cut stock has been obtained as provided in Block II.				
Block IIIA. Except as permitted in Block IIIB below, remainder of each type shall be cut and disposed of only as shown in this block.	To produce repair stock, other than outsoles, for sale only to finders for ultimate use by shoe-repairers or persons repairing their own shoes.	To produce repair stock, other than outsoles, for sale only to finders for ultimate use by shoe-repairers or persons repairing their own shoes.	To produce cut stock for sale to and use by shoe manufacturers only.	Unrestricted.
Block IIIB. Exceptions shall be only as shown in this block.	Finders' toplifts and finders' pieces from which no tap can be obtained—unrestricted. Non-military outsoles produced unavoidably in the course of cutting military outsoles—for sale only to shoe manufacturers.	Butt pieces, finders' toplifts and finders' pieces from which no tap can be obtained—unrestricted. Non-military outsoles produced unavoidably in the course of cutting military outsoles—for sale only to shoe manufacturers.	No exceptions.	No exceptions.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1248; Filed, January 24, 1944; 11:39 a. m.]

PART 3175—REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN
[CMP Reg. 5A, Int. 1 as Amended Jan. 25, 1944]

INTERPRETATIONS OF CMP REGULATION NO. 5
The following interpretation is issued with respect to CMP Regulation 5A:

Interpretations of CMP Regulation No. 5 are not all applicable to CMP Regulation 5A. Those which are, and which are of general interest to institutions and governmental agencies, will be republished separately under CMP Regulation 5A.

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.
WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1287; Filed, January 25, 1944; 11:22 a. m.]

PART 3175—REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

[CMP Reg. 5A, Int. 2 as Amended Jan. 25, 1944]

NON-PROFIT FIRE-FIGHTING ASSOCIATIONS

The following interpretation is issued with respect to CMP Regulation 5A:

An association or corporation, operated not for profit, organized for the purpose of fighting and controlling forest fires, and which, through its employees, is actually engaged in the activity of fighting and preventing forest fires, may use the rating assigned by CMP Regulation 5A to the activity of "fire protection" to obtain maintenance, repair and operating supplies required for such activity, but excluding all items on List A and B of Priorities Regulation No. 3.

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1288; Filed, January 25, 1944; 11:22 a. m.]

PART 3175—REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

[CMP Reg. 5A, Int. 3]

MRO SYMBOL CANNOT BE USED TO MAKE ALLOTMENTS

The following interpretation is issued with respect to CMP Regulation 5A:

A governmental agency or an institution which is permitted to get controlled materials under paragraph (c) of CMP Regulation No. 5A for maintenance, repair and operating supplies is not entitled to use the MRO symbol for purposes of allotting controlled materials to others. For example, a governmental agency requires a spring as a repair part to be used in connection with an activity listed in Schedule I or Schedule II. It may use the MRO symbol to place an authorized controlled material order for steel which it will fabricate into the spring, but if it buys the spring from a spring manufacturer it may not make an allotment with the MRO symbol to the spring manufacturer. The spring manufacturer receives his allotment direct from the War Production Board as provided in CMP Regulation No. 1. (This interpretation is substantially similar to Interpretation No. 2 to CMP Regulation No. 5 issued April 20, 1942).

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1289; Filed, January 25, 1944; 11:22 a. m.]

PART 3175—REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

[CMP Reg. 5A, Int. 4]

RESALE OR GIFT OF MRO MATERIAL

The following interpretation is issued with respect to CMP Regulation 5A:

A governmental agency or an institution may not use the ratings or symbol assigned by CMP Regulation No. 5A to obtain supplies which it desires to give or sell to another governmental agency or an institution or to any person. For example, a federal agency desires to purchase office supplies to be given to a state agency. The federal agency may not use CMP Regulation No. 5A to obtain such supplies because they are not operating supplies as far as its own activities are concerned.

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1290; Filed, January 25, 1944; 11:22 a. m.]

PART 3175—REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

[CMP Reg. 5A, Int. 5]

MRO SYMBOL AND RATING CANNOT BE USED TO BUY ADDITIONS OR IMPROVEMENTS

The following interpretation is issued with respect to CMP Regulation 5A:

(a) The MRO symbol and rating assigned by CMP Regulation No. 5A for MRO (maintenance, repair and operating supplies) cannot be used by a governmental agency or institution to buy improvements or additions except to the limited extent permitted under paragraph (b) (6) relating to minor capital additions costing \$100 or less.

(b) The regulation is intended to give blanket priorities assistance to governmental agencies and institutions for use in ordering products and materials which are essential to keeping the agency's or institution's existing plant and equipment in running order. Attention is called to the fact that ratings assigned by the War Production Board for MRO are, in general, two degrees higher than those assigned for new construction, additions or improvements. The assignment of higher ratings for MRO reflects the recognition by the War Production Board of the necessity for keeping existing facilities in operating condition while the necessity for additions or improvements to existing facilities must be established, pursuant to application, on the merits of each individual case. This policy should be firmly borne in mind in using the blanket priorities assistance made available by the regulation.

(c) The MRO rating cannot be used to replace machinery or equipment which can be repaired. However, where a piece of machinery or equipment is worn out beyond repair the MRO rating can be used to buy a piece of machinery or equipment of the same general type, capacity and design, to replace it. Where an agency or institution wishes to replace worn out machinery or equipment with machinery or equipment of a different type or of greater capacity or improved design it should file an application for priorities assistance on Form WPB-541 (PD-1A) or such other form as may be prescribed. Attention is called to Interpretation No. 6, which explains how use of CMP Regulation 5A is limited by Construction Order L-41. (Compare Interpretation 8 to CMP Regulation No. 5 which explains the different rule under that regulation. The two regulations prescribe different standards because the accounting practices of business and governmental agencies are not based on the same principles.)

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1291; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:22 a. m.]

PART 3175—REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

[CMP Reg. 5A, Int. 6]

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CMP REGULATION NO. 5A AND CONSERVATION ORDER L-41

The following interpretation is issued with respect to CMP Regulation 5A:

(a) Order L-41 requires War Production Board authorization before beginning any construction work except in those cases where the order expressly states that authorization is not necessary.

(b) CMP Regulation No. 5A may not be used to get materials or products for any

construction work which cannot be built under L-41 without specific authorization unless the authorization specifically says that CMP Regulation No. 5 or 5A may be used.

(c) In those cases where specific War Production Board authorization is not required before beginning construction and where materials needed for construction cost no more than \$100, CMP Regulation No. 5A may be used to buy materials and products needed for the construction. (This Interpretation is substantially similar to Interpretation No. 9 to CMP Regulation No. 5, issued July 29, 1943.)

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1292; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:22 a. m.]

PART 3274—MACHINE TOOLS AND INDUSTRIAL SPECIALTIES

[Conservation Order M-319, Interpretation 1]

USE OF SMALL ORDER EXEMPTION BY CONSUMERS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE ABRASIVE GRAIN

The following interpretation is issued with respect to conservation order M-319:

A question has arisen as to whether an ultimate consumer who has been specifically authorized on Form WPB-2781 to accept delivery of abrasive grain may use the small order provisions contained in paragraph (d) (1) of Conservation Order M-319 to obtain additional grain.

If, in any period of authorization, an ultimate consumer requires more than 20,000 pounds of abrasive grain (other than abrasive optical finishing powders) or more than 4,500 pounds of such grain in any one grit size finer than 220, he must file an application on Form WPB-2781 for the total quantity of abrasive grain (other than abrasive optical finishing powders) which he requires from all sources in that period, but need not file an application for abrasive optical finishing powders unless his requirements for powders in the same period exceed 100 pounds or, in the January and February 1944 period exceed \$100 worth. Similarly, in any period, an ultimate consumer may accept delivery of 20,000 pounds of abrasive grain (other than abrasive optical finishing powders), subject to the further 4,500 pound limitation, without specific authorization even though the size of his requirements for abrasive optical finishing powders necessitates the filing of an application for such powders.

An ultimate consumer may not, however, use the small order provisions of paragraph (d) (1) to obtain optical finishing powders or other abrasive grain in addition to the quantities which he has been specifically authorized to receive. For example, if he has been specifically authorized to receive 6,000 pounds of size 220 in January and February he must obtain specific authorization for all other deliveries of abrasive grain (other than abrasive optical finishing powders) which he desires to accept during the same period and may not place a "small order" for any abrasive grain except optical finishing powders.

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1286; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:22 a. m.]

Chapter XI—Office of Price Administration

PART 1340—FUEL

[MPR 436, Amdt. 7]

CRUDE PETROLEUM, AND PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Section 9 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) Where a contract was in effect on October 1, 1941, for the purchase of crude petroleum at the receiving tank at a price in excess of the highest posted purchase price for the given pool applicable to such production and deliveries were made prior to or within sixty days after October 1, 1941, in accordance with such contract, then the price actually charged on October 1, 1941 or on the first delivery after October 1, 1941 shall be the maximum price for the production covered by the contract.

This amendment shall become effective January 29, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871 and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 24th day of January 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1277; Filed, January 24, 1944;
4:17 p. m.]

PART 1347—PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, RAW MATERIALS FOR PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

[MPR 307, Amdt. 2]

WAXED PAPERS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Maximum Price Regulation No. 307 is amended in the following respect:

In § 1347.621, Appendix G, (b) (1), the designation, footnote 11, is inserted after the words "Office of Price Administration" and footnote 11 is added to read as follows:

"In no event shall the raw materials cost as computed in accordance with this paragraph exceed the ceiling price in effect on December 31, 1943, as established by the Office of Price Administration for such raw materials.

This amendment shall become effective January 29, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23,765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 24th day of January 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1276; Filed, January 24, 1944;
4:17 p. m.]

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

* 8 F.R. 11369.

* 8 F.R. 1389, 2335.

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[Rev. SR 14 to GMPR, Amdt. 85]

TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN RATIONED AREAS

The statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Section 7.17 of Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 14 is added to read as follows:

SEC. 7.17 *Transportation of petroleum products in rationed areas.* (a) Carriers, other than common carriers, transporting petroleum and petroleum products as hereinafter defined, in any area where fuel oil rationing is required by the United States Government or any agency thereof, may increase their maximum rates therefor as established under the General Maximum Price Regulation, any amendment or supplementary regulation thereto or order of adjustment thereunder, in an amount not in excess of .3 of a cent for each gallon thus transported, except that the total amount charged on each lot transported shall be adjusted to the nearest cent.

(b) *Definitions as used in this section.*

(1) "Petroleum and petroleum products" means fuel oil or heating oils, including but not limited to kerosene, range oil, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 fuel oil, diesel oil and gas oil.

(2) "Transportation" means the delivery to consumers of petroleum and petroleum products in single lots of 260 gallons or less, when such petroleum and petroleum products are in containers, or the delivery to consumers in tank wagons.

This amendment shall become effective January 29, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 24th day of January 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1278; Filed, January 24, 1944;
4:18 p. m.]

PART 1364—FRESH, CURED AND CANNED MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS

[MPR 364, Amdt. 11]

FROZEN FISH AND SEAFOOD

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Maximum Price Regulation No. 364 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 3 (d) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) *Primary wholesalers.* Primary wholesalers are wholesalers who buy

frozen fish or seafood from processors and distribute it for resale from cold storage warehouses to other wholesalers or to retailer-owned cooperative and chain store warehouses. In the sale of frozen fish or seafood which has been unloaded, stored and warehoused in the regular course of his business, the primary wholesaler's mark-up is 12%. In the case of sales of goods which have not been stored and warehoused, the primary wholesaler's mark-up is 7%. In the case of sales involving delivery from the processor's cold storage warehouse to the primary wholesaler's customer, there is no mark-up.

2. Section 3 (e) is amended to read as follows:

(e) *Imported frozen fish and seafood.* The maximum price at which a wholesaler, including any agent of a foreign processor, may sell any imported frozen fish or seafood listed in section 14 shall be the base price listed in section 14 for

the species and style of dressing plus or minus the differential for packaging provided for in section 13, plus the actual freight to the wholesaler's warehouse from the point at which the frozen fish enters the United States. If that freight is less than the carload rail freight rate from the shipping point in the United States closest to the processor's plant to the wholesaler's warehouse, the latter may be added in place of the actual freight. However, where frozen Atlantic Coast smelts are imported for resale in the United States, the freight from the point of shipment to the wholesaler's warehouse, not to exceed the carload rail freight rate if such rate is available, may be added. To this amount, may be added the mark-up provided for the class of sale in paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 3.

3. In the table of base prices in section 14, Schedule No. 60A is added to read as follows:

Schedule No.	Name	Item No.	Style of processing	Size	Base price per pound
Sched. 60A.....	Smelts, Atlantic Coast (Osmerus mordax):				
	(a) Jumbo.....	1	Round.....	8½ in. and over...	\$0.25
	(b) Extra.....	2	Round.....	7 to 8½ in.....	.21½
	(c) No. 1.....	3	Round.....	6½ to 7 in.....	.14½
	(d) No. 2 (medium).....	4	Round.....	4 to 5½ in.....	.08
	(e) No. 1.....	5	Dressed.....	5½ to 7 in.....	.23½

This amendment shall become effective January 24, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 24th day of January 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1275; Filed, January 24, 1944;
4:17 p. m.]

PART 1404—RATIONING OF FOOTWEAR*

[RO 6A, Amdt. 6]

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS AND RUBBER WORK SHOES

A rationale accompanying this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Ration Order 6A is amended in the following respect:

1. Section 2.15 is added to read as follows:

SEC. 2.15 *District Office may release excess rubber footwear.* (a) Any retailer or distributor having excess rubber footwear which cannot reasonably be sold for certificates may be authorized by the District Office to transfer it non-rationed in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) For the purpose of this section "excess rubber footwear" includes only the number of pairs by which the applicant's inventory of December 5, 1942, of a particular type exceeds the combined total of the number of pairs of that type released by Amendment 10 to Ration Or-

der 6 and Amendment 3 to Ration Order 6A plus twice the number of pairs of that type transferred by him during the period from December 5, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive.

(2) Application should be made to the District Office for the area in which the establishment is registered. The application shall be in writing and contain or be accompanied by the following information for each type of rubber footwear of which an excess is claimed:

(i) Number of pairs of that type listed on applicant's inventory of December 5, 1942.

(ii) Number of pairs of that type released by Amendment 10 to Ration Order 6 and Amendment 3 to Ration Order 6A.

(iii) Number of pairs of that type transferred during the period from December 5, 1942, to December 31, 1943.

(3) The District Office, if it approves the application in whole or in part, shall indicate its approval in writing and inform the applicant of the number of pairs of each type of rubber footwear authorized to be transferred as non-rationed. The District Office shall issue to the applicant official Non-Rationed Stickers (OPA Form R-123 with the words "Non-Rationed Rubber Footwear" and the type number printed or stamped thereon) equal to the number of pairs of rubber footwear permitted to be transferred as non-rationed. The District Office (or the applicant if required by the District Office) shall write or print on each such sticker the registration number of the establishment to which it is issued.

(4) Before any of such rubber footwear may be transferred or offered for sale as non-rationed, the applicant shall attach to one boot of each pair an of-

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

* 8 F.R. 4640, 5566, 7592, 11175, 12023, 9 F.R. 183.

* 8 F.R. 7384, 9458, 11688, 15704.

ficial non-rationed sticker supplied by the District Office. Such sticker may be affixed only to rubber footwear which was physically located at the applicant's establishment on January 25, 1944, and only to rubber footwear of the same type as that designated on the sticker. Such rubber footwear may be transferred as non-rationed by and to any person at any time thereafter.

(5) The applicant shall attach to his inventory form (OPA Form R-601A) the written approval of the District Office containing the list of the rubber footwear authorized to be transferred as non-rationed. This shall be in lieu of any reporting requirement of section 2.2 (c).

(b) The District Office may not authorize the release of any rubber footwear under this section until at least 15 days have elapsed after application is made.

(c) Each retailer or distributor may make only one application for release of excess rubber footwear, and within six months thereafter may not make application for an increased inventory of a type released, or make application to exchange certificates of other types of rubber footwear for certificates of a type released, unless the District Office, in its discretion, permits it because of some unusual condition justifying it.

This amendment shall become effective January 29, 1944.

NOTE: The reporting and record keeping provisions of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong. as amended by Pub. Laws 89, 421 and 507, 77th Cong.; WPB Directive 1, 7 F.R. 562, Supplementary Directive 1-N, 7 F.R. 7730; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1297; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:19 a. m.]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES [MPR 165 as Amended, Supp. Service Reg. 26]

BUNKER FUEL SOLD TO FOREIGN STEAMSHIP VESSELS

Supplementary Service Regulation No. 26 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 as amended—Services.

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this Supplementary Service Regulation, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.* For the reasons set forth in that statement and under the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders Nos. 9250 and 9328, Supplementary Service Regulation No. 26 is hereby issued.

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1499.2257 *Modification of maximum prices established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, as amended, for sales commissions for bunker fuel sold to foreign steamship vessels at certain ports.* The price of 15 cents per net ton is the maximum price which suppliers of bunker fuel to foreign steamship vessels may pay to any agent in the United States as a commission for services rendered in the sale of such fuel, when such fuel is supplied at ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and 20 cents per net ton at ports on the Gulf of Mexico: *Provided, however,* That such suppliers shall not increase their maximum prices under Maximum Price Regulation No. 189 to compensate them for the increase in the cost of selling such bunker fuel arising from the payment of such commission.

This Supplementary Service Regulation No. 26 (§ 1499.2257) to Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 shall become effective January 31, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1298; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:20 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

[SO 104, Amdt. 5]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

SUBSTITUTION OF REFRIGERATOR CARS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1944.

At the request of the Office of Defense Transportation and upon further consideration of Service Order No. 104 (8 F.R. 1036) of January 19, 1943, as amended (8 F.R. 5270; 8 F.R. 11852; 8 F.R. 12100-01; 8 F.R. 17428), and good cause appearing therefor: *It is ordered,* That:

Service Order No. 104 (8 F.R. 1036) of January 19, 1943, as amended (8 F.R. 5270; 8 F.R. 11852; 8 F.R. 12100-01; 8 F.R. 17428), be, and it is hereby, further amended by substituting the following paragraph (a) (1) in lieu of paragraph (a) (1) in Amendment No. 3 (8 F.R. 12100-01) of § 95.304, *Substitution of refrigerator cars*, as amended:

(a) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a) (2) (8 F.R. 12100-01) and paragraph (g), as amended (8 F.R. 17428) of this section, any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act transporting (i) westbound shipments in carloads originating at points shown as origin points in Agent L. E. Kipp's tariffs, I. C. C. Nos. 1492 and 1493, supplements thereto or reissues thereof, destined to points in the

States of California, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, or Utah, or (ii) westbound shipments in carloads originating at points in the State of Utah and destined to points in the States of California or Nevada, shall, when freight to be transported is suitable and facilities are suitable for loading in refrigerator cars and when PFE or SFRD refrigerator cars are reasonably available, furnish and transport not more than three (3) of these refrigerator cars in lieu of each box car ordered, subject to the carload minimum weight which would have applied if the shipment had been loaded in a box car. (40 Stat. 101, sec. 402, 41 Stat. 476, sec. 4, 54 Stat. 901; 49 U. S. C. 1 (10)-(17))

It is further ordered, That this order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., January 23, 1944; that copies of this order and direction shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1272; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:27 p. m.]

Chapter II—Office of Defense Transportation

[General Order ODT 3, Rev., Amdt. 6]

PART 501—CONSERVATION OF MOTOR EQUIPMENT

COMMON CARRIERS OF PROPERTY

Pursuant to Executive Orders 8989, as amended, and 9156, § 501.9, General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582), is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 501.9 *Submission of plans for joint action.* Whenever joint action between two or more common carriers, or between such carriers and common carriers of property by rail or other facilities, is contemplated in order to accomplish any of the purposes of this subpart, they may formulate and submit to this Office for consideration, a plan or plans designed to accomplish such purposes by one or more of the methods described below:

- (a) Alternate, stagger, or coordinate, schedules between two or more points;
- (b) Suspend service in respect of shipments in less-than-truckload lots between two or more points;
- (c) Reciprocally exchange shipments of property between two or more points;
- (d) Pool traffic, revenues, or both, between two or more points;
- (e) Jointly load for transportation or operate a motor truck or trucks between two or more points;
- (f) Divert traffic, operate joint terminals or joint pick-up or delivery vehicles;

(g) Establish arrangements with other carriers for the interchange of equipment;

(h) Appoint one of their own number or any other carrier to act as its or their individual, common or joint agent, to concentrate, receive, load, forward, unload, distribute, and deliver property; receive, account for, and distribute gross or net revenues therefrom, or otherwise handle or conduct the carrier's business as common carriers of property upon just and reasonable terms and conditions: *Provided*, That this subpart shall not be construed to authorize any common carrier or carriers to operate in any of the methods described in this section unless directed so to do by the Office of Defense Transportation or unless pursuant to a contract, agreement or combination approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission or a State regulatory body.

This Amendment 6 to General Order ODT 3, Revised, shall become effective on January 25, 1944.

(E.O. 8989, as amended, 9156; 6 F.R. 6725 and 8 F.R. 14183, 7 F.R. 3349)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of January 1944.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1282; Filed, January 25, 1944;
10:45 a. m.]

[Administrative Order ODT 9, Amdt. 1]

PART 503—ADMINISTRATION

MOTOR CARRIERS: RECORDS AND REPORTS

Pursuant to the Act of May 31, 1941, as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942, Executive Orders 8989, as amended, 9156, 9214, and 9294, and War Production Board Directive 21, Administrative Order ODT 9 is hereby amended by adding a new section following § 503.251, to be designated as § 503.251a, reading as follows:

§ 503.251a. *Property carrying vehicles; records; fleet operators.* Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 503.250 and 503.251 of this order:

(a) Whenever it is not reasonably practicable for any holder of a certificate covering a fleet of property carrying vehicles to keep a separate record for each vehicle in the fleet showing the information specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or (e) of § 503.250 of this order, the certificate holder may keep an integrated record of such information for all vehicles in the fleet.

(b) Whenever it is not reasonably practicable for any holder of a certificate covering a fleet of property carrying vehicles to keep a record of loads transported in such vehicles, as specified in paragraph (c) of § 503.250 of this order, the certificate holder may submit to the district manager who issued the certificate a proposed method by which a reasonably accurate estimate of the loads transported can be computed, and may use such method upon approval thereof by the district manager.

(c) Whenever it is not reasonably practicable for any holder of a fleet cer-

tificate or certificates, or one or more fleet certificates and one or more single unit certificates, covering property carrying vehicles, to make entries for each week in respect of operations of such vehicles as provided in § 503.251 of this order, the certificate holder may make such entries for each month or period shorter than a month.

This Amendment 1 to Administrative Order ODT 9 shall become effective January 25, 1944.

(Act of May 31, 1941, as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942, 56 Stat. L. 176, 50 U. S. Code §§ 631 through 645a; E.O. 8989, as amended, 6 F.R. 6725 and 8 F.R. 14183; E.O. 9156, 9214, and 9294, 7 F.R. 3349, 6097, 8 F.R. 221; War Production Board Directive 21, 8 F.R. 5834; Adm. Order ODT 9, 8 F.R. 14166)

NOTE: The recording and reporting requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of January 1944.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1283; Filed, January 25, 1944;
10:45 a. m.]

Notices

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

[Docket No. 6046]

RATES AND CHARGES BETWEEN UNITED STATES—WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA

ORDER INSTITUTING INVESTIGATION

In the matter of the investigation of the rates and charges applicable to communications between various points in the United States and various points in the West Indies, Central America, and South America. (T-29.)

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 18th day of January 1944;

The Commission, having under consideration its report and order of June 22, 1943, herein, and having also under consideration certain information indicating that R. C. A. Communications, Inc., its employees, nominees, representatives, or other individuals who may be, directly or indirectly, subject to the control or direction of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., or affiliated interests of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., may have actively opposed, hampered, obstructed or otherwise interfered with, the effectuation of the Commission's Order of June 22, 1943, herein with respect to the establishment of new rates and charges for telegraph communication service northbound to the United States from Argentina;

It is ordered, That an investigation be, and it is hereby, instituted into the matter of the extent to which R. C. A. Communications, Inc., its employees, nominees, representatives, or other in-

dividuals directly or indirectly subject to its control or direction or the control or direction of its affiliated interests, have, by any method or means, opposed, hampered, obstructed, or otherwise interfered with, the effectuation and establishment of the Commission's order of June 22, 1943, herein with respect to the establishment of new rates and charges for telegraph communication service between the United States, on the one hand, and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the Netherlands West Indies, on the other;

It is further ordered, That hearings with respect to the above matter shall be held as hereafter scheduled.

By the Commission,

[SEAL]

T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1294; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:24 a. m.]

[Docket No. 6046]

RATES AND CHARGES BETWEEN UNITED STATES—WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND SOUTH AMERICA

ORDER SETTING DATE FOR CONSOLIDATED HEARING

In the matter of the investigation of the rates and charges applicable to communications between various points in the United States and various points in the West Indies, Central America, and South America. (T-29.)

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 18th day of January 1944;

The Commission having under consideration its report and order of June 22, 1943, herein (T-29), and its orders of December 28, 1943, and January 11, 1944, herein regarding telegraph communication service between the United States and Colombia, and having also under consideration the fact that rates and charges for all classes of telegraph communication service northbound from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the Netherlands West Indies, in conformity with the principles decided upon in the Report and Order of June 22, 1943, herein have not been filed by any United States carrier engaged in the handling of such communication service;

It is ordered, That a further hearing be, and it is hereby, directed to be held herein with respect to the matter of rates and charges, and related practices, classifications, and regulations, for and in connection with telegraph communication service between the United States and the above-named countries;

It is further ordered, That such further hearing be, and it is hereby, consolidated with the further hearing ordered herein with respect to telegraph communication service between the United States and Colombia; and that such consolidated hearing be scheduled to begin at 10:00 a. m. on the 24th day of February 1944;

It is further ordered, That at such consolidated hearing, R. C. A. Communications, Inc., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc., and The Western

Union Telegraph Company shall appear and show cause why the Commission should not order each of them, and All America Cables and Radio, Inc., shall appear and show cause why the Commission should not require it immediately, to establish rates and charges, and related practices, classifications, and regulations, for and in connection with telegraph communication service north-bound to the United States from the above-named countries, which are in conformity with the principles decided upon in the Commission's report and order of June 22, 1943, herein.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1293; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:24 a. m.]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

[Docket No. 4813]

PAUL CASE

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER AND FIXING TIME AND PLACE FOR TAKING TESTIMONY

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1944.

This matter being at issue and ready for the taking of testimony, and pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission,

It is ordered, That Miles J. Furnas, a trial examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony in this proceeding begin on Wednesday, March 1, 1944, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day (eastern standard time), in U. S. Court Room No. 4, Twelfth Floor, Post Office Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

Upon completion of testimony for the Federal Trade Commission, the trial examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and evidence on behalf of the respondent. The trial examiner will then close the case and make his report upon the evidence.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1279; Filed, January 25, 1944;
10:39 a. m.]

[Docket No. 4936]

NATIONAL MERCHANDISING CO. AND MAX H. GREENBERG

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER AND FIXING TIME AND PLACE FOR TAKING TESTIMONY

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1944.

In the matter of Fred Greenberg and Rose Greenberg, individuals, trading as National Merchandising Company, and Max H. Greenberg, an individual.

This matter being at issue and ready for the taking of testimony, and pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission,

It is ordered, That J. Earl Cox, a trial examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony in this proceeding begin on Friday, February 4, 1944, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (eastern standard time), in Room 410, Federal Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Upon completion of testimony for the Federal Trade Commission, the trial examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and evidence on behalf of the respondent. The trial examiner will then close the case and make his report upon the evidence.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1280; Filed, January 25, 1944;
10:39 a. m.]

[Docket No. 5096]

FEDERAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT CORP.

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER AND FIXING TIME AND PLACE FOR TAKING TESTIMONY

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1944.

In the matter of Federal Military Equipment Corporation, a corporation, and Harry Drath, Max Schwartz, and Al B. Wolf, individually and as officers and directors of Federal Military Equipment Corporation.

This matter being at issue and ready for the taking of testimony, and pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission,

It is ordered, That Miles J. Furnas, a trial examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony in this proceeding begin on Thursday, March 9, 1944, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (eastern standard time), in Room 500, 45 Broadway, New York, New York.

Upon completion of testimony for the Federal Trade Commission, the trial examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and evidence on behalf of the respondent. The trial examiner will then close the case and make his report upon the evidence.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1281; Filed, January 25, 1944;
10:39 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 14]

CITRUS FRUIT SHIPMENTS

ORDER TO DISREGARD RECONSIGNMENT PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Chicago, Illinois, not later than January 17, 1944, by L. Gillardi Company of PFE 73615, oranges, now at the Chicago Produce Terminal, to Detroit, Michigan.

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1259; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:27 p. m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 15]

POTATO SHIPMENTS

ORDER TO DISREGARD RECONSIGNMENT PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas, January 20, 1944, by L. S. Taube Company, of cars PFE 29903, PFE 24515, PFE 61498, and FGE 32410, potatoes, now on the Union Pacific Railroad, to unknown destinations.

The waybills shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1260; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:27 p. m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 16]

POTATO SHIPMENTS

ORDER TO DISREGARD RECONSIGNMENT PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas, January 20, 1944, by Inness Brothers, of car WFE 49169, potatoes, now on the Rock Island Railroad, to unnamed destinations.

The waybills shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1261; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:27 p. m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 17]

POTATO SHIPMENTS

ORDER TO DISREGARD RECONSIGNMENT PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas, not later than January 22, 1944, by Cochrane Brokerage Company, of car BREX 75415, potatoes now on the Union Pacific Railroad, to unnamed destinations.

The waybills shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the Railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office

of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1262; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:27 p. m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 18]

POTATO SHIPMENTS

ORDER TO DISREGARD RECONSIGNMENT PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Hood River, Oregon, January 19, 1944, by J. R. Simplot Produce Company, of car TMX 1141, potatoes, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to Portland, Oregon.

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1263; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:29 p. m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 19]

POTATO SHIPMENTS

ORDER TO DISREGARD RECONSIGNMENT PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Trenton, New Jersey, not later than January 24, 1944, by Popkin Brothers, of car MDT 16679, potatoes, now on The Pennsylvania Railroad, to New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The waybills shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car serv-

ice and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1264; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:29 p. m.]

[S. O. 164, 3d Amended Special Permit 4]

CITRUS FRUIT SHIPMENTS

STANDARD REFRIGERATION

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (g) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.323, 8 F.R. 15491) of Service Order No. 164 of November 10, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To accord standard refrigeration to refrigerator cars loaded with straight carloads of tangerines, originating at any point or points in the State of Florida, moving to destinations in official and western classification territories and western Canada, provided, the waybills make reference to this special permit.

This permit shall become effective at 12:01 p. m., January 20, 1944, and shall expire at 12:01 a. m., February 20, 1944.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1265; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:29 p. m.]

[S. O. 164, 2d Amended Gen. Permit 5]

CITRUS FRUIT SHIPMENTS

REICEING IN TRANSIT

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (g) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.323, 8 F.R. 15491) of Service Order No. 164 of November 10, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To reice in transit to full bunker capacity one time only between origin and final destination, after the first or initial iceing, any refrigerator car loaded with a mixed shipment of tangerines and other citrus fruits originating at any point or points in the State of Florida: *Provided*, That the tangerines in the car comprise not less than fifty (50) percent of the lading: *And further provided*,

That the waybills shall show reference to this general permit.

This general permit shall become effective at 12:01 p. m., January 20, 1944, and shall expire at 12:01 a. m., February 20, 1944.

A copy of this general permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1266; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:29 p. m.]

[S. O. 164, Gen. Permit 6, Amended]

CITRUS FRUIT SHIPMENTS
REICING IN TRANSIT

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (g) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.323, 8 F.R. 15491) of Service Order No. 164 of November 10, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To reice in transit to full bunker capacity one time only between origin and final destination, after the first or initial icing, any refrigerator car loaded with a straight carload shipment of tangerines originating at any point or points in the State of Florida moving to destinations in southeastern territory including upper Ohio River crossings. Provided, That the waybills shall show reference to this general permit.

This general permit shall become effective at 12:01 p. m., January 20, 1944, and shall expire at 12:01 a. m., February 20, 1944.

A copy of this general permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1267; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:29 p. m.]

[S. O. 164, Gen. Permit 9]

CITRUS FRUIT SHIPMENTS
REICING IN TRANSIT

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (g) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.323, 8 F.R., 15491) of Service Order No. 164 of November 10, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

No. 18—3

mon carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To reice once in transit to full bunker capacity at any point in the States of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas or Missouri, or at Memphis, Tennessee, or Jackson, Mississippi, refrigerator cars loaded with citrus fruits originating in Arizona, California and Texas. This reicing shall be in addition to the replenishing service at the first regular icing station, provided in Amended General Permit No. 8 Under Service Order No. 164.

The waybills shall show reference to this general permit.

This permit shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., January 21, 1944, and shall expire at 12:01 a. m., March 1, 1944.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1268; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:29 p. m.]

[S. O. 164, Special Permit 21]

CITRUS FRUIT SHIPMENTS
REICING IN TRANSIT

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (g) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.323, 8 F.R. 15491) of Service Order No. 164 of November 10, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To reice in transit to full bunker capacity one (1) time only, in addition to the one reicing permitted at the first regular icing station under General Permit No. 8 Under Service Order No. 164, car PFE 74091, oranges, from Grandview Heights Citrus Association, Ultra, California, to the Jersey City Market Center, Jersey City, New Jersey, for experimental purposes, to be shipped January 19, 1944, over the Southern Pacific Company as initial carrier.

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads, subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1269; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:30 p. m.]

[S. O. 178, Special Permit 1]

LARD SHIPMENTS

USE OF REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR TRANSPORT

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (e) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.328, 9 F.R. 542) of Service Order No. 178 of January 11, 1944, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 178 insofar as it applies to the movement of car GARX 9262, loaded with fresh lard by Miller and Hart, now on The Belt Railway Company of Chicago, to Louisville, Kentucky. (C&E-L&N)

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1270; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:30 p. m.]

[S. O. 178, Special Permit 2]

"JEWEL" COOKING OIL SHIPMENTS

USE OF REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR TRANSPORT

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (e) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.328, 9 F.R. 542) of Service Order No. 178 of January 11, 1944, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard the provisions of Service Order No. 178 insofar as it applies to the loading of car PFE 95976 with "Jewel" cooking oil, in drums, by Swift and Company at Fort Worth, Texas, January 20 or 21, 1944, and the movement of that car from that point to Blue Hill Food Products Company, Denver, Colorado, over the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company and the Colorado and Southern Railway Company.

The waybills shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this special permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of January 1944.

HOMER C. KING,
Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1271; Filed, January 24, 1944;
1:30 p. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION.

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 160]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN POINTS IN NEBRASKA

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by Matthew Leo McKeone, an individual, doing business as Red Ball Transfer Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Sullivan Transfer & Storage Company, a corporation, of Lincoln, Nebraska, to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 1,¹ and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, *It is hereby ordered, That:*

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to

any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

7. Communications concerning this order should refer to "Supplementary Order ODT 3, Revised-160," and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 28, 1944, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of January 1944.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,

Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1217; Filed, January 24, 1944; 9:50 a. m.]

[Supp. Order ODT 1-2]

COMMON CARRIERS

MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC

Upon consideration of the application for authority to pool merchandise traffic, filed with this Office by Wabash Railroad Company, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Southern Pacific Company, as contemplated by General Order ODT 1, as amended (7 F.R. 3046, 3213, 3753, 9744), and good cause appearing therefor, *It is hereby ordered, That:*

1. Wabash Railroad Company shall load and forward a merchandise car, or merchandise cars, from St. Louis, Missouri, to Los Angeles, California, and San Francisco, California, via Henrietta, Missouri, or Kansas City, Missouri, on six days of each week.

2. The routes of movement of such merchandise cars shall be alternated daily so that on three days of each week merchandise cars shall be forwarded by

the Wabash Railroad Company from St. Louis, Missouri, to Los Angeles, California, and San Francisco, California, over the following routes: (a) Wabash Railroad to Henrietta, Missouri, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to Los Angeles; (b) Wabash Railroad to Kansas City, Missouri, and Union Pacific Railroad to Los Angeles; (c) Wabash Railroad to Henrietta, Missouri, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to San Francisco; and (d) Wabash Railroad to Kansas City, Missouri, Union Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Company to San Francisco.

3. Wabash Railroad Company shall disregard routing instructions with respect to merchandise traffic tendered to it for transportation from St. Louis, Missouri, to Los Angeles, California, or San Francisco, California, over any route shown herein when the disregarding of such routing instructions is necessary to permit the forwarding of the traffic in the first merchandise car departing from St. Louis to Los Angeles or San Francisco, as the case may be, over any route shown in paragraph 2 hereof.

This Supplementary Order ODT 1-2 shall become effective January 24, 1944.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of January 1944.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,

Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1304; Filed, January 25, 1944; 11:35 a. m.]

[Special Order ODT LB-15A]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS IN PHOENIX, ARIZ., AREA

Pursuant to Executive Orders 8989, as amended, 9156 and 9294, the Act of May 31, 1941, as amended by Title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (56 Stat. 176), and in order to assure the orderly and expeditious movement of necessary passenger traffic and to conserve and providently utilize manpower and existing transportation facilities and service, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, and after being satisfied that the fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States will result in a shortage in the supply of rubber-borne transportation equipment and facilities for defense and for private account, *It is hereby ordered, That:*

1. Sun Valley Bus Lines, Inc., Mender-son Bus Lines, a copartnership consisting of Albert Brygger, L. A. Tanner, F. J. Stafford, W. R. Wayland, Fred G. Holmes, Riney B. Salmon, and Irving A. Jennings, and the City of Phoenix, Phoenix, Arizona, (hereinafter called "carriers"), respectively, in the transportation of passengers in the Phoenix, Arizona, area as common carriers by bus shall coordinate their operations in the manner and form set forth in a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation, a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 1.¹ Such plan for joint action is hereby approved, and the carriers are directed to place it into oper-

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

ation forthwith, subject to the following provisions.

2. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require the carriers to perform any transportation service the performance of which is not authorized or sanctioned by law. In the event compliance with any terms of this order, or the effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing operating authority of any carrier named herein, such carrier shall forthwith apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for such extension or modification of operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and the terms of this order shall be subject to the carriers possessing or obtaining such authority.

3. The carriers shall forthwith file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and shall likewise file, and publish in accordance with law and continue in effect until further order tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order; and shall forthwith apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on one day's notice.

4. As used herein, the term "bus" means any rubber-tired vehicle used on the streets, highways, or other thoroughfares in the transportation of passengers.

5. Communications concerning this order should be addressed to the Regional Director of Local Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, San Francisco, California, and should refer to "Special Order ODT LB-15A."

This order shall become effective on January 22, 1944, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier date as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Special Order ODT LB-15 is hereby revoked as of the effective date of this Special Order ODT LB-15A.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of January 1944.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Director,
Office of Defense Transportation.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1305; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:35 a. m.]

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.

[Order 1195 Under MPR 188]

MONARCH HEATING CO.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 1195 under § 1499.153 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188. Manufacturers' maximum prices for specified building materials and consumers'

goods other than apparel. Approval of maximum prices for sales of garden tools manufactured by Monarch Heating Company.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order Nos. 9250 and 9328, *It is ordered:*

(a) This Order No. 1195 establishes maximum prices for sales of three new garden tools manufactured by the Monarch Heating Company, 4661 Alger Street, Los Angeles, California.

(1) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices are those set forth below, f. o. b. Los Angeles, California:

Article	To jobbers		To dealers	
	Per dozen		Per dozen	
14 tooth garden rake.....	\$5.37		\$7.16	
Garden cultivator.....	5.19		6.92	
Garden hoe.....	5.38		7.17	

(2) For sales at wholesale, the maximum prices are those set forth below, f. o. b. seller's city:

Article:	Maximum price (per doz.)
14 tooth garden rake.....	\$7.16
Garden cultivator.....	6.92
Garden hoe.....	7.17

(3) For sales at retail, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article:	Maximum price (each)
14 tooth garden rake.....	\$0.89
Garden cultivator.....	.85
Garden hoe.....	.89

(b) To every garden tool shipped to a purchaser for resale, the manufacturer shall attach a tag or label which plainly states the retail ceiling price.

(c) On and after January 26, 1944, at the time of the first invoice, the manufacturer shall notify in writing each jobber and retailer, and each jobber shall notify in writing each retailer who purchase from them of the maximum prices established by this order for resales by the purchaser. This written notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This Order No. 1195 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in § 1499.20 of the General Maximum Price Regulation shall apply to the terms used herein.

This Order No. 1195 shall become effective on the 26th day of January, 1944.

Issued this 25th day of January 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1301; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:20 a. m.]

[Order 1196 Under MPR 188]

PEERLESS FOUNTAIN PEN AND PENCIL CO.,
INC.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 1196 under § 1499.153 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188.

Manufacturers' maximum prices for specified building materials and consumers' goods other than apparel. Approval of maximum prices for sales of four new fountain pen and pencil sets and four new fountain pens manufactured by Peerless Fountain Pen & Pencil Co., Inc.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order Nos. 9250 and 9328, *It is ordered:*

(a) This Order No. 1196 establishes maximum prices for sales of four new fountain pen and pencil sets and four new fountain pens manufactured by Peerless Fountain Pen & Pencil Co., Inc., 14-16 West 17th Street, New York, New York. This order applies to all sales of the new fountain pen and pencil sets and fountain pens in the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia.

(1) For sales by the manufacturer to jobbers, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Model, Description and Maximum Price

"De Luxe," Fountain Pen and Pencil Set; Colors: Black, Khaki, or Pearl in Leather Carrying Case.....	\$2.25
"De Luxe," Fountain Pen and Pencil Set; Colors: Black, Khaki, or Pearl without Leather Carrying Case.....	1.875
"Insignia," Fountain Pen and Pencil Set in Leather Carrying Case.....	.725
"Insignia," Fountain Pen and Pencil Set without Leather Carrying Case.....	.50
"De Luxe," Fountain Pen; Colors: Black, Khaki, or Pearl in Leather Carrying Case.....	1.80
"De Luxe," Fountain Pen; Colors: Black, Khaki, or Pearl without Leather Carrying Case.....	1.625
"Insignia," Fountain Pen in Leather Carrying Case.....	.425
"Insignia," Fountain Pen without Leather Carrying Case.....	.325

All prices are f. o. b. New York, New York, subject to a cash discount of 2% if paid within ten days.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer to retailers, by jobbers to retailers, and all other sales at wholesale, the maximum prices are those set forth below, f. o. b. seller's city:

Model, Description, and Maximum Price

"De Luxe" Fountain pen and pencil set; Colors: black, khaki, or pearl in leather carrying case.....	\$2.70
"De Luxe", Fountain pen and pencil set; Colors: black, khaki, or pearl, without leather carrying case.....	2.25
"Insignia", Fountain pen and pencil set in leather carrying case.....	.87
"Insignia", Fountain pen and pencil set without leather carrying case.....	.60
"De Luxe", Fountain pen; Colors: black, khaki, or pearl in leather carrying case.....	2.16
"De Luxe", Fountain pen; Colors: black, khaki, or pearl without carrying case.....	1.95
"Insignia", Fountain pen in leather carrying case.....	.51
"Insignia", Fountain pen without leather carrying case.....	.39

(3) For sales at retail, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Model, Description, and Maximum Price	
"De Luxe", Fountain pen and pencil set; Colors: black, khaki, or pearl in leather carrying case.....	\$4.50
"De Luxe", Fountain pen and pencil set; Colors: black, khaki, or pearl without leather carrying case.....	3.75
"Insignia", Fountain pen and pencil set in leather carrying case.....	1.45
"Insignia", Fountain pen and pencil set without leather carrying case.....	1.00
"De Luxe", Fountain pen; Colors: black, khaki, or pearl in leather carrying case.....	3.60
"De Luxe", Fountain Pen; Colors: Black, Khaki, or Pearl without Leather Carrying Case.....	3.25
"Insignia", Fountain Pen, in Leather Carrying Case.....	.85
"Insignia", Fountain Pen, without Leather Carrying Case.....	.65

(b) To every fountain pen and pencil set and to every fountain pen shipped to a purchaser for resale, the manufacturer shall attach a tag or label which plainly states the retail ceiling price.

(c) The manufacturer shall notify in writing every person who buys from it, and every jobber shall notify in writing every retailer who buys from them, of the maximum prices set by this Order No. 1196 for resales by the purchaser. This notice shall be given at or prior to the first invoice to each purchaser, and may be given in any convenient form.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in § 1499.20 of the General Maximum Price Regulation shall apply to the terms used herein.

(e) This Order No. 1196 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This Order No. 1196 shall become effective January 26, 1944.

Issued this 25th day of January, 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1302; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:20 a. m.]

Regional and District Office Orders.

[Region III Order G-1 Under MPR 426,
Amdt. 1]

WHOLESALE PRICES OF LETTUCE SOLD IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, REGION

Amendment No. 1 to Order No. G-1 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 426. Order adjusting maximum wholesale prices of lettuce sold in Region III.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration by § 1439.3, Article I, section 2 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 426, It is hereby ordered, That paragraph (f) (4) be amended to read as set forth below:

(f) Definitions:

(4) Terminal market cities as named in appendix (a) of this order are defined as follows:

(i) The terminal market city of Cleveland, Ohio, shall include all of the County of Cuyahoga in the State of Ohio.

(ii) The terminal market City of Detroit, Michigan, shall include all of Wayne County, all of Warren Township, and all of the municipalities of Van Dyke, Huntington Woods, Birmingham, Ferndale, Centerline, Royal Oak, Berkeley, Hazel Park, Roseville, Clawson, St. Clair Shores, and St. Clair Village in the State of Michigan.

(iii) The terminal market city of Cincinnati, Ohio, shall include all territory within the corporate limits of Cincinnati, Ohio.

This amendment to Order No. G-1 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 426 shall become effective November 20, 1943.

(56 Stat. 23, 765, Pub. Laws 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871 & E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued November 20, 1943.

CLIFFORD J. HOUSER,
Acting Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1257; Filed, January 24, 1944;
12:02 a. m.]

[Region VI Order G-10 Under RMPR 122]

SOLID FUELS IN DES MOINES, IOWA, AREA

Order No. G-10 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122. Solid fuels sold and delivered by dealers. Maximum prices for solid fuels sold in the Des Moines, Iowa, Area.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of Region VI by § 1340.260 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122, and for reasons stated in the opinion issued herewith, it is ordered:

(a) *What this order does.* This order establishes maximum prices for all sales of specified solid fuels, pursuant to which deliveries are made within the corporate

limits of Des Moines, Clover Hills, Fort Des Moines, Johnston Station, Urbandale, West Des Moines, and Windsor Heights, Iowa. These are the highest prices that any dealer may charge when he delivers any of such fuel at or to a point in the Des Moines Area or from a coal yard within such area; they are also the highest prices that any buyer in the course of trade or business may pay for such solid fuels.

(b) *What this order prohibits.* Regardless of any obligation, no person shall:

(1) Sell or, in the course of trade or business, buy solid fuels at prices higher than the maximum prices set by this Order No. G-10; but less than the maximum prices may at any time be charged, paid, or offered.

(2) Obtain a higher than maximum price by:

(i) Charging for a service unless expressly requested by the buyer and unless specifically authorized to do so by this order.

(ii) Using any tying agreement or requiring that the buyer purchase anything in addition to the fuel requested by him, or

(iii) Using any other device by which a higher than maximum price is obtained, directly or indirectly.

(c) *Price schedule.* (1) Immediately below and as part of this paragraph (c) is a schedule which sets forth maximum prices for sales by direct delivery of specified sizes, kinds and quantities of solid fuels. Column 1 describes the coal for which prices are established; columns 2, 3 and 4 show maximum prices for sales of coal delivered in the quantities indicated by each column heading. Column 5 shows the maximum prices for coal sold for use by buyers whose customary annual requirements of coal exceed 50 tons. All prices are stated on a net ton basis.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM PRICES FOR THE DES MOINES, IOWA, AREA

1 Description	2 2 ton or more	3 1 ton	4 ½ ton	5 50 ton or more to one bin
I. Low volatile bituminous from District #7:				
1. Egg S. G. #2.....	\$13.05	\$13.30	\$7.05	\$12.80
II. Hi-volatile bituminous coals from District #8:				
1. Lump:				
A. Millers Creek.....	12.55	12.80	6.80	12.30
B. Straight Creek.....	12.00	12.25	6.50	11.75
C. Dorothy.....	11.40	11.65	6.30	11.15
D. Hazard.....	10.90	11.15	5.95	10.65
2. Egg:				
A. Straight Creek.....	11.70	11.95	6.35	11.45
B. Elkhorn.....	11.45	11.70	6.25	11.20
C. Dorothy.....	11.20	11.45	6.10	10.95
D. Hazard.....	10.70	10.95	5.85	10.45
III. Hi-volatile bituminous coals from District #9:				
1. Lump S. G. #1 Stray Seam.....	8.50	8.75	4.75	8.25
2. Egg S. G. #3.....	8.30	8.55	4.65	8.05
3. Stove 2" x 1¼".....	7.65	7.90	4.35	7.40
4. Screenings (Stoker Raw or Treated 2 x 0 and ¾" x 10 mesh).....	7.40	7.65	4.20	7.15
IV. Hi-volatile bituminous coals from District #10:				
1. Southern subdistrict:				
A. Lump S. G. #1.....	8.70	8.95	4.85	8.45
B. Egg S. G. #3.....	8.65	8.90	4.80	8.40
C. Stove S. G. #8.....	7.75	8.00	4.40	7.30
D. Stoker Nut S. G. #11 and #12.....	7.90	8.15	4.45	7.65
2. Belleville subdistrict:				
A. Egg S. G. #2 and #3.....	7.55	7.80	4.30	7.30
B. Stove S. G. #8.....	6.65	6.90	3.85	6.40
C. Washed Stoker Nut S. G. #20 ¾" x ¾".....	7.05	7.30	4.00	6.80
D. Screenings.....	6.90	7.15	3.95	6.65
3. Fulton-Peoria sub district:				
A. Egg S. G. #2.....	7.10	7.35	4.05	6.85
B. Stove S. G. #8.....	6.25	6.50	3.65	6.00
4. Du Quoin sub district:				
A. Egg S. G. #2.....	7.85	8.10	4.45	7.60
B. Stoker Nut S. G. #20.....	7.05	7.30	4.00	6.80

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM PRICES FOR THE DES MOINES, IOWA, AREA—Continued

1 Description	2 2 ton or more	3 1 ton	4 ½ ton	5 50 ton or more to one bin
V. Hi-volatile bituminous coals from District #11:				
1. Brazil-Clinton sub district:				
A. Egg S. G. #6	\$9.45	\$9.70	\$5.25	\$9.20
B. Stoker Nut S. G. #11	8.65	8.90	4.85	8.40
VI. Hi-volatile bituminous coals from District #12:				
1. Chunk S. G. #1	6.85	7.10	3.95	6.60
2. Lump S. G. #2	6.70	6.95	3.85	6.45
3. Egg S. G. #3 and #4	6.60	6.85	3.80	6.35
4. Mine Run S. G. #5	6.00	6.25	3.50	5.75
5. Stoker Nut S. G. #6 and #7	6.35	6.60	3.70	6.10
6. Screenings S. G. #8	4.75	5.00	2.90	4.50
7. Crushed Ind. Stoker S. G. #9	5.35	5.60	3.20	5.10
8. Carbon S. G. #10	3.50	3.75	2.25	3.25
VII. Hi-volatile bituminous coals from District #15:				
1. Fancy or standard nut P. G. #3	7.55	7.80	4.30	7.30
2. Stoker P. G. #3 Top Size 1½" and smaller, bottom size ¾" and smaller	7.05	7.30	4.05	6.80
3. Stoker P. G. #10, 1¼" x ¾"	9.20	9.45	5.10	8.95
VIII. Pennsylvania anthracite—Chestnut:				
A. Until May 31, 1944	*21.00	21.25	11.00	
B. After May 31, 1944	20.60	20.85	10.80	
IX. By-Product Coke:				
1. Egg	16.85	17.10	9.05	16.60

(2) The maximum prices for all sales by dealers of solid fuel not provided for by the above schedule shall be the maximum prices applicable for such sales under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122, as amended.

(d) *Service charges.* A service charge of 50 cents a ton may be made for carrying or wheeling coal from curb, and a charge of 25¢ per ton, per flight may be made for carrying coal up or down stairs. No other or higher service charges may be made in connection with sales of coal. Such service charges shall be separately stated on each invoice.

(e) *The transportation tax.* The transportation tax imposed by section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 may be collected in addition to the maximum prices set by this order, provided the dealer states it separately from the price on his invoice or statement. But no part of that tax may be collected, in addition to the maximum price on sales of quarter-ton or lesser quantities, or on sales of any quantity of sacked coal.

(f) *Addition of increases in supplier's price prohibited.* Notwithstanding the provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122, the maximum prices set by this order may not be increased and need not be decreased by a dealer to reflect increases or decreases in purchase costs or in his supplier's maximum prices occurring after the effective date hereof; but increases or decreases in the maximum prices set hereby, to reflect such changes, are within the discretion of the Regional Administrator.

(g) *Petitions for amendments.* This order may be revoked, amended, or modified at any time. Any dealer may at any time file with the Des Moines District Office of the Price Administration a petition for amendment to this order

in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1.

(h) *Records.* Every dealer subject to this order shall preserve, keep, and make available for examination by the Office of Price Administration, the same records he was required to preserve and keep under § 1340.262 (a) and (b) of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122.

(i) *Posting of maximum prices; sales slips and receipts.* (1) Each dealer subject to this order shall post all the maximum prices set by it for all his types of sales. He shall post his prices in his place of business in a manner plainly visible to and understandable by the purchasing public. He shall also keep a copy of this order available for examination by any person inquiring as to his prices for solid fuel. No report of the maximum prices established by this order need be made by any dealer under § 1340.262 (c) of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122.

(2) Every person making a sale of solid fuel for which a maximum price is set by this order shall keep a record thereof showing: the date; the name and address of the buyer; if known, the per net ton price charged and the solid fuel sold. The solid fuel shall be identified in the manner in which it is described in this order. The record shall also separately state each service rendered and the charge made for it.

(j) *Definitions and explanations.* When used in this Order No. G-10 the term,

(1) "Direct delivery" means dumping or chuting the fuel from the seller's truck directly into the buyer's bin or storage space; but, if this is physically impossible, the term means discharging the fuel directly from the seller's truck at the point nearest and most accessible to the buyer's bin or storage space.

(2) "Pennsylvania anthracite" means only coal produced in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Wyoming regions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. "Chestnut" size of Pennsylvania anthracite refers to the size of such coal prepared at the mine in accordance with standard sizing specifications adopted by the Anthracite Committee, effective December 15, 1941.

(3) "District No." refers to the geographical bituminous coal-producing districts as delineated and numbered by the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, as amended.

(4) "Low volatile bituminous coal" refers to coal produced in the low volatile sections of the producing districts specified herein.

(5) "High volatile bituminous coal" refers to coal produced in the high volatile sections of the producing districts specified herein.

(6) "Egg, stove, nut", etc., sizes of bituminous coal refer to the sizes of such coal as defined in the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, as amended, and as prepared at the mine in accordance with the applicable minimum price schedule promulgated by the Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of the Interior, except that "domestic run-of-mine" shall be that size sold as such by the dealer and which he customarily purchased at the mine as lump size.

(7) "P. G." (Production Group) and "S. G." (Size Group) refer to the meaning given to these terms under the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 or under any order, schedule, rule or regulation issued by the Bituminous Coal Division of the U. S. Department of Interior which was established or in effect as of midnight August 23, 1943.

(8) Except as otherwise provided herein or as the context may otherwise require all terms used in this order shall bear the meaning given them in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 or the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; of it not therein defined, they shall be given their ordinary and popular trade meaning.

(m) *Effect of order on Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122.* Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 shall remain in full force and effect.

This Order No. G-10 shall become effective December 27, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 20th day of December 1943.

ALEX ELSON,

Acting Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1258; Filed, January 24, 1944; 12:02 p. m.]

[Region VI Order G-11 Under RMPR 122]

SOLID FUELS IN THE CHICAGO AREA

Order No. G-11 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122. Solid fuels sold and delivered by dealers. Maximum prices for solid fuels sold in the Chicago area.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of Region VI by § 1340.260 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122, it is ordered:

(a) *What this order does.* This order establishes maximum prices for sales of specified solid fuels delivered within the cities and villages of Bellwood, Berwyn, Broadview, Brookfield, Chicago, Cicero, Elmwood Park, Evanston, Forest Park, Franklin Park, Hillside, La Grange, Lyons, Maywood, McCook, Melrose Park, Morton Grove, Niles, Oak Park, Park Ridge, River Forest, River Grove, Riverside, Schiller Park, Skokie, Westchester, all within Cook County, Illinois. These are the highest prices that any dealer may charge when he delivers any of such fuel at or to a point within these cities and villages named; they are also the highest prices that any buyer in the course of trade or business may pay for such solid fuels.

(b) *What this order prohibits.* Regardless of any obligation, no person shall:

(1) Sell or, in the course of trade or business, buy solid fuels at prices higher than the maximum prices set by this Order No. G-11; but less than the maximum prices may at any time be charged, paid, or offered.

(2) Obtain a higher than maximum price by:

(i) Charging for a service unless expressly requested by the buyer and unless specifically authorized to do so by this order.

(ii) Charging a price higher than the schedule price for a service.

(iii) Making a charge higher than the schedule charge authorized for the extension of credit.

(iv) Using any tying agreement or requiring that the buyer purchase anything in addition to the fuel requested by him, or

(v) Using any other device by which a higher than maximum price is obtained, directly or indirectly.

(c) *Price schedule.* (1) Immediately below and as part of this paragraph (c) is a schedule which sets forth maximum prices for sales by direct delivery of specified sizes, kinds and quantities of solid fuels. Column 1 describes the coal for which prices are established; Columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 show maximum prices for "domestic sales" of coal (as defined in section (k) (4)) delivered in the quantities indicated by each column

heading; Column 6 shows the maximum prices for "commercial sales" (as defined in section (k) (3)). All prices are resale and Column 7 shows maximum prices stated on a net ton basis.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM PRICES

1	2 4 ton or more de- livered	3 1-2-3 ton	4 ½ ton deliv- ered	5 ¼ ton deliv- ered	6 Yard sales to dealers	7 Commer- cial
I. Low volatile bituminous coal from District #7 (W. Va. & Va.):						
1. Lump, 5" and larger in price classification A and B.....	\$12.45	\$12.95	\$7.00	\$4.00	\$10.80	-----
2. Lump, 5" and larger in all other price classifications than given above.....	12.00	12.50	6.75	3.90	10.35	-----
3. Egg, 5" x 2" and larger in price classification A and B.....	12.55	13.05	7.05	4.05	10.90	-----
4. Egg, 5" x 2" and larger in all other price classifications than given above.....	12.10	12.60	6.80	3.90	10.45	-----
5. Stove, Nut or Range, 2" x 1½" and larger.....	12.20	12.70	6.85	3.95	10.55	-----
6. Nut, Pea or Small Nut, 1½" x 1½" and larger.....	10.55	11.05	6.05	3.55	9.25	\$9.90
7. Pea, or Buckwheat, Top Size not exceeding ¾"; Bottom Size Smaller than ¾".....	9.80	10.30	5.65	3.35	8.85	9.35
8. Domestic Mine Run.....	10.10	10.60	5.80	3.40	8.85	-----
9. Screenings, 1½" and smaller.....	9.45	9.95	5.50	3.25	8.20	9.05
II. High volatile bituminous coal from District #8 (E. Ky. & W. Va.):						
1. Lump or block, 5" and larger (including coals from Miller's Creek, High Splint and Jellico Seams and No. 5 Seam coal in Price Classification A).....	11.40	11.90	6.45	3.75	9.80	-----
2. Lump or block, 5" and larger (from Seams and Price Classification other than above).....	10.90	11.40	6.20	3.60	9.30	-----
3. Egg, 5" x 2" and larger (including coals from Miller's Creek, High Splint and Jellico Seams and No. 5 Seam Coal in Price Classification A).....	11.40	11.90	6.45	3.75	9.80	-----
4. Egg, 5" x 2" and larger (from seams and price classifications other than above).....	10.60	11.10	6.05	3.55	9.00	-----
5. Stove, premium nut 3" x 2".....	10.50	11.00	6.00	3.50	8.90	-----
6. Nut, 1½" x 2".....	10.20	10.70	5.85	3.45	8.65	-----
7. Domestic stoker.....	9.90	10.40	5.70	3.35	8.65	-----
8. Run of mine, screened, bottom size ¾" or smaller.....	9.55	10.05	5.55	3.30	8.30	-----
9. Screenings, 2" or 1½" x 0, Mine Index #190.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.30
10. Screenings, S. G. #18, modified or dedusted, Top size 2" and smaller.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.90
III. High volatile bituminous coal from District #9 (W. Ky.):						
A. Seam #6:						
1. Egg.....	9.10	9.60	5.30	3.15	7.90	-----
2. Stoker small S. G. #12, ¾" x ¾".....	8.60	9.10	5.05	3.05	7.40	-----
3. Mine run.....	7.85	8.35	4.70	2.85	6.10	-----
4. Nut or dedusted Washed Screenings, S. G. #22, 1½" x 10 mesh.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.60
B. Seam #9 and #11:						
1. Screenings.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.95
C. Seam #14:						
1. Screenings.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.80
IV. High volatile bituminous coals from District #10 (Illinois):						
A. Southern Illinois subdistrict:						
1. Lump, larger than 4".....	9.20	9.70	5.35	3.20	7.65	-----
2. Egg, 5" x 2", 8" x 3".....	9.15	9.65	5.30	3.15	7.60	-----
3. Egg, 3" x 2", 4" x 2".....	8.85	9.35	5.20	3.10	7.30	-----
4. Stove or #2 Nut, 2" x 1½".....	8.60	9.10	5.05	3.05	7.05	-----
5. Run of Mine.....	7.65	8.15	4.60	2.80	6.45	-----
6. HomeStoker, Nut 1½" x 1½" and larger.....	8.00	8.50	4.75	2.90	6.80	-----
7. Washed or dedusted Screenings, 1½", 1" or ¾".....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.80
8. Washed or dedusted Screenings, 2".....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.90
9. #3 Nut, S. G. #10 and #18, top size 1½", bottom size ¾".....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.00
10. #4 Nut, S. G. #11 and #20, top size 1", bottom size ¾".....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.20
B. Central, Du Quoin, Belleville, Danville, and Fulton-Peoria subdistricts:						
1. Lump, larger than 4".....	8.05	8.55	4.80	2.90	6.55	-----
2. Egg, 5" x 3", 7" x 3", 8" x 3".....	8.05	8.55	4.80	2.90	6.55	-----
3. Egg, Nut, 3" x 2", 4" x 2".....	7.65	8.15	4.60	2.80	6.15	-----
4. #3 Nut, S. G. #18, 1½" x ¾".....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.40
5. #4 Nut, S. G. #20, 1" x ¾".....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.60
6. Screenings, S. G. #24, 1½".....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.25
C. Northern subdistrict:						
1. Screenings S. G. #24.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.15
V. High volatile bituminous coal from District #11 (Indiana):						
A. Princeton subdistrict:						
1. Lump, 4" and larger.....	9.40	9.90	5.45	3.25	7.85	-----
2. Egg, 5" x 3", 7" x 3", 8" x 3".....	9.05	9.55	5.30	3.15	7.50	-----
3. Egg, 3" x 2", 4" x 2".....	8.55	9.05	5.05	3.05	7.00	-----
4. Stoker nut, 1½" and larger x 10" mesh.....	7.70	8.20	4.60	2.80	7.20	-----
5. Mine run.....	7.20	7.70	4.35	2.70	6.00	-----
6. Screenings, S. G. #24 and #27.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.45
7. Screenings, S. G. #22, 1½" Water D. D., mine index #47.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.70
8. Screenings, S. G. #21, 2".....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.80
B. Sullivan-Linton subdistrict:						
1. Lump 5", 6", 7".....	9.40	9.90	5.45	3.25	7.85	-----
2. Egg, 5" x 3", 7" x 3", 8" x 3".....	9.05	9.55	5.20	3.15	7.50	-----
VI. Low volatile smithing coal from District #1 (Penn.):						
1. Lump.....	12.00	12.50	6.75	3.90	10.50	-----

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM PRICES—Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4 ton or more delivered	1-2-3 ton	1/2 ton delivered	1/4 ton delivered	Yard sales to dealers	Commercial
VII. A. Pennsylvania anthracite—to May 31, 1944: ¹						
1. Egg, stove, nut.....	\$16.70	\$17.20	\$9.10	\$5.05	\$14.90	-----
2. Pea.....	15.15	15.65	8.35	4.70	13.40	-----
3. Buckwheat.....	13.35	13.85	7.45	4.25	11.65	-----
4. Rice.....	12.05	12.55	6.80	3.90	10.70	-----
B. After June 1, 1944: ¹						
1. Egg, stove, nut.....	16.30	16.80	8.90	4.95	14.50	-----
2. Pea.....	14.75	15.25	8.15	4.60	13.00	-----
3. Buckwheat.....	13.05	13.55	7.30	4.15	11.35	-----
4. Rice.....	12.30	12.80	6.65	3.85	10.45	-----
VIII. Chicago manufactured coke:						
1. Egg, stove, nut.....	14.50	15.00	8.00	4.50	12.80	-----
2. Pea.....	13.50	14.00	7.50	4.25	11.80	-----
Cannel coal from District #8: 1. Lumps and chunks.....	14.60	15.10	8.05	4.55	13.10	-----
IX. Briquettes: 1. All types.....	12.85	13.35	7.20	4.10	11.30	-----

¹ The maximum prices for Pennsylvania Anthracite sold in Evanston, Skokie and Morton Grove are increased by the following amounts:

- 1 or more tons 65¢ per ton.
- 1/2 ton, Egg, Stove and Nut 35¢.
- 1/2 ton, all other sizes 30¢.
- 1/4 ton, Egg, Stove and Nut 20¢.
- 1/4 ton, all other sizes 15¢.

(2) The maximum prices for all sales by dealers of solid fuel not provided for by the above schedule shall be the maximum prices applicable for such sales under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122, as amended.

(d) *Service charges.* Immediately below and as a part of this paragraph (d) is a schedule which sets forth maximum prices which a dealer may charge for

special services described according to ordinary and popular trade meaning, rendered in connection with all sales under paragraph (c). These charges may be made only if the buyer requests such service of the dealer and only when the dealer renders the service. Such service charge shall be separately stated in the dealer's invoice.

TRIM	COAL			COKE		
Single—outside.....	25¢ per ton.....			30¢ per ton.....		
Double—inside only.....	35¢ per ton.....			40¢ per ton.....		
Loads.....	60¢ per ton.....			75¢ per ton.....		
DUMP AND CARRY						
Loads.....	85¢ per ton.....			\$1.00 per ton.....		
Bags	Over 1/2 ton	1/2 ton	1/4 ton	Over 1/2 ton	1/2 ton	1/4 ton
Ground floor.....	\$0.85	\$0.45	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$0.25
Second floor.....	1.10	.55	.30	1.25	.65	.35
Third floor.....	1.30	.65	.35	1.45	.75	.40
Fourth floor.....	1.60	.80	.40	1.75	.90	.45

(e) *Cash discounts.* (1) The maximum prices provided in this order shall be reduced by 25¢ a ton for domestic coal and 15¢ a ton for commercial coal if payment is made within 10 days from the date invoice is rendered.

(f) *Taxes.* (1) The transportation tax imposed by section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 may be collected in addition to the maximum prices set by this order, provided the dealer states it separately from the price on his invoice or statement. But no part of that tax may be collected in addition to the maximum price on sales of quarter-ton or lesser quantities, or on sales of any quantity of sacked coal.

(2) No amount equivalent to the Illinois Retailers' Occupational tax, nor any other tax may be added to the maximum prices herein set forth.

(g) *Addition of increases in supplier's price prohibited.* Notwithstanding the provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122, the maximum prices set by this order may not be increased

and need not be decreased by a dealer to reflect increases or decreases in purchase costs or in his supplier's maximum prices occurring after the effective date hereof; but increases or decreases in the maximum prices set hereby, to reflect such changes, are within the discretion of the Regional Administrator.

(h) *Petitions for amendments.* This order may be revoked, amended or modified at any time. Any dealer may at any time file with the Chicago Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration a petition for amendment to this order in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1.

(i) *Records.* Every dealer, subject to this order shall preserve, keep, and make available for examination by the Office of Price Administration, the same records he was required to preserve and keep under § 1340.262 (a) and (b) of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122.

(j) *Posting of maximum prices; sales slips and receipts.* (1) Each dealer sub-

ject to this order shall post all the maximum prices set by it for all his types of sales. He shall post his prices in his place of business in a manner plainly visible to and understandable by the purchasing public. He shall also keep a copy of this order available for examination by any person inquiring as to his prices for solid fuel. No report of the maximum prices established by this order need be made by any dealer under § 1340.262 (c) of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122.

(2) Every dealer selling solid fuel for sales of which a maximum price is set by this order shall, within thirty days after the date of delivery of the fuel, give to the buyer a statement showing: The date of the sale, the name and address of the dealer and of the buyer, the kind, size and quantity of the solid fuel sold, the price charged, and separately stating any transportation tax or service charge. A record of the above information shall be kept at the premises of the seller.

(k) *Definitions and explanations.* (1) "Direct delivery" means dumping or chuting by single chute the fuel from the seller's truck directly into the buyer's bin or storage space; but, if this is physically impossible, the term means discharging the fuel directly from the seller's truck at the point nearest and most accessible to the buyer's bin or storage space.

(2) "Yard sales" shall mean deliveries made by the dealer in his customary manner at his yard or at any place other than by his truck.

(3) "Commercial sales" shall mean sales made:

(i) To commercial, industrial or institutional users or

(ii) For use in apartment buildings having three or more apartments; and

(iii) Wherever orders are accepted at unadjusted weights of coal or coke of those types and sizes for which a price is established in Column 7 of the schedule set forth in paragraph (c) (1).

(4) "Domestic sales" shall mean all sales of coal or coke other than "commercial sales."

(5) "Pennsylvania anthracite" means only coal produced in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Wyoming regions in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(6) "Egg, stove, nut", etc. sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite refer to the sizes of such coal prepared at the mine in accordance with standard sizing specifications adopted by the Anthracite Committee, effective December 15, 1941.

(7) "District No." refers to the geographical bituminous coal-producing districts as delineated and numbered by the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, as amended.

(8) "Low volatile bituminous coal" refers to coal produced in the low volatile sections of the producing districts specified herein.

(9) "Medium volatile bituminous coal" refers to coal produced in the medium volatile sections of the producing districts specified herein.

(10) "High volatile bituminous coal" refers to coal produced in the high volatile sections of the producing districts specified herein.

(11) "Egg, stove, nut", etc., sizes of bituminous coal received entirely by rail refer to the sizes of such coal as defined in the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, as amended, and as prepared at the mine in accordance with the applicable minimum price schedule promulgated by the Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of the Interior, except that "domestic run-of-mine" shall be that size sold as such by the dealer and which he customarily purchased at the mine as lump size.

(12) "Egg, stove, nut", etc., sizes of bituminous coal received via the Great Lakes refer to the sizes of coal sold at the docks under such designations during December 1941.

(13) Except as otherwise provided herein or as the context may otherwise require all terms used in this Order shall bear the meaning given them in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 or the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; or if not therein defined, they shall be given their ordinary and popular trade meaning.

(1) *Effect of order on Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122.* Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 shall remain in full force and effect.

This Order No. G-11 shall become effective December 20, 1943.

(56 Stat. 23, 765, Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 15th day of December 1943.

RAYMOND S. McKEOUGH,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1256; Filed, January 24, 1944;
12:02 p. m.]

[Region VIII Order G-2 Under RMPR 122,
Amdt. 2]

BITUMINOUS COAL IN SEATTLE, WASH.,
AREA

Correction

Item 10 in Table VII of F. R. Doc. 44-162, which appears on page 233 of the issue for Thursday, January 6, 1944, should read: "Slack 1 1/4 x 0".

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS UNDER GENERAL ORDER 51

The following orders under General Order 51 were filed with the Division of the Federal Register on January 22, 1944.

REGION I

Providence, Order No. 5, Amendment No. 4,
filed 10:18 a. m.

REGION III

Detroit, Order No. 5, Amendment No. 20,
filed 10:16 a. m.

Lexington, Order No. 1-F, Amendment No.
13, filed 10:13 a. m.

Lexington, Order No. 2-F, Amendment No.
6, filed 10:13 a. m.

Lexington, Order No. 3-F, Amendment No.
4, filed 10:14 a. m.

Saginaw, Order No. 2-F, Amendment No.
1, filed 10:13 a. m.

REGION IV

Memphis, Order No. 4-F, Amendment No.
17, filed 10:13 a. m.

Montgomery, Order No. 2-F, Amendment
No. 2, filed 10:21 a. m.

Raleigh, Order No. 10, Amendment No. 2,
filed 10:18 a. m.

Roanoke, Order No. 1-F, Amendment No.
5, filed 10:16 a. m.

Savannah, Order No. 1-F, Amendment No.
18, filed 10:15 a. m.

Savannah, Order No. 2-F, Amendment No.
13, filed 10:15 a. m.

Savannah, Order No. 4-F, Amendment No.
10, filed 10:16 a. m.

REGION V

Arkansas, Order No. 10, Amendment No. 1,
filed 10:16 a. m.

Dallas, Order No. 1-F, Amendment No. 1,
filed 10:13 a. m.

Tulsa, Order No. 1-F, filed 10:20 a. m.

Tulsa, Order No. 2-F, filed 10:21 a. m.

REGION VII

Albuquerque, Order No. 17, Amendment No.
1, filed 10:19 a. m.

Wyoming, Order No. 1-F, filed 10:19 a. m.

REGION VIII

San Diego, Order No. 1-F, Amendment No.
18, filed 10:19 a. m.

San Diego, Order No. 6, Amendment No. 4,
filed 10:17 a. m.

Seattle, Order No. 18, Revocation, filed 10:18
a. m.

Copies of these orders may be obtained
from the issuing offices.

ERVIN H. POLLACK,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1300; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:19 a. m.]

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

[Certificate 193]

COMMON CARRIERS

APPROVAL OF JOINT ACTION PLAN

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

I submit herewith Supplementary Order ODT 1-2 issued by the Director of

the Office of Defense Transportation which directs the pooling of merchandise traffic by the Wabash Railroad Company, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Southern Pacific Company.¹

For the purposes of section 12 of Public Law 603, 77th Congress (56 Stat. 357), I approve said order; and after consultation with you, I hereby find and so certify to you that the doing of any act or thing, or the omission to do any act or thing, by any person in compliance with Supplementary Order ODT 1-2 is requisite to the prosecution of the war.

DONALD M. NELSON,
Chairman.

JANUARY 20, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1306; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:35 a. m.]

[Certificate 194]

COMMON CARRIERS IN PHOENIX, ARIZ., AREA

APPROVAL OF COORDINATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

I submit herewith Special Order ODT LB-15A issued by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation with respect to the coordination of motor vehicle service in the transportation of passengers by Sun Valley Bus Lines, Inc., Menderson Bus Lines, a copartnership consisting of Albert Brygger, L. A. Tanner, F. J. Stafford, W. R. Wayland, Fred G. Holmes, Riney B. Salmon, and Irving A. Jennings, and the City of Phoenix, Phoenix, Arizona.¹

For the purposes of section 12 of Public Law No. 603, 77th Congress (56 Stat. 357), I approve the special order; and after consultation with you, I hereby find and so certify to you that the doing of any act or thing, or the omission to do any act or thing, by any person in compliance with Special Order ODT LB-15A is requisite to the prosecution of the war.

DONALD M. NELSON,
Chairman.

JANUARY 21, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1307; Filed, January 25, 1944;
11:35 a. m.]

¹ *Supra.*

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W.

NO.

SYMBOL

Evening Post (I)
New York City

DATE

P.

APR 12 1944

Washington Memo

By Charles Van Devander and William O. Player Jr.

Pehle Sends Special Agent to Sweden To Speed Scandinavian Refugees

Washington, Apr. 12.

Executive Director Pehle of the War Refugee Board has appointed Iver C. Olsen, a former Treasury associate, as the board's special representative in Sweden—to "develop programs and implement measures for the rescue, maintenance and relief of Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe."

Which is just another way of saying that Olsen is going to try to duplicate, in the Scandinavian area, the remarkable job that Ira Hirschmann has been doing in the Middle East, as the board's special representative in Turkey since last February. (Hirschmann, by the way, will return to Washington sometime this month for "urgent consultation" with the board.)

Olsen is, appropriately, a native of Norway but was educated at Boston and Georgetown Universities and Crawford's Diplomatic School of Washington. He was a special assistant to Pehle while Pehle was the Treasury's Director of Foreign Funds Control, and since last October has been a financial attache of the Treasury's Monetary Research Division. He has written a number of articles on banking, investment and economic problems.



JOHN W. PEHLE

Like Hirschmann, Olsen will enjoy diplomatic status abroad, as a special attache of the U. S. Embassy in Stockholm on war refugee matters.

Much of the board's work overseas is so inextricably linked with military and diplomatic activities that, for security reasons, it can't be discussed; but, in a speech to the Women's National Press Club last night, Pehle revealed that Hirschmann had succeeded in breaking certain transportation bottlenecks which have been handicapping refugee movements through Turkey.

"Obtaining the necessary ships in Black Sea waters under present conditions is a most difficult job," he said, "involving permission of the Turkish or other neutral governments providing the shipping, safe conduct from all the belligerent Powers and an intricate mass of shipping details."

Some evacuation routes have already been opened up in the Balkans, he added, and there is a possibility of rescuing many people from Bulgaria and Romania via Contanza and the Black Sea.

"We are pressing various neutrals to open the way for a flow of refugees from occupied areas, to relax border controls and announce their willingness to accept refugees," he said. "Several actual evacuation operations are now going on, and a number of projects under the auspices of private agencies are also under way."

Sweden, he pointed out in discussing the neutrals, has already been very helpful in assisting most of the Jewish population of Denmark to escape to her borders.

Rounding out an exceptionally busy day, Pehle spent yesterday afternoon in conference with Sir Herbert Emerson, Director of the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees, who had arrived in Washington only an hour or so before the meeting.

The only announcement forthcoming afterward was that they had discussed "the relations of the committee and the War Refugee Board," but in informed quarters the get-together—first of its kind since the U. S. decided to strike out for itself in the refugee field—was considered extremely important.

It was interpreted as at least an indication that the international committee, set up at the otherwise rather fruitless Bermuda Conference, is getting interested in practical activities, and, now that we've set the ball rolling, may want to pitch in and help.

Nothing could please the War Refugee Board more, as Pehle said last night, "We have no desire to act unilaterally."

U-Boat Crew Is



Associated Press Photo

SURVIVORS of German submarine struggle in water after the ship was blasted by two Allied destroyers near Italy. They were later picked up.

A Male (Age 12) Pleads for Chaplin

By **BETSY LUCE**

Brooklyn today produced a stalwart defender of Charlie Chaplin—one Felix Acosta, 12, who declared: "I want to see him in the pictures, not in jail."

The boy's defense of his screen idol came to light after Federal Judge O'Connor of Los Angeles, who presided at Chaplin's Mann Act trial, released a petition he received from Felix and 70 of his young friends pleading for "human justice" for the comedian.

Felix said today that the petition was sent by air mail, special delivery, two days before the jury acquitted Chaplin in the first round of three in his battle with Joan Barry, erstwhile protegee who claims him as the father of her daughter.

"Made the Boys Happy"

"Chaplin made all the boys I know happy," Felix explained, "and I wanted to help him. I sent Chaplin my picture, too. Maybe he'll like me, and some day maybe I'll shake hands with him." He confided that he wants to be an actor himself, just like Chaplin.

Asked his opinion of Miss Barry, Felix shrugged and said: "Well, I think she's from Brooklyn," and would say no more on that subject.

Felix is the son of Rosendo Acosta, a war worker, of 193 Ellery St.

Cassino Attack By Nazis Fails

Allied Headquarters, Naples, Apr. 12 (AP)—The Germans attacked Allied troops defending the hills north of Cassino yesterday and stepped up the tempo of their shelling of Castle Hill just behind the town, but the attack was thrown back and Allied guns answered the barrage with shrapnel fire, headquarters said today.

On the Anzio beachhead a small enemy party attempted a thrust three miles southwest of Cassino, and two other parties tried to cross the Moletta River near the coast, but all were repulsed.

German guns continued to shell the rear and port areas of the beachhead. The Germans are firing at least one 280mm. (11-inch) naval type gun, it was determined from a gigantic projectile that landed unexploded in the sea.

Weighing 550 pounds, the projectile was over 100 feet long.

Congressional Given to Indian in Italy

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W.

NO. _____

SYMBOL

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Star (I)
Washington, D. C.

MAR 30 1944

DATE

Swedish Ban on Aid For Refugees Denied

The War Refugee Board says the fact that no arrangement for using Swedish shipping to evacuate Jewish refugees in the Black Sea area has been completed does not constitute a negative attitude upon the part of the Swedish government toward the problem.

The board, of which John W. Pehle is acting chairman, commenting upon it, said an Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm March 25 which reported the Swedish government had turned down an American request for use of some Swedish shipping to evacuate Jewish refugees from Rumanian and Black Sea ports to Palestine, because of a lack of available shipping, declared:

"The War Refugee Board confirms that the matter has been under discussion. The fact that no arrangement for Swedish shipping has as yet proved possible does not reflect

any negative attitude on the part of the Swedish government, which has continually shown a sympathetic interest in humanitarian efforts of this kind.

"The Swedish Minister has assured the War Refugee Board that the Swedish government is prepared to

do everything possible to aid the efforts of the board."

The War Refugee Board includes Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of State Hull. Muir's work in helping to get refugees out of Europe has been unparallelled.

3 Men of District
Report Tomorrow
Armed Forces

WOODV

10TH 11TH F AND G STREETS

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DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.

1194- Soc. Sec. Bldg.

PH. _____

SY. *RE*

Times (ID)
New York, N. Y.

DATE *MAR 29 1944*
P.

SWEDEN DENIES U. S. PLEA

Says Ship Shortage Prevents
Taking Jews From Rumania

WASHINGTON, March 28 (U.P.)
—The Swedish Government has turned down an American Government request to evacuate Jewish refugees from Rumanian and Black Sea ports to Palestine because of the lack of shipping facilities, the War Refuge Board said today.

The Swedish Government said it had shown a "sympathetic interest in humanitarian efforts of this kind," but that shipping was not available at this time for such undertakings. The statement said that the Swedish attitude did not reflect any negative feeling on the part of the Swedish Government.

A Swedish spokesman has assured the War Refuge Board that his Government is prepared to do everything possible to aid the efforts of the board, according to a Stockholm dispatch.

LETTER OF
TRANSMITTAL

TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF

SCIENTISTS

AND

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF

SCIENTISTS

AND

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF

SCIENTISTS

AND

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W.

NO. _____

SYMBOL

RE

Star

Wash., D. C.

MAR 26 1944

DATE

P.

The Hunted Need Help

Once again President Roosevelt has seen fit to call upon the free peoples of Europe and Asia to open their frontiers to the victims of Axis oppression. With Hitler apparently engaged in a total occupation of the Balkans, action along this line has become more pressing than ever. In Hungary alone, Himmler's Gestapo, together with the new Quisling regime set up there, has already begun a purge of anti-Nazi and Jewish elements numbering hundreds of thousands of individuals, all of whom are in danger of being literally annihilated. At this safe distance, living as we do in a free land, we may sometimes find it difficult to believe that such a thing as this exists in the world, but it exists nonetheless; the terror is real; it is a nightmare which vast numbers of people are experiencing not in a troubled sleep but in full wakefulness, and the only way they can hope to escape from it is through the kind of program President Roosevelt suggests. Neutral countries like Turkey and Sweden can help by letting in as many potential victims as possible. At the same time the German people themselves—those of them who have never believed in Hitler's criminal policies—and every man under Nazi domination can do their best to keep the hunted out of the hunter's clutches. As for America's role, much can be accomplished through the recently established War Refugee Board which places the facilities of the

State, Treasury and War Departments at the disposal of those dealing with the problem. Moreover, although it is not likely to stay the Nazi hand, repetition of the solemn warning that the oppressors will one day receive full punishment must result in some good, for it is likely to give pause to Hitler's collaborators in occupied countries like France, and to that extent it should tend to save lives. Certainly, every conceivable means to this end must be exploited without delay and in the greatest degree; anything less would be cruelly out of keeping with the humanitarian instincts of the decent forces of mankind.

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many would then have a population slightly larger than that of Great Britain, and Prussia would have one equal to that of Czechoslovakia. The two republics would be tied together through postal and monetary unity, through their railway system, common tariffs, and free passage of persons between the two.

This division would have a two-fold advantage. The Junkers would lose their power, and so would the Prussian general staff.

The estates of the Junkers, the source of their privileges, should be divided among the peasants and tenants who labor on them, and part of the estates should be given over to Poland as war indemnities. This would end the reign of the Junkers, without the Allies having to adopt the policy of the Russian revolution and shooting them one and all—as they deserve.

Even if, in later times, a Prussian general staff should again organize, it would be in a position to command only a small army of 2,000,000. A new king or fuehrer wanting to go to war would not be able, like Hitler, to mobilize an army of 15,000,000 Germans by signing one order. With a small army, you cannot start a world war.

The military spirit of Prussia cannot be stifled by a cordon sanitaire. But the body of the German nation can be saved by amputating its poisoned limbs and by educating a reformed Germany.

Star

26, 1944.

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OP Possibility

camp. The quintet of present active backers represent, however, what might modestly be called substantial interests.

Dulles is described by Dewey as his most intimate personal friend. Many

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Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.

MAR 25 1944

DATE

P.

Indorsed by Britain

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, March 24.—The British government tonight "wholeheartedly indorsed President Roosevelt's warning to Germany and her satellites of the consequences of further persecutions in their territories, and pledged itself to co-operate in all measures to help war refugees who escape from Nazi tyranny.

An official statement said: "His Majesty's Government associate themselves wholeheartedly with the declaration issued today by the President of the United States warning Germany and her satellites of the consequences of further persecutions in their territories and appealing to men of good will everywhere to assist, so far as they are able, in protecting the victims. His Majesty's Government are taking every opportunity of emphasizing their full agreement with the President's declaration and their determination to co-operate in all measures consistent with the most efficient prosecution of the war, designed to give assistance and refuge to all who can find means of escaping Nazi and Nazi-inspired tyranny."

Hailed in New York

Dean Alfange and Peter H. Bergson, co-chairmen of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, in a joint statement issued last night, hailed President Roosevelt's declaration to the Nazis guilty of mass murder of the Jewish people of Europe "that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished."

"We hail the President's statement," the co-chairman said, "not only as a moral and political action, but also as a practical measure in the saving of life. Now the whole world knows that the United States has taken the initiative in doing all that is humanly possible to rescue 4,000,000 Jews still alive in Europe today. It is most significant that the President, following his statement, has praised the activities of the War Refugee Board and has appointed John W. Pehle, its present acting executive director, to be the permanent director. We welcome most heartily the appointment of this courageous

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A bomber group led by Captain Walter and a short-range reconnaissance group led by Captain Prohl, particularly distinguished themselves in recent fighting.

Early yesterday German combat planes attacked the enemy island base of Lissa on the Adriatic coast. In addition to extensive damage in the harbor area eight cargo sailing vessels were damaged heavily by bomb hits.

American bomber formations yesterday morning attacked places in northwestern and central Germany. German air defenses destroyed enemy aircraft including forty-four four-engined bombers.

Last night a few enemy nuisance raiders flew over north, western and southwestern Germany.

German combat planes yesterday again attacked single targets in the town area of London with good results.

Off the west Norwegian coast escort vessels of a German convoy shot down five out of fourteen torpedo aircraft which launched unsuccessful attacks. Three of them were brought down by a boat commanded by Captain Willy Boehme.

Japanese

A Japanese communique, broadcast by Tokio and recorded by United Press:

Our units on Bougainville Island started heavy attacks in the first part of March against approximately one and a half divisions of enemy forces holding strong semi-permanent positions near Torokina and succeeded in capturing part of the enemy positions. Fierce attacks presently are being continued in the face of the enemy's air and artillery bombardments.

Finnish

A Finnish communique, broadcast by the Finnish home radio and reported by the Federal Communications Commission:

North of Lake Aenis a small enemy detachment which attempted to approach our positions was thrown back.

On the Maaselkae Isthmus an enemy patrol attack, made with the support of artillery and mortar fire, was repulsed. In the direction of Rukajervi our patrols caused twenty casualties to an enemy detachment.

There is nothing to report from our naval and air fronts.

To Study Army-Navy Merger

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UP).—The House Rules Committee approved today a resolution to create a special House committee to investigate "post-war military requirements of the United States."

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.

PH. _____

SY. *RE*

Sun (I)
New York City

DATE

P. MAR 20 1944

WANTS MORE SPEED IN RESCUING JEWS

Acceleration of plans for the rescue of Jews from occupied Europe and renewal of a demand for a Jewish military unit based upon nearly 40,000 volunteers from Palestine, was called for by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, during a press interview at the headquarters of the World Jewish Congress, 330 West 42d street, today.

Dr. Goldmann, a member of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, its political representative in America, and chairman of the administrative committee of the World Jewish Congress, has just returned from London where he conferred with members of the British Government, governments in exile and international agencies concerning the rescue of European Jews and the future of Palestine.

Dr. Goldman hailed the creation of the War Refugee Board in Washington and said that he is convinced that the possibility of rescuing the several millions of Jews living in Europe still exists "if it is properly organized without undue red tape and done with energy and efficiency."

"To speed up rescue is doubly necessary now before the invasion of Europe," Dr. Goldman asserted. "There is justified fear that the period before the final collapse of the Nazis may become the worst chapter in this tragedy."

Learn of Son's Death

Warren H. Sheets, 21-year-old Marine Corps private, first class, has been killed in action in the Pacific area, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sheets of Teaneck, N. J.

Private Sheets, a 1940 graduate of Teaneck High School, was employed by the Bankers Trust Company in Manhattan before entering the Marine Corps in September, 1942. He was a machine gunner, as was his father in world war I.



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Democrat & Chronicle
Rochester, N. Y. (R)

DATE *MAR 21 1944*
P.

FDR ASSAILED IN CREATING OF REFUGEE BOARD

Charge Made Move Opens Door to Immigrants

Washington —(GNS)— President Roosevelt is circumventing the will of Congress and opening the door to unrestricted immigration through his newly-created war refugee board, Representative Noah M. Mason of Illinois ranking Republican on the House Immigration Committee, charged yesterday.

Congress turned thumbs down on the President's request for authority to suspend immigration laws under the third War Powers Act, but the President took the matter into his own hands and created the new board by executive order, Mason declared.

The Illinoisan raised the question whether the President's action was constitutional, saying decision of Congress was definite and final and that the Constitution vests control of immigration in Congress. The President recognized this Congressional authority when he asked Congress for power to set aside the immigration laws, Mason said. He promised to let the Administration hear more about the constitutional question.

Created in January

The new board, created last January, consists of the Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury.

Mason called attention to the language of the executive order, which says the board's duties "shall include without limitation the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (A) the rescue, transportation, maintenance, and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and (B) the establishment of havens of temporary relief for such victims."

"The President counted upon the Allied powers to co-operate with him in this program, but so far no indication has been given that any will co-operate," Mason said.

"One of the most important powers any government can have is to say who may or may not enter the country. All civilized countries recognize this and have made laws to regulate and restrict immigration."

600,000 Refugees

He said 600,000 European refugees, including 6,000 doctors, already have been admitted to this country.

"After the war, who should have first claim upon the jobs available, our returned soldiers or several million refugees?" he asked.

The question of post-war immigration restrictions is being studied by the American Bar Association's immigration committee, headed by F. Regis Noel of Washington, D. C.

DO IN **LEISURE**
HOURS INDICATE
YOUR CHARACTER
BETTER THAN YOUR
REGULAR WORK?
YES ☐ NO ☐



3. DOES STUDYING
MATHEMATICS
TEACH YOU TO
THINK BETTER
THAN READING
DETECTIVE STORIES
?
YES ☐ NO ☐

WOULD
FASTER?
☐ YES ☐ NO

Your Mind

times, become work, and the things we can do when we get out, kick up our heels and do as we darn please show our real inner desires and aspirations.

3. It is doubtful that anything teaches you to think. As one psychologist has pointed out, we had great thinkers when we taught youth mathematics, also when we emphasized Latin and Greek, but also when we taught them nothing at all. What education should do, is to organize facts so they will come in handy for solving problems. Mathematics helps you solve problems in which numbers are involved. Language helps you to express your thoughts. The more facts you learn, especially the more words, and the more you learn how to organize them, the better you can think. That's about the whole story of education.

Deer Licenses Hit Peak of 216,850

Albany—(AP)—Conservation Commissioner John A. White said yesterday a desire by New York hunters to supplement a wartime meat shortage was partly responsible for a record sale of 216,850 deer licenses last year.

A widespread open season on antlerless deer also helped increase sale of licenses, which compared with 199,349 in the pre-war year of 1941. The deer killed last fall included 14,184 bucks and 8,184 antlerless deer.



PAULETTE
GODDARD

THEATRE
CHARLES
BOYER
**HOLD BACK
THE DAWN**
OLIVIA
DEHAVILLAND

6 MEN AND 3 WOMEN...
IN A LIFEBOAT...

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.

1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.

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Post
Washington, D. C.

DATE

MAR 12 1944

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divisions of press intelligence

Rescuing Refugees—and in Time!

New Board Is Striving to Get Victims Out of Europe 'In Mass'

By EMILY TOWE

"We must save them now or there will be none to save!"

This urgent statement came last week from John W. Pehle, acting executive director of the War Refugee Board, recently appointed by President Roosevelt to rescue Jews and other persecuted minorities from sadistic torture and slaughter in Europe.

Only a few weeks after Hitler's raucous New Year's declaration that "our whole life, our efforts and our existence must be directed to the complete extermination of the Jews all over Europe," President Roosevelt announced formation of the board with directions to act immediately to save lives.

The War Refugee Board director does not talk in generalities about what might be done to rescue Jews in Europe. He says his organization was formed to "act right now" and that is just what the board is doing.

Working in Turkey

Already a representative is in Turkey working persistently to save as many Jews as possible and plans are under way for sending others to key neutral countries that are most concerned with the refugee problem.

"The board is strengthening the underground forces in Nazi-occupied countries that are helping the clandestine escape of refugees," Pehle explained.

"Another major task is to move refugees from congested areas such as Spain and Turkey so that they will not clog the passage for others to escape to freedom."

Within the borders of Nazi Germany, the board has scant hopes of doing anything to relieve the plight of Jews, Pehle said. It is believed that most of the Jewish residents have already been liquidated there and in Poland.

But the pressure of the United States on the satellite countries to

"We hope to influence them to stop persecution of the Jews who have to stay in these satellite countries," explained Pehle, "and at the same time, we will seek the release of Jewish men, women and children if it is a matter of saving their lives."

The tragedy of Jewish persecution is by now a pitiable story familiar to Americans. Cruelty of the Germans toward defenseless Jews has even nauseated some of the more humane citizens within that country.

However, the new board is not permitted to work for the release of individuals, no matter how tragic their plight. That is left to private organizations. The War Refugee Board is "concerned with saving masses of lives," according to Pehle.

Sent on to Camps

Relief work of this type was formerly under the jurisdiction of the State Department. But now the cause will be pressed more urgently as the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, who compose the board, are empowered to let foreign countries know that the United States is in earnest about this humanitarian project.

Ira Hirschmann, New York department store executive, is now in Ankara, Turkey, assigned as

attache to the embassy



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News (I).

San Francisco, Calif.

DATE

MAR 11 1944

Rescue the Refugees!

Rarely has the President made a more desirable and popular move than his appointment of the secretaries of war, state and treasury as a war refugee board to rescue as many as possible of Hitler's victims.

Though all minorities properly are covered by the President's order—political, as well as racial and religious—the largest number are the Jews. They have been singled out by the Nazis for mass extermination. An estimated two million European Jews already have been wiped out. Perhaps four million remain. They are homeless. Those who are not murdered outright, and who escape destruction by torture, face death by starvation and neglect.

Only an active official agency,, backed by money and power, can arrange the intricate international facilities to rescue several hundred thousands instead of the few hundreds now escaping.

This new board must not be allowed to limp along without effective action, like so many earlier efforts, including those of the Bermuda conference and the inter-governmental refugee committee. Time is short. The need is desperate.

The text of his letter:

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PRESS INTELLIGENCE

1526-14th St., N. W.

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P.M.

New York City, N. Y.

DATE

6-22-44
P. JUN 22 1944

Celler Asks Hayes' Recall From Spain

Says Ambassador Has Refused to Aid War Refugee Board

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), has demanded the immediate recall of Carlton J. H. Hayes, U. S. Ambassador to Spain, as the only one of our foreign diplomats who has refused to cooperate with the War Refugee Board in saving European refugees.

In a prepared statement, Rep. Celler pointed out that the Board was established by Presidential directive in January and has been operating ever since under direction of John W. Pehle. He declared:

"Successful cooperation has been gained in American embassies and legations, notably in Bern, Lisbon, Stockholm, Ankara and the capitals of Latin American countries. But like a lonely island in a great sea, Madrid is the exception. Absolutely no cooperation has been accorded Mr. Pehle—by our Ambassador to Spain, Carlton Hayes. This is most reprehensible and passing strange.

"Will Ambassador Hayes be permitted to make policy in contradiction to the stated policy of our President?

"The time has come to put the screws upon the Francophile. Hayes should be recalled."

'Cruel Recalcitrance'

The Celler statement pointed out that FDR has set up a free port and haven for refugees at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and that England is also giving sanctuary to large numbers of refugees. It added:

"Because of the cruel recalcitrance of Mr. Hayes, money for the relief and escape of refugees was sent to Portugal and several hundred were saved. Mr. Hayes resented this. His pride had been injured because his inaction had been circumvented. Mr. Hayes complained. It is noteworthy that had Mr. Hayes been willing to cooperate, thousands could have been saved through Spain instead of hundreds through Portugal.

"What are the motives and reasons behind Ambassador Hayes' attitude? The burden is on him."

The statement adds that Hayes has defied the State Dept. too in refusing to transmit to the American relief organization in Spain a license similar to one issued to a like outfit in Switzerland.

Costs Spain Nothing

"In other words," Celler added, "the ambassador has been reluctant for reasons best known to himself, to ask the Spanish Government to take any action.

"It would indeed be tragic if the efforts of the War Refugee Board were thwarted by Hayes' persistent refusal to permit a full time representative of the . . . Board to be stationed in Spain, for so he has done, despite the fact that other countries raised no such objection."

UNRRA

Form No. AD-2

(20 June 1944)

ROUTE SLIP

72.5 1018

Date *1/11*

To *Schmitt* *504*

Forsley Room No. *211*

Williams *1111*

- ☐ Approval
- ☐ Comment
- ☐ Prepare Reply
- ☐ Necessary Action
- ☒ Note and Return
- ☐ Note and File
- ☐ Investigate
- ☐ Signature
- ☐ See Me
- ☐ As Requested
- ☐ For your information
- ☐ Per telephone conversation

REMARKS

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From *WPI*

Room No. *1008*

441374

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE

O.W.I.

Tempo V Bldg

PH. *W. Schuchter*
W. Schuchter
R. E. Eichen

SY.

Post

Washington, D. C.

140

DATE

p.

OCT 27 1944

Rescuing Refugees

No Nazi barbarity has so shocked Americans as the deliberately expressed intent to exterminate whole classes of people because of their racial or national origin. Many of us were slow to believe that so brutal a purpose could actually be put into practice. Then with horror we beheld the systematic liquidation of Poland's cultural and intellectual leaders, the mass slaughter of Jews regardless of their nationality. There was little enough we could do to arrest these atrocities while the Nazis held their clutch on all of Europe. Whether we did all that we could is a question that must be left to our individual consciences. We did assist in the rescue of some thousands of Hitler's intended victims. And the story of how these rescues were effected is one that casts immeasurable credit upon all who shared in the heroic effort.

The War Refugee Board, created by presidential order in January of this year, has been the official American instrumentality for aid to refugees. It has been resourceful and vigorous in making the pressure of American opinion felt, especially among the Hitler satellite countries; it was effective, for example, in persuading Bulgaria and Romania to revoke their anti-Semitic decrees and to release from internment great numbers of Jewish prisoners. But as its executive director, John W. Pehle, declared in an address the other night, the program of the War Refugee Board "was made possible by generous contributions of suggestions, personnel and funds by private agencies that had already existed in the field of international rescue and relief work."

Mr. Pehle paid particular tribute to the constituent agencies of The United Jewish Appeal. These organizations have carried the main burden of actual rescue operations. They have had splendid support, of course, as Mr. Pehle noted, from many non-Jewish groups and individuals. It is of vital importance that this sort of philanthropy be continued in the future. For the liberation of Europe will simply enlarge the opportunity to give help to Hitler's desolate victims. And they will need help desperately. UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will do all that they can, of course, to alleviate general economic conditions. But a great burden of relief and resuscitation must still be shouldered by voluntary charity. The organizations which have carried this burden thus far and are equipped to do so are represented in the United Jewish Appeal Fund. They deserve the support of all who have escaped

North African leadership . . .
tance . . . was any "deal" or
who was really responsible for
what was Murphy's share of

Here are no rumors, speculation
story of Robert Murphy—to
German affairs—in THE AMERICAN

HOW TO CIVILIZE GERMANY

You have heard many plans for
this one: *Don't accept unconditional
surrender; don't even kick them out
of the swastika. Above all don't encourage
a new regime—at least, not yet. Make
laws the Nazis devised for other
plan by Emery Reves, noted author
created such a stir in 1942.*

Crazy? Not a bit! For this un-
der the way to turn 80 million H
haters . . . to make the sacred
. . . and to bring home to the
for all time.

"How to Civilize Germany" pro-
being hotly discussed by opinion

THE TRUTH ABOUT SISTER KENNY

The indomitable nurse from "d
bitterly than ever. What has made
facts shown by hospital records,
American Medical Association's
unprejudiced analysis of her wor-
ing portrait of Sister Kenny herself

PEACE AND THE CONSPIRACY

Who is responsible for war—cap-
ruling class, the economic system
and Nobel Peace Prize winner,
me, and the taxi driver and the
easy scapegoat . . . that ours is the
keeping the peace.

Change or Die!

at challenge should be
of every publisher—

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O.W.I.

1194 - Soc. Sec Bldg.

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Schachter
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Longley
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Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

DATE JUN 22 1944

p.

Celler Urges Recall of Hayes

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A demand for the recall of U. S. Ambassador Carlton Hayes from Madrid for making policy in contradiction "to the stated policy of our President" was sounded today by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York.

In a prepared statement Celler charged that American efforts to assist refugees in Spain have been completely stymied by Ambassador Hayes.

"Ambassador Hayes has the hardihood to balk not only the war refugee board and the Treasury Department, but the State Department as well. The Treasury Department with the approval of the State Department has issued a license to an American relief organization in Spain to carry on relief and evacuation work therein. Ambassador Hayes has actually refused to transmit to the American relief organization this license approved by such high authority," Celler said.

The congressman said similar work is carried on under a like license in Switzerland that has "resulted in greatly furthering the relief and evacuation program." nonetheless, he said, "there has been a consistent refusal on the part of Hayes to present the Spanish government any plan to facilitate the evacuation of refugees into and through Spain."

"Will Ambassador Hayes be permitted to make policy in contradiction to the stated policy of our President?"

"The time has come to put the screws upon the Francophile. Hayes should be recalled," the congressman declared.

ships as well as air-

afternoon. The order to attack
of Adm. Raymond A. Spru-
covering our invasion opera-
Marianas, roared off westward
what may be the battle the
ought.

Japanese or American, was
Nimitz would soon be able to
American victories of the

ted was apparently the fleet
off to attack Spruance's fleet
stating defeat with 300 planes
ssibly more than 600 knocked

at far-reaching American re-
sighted the enemy.

that the Japanese had sent
a fleet—if their force had any

that the infantrymen and ma-
re advancing northward into
Magicienne Bay, at the south-
had made progress against a
an Point, at the southeast tip.

19 (west longitude date),"
"carrier-based reconnaissance
hted a Japanese fleet, which
ships, approximately midway
and Luzon. Aircraft of our
mmediately ordered to attack,
emy fleet before dusk. Enemy
e not yet been assessed. Addi-
own as they become available."

"fast" carrier force was taken
the new Essex class of 27,000
on Page 3)

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O.W.I.

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PH. *schultz*
williams
Longley

SY. *RE*

Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y.

DATE

p.

JUN 22 1944

Celler Demands Recall Of Hayes From Spain

Charges Ambassador Refused to Aid Rescue of Refugees

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Recall of Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador to Spain, was demanded today by Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, who charged that Ambassador Hayes had refused to co-operate with the War Refugee Board, the State Department and the Treasury Department in efforts to rescue European war refugees and

expedite their travel through Spain to places of safety.

Representative Celler asserted that Ambassador Hayes was a "Francophile" and that it was common knowledge that he had "not even tried to obtain the co-operation of the Spanish government" of Franco in carrying out the plans of the W. R. B. to save the lives of thousands of the men, women and children who escape from the Axis countries into Spain.

The New York Congressman said also that Ambassador Hayes had accorded John W. Pehle, director of the W. R. B., "absolutely no co-operation" and added that this "is most reprehensible."

...given us
against Germany provoked Japan
to attack. That is manifestly un-
true.

"I want to make it clear that I
do not complain of being misre-
ported. Any misunderstanding is
entirely my own fault. I ask the
House to believe that the fault was
one of expression and not of inten-
tion and I hope this apology will
undo any harm which the original
words may have caused here and
in the United States."

Resignation Is Demanded

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—
Captain Oliver Lyttelton's asser-
tion that the United States pro-
voked Japan to war aroused vary-
ing reaction in Congressional
circles today.

Discovered by
draping all wool fabrics...
tailored...in plain color b
tans and herringbone pattern
tan...also two tone effects
sleeves and back with gabar

Howard Tropical We
Sport Shirt

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
1194- Soc. Sec. Bldg.

PH. AW

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Times (ID)
New York, N. Y.

DATE APR 3 1944
n.

REPORTS FEDERAL AID IN RESCUING OF JEWS

Pehle Says Refugee Board Will Spend \$17,000,000 This Year

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, April 2—Progress in efforts to save Jewish and other victims of Nazi persecution in Europe was outlined today at closing sessions of a two-day Midwest conference of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

John W. Pehle of New York, director of the committee's war refugee board, described plans for the expenditure this year of \$17,000,000 for overseas relief and said that the board had the direct aid of this country's diplomatic, fiscal and military agencies, as well as facilities of the Office of War Information and the War Shipping Administration.

Joseph C. Hyman of New York, executive vice chairman of the committee, praised the aid given by Christian churches. He mentioned the helpful acts of Pope Pius XII for the relief and protection not only of Jewish but of other victims of persecution.

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DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W.

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Sun (I)
Chicago, Ill.

DATE APR 3 - 1944
p.

17 Million Fund To Aid Refugees

Growing success in efforts to save Jewish and other victims of Nazi persecution abroad were outlined yesterday at final sessions of the two-day Midwest conference of the American-Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish Overseas Relief.

John W. Pehle of Washington, executive director of the Presidents' War Refugee Board, addressed the 500 members from 11 central states.

He said the board was being backed by the U. S. Government's diplomatic, fiscal and military agencies and also had the co-operation of the Office of War Information, the War Shipping Administration and other groups coming in contact with the victims.

Joseph C. Hyman of New York, J.D.C. executive vice-chairman, praised the aid of Christian organizations and Protestant and Catholic welfare agencies. He said Pope Pius XII had given relief and protection to Jewish and other victims. He said the J.D.C. planned to spend \$17,000,000 on its program this year.

Judge Ulysses S. Schwartz of Superior Court presided over the meeting, which was held at the Stevens Hotel. It was sponsored by James H. Becker and a committee of Midwest J.D.C. leaders.

Opens 12:30
"SAHARA." MARY ASTOR, "YOUNG IDEAS"

• **BIOGRAPH** 2433 Lincoln—Open 12:45
 BUGS BUNNY CARTOON!
 Olivia De Havilland, "PRINCESS O'ROURKE"
 "OKLAHOMA OUTLAWS" Western Thriller!
 "MARINES at TARAWA" TECHNICOLOR!

• **DAVIS**

4614 Lincoln

• **VIC**

Sheff.-Belmont

DON AMECHE
 "HAPPY LAND"
 CHARLES LAUGHTON
 "Man from Down Under"
 Technicolor!
 "Marines at Tarawa"

• **BUCK'M** 3319 N. Cik. **FIVE HITS!**
 THE DEAD END KIDS
 HUMPHREY BOGART, "CRIME SCHOOL"
 Capt. Ronald, Reagan, "Girls on Probation"
 "DOGIE ROUNDUP!" NEWS! BUGS BUNNY!

• **ARGMORE** 1040 Argyle—Opens 1:30
40 BIG STARS!
 JUDY GARLAND, MICKEY ROONEY, ANN
 SOTHERN, Kathryn Grayson, LENA HORNE
 "THOUSANDS CHEER" In TECHNICOLOR!
 PAUL LUKAS, Award Winner! "HOSTAGES"

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BROADWAY
 LAWRENCE

Sts. 1:30. Mickey ROONEY, Judy GARLAND
 & Tommy Dorsey and Band
 Jinx Falkenburg, Evelyn Keyes
"GIRL CRAZY"
"NINE GIRLS"

GRANADA Open 1:30 ★ RED SKELTON
 ANN RUTHERFORD
 "WHISTLING in BROOKLYN" & Claire TREVOR
 ALBERT DEKKER "WOMAN of the TOWN"

RIVIERA Open 1:30 **TRIPLE SENSATION SHOW**
 Fiendish Jap at His Worst
 MERLE OBERON
 CHARLES BOYER
 & Andrews Sisters "SWINGTIME JOHNNY"
 EXTRA! "CITY THAT STOPPED HITLER"

CENTURY } IN COLOR! ALICE FAYE
NORTOWN } Benny Goodman & Band
PANTHEON } "GANG'S ALL HERE"
 and MERLE OBERON
 "THE LODGER"

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1526-14th St., N. W.

NO. _____

SYMBOL

RE

Christian Sc. Monitor
Boston, Mass. (I)

DATE

P.

APR 20 1944

Words Into Action

New hope for war refugees in Europe is held out in the War Refugee Board's announcement that it is considering bring of free ports in America a a number of those who have no other place to go. Political pressure brought to bear on the satellite nations has accomplished the release of several thousand Jewish victims of Axis persecution. But the United States has been in a poor position to ask other countries to receive these persons while herself refusing them asylum.

Inasmuch as the refugees would be kept in reserved areas awaiting deportation when permanent homes could be located, there seems to be little ground for opposition to the plan. Here is an opportunity for Americans to translate into action their oft-repeated protestations of concern for these unfortunate peoples.



Hum-m?



"Sounds interesting,"
I thought to myself-

ool

By THE HAGERS



DIVISION OF
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SY. *RE*

Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y

DATE *APR 20 1944*

D.

The Rescue of Europe's Jews

Anxiety over the plight of Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe grows as time ticks away the possibility of rescue for whole segments of the Jewish population. The report of Ira Hirschmann, War Refugee Board representative just returned from Turkey, brings some relief. With the co-operation of the Russians and of Ambassador Steinhardt some hundreds, possibly thousands, are being rescued from Romania via Turkey. Equally welcome is the announcement by John W. Pehle, head of the board, of a proposal to offer temporary residence to refugees in certain ports here. Such temporary haven should be offered, for we cannot urge asylum elsewhere while not offering it ourselves.

Voicing the concern which many Americans feel, Mrs. Mercedes M. Randall, in a pamphlet entitled "The Voice of Thy Brother's Blood," has set down some of the cold facts on Nazi massacres and presented six proposals for action, several of which are now covered by the War Refugee Board. By way of round-up on what can be done and what is being done, the other proposals are discussed here. The first is that our "immigration laws should be administered so as to place the fewest obstacles in the way of refugees applying for entry" under quotas. Since European quotas are not filled, the process of issuing visas could be speeded by provision for post-arrival investigations to safeguard against spies. We trust that the

refugee board is working to facilitate quota entries.

The situation in regard to relaxation by the British of restrictions on immigration to Palestine, urged by Mrs. Randall, was explained by Senator Barkley Tuesday night in an address for the United Jewish Appeal. He said that final settlement of the Palestine issue must await the peace, for "we cannot ignore the solemn advice of our military leaders, whom we hold responsible for the winning of the war with speed and a minimum loss of precious lives."

Finally, the pamphlet proposes a program like that in Greece for feeding nationals and refugees in Nazi-held territory. The problem of sending food to stem the effects of semi-starvation among the conquered Allies is attended by the same anxiety and intense wish for action as is the Jewish problem. But it, too, must await the word of military leaders.

The War Refugee Board is the repository of hope for timely action in behalf of the Jews. We add our voice to that of the Jewish community, and of mercy-loving men and women everywhere, approving and backing its efforts to save as many from the madness of the Nazi as is humanly possible.

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New York State take occasion of
the birthday of Florence Nightin-
gale to call attention to the need
of supporting hospitals," Governor
Thomas E. Dewey, in a proclama-
tion issued today, called on all
citizens of the state to observe Na-
tional Hospital Day, on May 12, by
doing "everything they can to sup-
port our hospitals." He particu-
larly urged women to respond to
the pressing need for more gradu-
ate and student nurses.

Hands Across the Skies

ates air forces turn east to bomb Nazi
in the Balkans from Italian bases . . .
the first time joined hands with the
ss Reich skies. In this, Aviation Editor,
Wilson, sees the final pre-invasion link in
air war over Germany. In a step-by-step
war's air developments Captain Wilson
ur the Allies have forged an air ring

944

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SY.

Times (ID)
New York, N. Y.

DATE

APR 3 1944

REPORTS FEDERAL AID IN RESCUING OF JEWS

**Pehle Says Refugee Board Will
Spend \$17,000,000 This Year**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, April 2—Progress in efforts to save Jewish and other victims of Nazi persecution in Europe was outlined today at closing sessions of a two-day Midwest conference of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

John W. Pehle of New York, director of the committee's war refugee board, described plans for the expenditure this year of \$17,000,000 for overseas relief and said that the board had the direct aid of this country's diplomatic, fiscal and military agencies, as well as facilities of the Office of War Information and the War Shipping Administration.

Joseph C. Hyman of New York, executive vice chairman of the committee, praised the aid given by Christian churches. He mentioned the helpful acts of Pope Pius XII for the relief and protection not only of Jewish but of other victims of persecution.



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Beacon Journal (I)
Akron, Ohio

DATE APR 21 1944

P.

'Study' Must Be Fast

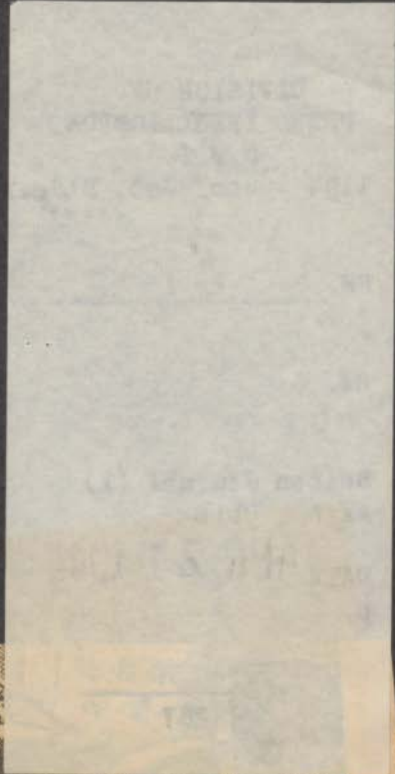
IT IS encouraging to know that the plan of establishing in the United States free ports of temporary residence for refugees from Nazi Europe is being given favorable consideration in Washington.

John W. Pehle, executive director of the war refugee board, revealed in a press conference this week that the idea, first advanced by Columnist Samuel Grafton, is being carefully studied.

We hope that the board will not spend too much time in this "study." The need for action is urgent. Already the avenue of escape for some has been closed by Hitler's further domination of Romania and Hungary.

Grafton's plan does not involve throwing our doors wide open to the people who have suffered from the Nazi scourge. It just provides a place for them to rest and take nourishment, out of range of the gestapo.

This country provides "free port" facilities for merchandise. Certainly we ought to do as much for human beings.



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SY. *RE*

Times (ID)

New York, N. Y.

DATE

P.

APR 30 1944

REFUGEE BOARD HELD INADEQUATE

Speakers at Rally Here to Save Jews in Europe Say It Can't Open Palestine

The work of the War Refugee Board created by President Roosevelt was commended but declared inadequate by speakers appearing at Carnegie Hall last night before a rally sponsored by the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, and Dean Alfange, co-chairman of the emergency committee, urged that Great Britain reopen Palestine to unrestricted immigration of Jewish refugees.

"The President's War Refugee Board is exerting the full weight of its power and influence," Mr. Alfange declared, "to effectuate their rescue, but no plan of rescue can succeed so long as the doors of Palestine are slammed in the face of those pitiful survivors of Hitler's fury and wrath."

Mr. Alfange alleged that British policy in Palestine was dictated solely by Anglo-Persian petroleum interests and asserted that Americans were becoming increasingly apprehensive of British war aims.

He said that British oil interests had committed themselves to bar Jewish immigration to Palestine as the price of oil concessions obtained from the native rulers of Egypt, Iraq and Iran.

"And it now appears quite clearly," he asserted, "that the British Colonial Office, using the Arab question as a pretext and a blind, is in league with this brutal and shocking conspiracy."

Senator Thomas said he understood the War Refugee Board had saved many lives, but maintained that it could not accomplish "what it was intended to accomplish—the rescue of hundreds of thousands—unless Palestine is opened as a haven."

Senator Thomas emphasized his view, too, that Palestine should not only immediately become a temporary haven for Jewish refugees but should become the permanent Jewish national state.

He declared that "the Jew, in the field of battle, in discrimination and torture, is recognized as a Jew only by the enemy," because democratic governments refused to permit Jews to fight as separate entities, or to have their own homeland.

William S. Bennet, Republican leader, urged passage of the Senate resolution favoring the admission of refugees on a visitors' basis.

Jewish actors, headed by Sam Jaffe and Stella Adler, appeared in a dramatic presentation honoring the Jews who died in the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto.



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Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y.

DATE APR 18 1944
P.

Hirschmann Back in U.S. For Refugee-Board Talks

Reporting to W. R. B. on His Mission to Turkey

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Ira Hirschmann, vice-president of Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., of New York, and the first special representative to be appointed by the War Refugees Board for a mission abroad, returned to Washington today for "urgent consultation" with the W. R. B. after two months in Turkey, where he arrived on Feb. 14.

Mr. Hirschmann has been concerned principally with transportation problems in Turkey, which was until the Nazi occupation of Hungary the most strategic spot in Europe for getting refugees out. The major route, it was pointed out, is from Istanbul across the Black Sea by ship to Costanza, and thence overland to Palestine. Although the number of refugees escaping this way has not been great, Mr. Hirschmann has won the credit for getting at least some persons out through Turkey.

Mr. Hirschmann passed the day conferring with John W. Pehle, executive director of the W. R. B., and will describe his work at a press conference tomorrow.

THE Constellation was planned for "over-the-weather" altitudes up to 30,000 feet, engineered to maintain a 25,000-foot altitude on three engines, 16,500 feet on two, and aeronautically geared for landing speeds as low as seventy-seven miles an hour.

The second model, T. W. A. officials said, has improvements resulting from tests of the original.

Former Marine Cleared

Arrested for Carrying Gun He Got in Guadalcanal Battle

Marlyn Eugene Wissinger, a former marine who was wounded on Guadalcanal, was cleared yesterday of a charge of violation of the Sullivan law when the New York County Grand Jury failed to indict him for having in his possession a .45 caliber pistol he had taken from the hand of a friend who had fallen in the Guadalcanal fighting.

Police arrested Wissinger in the bar at the Hotel Commodore last Friday, the day before he was to have been married at Amsterdam, N. Y. The wedding was postponed. Wissinger is twenty years old and was honorably discharged from the Marine Corps.

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SY. *RE*

Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y.

DATE

P.

APR 17 1944

Refugee Post to Dr. Dexter

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UP).

—John W. Pehle, executive director of the War Refugee Board, tonight announced the appointment of Dr. Robert C. Dexter as the board's representative in Lisbon, Portugal. Dr. Dexter, active commissioner for Europe of the Unitarian Service Committee, has been in Lisbon since 1942. He will work with the American Legation and relief agencies in drafting measures for the rescue of European refugees.

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Journal & American
New York City, N. Y.

DATE MAR 8 - 1944

P.

The 'Show of Shows'

THE Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe has, in the short period of its existence, achieved at least one constructive step in its humanitarian program.

President Roosevelt has set up the War Refugee Board, composed of three members of his Cabinet, to provide governmental guidance in the truly formidable task of rescuing two million afflicted Jews from Nazi captivity and finding temporary sanctuaries for them in Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland and North Africa.

Even with this official co-operation, the Emergency Committee has a difficult undertaking on its hands; and it is an undertaking in which the public at large can render necessary financial aid.

An opportunity to do just this is offered to New York City in the all-star "Show of Shows" which the Emergency Committee will present at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, March thirteenth.

The performers, whose unrewarded talents are enlisted, include such artists as Connie Boswell, Gracie Fields, Ethel Merman, Jimmie Durante, Ethel Waters, Hazel Scott, Harry Hershfield and such bands as those of Ted Lewis, Count Basie, Will Osborne and Xavier Cugat.

The renowned William Gaxton will be honorary chairman for the show, and George Woolf, who has staged entertainments for the Greek War Relief and Army and Navy Relief, is Director of Special Events.

The Emergency Committee is itself notable for its leaders, among whom are

former President Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, U. S. Senator Guy M. Gillette, Dean Alfange, Philip Murray, William Green and others.

This is a cause that deserves American sympathy.

It is a cause that should command American support.

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1526-14th St., N. W.

NO.

SYMBOL

Evening Post (I)
New York City

DATE

p.

OCT 26 1944

Free Ports in Latin America Refugees Accepted by Mexico, 3 Others

Temporary refugee havens, similar to the one at Oswego, N. Y., are being set up by Mexico, Ecuador, Venezuela and Paraguay, Morris D. Waldman, an official of the American Jewish Committee, said today. He has just returned from a three-month trip to Latin America.

Waldman said that he and Jacob Landua, director of the Overseas News Agency, traveling under sponsorship of the War Refugee Board, visited President Avila Camacho in Mexico and suggested the plan to him. Camacho agreed and cabled Mexican consuls in Switzerland to grant visas to 400 Jewish refugee families in Hungary.

The other three countries followed suit, Waldman said, while Brazil and Uruguay agreed to take 500 children each.

Latin Americans Receptive

Waldman declared that Latin Americans are not anti-Semitic and said that what anti-Semitism there is has been artificially implanted by Nazi propagandists. He said that refugees recently admitted to Latin American countries have generally adjusted well to their new surroundings.

He said that "intelligent Latin

Americans see immigration as essential to the effective development of the economy of their respective countries and the improvement of their standards of living. I anticipate a postwar policy of selective immigration for the majority of Latin-American countries."

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PH. Wm. J. [unclear]

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Intelligencer (R)
Wheeling, W. Va.

DATE

p.

AUG 2 1944

Coop. Agence.
War Ref. Bd.

IMMIGRATION AND POST-WAR AMERICA

A new and serious post-war problem of which the general public is almost entirely unaware is shaping up in Washington.

It concerns the handling of immigration, now and after the war, and it bears directly and importantly on the economic and political affairs of this Country in the post-war period.

The problem as it now confronts the Congress and the Country is posed by a presidential determination to disregard the spirit if not the letter of existing immigration laws, and the will of Congress if need be, in the admission of so-called refugees.

For the present, this may seem a relatively trivial matter. But it is apparent that it will assume large proportions when the war is over and millions of men and women in war-torn lands seek haven in more congenial climes. Nor is it an easy problem. It is complicated by the natural desire of Americans to extend a helping hand, to open the door of hospitality to oppressed or burdened people everywhere. But it is clear that there is a limit beyond which hospitality cannot go if our own wellbeing is to be protected. And it is pretty obvious, we think, that the President has passed and is disposed to pass further this danger line.

Back in November of 1942, the President asked Congress to enact a law granting him, among other things, the right to suspend any and all immigration laws. After hearings the House Ways and Means Committee unanimously voted against a favorable report, and the matter never came before Congress.

In January, 1944, Mr. Roosevelt announced the appointment of a War Refugee Board which, through executive order, he empowered "to take action for the immediate rescue from the Nazis as soon as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe, racial, religious or political, all civilian victims of enemy savagery."

Just how many refugees have been admitted by this Board The Intelligencer is not advised. As of November, 1943, however, according to testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Long, 580,000 refugees from the Hitler regime had been admitted during the preceding decade. And a press dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, reported the arrival of Ira M. Hirschmann who, as official representative of the War Refugee Board, was armed with "extraordinary powers" beyond those ever given an American diplomat.

Clearly, the business of admitting refugees to the United States without Congressional authorization is progressing, how speedily we do not know. And a drive is under way to obtain congressional approval of an extension of the program. A number of resolutions on the subject have been introduced and are nearing the action stage. Their purpose is summed up in the proposal of Chairman Dickstein, of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee. This resolution sets forth the plight of "countless thousands of innocent persons," asserts that the United States "can and should contribute its facilities for the temporary relief of such persons by admitting them" to temporary asylum here, and declares it to be the sense of the House of Representatives that "the President should take such action as is necessary, within Executive powers under existing law, to admit temporarily into designated areas within the United States . . . aliens who can establish satisfactorily that they are bona fide political or religious refugees from Countries in continental Europe . . . for a period not to exceed six months after hostilities have ceased . . ."

The trouble with this and with the less qualified program of the War Refugee Board now functioning, is that it is one thing to admit refugees for a limited period of time and quite another to get rid of them when the period has expired. It is a pretty safe bet that once these refugees enter the United States they will be here for good, unless they desire to leave of their own free will. Countries from which they have fled cannot be compelled to take them back again, and in most cases probably will not want to do so. There will be these and all manner of other complications to deal with, plus the pressure of propaganda here at home that it is a violation of the American helping hand principle to expel these refugees at a time when economic chaos in their home lands would condemn them to a life of misery.

Experience with immigration movements in former years should teach us something and afford us some guide for the future. Assistant Secretary of State Acheson, in testimony before a Congressional committee, estimated that there are 20,000,000 European refugees, people scattered far from their homes, with perhaps twice that number of Asiatics in a like condition. A great many of these people, millions of them, will seek, not temporary refuge, but permanent homes in distant and more pleasant surroundings when the war is over. In Europe especially will the urge to leave be strong, particularly with the home ties already broken. And an overwhelming percentage of those who will want to leave will head for the United States if it is possible to get here.

The assumption that we can safely admit any substantial number of immigrants to this Country, is, we think, a most dangerous one. Until the present war broke out and brought a false prosperity to the Country, the United States had gone through a decade of acute unemployment. From 1933 to 1943, there were, during most of the time, in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 employable persons who did not have work in private activity. When the war is over, when the war plants shut down, when the millions of soldiers come home again, we will be hard put to it to find work for our own people, to say nothing of millions of impoverished Europeans and Asiatics.

There is another phase of the problem which should not

be overlooked. Already we are having a difficult enough time preserving the American system of life and government from the corrupting influence of foreign ideologies. Dump several million more foreigners fresh from the political turmoil of Europe onto our shores, and the political problem of keeping America American would be further complicated.

The American people have every sympathy for oppressed peoples. But the primitive impulse of self-preservation demands that we keep up the bars against a post-war tide of immigration, even when relaxation is urged upon us as a great humanitarian step. Like the miller who eventually was crowded out of his house by the camel he permitted to warm its nose at the window, we soon may find the United States untenable if we permit our sympathies to run away with our judgment.

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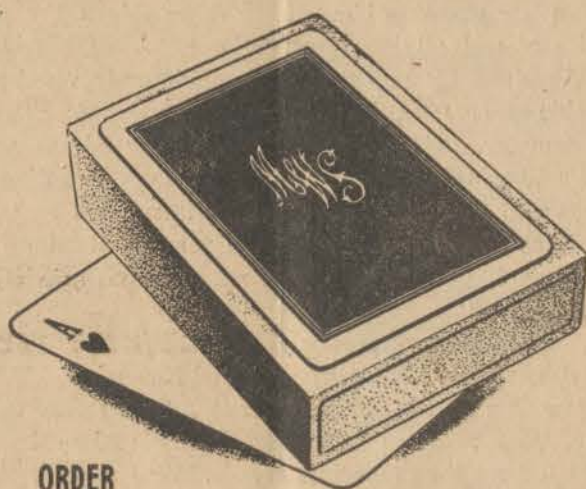
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Form No. AD-2

(20 June 1944)

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Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
101

DATE

p.

AUG 8 1944

Agency to Help in Search For Liberated Europeans

Welfare Groups Here Set Up Co-ordinating Office

The Central Location Index, Inc., an organization to speed the search for persons in newly liberated areas of Europe by their relatives and friends in America, was formally opened yesterday in offices at 165 West Forty-sixth Street.

A co-operative undertaking of seven welfare agencies heretofore troubled by confusion and lack of facilities in their efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of surviving Europeans, the Index will serve as a clearing point for all such requests for information.

The Index itself will not accept any requests directly from the public, but will pass on to the International Red Cross the investigating agency for the organization, all requests received from any of the member agencies. At their offices yesterday it was said that within a few months the organization expects to have gathered at least 2,500,000 names and addresses of refugees in America and their friends and relatives in liberated Europe.

The seven co-operating agencies are the American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., 139 Centre Street; American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia; the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette Street; International Migration Service, 122 East Twenty-second Street; National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, and National Refugee Service, Inc., 139 Centre Street.

Agnes
Comp.

devoted wife of Henry W. Boyce and devoted mother of Mrs. Henry J. Koster, Henry D., Mrs. Carl Sherwin and Helen; sister of Edna Standish, Loretta Ryan, Evelyn Orme, Adele McKeown and Irving Fairchild. Requiem Mass Wednesday, Aug. 9, 10 a. m., at the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Post Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

BROWN—Everett L., at Middletown Township, N. J., on Aug. 6, 1944, beloved husband of the late Frances M. Potter Brown and brother of Lillian B. Martin, in his 81st year. Funeral services at his residence, Blossom Cove Road, Red Bank, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon. Interment private.

BROWN—Morris Henry, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK announces with deep regret the death on Aug. 4, 1944, of their late associate, Morris Henry Brown.

RALPH A. STURGES, President.

BURG—John C., suddenly, on Aug. 6, of 8267 Austin st., Kew Gardens, beloved husband of Madeline. Burial at Dover, N. J., Thursday morning.

DEBES—Ida, Aug. 6. Services Stephen Merritt Memorial Chapel, 8th av., 22d st., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DOTY—Elena Rienda, of Tuinucu, Cuba, on Aug. 6, 1944, wife of the late Oliver K. Doty and mother of John R. Doty and Mrs. Bruce Angus. Funeral services at Rio Vista Chapel Tuesday. Please omit flowers.

DOW—Joseph H., of Nutley, N. J., husband of Alice R. and father of Alice Dow Holland, on Aug. 5, in Mexico City. Announcement funeral services later.

ERIKSON—John, died in Seattle, Aug. 6, 1944, in his 84th year, husband of the late Margaret Beaman and father of Mrs. William Bowdoin Davis. Interment at Windsor, Vermont.

GILMAN—Louis, at San Francisco, Calif., on Aug. 4, 1944, in his fifty-ninth year, beloved husband of Marie, father of Stanley Hugh and Robert Louis, brother of Samuel G. and Jack J. Services on Wednesday, Aug. 9, 2:30 p. m., at Riverside Chapel, 180 W. 76th st., New York City.

GOERICKE—Ann L'Amoureux, 27 Hall av., Larchmont, N. Y., at United Hospital, Port Chester, N. Y., Aug. 7, after long illness, beloved wife of Henry E. Goericke and sister of Mrs. Arthur William Brown. Funeral services Craft Memorial Home, Irving av.-Leicester st., Port Chester, Tuesday, at 4:30 p. m. Interment private at Falls Village, Conn.

JACKSON—Wardellen Keller, Aug. 6, 1944. Beloved wife of Lewis Jackson. Services at Riverside Baptist Church, 122d st. and Riverside Drive, Tuesday, 2 p. m. Please omit flowers.

KUES—Charles F., on Aug. 7, of 80-03 97th av., Ozone Pk. Devoted father of Madeline Sullivan, loving grandfather of Jean C.

P261.
DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
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Christian Sc. Monitor
Boston, Mass.

400

DATE

p.

OCT 17 1944

Barring Balkan Refugee Route Ends Job of Roosevelt Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Major work of President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board was pronounced ended today when Ira Hirschmann, the Board's representative in Ankara, returned home because of the sealing of Turkey as an escape route for Balkan Jews.

Mr. Hirschmann, New York merchant, said he left behind a skeleton organization to explore further possibilities of easing the persecution of Jews in the Balkans, but military operations there have largely blocked Board activities.

The Board was credited by Mr. Hirschmann with negotiating repeal of anti-Semitic laws by the Bulgarian Parliament in August and for facilitating the escape of "thousands" of Rumanian Jews to Palestine.

On the way home, Mr. Hirschmann stopped off in Palestine and "saw hundreds of refugees" released by board intervention from what he said was a disease-ridden transnistra concentration camp "being rebuilt as freedom-loving citizens."

Although admitting that major Board activities have been in the Balkans, John W. Pehle, Executive Director, declared that its work could not be considered ended as long as the lives of Jews in Hungary, Slovakia, Occupied Poland, and Germany still hang in the balance.

He said the Board has no plans to bring refugees to this country, beyond the 1,000 now encamped at Oswego, N. Y.

More facilities for refugees have been provided in North Africa than have been occupied. An UNRRA camp at Philippeville,

French North Africa, is yet to be put into operation.

UNRRA has assigned itself the task of getting refugees back to their homes after the war, while the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will seek permanent havens for those unable to return.

Refugee rescue activities in the Balkans could not have been achieved without the President Roosevelt's creation of the board, ordered after the House shelved the proposal on advice of the State Department.

stood "on every side of every question, if never for long," but there was no doubt of the stand of the "dangerous and sinister characters" among his supporters

Narrowness' Charged

"The most aggressive proponent of un-Americanism that could be assembled are securely seated in the Trojan horse which Mr. Dewey proposes to take into the halls of government . . .," Mr. Ickes said, "prepared to leap forth in full panoply if he should be elected to impose upon America and the world their own narrowness, bigotry, and hatred.

"They stand today right where they stood before, and Governor Dewey stands with them, by them, and for them . . . The people paid for a costly lesson under President Harding in 1920. They want

ocrats, and Assemblyman Ives, legislative majority leader, for the Republicans.

The three-tenure Mayor, who is an American Laborite, said the program idea came from personal experience that it is so easy in the heat of a campaign "to make a misstatement" and is designed for the city's 700,000 independent voters who "want the facts in this most important election."

Meanwhile, Democratic and American Labor Party leaders continued today to press Governor Dewey for special-session legislative action to extend the closing hour for the Nov. 7 election poll from 6 to 9 p. m. as in 1940, and the Nov. 3 deadline for receipt of voted war ballots to Dec. 15, three days before the meeting of the Electoral College. Joining in the request is Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Democratic State Chairman, pleading that the 1944 registration, second highest civilian enrollment in the city record, and the complications of newly reapportioned districts require emergency action.

The New York State deadline for applications for servicemen's ballots was reached last night with a total of 605,044 requests in the hands of the State War Ballot Commission and with political authorities estimating that, with 305,000 voted ballots thus far returned from the war fronts, as many as 400,000 service votes may eventually figure in the tally. Estimates of the number of eligible voters among the 1,160,000 New Yorkers in the armed services varies between the Republican computing of 765,000 and the Democratic figure of 900,000.

Whatever the state-wide total, the Board of Elections figure for New York City's share of the ap-

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Evening Post (I)
New York City

DATE

P.

APR 12 1944

Washington Memo

By Charles Van Devander and William O. Player Jr.

Pehle Sends Special Agent to Sweden To Speed Scandinavian Refugees

Washington, Apr. 12.

Executive Director Pehle of the War Refugee Board has appointed Iver C. Olsen, a former Treasury associate, as the board's special representative in Sweden—to "develop programs and implement measures for the rescue, maintenance and relief of Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe."

Which is just another way of saying that Olsen is going to try to duplicate, in the Scandinavian area, the remarkable job that Ira Hirschmann has been doing in the Middle East, as the board's special representative in Turkey since last February. (Hirschmann, by the way, will return to Washington sometime this month for "urgent consultation" with the board.)

Olsen is, appropriately, a native of Norway but was educated at Boston and Georgetown Universities and Crawford's Diplomatic School of Washington. He was a special assistant to Pehle while Pehle was the Treasury's Director of Foreign Funds Control, and since last October has been a financial attache of the Treasury's Monetary Research Division. He has written a number of articles on banking, investments and economic problems.



JOHN W. PEHLE

Like Hirschmann, Olsen will enjoy diplomatic status abroad, as a special attache of the U. S. Embassy in Stockholm on war refugee matters.

Much of the board's work overseas is so inextricably linked with military and diplomatic activities that, for security reasons, it can't be discussed; but, in a speech to the Women's National Press Club last night, Pehle revealed that Hirschmann had succeeded in breaking certain transportation bottlenecks which have been handicapping refugee movements through Turkey.

"Obtaining the necessary ships in Black Sea waters under present conditions is a most difficult job," he said, "involving permission of the Turkish or other neutral governments providing the shipping, safe conduct from all the belligerent Powers and an intricate mass of shipping details."

Some evacuation routes have already been opened up in the Balkans, he added, and there is a possibility of rescuing many people from Bulgaria and Romania via Contanza and the Black Sea.

"We are pressing various neutrals to open the way for a flow of refugees from occupied areas, to relax border controls and announce their willingness to accept refugees," he said. "Several actual evacuation operations are now going on, and a number of projects under the auspices of private agencies are also under way."

Sweden, he pointed out in discussing the neutrals, has already been very helpful in assisting most of the Jewish population of Denmark to escape to her borders.

Rounding out an exceptionally busy day, Pehle spent yesterday afternoon in conference with Sir Herbert Emerson, Director of the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees, who had arrived in Washington only an hour or so before the meeting.

The only announcement forthcoming afterward was that they had discussed "the relations of the committee and the War Refugee Board," but in informed quarters the get-together—first of its kind since the U. S. decided to strike out for itself in the refugee field—was considered extremely important.

It was interpreted as at least an indication that the international committee, set up at the otherwise rather fruitless Bermuda Conference, is getting interested in practical activities, and, now that we've set the ball rolling, may want to pitch in and help.

Nothing could please the War Refugee Board more, as Pehle said last night, "We have no desire to act unilaterally."

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Star (I)
Washington, D. C.

MAR 30 1944

DATE

Swedish Ban on Aid For Refugees Denied

The War Refugee Board says the fact that no arrangement for using Swedish shipping to evacuate Jewish refugees in the Black Sea area has been completed does not constitute a negative attitude upon the part of the Swedish government toward the problem.

The board, of which John W. Pehle is acting chairman, commenting upon it, said an Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm March 25 which reported the Swedish government had turned down an American request for use of some Swedish shipping to evacuate Jewish refugees from Rumanian and Black Sea ports to Palestine, because of a lack of available shipping, declared: "The War Refugee Board confirms that the matter has been under discussion. The fact that no arrangement for Swedish shipping has as yet proved possible does not reflect

any negative attitude on the part of the Swedish government, which has continually shown a sympathetic interest in humanitarian efforts of this kind.

"The Swedish Minister has assured the War Refugee Board that the Swedish government is prepared to

do everything possible to aid the efforts of the board."

The War Refugee Board includes Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of State Hull. Much of its work in helping to get refugees out of Europe has been unpublicized.

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SY. *RE*

Times (ID)
New York, N. Y.

DATE *MAR 29 1944*
p.

SWEDEN DENIES U. S. PLEA

Says Ship Shortage Prevents
Taking Jews From Rumania

WASHINGTON, March 28 (U.P.)
—The Swedish Government has turned down an American Government request to evacuate Jewish refugees from Rumanian and Black Sea ports to Palestine because of the lack of shipping facilities, the War Refuge Board said today.

The Swedish Government said it had shown a "sympathetic interest in humanitarian efforts of this kind," but that shipping was not available at this time for such undertakings. The statement said that the Swedish attitude did not reflect any negative feeling on the part of the Swedish Government.

A Swedish spokesman has assured the War Refuge Board that his Government is prepared to do everything possible to aid the efforts of the board, according to a Stockholm dispatch.

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Star
Wash., D. C.

MAR 26 1944

DATE

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The Hunted Need Help

Once again President Roosevelt has seen fit to call upon the free peoples of Europe and Asia to open their frontiers to the victims of Axis oppression. With Hitler apparently engaged in a total occupation of the Balkans, action along this line has become more pressing than ever. In Hungary alone, Himmler's Gestapo, together with the new Quisling regime set up there, has already begun a purge of anti-Nazi and Jewish elements numbering hundreds of thousands of individuals, all of whom are in danger of being literally annihilated. At this safe distance, living as we do in a free land, we may sometimes find it difficult to believe that such a thing as this exists in the world, but it exists nonetheless; the terror is real; it is a nightmare which vast numbers of people are experiencing not in a troubled sleep but in full wakefulness, and the only way they can hope to escape from it is through the kind of program President Roosevelt suggests. Neutral countries like Turkey and Sweden can help by letting in as many potential victims as possible. At the same time the German people themselves—those of them who have never believed in Hitler's criminal policies—and every man under Nazi domination can do their best to keep the hunted out of the hunter's clutches. As for America's role, much can be accomplished through the recently established War Refugee Board which places the facilities of the

State, Treasury and War Departments at the disposal of those dealing with the problem. Moreover, although it is not likely to stay the Nazi hand, repetition of the solemn warning that the oppressors will one day receive full punishment must result in some good, for it is likely to give pause to Hitler's collaborators in occupied countries like France, and to that extent it should tend to save lives. Certainly, every conceivable means to this end must be exploited without delay and in the greatest degree; anything less would be cruelly out of keeping with the humanitarian instincts of the decent forces of mankind.

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Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.

MAR 25 1944

DATE

P.

Indorsed by Britain

*From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.*

LONDON, March 24.—The British government tonight "wholeheartedly indorsed President Roosevelt's warning to Germany and her satellites of the consequences of further persecutions in their territories, and pledged itself to co-operate in all measures to help war refugees who escape from Nazi tyranny."

An official statement said: "His Majesty's Government associate themselves wholeheartedly with the declaration issued today by the President of the United States warning Germany and her satellites of the consequences of further persecutions in their territories and appealing to men of good will everywhere to assist, so far as they are able, in protecting the victims. His Majesty's Government are taking every opportunity of emphasizing their full agreement with the President's declaration and their determination to co-operate in all measures consistent with the most efficient prosecution of the war, designed to give assistance and refuge to all who can find means of escaping Nazi and Nazi-inspired tyranny."

Hailed in New York

Dean Alfange and Peter H. Bergson, co-chairmen of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, in a joint statement issued last night, hailed President Roosevelt's declaration to the Nazis guilty of mass murder of the Jewish people of Europe "that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished."

"We hail the President's statement," the co-chairman said, "not only as a moral and political action, but also as a practical measure in the saving of life. Now the whole world knows that the United States has taken the initiative in doing all that is humanly possible to rescue 4,000,000 Jews still alive in Europe today. It is most significant that the President, following his statement, has praised the activities of the War Refugee Board and has appointed John W. Pehle, its present acting executive director, to be the permanent director. We welcome most heartily the appointment of this courageous brilliant man to the crucial task with which he is now fully charged."

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Sun (I)
New York City

DATE

P. MAR 20 1944

WANTS MORE SPEED IN RESCUING JEWS

Acceleration of plans for the rescue of Jews from occupied Europe and renewal of a demand for a Jewish military unit based upon nearly 40,000 volunteers from Palestine, was called for by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, during a press interview at the headquarters of the World Jewish Congress, 330 West 42d street, today.

Dr. Goldmann, a member of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, its political representative in America, and chairman of the administrative committee of the World Jewish Congress, has just returned from London where he conferred with members of the British Government, governments in exile and international agencies concerning the rescue of European Jews and the future of Palestine.

Dr. Goldman hailed the creation of the War Refugee Board in Washington and said that he is convinced that the possibility of rescuing the several millions of Jews living in Europe still exists "if it is properly organized without undue red tape and done with energy and efficiency."

"To speed up rescue is doubly necessary now before the invasion of Europe," Dr. Goldman asserted. "There is justified fear that the period before the final collapse of the Nazis may become the worst chapter in this tragedy."

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Democrat & Chronicle
Rochester, N. Y. (R)

DATE MAR 27 1944
P.

FDR ASSAILED IN CREATING OF REFUGEE BOARD

Charge Made Move Opens Door to Immigrants

Washington —(GNS)— President Roosevelt is circumventing the will of Congress and opening the door to unrestricted immigration through his newly-created war refugee board, Representative Noah M. Mason of Illinois, ranking Republican on the House Immigration Committee, charged yesterday.

Congress turned thumbs down on the President's request for authority to suspend immigration laws under the third War Powers Act, but the President took the matter into his own hands and created the new board by executive order, Mason declared.

The Illinoisan raised the question whether the President's action was constitutional, saying decision of Congress was definite and final and that the Constitution vests control of immigration in Congress. The President recognized this Congressional authority when he asked Congress for power to set aside the immigration laws, Mason said. He promised to let the Administration hear more about the constitutional question.

Created in January

The new board, created last January, consists of the Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury.

Mason called attention to the language of the executive order, which says the board's duties "shall include without limitation the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (A) the rescue, transportation, maintenance, and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and (B) the establishment of havens of temporary relief for such victims."

"The President counted upon the Allied powers to co-operate with him in this program, but so far no indication has been given that any will co-operate," Mason said.

"One of the most important powers any government can have is to say who may or may not enter the country. All civilized countries recognize this and have made laws to regulate and restrict immigration."

600,000 Refugees

He said 600,000 European refugees, including 6,000 doctors, already have been admitted to this country.

"After the war, who should have first claim upon the jobs available, our returned soldiers or several million refugees?" he asked.

The question of post-war immigration restrictions is being studied by the American Bar Association's immigration committee, headed by F. Regis Noel of Washington, D. C.

Rescuing Refugees—and in Time!

New Board Is Striving to Get Victims Out of Europe 'In Mass'

By EMILY TOWE

"We must save them now or there will be none to save!" This urgent statement came last week from John W. Pehle, acting executive director of the War Refugee Board, recently appointed by President Roosevelt to rescue Jews and other persecuted minorities from sadistic torture and slaughter in Europe.

Only a few weeks after Hitler's raucous New Year's declaration that "our whole life, our efforts and our existence must be directed to the complete extermination of the Jews all over Europe," President Roosevelt announced formation of the board with directions to act immediately to save lives.

The War Refugee Board director does not talk in generalities about what might be done to rescue Jews in Europe. He says his organization was formed to "act right now" and that is just what the board is doing.

Working in Turkey

Already a representative is in Turkey working persistently to save as many Jews as possible and plans are under way for sending others to key neutral countries that are most concerned with the refugee problem.

"The board is strengthening the underground forces in Nazi-occupied countries that are helping the clandestine escape of refugees," Pehle explained.

"Another major task is to move refugees from congested areas such as Spain and Turkey so that they will not clog the passage for others to escape to freedom."

Within the borders of Nazi Germany, the board has scant hopes of doing anything to relieve the plight of Jews, Pehle said. It is believed that most of the Jewish residents have already been liquidated there and in Poland.

But the pressure of the United States on the satellite countries to assist their borders may meet with some success. When Axis Italy started persecution of her Jewish citizens under direction from Germany, the government did not really put its mind to the gruesome task as did her more fantastic neighbor. Even before surrender to the Allies Italy was cooperative in releasing Jews to neutral countries.

Some See the Light

So it may be that satellite countries such as Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, the Balkans and to a slight extent Vichy, France, will heed the call of humanity and release their Jewish refugees, Pehle said.

Without doubt, the changing trend of the war during the past few months has had an influence on their attitude.

Perhaps, they may see this as an opportunity to redeem themselves in the eyes of the world—an acknowledgment that they selected the wrong side but will make up for it to some extent by saving the lives of Jews within their borders.

"We hope to influence them to stop persecution of the Jews who have to stay in these satellite countries," explained Pehle, "and at the same time, we will seek the release of Jewish men, women and children if it is a matter of saving their lives."

The tragedy of Jewish persecution is by now a pitiable story familiar to Americans. Cruelty of the Germans toward defenseless Jews has even nauseated some of the more humane citizens within that country.

However, the new board is not permitted to work for the release of individuals, no matter how tragic their plight. That is left to private organizations. The War Refugee Board is "concerned with saving masses of lives," according to Pehle.

Sent on to Camps

Relief work of this type was formerly under the jurisdiction of the State Department. But now the cause will be pressed more urgently as the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, who compose the board, are empowered to let foreign countries know that the United States is in earnest about this humanitarian project.

Ira Hirschmann, New York department store executive, is now Ankara, Turkey, assigned as "attache to the embassy" in connection with war refugee matters. Other representatives will soon be sent to Berne, Switzerland, Madrid, Spain, and Lisbon, Portugal.

"After we get the people out of the Nazi occupied and satellite countries, our organization leaves their welfare, such as food and shelter, to private organizations," Pehle explained.

From Spain and Turkey, the refugees are sent to camps in Palestine and North Africa as soon as possible to make room for arrival of more refugees in the neutral havens. From Spain alone, 600 persons were sent last month to Palestine.

Privately Financed

The staff of the War Refugee Board works closely with other United Nations groups, private welfare agencies within this country and organizations such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Foreign Economic Administration, the Friends Society, the International Red Cross, and Jewish organizations.



Mother and Child, Refugees From Europe

Except for administrative funds from the Government, it will be financed through private contributions.

Only two hours after announcement of Pehle's appointment as acting director, a representative of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society handed him a check for \$100,000.

The new acting executive director of the War Refugee Board is known as a "Government career man."

In 1934, he became a member of the legal staff of the Treasury after a few months private law practice in New York. In 10 years he worked up to the position of assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of Foreign Funds Control.

As director of the frozen funds of enemy and neutral countries, he has had wide experience in negotiating with representatives of foreign governments and departments and agencies of this Government that will be called on to participate in the work of the War Refugee Board.

From his law background and Treasury Department experience, Pehle has turned full attention to the saving of countless lives. Though an estimated 2,000,000 Jews have already been slaughtered and, according to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 10,000 more Jews are being killed each day, Pehle believes the board can wield its power to reduce the number who fall into nameless graves or die by tortuous starvation.



Refugees Waiting Transportation to Place of Safety

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1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.

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News (I).
San Francisco, Calif.

DATE

MAR 17 1944

Rescue the Refugees!

Rarely has the President made a more desirable and popular move than his appointment of the secretaries of war, state and treasury as a war refugee board to rescue as many as possible of Hitler's victims.

Though all minorities properly are covered by the President's order—political, as well as racial and religious—the largest number are the Jews. They have been singled out by the Nazis for mass extermination. An estimated two million European Jews already have been wiped out. Perhaps four million remain. They are homeless. Those who are not murdered outright, and who escape destruction by torture, face death by starvation and neglect.

Only an active official agency, backed by money and power, can arrange the intricate international facilities to rescue several hundred thousands instead of the few hundreds now escaping.

This new board must not be allowed to limp along without effective action, like so many earlier efforts, including those of the Bermuda conference and the inter-governmental refugee committee. Time is short. The need is desperate.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

Division of Public Information

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P.M.

New York City, N. Y.

DATE

P. JUN 22 1944

Celler Asks Hayes' Recall From Spain

Says Ambassador
Has Refused to Aid War
Refugee Board

FM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), has demanded the immediate recall of Carlton J. H. Hayes, U. S. Ambassador to Spain, as the only one of our foreign diplomats who has refused to cooperate with the War Refugee Board in saving European refugees.

In a prepared statement, Rep. Celler pointed out that the Board was established by Presidential directive in January and has been operating ever since under direction of John W. Pehle. He declared:

"Successful cooperation has been gained in American embassies and legations, notably in Bern, Lisbon, Stockholm, Ankara and the capitals of Latin American countries. 'But like a lonely island in a great sea, Madrid is the exception. Absolutely no cooperation has been accorded Mr. Pehle—by our Ambassador to Spain, Carlton Hayes. This is most reprehensible and passing strange.

"Will Ambassador Hayes be permitted to make policy in contradiction to the stated policy of our President?"

"The time has come to put the screws upon the Francophile. Hayes should be recalled."

'Cruel Recalcitrance'

The Celler statement pointed out that FDR has set up a free port and haven for refugees at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and that England is also giving sanctuary to large numbers of refugees. It added:

"Because of the cruel recalcitrance of Mr. Hayes, money for the relief and escape of refugees was sent to Portugal and several hundred were saved. Mr. Hayes resented this. His pride had been injured because his inaction had been circumvented. Mr. Hayes complained. It is noteworthy that had Mr. Hayes been willing to cooperate, thousands could have been saved through Spain instead of hundreds through Portugal.

"What are the motives and reasons behind Ambassador Hayes' attitude? The burden is on him."

The statement adds that Hayes has defied the State Dept. too in refusing to transmit to the American relief organization in Spain a license similar to one issued to a like outfit in Switzerland.

Costs Spain Nothing

"In other words," Celler added, "the ambassador has been reluctant for reasons best known to himself, to ask the Spanish Government to take any action.

"It would indeed be tragic if the efforts of the War Refugee Board were thwarted by Hayes' persistent refusal to permit a full time representative of the . . . Board to be stationed in Spain, for so he has done, despite the fact that other countries raised no such objection."

UNRRA
Form No. AD-2
(20 June 1944)

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W. H. Harris 1111

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PH. *W. Schmitt*
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Post
Washington, D. C.

140

DATE

P. OCT 27 1944

Rescuing Refugees

No Nazi barbarity has so shocked Americans as the deliberately expressed intent to exterminate whole classes of people because of their racial or national origin. Many of us were slow to believe that so brutal a purpose could actually be put into practice. Then with horror we beheld the systematic liquidation of Poland's cultural and intellectual leaders, the mass slaughter of Jews regardless of their nationality. There was little enough we could do to arrest these atrocities while the Nazis held their clutch on all of Europe. Whether we did all that we could is a question that must be left to our individual consciences. We did assist in the rescue of some thousands of Hitler's intended victims. And the story of how these rescues were effected is one that casts immeasurable credit upon all who shared in the heroic effort.

The War Refugee Board, created by presidential order in January of this year, has been the official American instrumentality for aid to refugees. It has been resourceful and vigorous in making the pressure of American opinion felt, especially among the Hitler satellite countries; it was effective, for example, in persuading Bulgaria and Romania to revoke their anti-Semitic decrees and to release from internment great numbers of Jewish prisoners. But as its executive director, John W. Pehle, declared in an address the other night, the program of the War Refugee Board "was made possible by generous contributions of suggestions, personnel and funds by private agencies that had already existed in the field of international rescue and relief work."

Mr. Pehle paid particular tribute to the constituent agencies of The United Jewish Appeal. These organizations have carried the main burden of actual rescue operations. They have had splendid support, of course, as Mr. Pehle noted, from many non-Jewish groups and individuals. It is of vital importance that this sort of philanthropy be continued in the future. For the liberation of Europe will simply enlarge the opportunity to give help to Hitler's desolate victims. And they will need help desperately. UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will do all that they can, of course, to alleviate general economic conditions. But a great burden of relief and resuscitation must still be shouldered by voluntary charity. The organizations which have carried this burden thus far and are equipped to do so are represented in the United Jewish Appeal Fund. They deserve the credit of saving all who have escaped

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Schachter
William
Longley

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Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

DATE JUN 22 1944
p.

Celler Urges Recall of Hayes

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A demand for the recall of U. S. Ambassador Carlton Hayes from Madrid for making policy in contradiction "to the stated policy of our President" was sounded today by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York.

In a prepared statement Celler charged that American efforts to assist refugees in Spain have been completely stymied by Ambassador Hayes.

"Ambassador Hayes has the hardihood to balk not only the war refugee board and the Treasury Department, but the State Department as well. The Treasury Department with the approval of the State Department has issued a license to an American relief organization in Spain to carry on relief and evacuation work therein. Ambassador Hayes has actually refused to transmit to the American relief organization this license approved by such high authority," Celler said.

The congressman said similar work is carried on under a like license in Switzerland that has "resulted in greatly furthering the relief and evacuation program," nonetheless, he said, "there has been a consistent refusal on the part of Hayes to present the Spanish government any plan to facilitate the evacuation of refugees into and through Spain."

"Will Ambassador Hayes be permitted to make policy in contradiction to the stated policy of our President?"

"The time has come to put the screws upon the Francophile. Hayes should be recalled," the congressman declared.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.

1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.

PH. *Willing*

SY. *RE*

Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y.

DATE

P. JUN 22 1944

**Celler Demands Recall
Of Hayes From Spain**

**Charges Ambassador Refused
to Aid Rescue of Refugees**

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Recall of Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador to Spain, was demanded today by Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, who charged that Ambassador Hayes had refused to co-operate with the War Refugee Board, the State Department and the Treasury Department in efforts to rescue European war refugees and

expedite their travel through Spain to places of safety.

Representative Celler asserted that Ambassador Hayes was a "Francophile" and that it was common knowledge that he had "not even tried to obtain the co-operation of the Spanish government" of Franco in carrying out the plans of the W. R. B. to save the lives of thousands of the men, women and children who escape from the Axis countries into Spain.

The New York Congressman said also that Ambassador Hayes had accorded John W. Pehle, director of the W. R. B., "absolutely no co-operation" and added that this "is most reprehensible."

DIVISION OF
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O.W.I.
1194- Soc. Sec. Bldg.

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SY.

Times (ID)
New York, N. Y.

DATE

APR 3 1944

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REPORTS FEDERAL AID IN RESCUING OF JEWS

**Pehle Says Refugee Board Will
Spend \$17,000,000 This Year**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, April 2—Progress in efforts to save Jewish and other victims of Nazi persecution in Europe was outlined today at closing sessions of a two-day Midwest conference of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

John W. Pehle of New York, director of the committee's war refugee board, described plans for the expenditure this year of \$17,000,000 for overseas relief and said that the board had the direct aid of this country's diplomatic, fiscal and military agencies, as well as facilities of the Office of War Information and the War Shipping Administration.

Joseph C. Hyman of New York, executive vice chairman of the committee, praised the aid given by Christian churches. He mentioned the helpful acts of Pope Pius XII for the relief and protection not only of Jewish but of other victims of persecution.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W.

NO. JK

SYMBOL RE

Sun (I)
Chicago, Ill.

DATE APR 3 - 1944
p.

17 Million Fund To Aid Refugees

Growing success in efforts to save Jewish and other victims of Nazi persecution abroad were outlined yesterday at final sessions of the two-day Midwest conference of the American-Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish Overseas Relief.

John W. Pehle of Washington, executive director of the Presidents' War Refugee Board, addressed the 500 members from 11 central states.

He said the board was being backed by the U. S. Government's diplomatic, fiscal and military agencies and also had the co-operation of the Office of War Information, the War Shipping Administration and other groups coming in contact with the victims.

Joseph C. Hyman of New York, J.D.C. executive vice-chairman, praised the aid of Christian organizations and Protestant and Catholic welfare agencies. He said Pope Pius XII had given relief and protection to Jewish and other victims. He said the J.D.C. planned to spend \$17,000,000 on its program this year.

Judge Ulysses S. Schwartz of Superior Court presided over the meeting, which was held at the Stevens Hotel. It was sponsored by James H. Becker and a committee of Midwest J.D.C. leaders.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W.

NO. _____

SYMBOL *RE*

Christian Sc. Monitor
Boston, Mass. (I)

DATE
P.

APR 20 1944

Words Into Action

New hope for war refugees in Europe is held out in the War Refugee Board's announcement that it is considering bring of free ports in America a a number of those who have no other place to go. Political pressure brought to bear on the satellite nations has accomplished the release of several thousand Jewish victims of Axis persecution. But the United States has been in a poor position to ask other countries to receive these persons while herself refusing them asylum.

Inasmuch as the refugees would be kept in reserved areas awaiting deportation when permanent homes could be located, there seems to be little ground for opposition to the plan. Here is an opportunity for Americans to translate into action their oft-repeated protestations of concern for these unfortunate peoples.

DIVISION OF
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SY. *RE*

Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y.

DATE *APR 20 1944*

D.

The Rescue of Europe's Jews

Anxiety over the plight of Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe grows as time ticks away the possibility of rescue for whole segments of the Jewish population. The report of Ira Hirschmann, War Refugee Board representative just returned from Turkey, brings some relief. With the co-operation of the Russians and of Ambassador Steinhardt some hundreds, possibly thousands, are being rescued from Romania via Turkey. Equally welcome is the announcement by John W. Pehle, head of the board, of a proposal to offer temporary residence to refugees in certain ports here. Such temporary haven should be offered, for we cannot urge asylum elsewhere while not offering it ourselves.

Voicing the concern which many Americans feel, Mrs. Mercedes M. Randall, in a pamphlet entitled "The Voice of Thy Brother's Blood," has set down some of the cold facts on Nazi massacres and presented six proposals for action, several of which are now covered by the War Refugee Board. By way of round-up on what can be done and what is being done, the other proposals are discussed here. The first is that our "immigration laws should be administered so as to place the fewest obstacles in the way of refugees applying for entry" under quotas. Since European quotas are not filled, the process of issuing visas could be speeded by provision for post-arrival investigations to safeguard against spies. We trust that the

refugee board is working to facilitate quota entries.

The situation in regard to relaxation by the British of restrictions on immigration to Palestine, urged by Mrs. Randall, was explained by Senator Barkley Tuesday night in an address for the United Jewish Appeal. He said that final settlement of the Palestine issue must await the peace, for "we cannot ignore the solemn advice of our military leaders, whom we hold responsible for the winning of the war with speed and a minimum loss of precious lives."

Finally, the pamphlet proposes a program like that in Greece for feeding nationals and refugees in Nazi-held territory. The problem of sending food to stem the effects of semi-starvation among the conquered Allies is attended by the same anxiety and intense wish for action as is the Jewish problem. But it, too, must await the word of military leaders.

The War Refugee Board is the repository of hope for timely action in behalf of the Jews. We add our voice to that of the Jewish community, and of mercy-loving men and women everywhere, approving and backing its efforts to save as many from the madness of the Nazi as is humanly possible.

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O.W.I.
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PH. E. J. Ingley

SY. RE

Times (ID)
New York, N. Y.

DATE APR 3 1944

REPORTS FEDERAL AID IN RESCUING OF JEWS

Pehle Says Refugee Board Will Spend \$17,000,000 This Year

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, April 2—Progress in efforts to save Jewish and other victims of Nazi persecution in Europe was outlined today at closing sessions of a two-day Midwest conference of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

John W. Pehle of New York, director of the committee's war refugee board, described plans for the expenditure this year of \$17,000,000 for overseas relief and said that the board had the direct aid of this country's diplomatic, fiscal and military agencies, as well as facilities of the Office of War Information and the War Shipping Administration.

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Beacon Journal (1)
Akron, Ohio

DATE APR 21 1944

P. _____

'Study' Must Be Fast

IT IS encouraging to know that the plan of establishing in the United States free ports of temporary residence for refugees from Nazi Europe is being given favorable consideration in Washington.

John W. Pehle, executive director of the war refugee board, revealed in a press conference this week that the idea, first advanced by Columnist Samuel Grafton, is being carefully studied.

We hope that the board will not spend too much time in this "study." The need for action is urgent. Already the avenue of escape for some has been closed by Hitler's further domination of Romania and Hungary.

Grafton's plan does not involve throwing our doors wide open to the people who have suffered from the Nazi scourge. It just provides a place for them to rest and take nourishment, out of range of the gestapo.

This country provides "free port" facilities for merchandise. Certainly we ought to do as much for human beings.

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SY. *RE*

Times (ID)
New York, N. Y.

DATE *APR 30 1946*
D.

REFUGEE BOARD HELD INADEQUATE

Speakers at Rally Here to
Save Jews in Europe Say
It Can't Open Palestine

The work of the War Refugee Board created by President Roosevelt was commended but declared inadequate by speakers appearing at Carnegie Hall last night before a rally sponsored by the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, and Dean Alfange, co-chairman of the emergency committee, urged that Great Britain reopen Palestine to unrestricted immigration of Jewish refugees.

"The President's War Refugee Board is exerting the full weight of its power and influence," Mr. Alfange declared, "to effectuate their rescue, but no plan of rescue can succeed so long as the doors of Palestine are slammed in the face of those pitiful survivors of Hitler's fury and wrath."

Mr. Alfange alleged that British policy in Palestine was dictated solely by Anglo-Persian petroleum interests and asserted that Americans were becoming increasingly apprehensive of British war aims.

He said that British oil interests had committed themselves to bar Jewish immigration to Palestine as the price of oil concessions obtained from the native rulers of Egypt, Iraq and Iran.

"And it now appears quite clearly," he asserted, "that the British Colonial Office, using the Arab question as a pretext and a blind, is in league with this brutal and shocking conspiracy."

Senator Thomas said he understood the War Refugee Board had saved many lives, but maintained that it could not accomplish "what it was intended to accomplish—the rescue of hundreds of thousands—unless Palestine is opened as a haven."

Senator Thomas emphasized his view, too, that Palestine should not only immediately become a temporary haven for Jewish refugees but should become the permanent Jewish national state.

He declared that "the Jew, in the field of battle, in discrimination and torture, is recognized as a Jew only by the enemy," because democratic governments refused to permit Jews to fight as separate entities, or to have their own homeland.

William S. Bennet, Republican leader, urged passage of the Senate resolution favoring the admission of refugees on a visitors' basis.

Jewish actors, headed by Sam Jaffe and Stella Adler, appeared in a dramatic presentation honoring the Jews who died in the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto.

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SY. RE

Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y.

DATE APR 7 8 1944
P.

Hirschmann Back in U.S. For Refugee-Board Talks

Reporting to W. R. B. on His
Mission to Turkey

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Ira Hirschmann, vice-president of Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., of New York, and the first special representative to be appointed by the War Refugees Board for a mission abroad, returned to Washington today for "urgent consultation" with the W. R. B. after two months in Turkey, where he arrived on Feb. 14.

Mr. Hirschmann has been concerned principally with transportation problems in Turkey, which was until the Nazi occupation of Hungary the most strategic spot in Europe for getting refugees out. The major route, it was pointed out, is from Istanbul across the Black Sea by ship to Costanza, and thence overland to Palestine. Although the number of refugees escaping this way has not been great, Mr. Hirschmann has won the credit for getting at least some persons out through Turkey.

Mr. Hirschmann passed the day conferring with John W. Pehle, executive director of the W. R. B., and will describe his work at a press conference tomorrow.

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Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y.

DATE

P. *APR 17 1944*

Refugee Post to Dr. Dexter
WASHINGTON, April 16 (UP).
—John W. Peltie, executive director of the War Refugee Board, tonight announced the appointment of Dr. Robert C. Dexter as the board's representative in Lisbon, Portugal. Dr. Dexter, active commissioner for Europe of the Unitarian Service Committee, has been in Lisbon since 1942. He will work with the American Legation and relief agencies in drafting measures for the rescue of European refugees.

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Journal & American
New York City, N. Y.

DATE MAR 3-8-44
P. 3-1944

The 'Show of Shows'

THE Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe has, in the short period of its existence, achieved at least one constructive step in its humanitarian program.

President Roosevelt has set up the War Refugee Board, composed of three members of his Cabinet, to provide governmental guidance in the truly formidable task of rescuing two million afflicted Jews from Nazi captivity and finding temporary sanctuaries for them in Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland and North Africa.

Even with this official co-operation, the Emergency Committee has a difficult undertaking on its hands; and it is an undertaking in which the public at large can render necessary financial aid.

An opportunity to do just this is offered to New York City in the all-star "Show of Shows" which the Emergency Committee will present at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, March thirteenth.

The performers, whose unrewarded talents are enlisted, include such artists as Connie Boswell, Gracie Fields, Ethel Merman, Jimmie Durante, Ethel Waters, Hazel Scott, Harry Hershfield and such hands as those of Ted Lewis, Count Basie, Will Osborne and Xavier Cugat.

The renowned William Gaxton will be honorary chairman for the show, and George Woolf, who has staged entertainments for the Greek War Relief and Army and Navy Relief, is Director of Special Events.

The Emergency Committee is itself notable for its leaders, among whom are

former President Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, U. S. Senator Guy M. Gillette, Dean Alfange, Philip Murray, William Green and others.

This is a cause that deserves American sympathy.

It is a cause that should command American support.

DIVISION OF
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1526-14th St., N. W.

NO. *Sample*

SYMBOL *711E*

Evening Post (I)
New York City

DATE
p. OCT 26 1944

Free Ports in Latin America

Refugees Accepted by Mexico, 3 Others

Temporary refugee havens, similar to the one at Oswego, N. Y., are being set up by Mexico, Ecuador, Venezuela and Paraguay, Morris D. Waldman, an official of the American Jewish Committee, said today. He has just returned from a three-month trip to Latin America.

Waldman said that he and Jacob Landua, director of the Overseas News Agency, traveling under sponsorship of the War Refugee Board, visited President Avila Camacho in Mexico and suggested the plan to him. Camacho agreed and cabled Mexican consuls in Switzerland to grant visas to 400 Jewish refugee families in Hungary.

The other three countries followed suit, Waldman said, while Brazil and Uruguay agreed to take 500 children each.

Latin Americans Receptive

Waldman declared that Latin Americans are not anti-Semitic and said that what anti-Semitism there is has been artificially implanted by Nazi propagandists. He said that refugees recently admitted to Latin American countries have generally adjusted well to their new surroundings.

He said that "intelligent Latin

Americans see immigration as essential to the effective development of the economy of their respective countries and the improvement of their standards of living. I anticipate a postwar policy of selective immigration for the majority of Latin-American countries."

IMMIGRATION AND POST-WAR AMERICA

A new and serious post-war problem of which the general public is almost entirely unaware is shaping up in Washington.

It concerns the handling of immigration, now and after the war, and it bears directly and importantly on the economic and political affairs of this Country in the post-war period.

The problem as it now confronts the Congress and the Country is posed by a presidential determination to disregard the spirit if not the letter of existing immigration laws, and the will of Congress if need be, in the admission of so-called refugees.

For the present, this may seem a relatively trivial matter. But it is apparent that it will assume large proportions when the war is over and millions of men and women in war-torn lands seek haven in more congenial climes. Nor is it an easy problem. It is complicated by the natural desire of Americans to extend a helping hand, to open the door of hospitality to oppressed or burdened people everywhere. But it is clear that there is a limit beyond which hospitality cannot go if our own wellbeing is to be protected. And it is pretty obvious, we think, that the President has passed and is disposed to pass further this danger line.

Back in November of 1942, the President asked Congress to enact a law granting him, among other things, the right to suspend any and all immigration laws. After hearings the House Ways and Means Committee unanimously voted against a favorable report, and the matter never came before Congress.

In January, 1944, Mr. Roosevelt announced the appointment of a War Refugee Board which, through executive order, he empowered "to take action for the immediate rescue from the Nazis as soon as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe, racial, religious or political, all civilian victims of enemy savagery."

Just how many refugees have been admitted by this Board The Intelligencer is not advised. As of November, 1943, however, according to testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Long, 580,000 refugees from the Hitler regime had been admitted during the preceding decade. And a press dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, reported the arrival of Ira M. Hirschmann who, as official representative of the War Refugee Board, was armed with "extraordinary powers" beyond those ever given an American diplomat.

Clearly, the business of admitting refugees to the United States without Congressional authorization is progressing, how speedily we do not know. And a drive is under way to obtain congressional approval of an extension of the program. A number of resolutions on the subject have been introduced and are nearing the action stage. Their purpose is summed up in the proposal of Chairman Dickstein, of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee. This resolution sets forth the plight of "countless thousands of innocent persons," asserts that the United States "can and should contribute its facilities for the temporary relief of such persons by admitting them" to temporary asylum here, and declares it to be the sense of the House of Representatives that "the President should take such action as is necessary, within Executive powers under existing law, to admit temporarily into designated areas within the United States . . . aliens who can establish satisfactorily that they are bona fide political or religious refugees from Countries in continental Europe . . . for a period not to exceed six months after hostilities have ceased . . ."

The trouble with this and with the less qualified program of the War Refugee Board now functioning, is that it is one thing to admit refugees for a limited period of time and quite another to get rid of them when the period has expired. It is a pretty safe bet that once these refugees enter the United States they will be here for good, unless they desire to leave of their own free will. Countries from which they have fled cannot be compelled to take them back again, and in most cases probably will not want to do so. There will be these and all manner of other complications to deal with, plus the pressure of propaganda here at home that it is a violation of the American helping hand principle to expel these refugees at a time when economic chaos in their home lands would condemn them to a life of misery.

DIVISION OF
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O.W.I.
1194 - Soc. Sec. Bldg.

PH. *Wm. [unclear]*

SY. *Re [unclear]*

Intelligencer (R)
Wheeling, W. Va.

DATE AUG 2 1944
P.

to a life of misery.

Experience with immigration movements in former years should teach us something and afford us some guide for the future. Assistant Secretary of State Acheson, in testimony before a Congressional committee, estimated that there are 20,000,000 European refugees, people scattered far from their homes, with perhaps twice that number of Asiatics in a like condition. A great many of these people, millions of them, will seek, not temporary refuge, but permanent homes in distant and more pleasant surroundings when the war is over. In Europe especially will the urge to leave be strong, particularly with the home ties already broken. And an overwhelming percentage of those who will want to leave will head for the United States if it is possible to get here.

The assumption that we can safely admit any substantial number of immigrants to this Country, is, we think, a most dangerous one. Until the present war broke out and brought a false prosperity to the Country, the United States had gone through a decade of acute unemployment. From 1933 to 1943, there were, during most of the time, in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 employable persons who did not have work in private activity. When the war is over, when the war plants shut down, when the millions of soldiers come home again, we will be hard put to it to find work for our own people, to say nothing of millions of impoverished Europeans and Asiatics.

There is another phase of the problem which should not

be overlooked. Already we are having a difficult enough time preserving the American system of life and government from the corrupting influence of foreign ideologies. Dump several million more foreigners fresh from the political turmoil of Europe onto our shores, and the political problem of keeping America American would be further complicated.

The American people have every sympathy for oppressed peoples. But the primitive impulse of self-preservation demands that we keep up the bars against a post-war tide of immigration, even when relaxation is urged upon us as a great humanitarian step. Like the miller who eventually was crowded out of his house by the camel he permitted to warm its nose at the window, we soon may find the United States untenable if we permit our sympathies to run away with our judgment.

UNRRA

Form No. AD-2
(20 June 1944)

ROUTE SLIP

Date 8/11

To

~~Langley~~

Room No. 926

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From

DPI

Room No. 518

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
Tempo V Bldg.

PH. *Schachter*

SY. *Longley*
RE

Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
101

DATE
p. AUG 8 1944

Agency to Help in Search For Liberated Europeans

Welfare Groups Here Set Up Co-ordinating Office

The Central Location Index, Inc., an organization to speed the search for persons in newly liberated areas of Europe by their relatives and friends in America, was formally opened yesterday in offices at 165 West Forty-sixth Street.

A co-operative undertaking of seven welfare agencies heretofore troubled by confusion and lack of facilities in their efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of surviving Europeans, the Index will serve as a clearing point for all such requests for information.

The Index itself will not accept any requests directly from the public, but will pass on to the International Red Cross the investigating agency for the organization, all requests received from any of the member agencies. At their offices yesterday it was said that within a few months the organization expects to have gathered at least 2,500,000 names and addresses of refugees in America and their friends and relatives in liberated Europe.

The seven co-operating agencies are the American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., 139 Centre Street; American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia; the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette Street; International Migration Service, 122 East Twenty-second Street; National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, and National Refugee Service, Inc., 139 Centre Street.

P261.
DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
Tempo V Bldg.

PH. *Ms Schachter*

SY. *RE Williams*
Longley

Christian Sc. Monito
Boston, Mass.

400
DATE

OCT 17 1944

p.

Barring Balkan Refugee Route Ends Job of Roosevelt Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Major work of President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board was pronounced ended today when Ira Hirschmann, the Board's representative in Ankara, returned home because of the sealing of Turkey as an escape route for Balkan Jews.

Mr. Hirschmann, New York merchant, said he left behind a skeleton organization to explore further possibilities of easing the persecution of Jews in the Balkans, but military operations there have largely blocked Board activities.

The Board was credited by Mr. Hirschmann with negotiating repeal of anti-Semitic laws by the Bulgarian Parliament in August and for facilitating the escape of "thousands" of Rumanian Jews to Palestine.

On the way home, Mr. Hirschmann stopped off in Palestine and "saw hundreds of refugees" released by board intervention from what he said was a disease-ridden transnistra concentration camp "being rebuilt as freedom-loving citizens."

Although admitting that major Board activities have been in the Balkans, John W. Pehle, Executive Director, declared that its work could not be considered ended as long as the lives of Jews in Hungary, Slovakia, Occupied Poland, and Germany still hang in the balance.

He said the Board has no plans to bring refugees to this country, beyond the 1,000 now encamped at Oswego, N. Y.

More facilities for refugees have been provided in North Africa than have been occupied. An UNRRA camp at Philippeville,

French North Africa, is yet to be put into operation.

UNRRA has assigned itself the task of getting refugees back to their homes after the war, while the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will seek permanent havens for those unable to return.

Refugee rescue activities in the Balkans could not have been achieved without the President Roosevelt's creation of the board, ordered after the House shelved the proposal on advice of the State Department.