

010.1 - ROUMANIA: Background



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I. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ROUMANIA

Topography

The Kingdom of Roumania consists of two distinct areas.

The greater part of the kingdom is a plain lying for the most part on the left bank of the lower Danube and rising gently towards the high wall of the Transylvanian Alps and towards the forests of Bukovina. This plain faces south and in summer time is well adapted to many crops that require considerable warmth, such as maize and grapes. This plain reached the Black Sea in the marshes of the Dobrudja and the Danubian delta.

Transylvania on the other hand is a saucer, many of the peaks around whose rim reach 8000 feet. The rivers of Transylvania drain for the most part not directly into the Danube, but into the Tisza, the principal river of the East Hungarian plain.

Area

The area of Roumania, from the treaty of Trianon in 1920 to Roumania's involvement in this war in 1940, was approximately 114,000 square miles. This was about the same as the area of the British Isles (including Ireland). Of this area, 42% was cultivated, 24% was forest, 16% pasture, and 18% unproductive.

Climate

A distinction has to be made between the climate of the Transylvanian saucer and that of the Danubian plain. The climate of Transylvania is a typical Central European one, with warm summers and cold winters; but the climate of the plain is more like that of Russia, with extremely hot summers reaching to 110° and extremely cold winters in which temperatures of 20° below zero are common, while the Danube is often frozen for months at a time. Rainfall is high in the Transylvanian mountains, where it averages about 24 inches a year (which is approximately that of London or the Great Lakes Region of North America), and low in the Danubian plain, where 15 inches is more usual (which is more like the Great Plains States or the Prairie Provinces of Canada). This means that sleighs and snow boots are normal at Bucarest throughout the long dry winter.

Natural Resources

Roumania has one great natural resource: oil.

Roumanian oil is the most important in Europe west of the Soviet Union. Output has declined steadily as follows:

1941	5,458,000 tons
1940	5,760,000 tons
1939	6,250,000 tons
1938	6,600,000 tons
1937	7,150,000 tons
1936	5,700,000 tons

The oil deposits belong to the Roumanian Government but are worked by foreign concessionaires. The centre of the oil extracting and refining industry is at Ploiesti. Associated with this is a large deposit of natural gas. A number of metals, including gold, are worked in Transylvania, but only on a very small scale. Roumania has practically no coal and very little iron.

Wartime Area

In June 1940, the Soviet Union occupied 19,000 square miles in Bessarabia and Bukovina north of the Pruth. In August 1940, Hungary occupied part of Transylvania with an area of over 17,000 square miles, including the principal city of Transylvania, Cluj. In September 1940, Bulgaria occupied 3,000 square miles in the Dobrudja. In short, Roumania ceded nearly 40,000 square miles in 1940; but in 1941, by joining Germany in her attack on the Soviet Union, Roumania not only recovered Bessarabia and Bukovina, but also annexed part of the Soviet Ukraine beyond the Dniester. Wartime Roumania has, therefore, been of approximately the same size as pre-war Roumania, but it has been pushed further to the east. The Roumanian territory in Transylvania, the Dobrudja and Bessarabia, was formally ceded by Roumania in 1940 and is, therefore, presumably no longer part of Roumania unless the cession is undone by some formal international act.

Natural Limits

Roumania has no natural boundaries, except the Danube. The furthest limits aimed at by Roumanian expansionists, and never all completely realized, are:

- (1) On the south, the Danube. This is a real barrier against Bulgaria during most of the year; but it can be crossed easily when frozen.
- (2) On the east, the Black Sea. This necessitates control over the delta of the Danube, which was disputed by Russia in the nineteenth century, and over part of the Dobrudja, the exact extent of which has often been disputed by Bulgaria.
- (3) On the north, at least the River Pruth, and perhaps the River Dniester; but Bessarabia, between the Pruth and the Dniester, has been regarded by Russia as part of the Ukraine.
- (4) On the west, the River Tisza, whose market-towns and transportation-centres serve the Roumanian-speaking mountaineers, although they are themselves to a considerable extent Magyar-speaking. Roumanian economic needs and Hungarian linguistic claims are here in conflict.

THE PEOPLE OF ROUMANIA

Population:

Numbers and Density.

The population of Roumania in 1939 was estimated at almost 20,000,000. The density of the Roumanian population is, therefore, only about half of that of the British Isles. This difference is due almost entirely to the absence of industrial cities in Roumania.

Town and Country

Of this population, only 3,622,000 or 18% of the whole was regarded as urban. This offers a sharp contrast to the United States where 57% is classed as urban, and to England where more than 80% lives in urban districts. Roumania before the war had only six cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants; and of these no less than three were ceded to neighboring powers in 1940. These were:

Bucarest	648,162
Chishinau (Bessarabia)	112,500
Cernautzi (Bucovina)	109,698
Yassy	104,471
Galatz	102,232
Cluj (Transylvania)	100,272

Roumania is, therefore, almost entirely a land of country villages and small market towns.

Wartime Decline

When Roumania lost one fifth of its land, it lost one third of its population - approximately 7,000,000 persons. The regions that were lost in 1940 were among the most populous.

Economic Life

Agriculture

Roumania was Europe's biggest producer of maize. It was also a considerable producer of wheat. Production was as follows in metric tons:

	<u>1927</u>	<u>1938</u>
Maize	3,533,000	5,612,000
Wheat	2,633,000	4,821,000
Barley	1,262,000	832,000
Rye	237,000	517,000
Oats	868,000	463,000
Potatoes	2,06,000	1,804,000

On the average in 1938 it required two acres to produce a ton of wheat in Roumania compared with only one acre that was needed in Germany. Roumanian agriculture was primitive and unscientific. Horses numbered 2,000,000,

which shows that Roumanian agriculture was dependent on the horse and not on the tractor. Cattle numbered over 4,000,000, which was no more than in Ireland, - a comparatively small number for a country of Roumania's population. The supply of cheap maize made possible the breeding of over 3,000,000 hogs. Sheep at nearly 12,000,000 were comparatively numerous.

Land Tenure

Roumania is historically a land of great estates. In 1905, for example, it was estimated that 50% of the arable land was held by 5,000 land owners in holdings of 250 acres or more, whereas 40% of the arable land was held by 900,000 owners in holdings of less than 25 acres. Between the World Wars, laws were passed for the division of large estates under certain circumstances, for example, if the owner was a non-resident or a foreigner, or if the land belonged to the Church or the State. Thus, many large estates survived and the land hunger of the peasantry was incompletely satisfied. It was alleged that the laws were so interpreted as to deprive Magyar landlords of their property in Transylvania rather than for the sake of the peasants. This change in land tenure, being incomplete, has not allayed unrest among Roumanian peasants. It nevertheless caused a considerable economic upheaval, since many new peasant proprietors lacked capital or scientific knowledge. The result was seen in the temporary decline of production which is illustrated by the 1927 figures. In their temporary distress, Roumanian peasants turned to Jewish money-lenders, - which made them anti-Semitic, - and then, for relief, to the organization of cooperative societies.

Occupations

In 1930, 58% of the Roumanian population was gainfully occupied, compared with 40% in the United States or 47% in Great Britain. The structure of the gainfully occupied population was as follows:

Total	10,543,000
Agriculture, fisheries, and extractive industries	8,240,000
Manufactures and Utilities	760,000
Commerce	337,000
Transportation and Communications	180,000
Other occupations	538,000

Roumania thus had an exceptionally high proportion of her population engaged in primary production, especially on the land.

Employment and Self-Employment

Of every ten Roumanians who were gainfully occupied, nine were self-employed or worked in the family enterprise. Only one out of ten was employed by someone else. The wage-earning and salaried class numbered only 1,060,000 in 1930; and of these only 382,000 were factory or utility workers.

Transportation and Communications

The most important traffic-way for large scale transportation in Roumania was the river Danube. This was managed by the European Commission for the Danube, a quasi-sovereign body which flew its own flag and financed itself

by taxes levied on river craft. Much of the river shipping was owned by foreign interests, but some belonged to the Roumanian Government. The railways were mainly single-track and were all government-operated, although not all were government-owned. The telephone and telegraph were government-owned but were leased for a term of years to concessionaires.

Foreign Interests in Roumania

Foreign capital played an enormous part in the development of Roumania. This came from many sides, for example, Germany for railway building, Britain for oil refineries and barge traffic, the United States for telephones, and France for local utilities. Roumanian laws necessitated that Roumanian capital, management and labor should all have a share in the advantages of this opening-up of Roumanian resources.

Foreign Trade

This foreign investment had to be paid for by large exports. Normally therefore Roumania had a favorable balance of trade. Three-quarters in value of the exports consisted of oil and grain. These were sent mainly to the populous and oilless countries of Western Europe, such as Germany and Britain.

Price Movements

Like all countries engaged mainly in the production of food and raw materials, Roumania has experienced colossal price fluctuations. The wholesale price index moved from 100 in 1929 to an average of 53 in the years 1932 to 1934, but by the first half of 1941 it had risen to 187. This movement was reflected in the retail prices of food and clothing. These changes were so violent that although money wages also changed considerably, real wages do not seem to have fallen during the depression and may have risen. Roumanian distress and discontent during the depression of the 1930s were therefore agrarian rather than proletarian.

Currency

The Roumanian currency unit, the leu (plural, lei), before the war was officially valued at 0.7 of a U.S. cent or about one and a half British farthings. Its rate on the open market was less. However, a daily wage of 100 lei bought considerably more in Roumania than 70¢ would have bought in the United States.

Effects of the War on Roumanian Commerce

The war left Roumania with only one market, - Germany. And as wartime Germany had little to export to Roumania, the foreign assets of the National Bank of Roumania, consisting mainly of German marks, rose to a very high level. Thus, Roumania has very considerable claims on Germany for future payment in manufactured goods.

Population Displacement

Pre-war Labor Migration

Pre-war Roumania was not a center of great waves of migration. In 1929 only 12,700 Roumanians migrated to other continents, while 2,900 returned home.

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The Three Principalities

In the middle ages, three feudal principalities arose in the Vlach-speaking region. These were Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia, centering around the cities of Cluj, Bucarest, and Yassy respectively. Each was ruled by a prince or voivod to whom the local gentry or boyars did homage, and who himself in turn did homage to the King of Hungary. These kings granted privileges to Germans (usually referred to as "Saxons") who settled in Transylvania, where their "seven cities" have remained apart from the general life of the province; they also induced Magyar nobles to settle in Transylvania. The principality of Transylvania thus became considerably more heterogeneous than the others. At the reformation, the Saxons became Lutheran, while the Magyar nobles were divided sharply between Calvinism and Roman Catholicism, and the Vlach peasantry remained Greek Orthodox. These differences have lasted until the present day.

Subjection to Constantinople

When the Ottoman Empire became powerful in the Balkans from the 15th to the 18th century, the three Roumanian principalities were able to survive only by coming to terms with the Turks and attempting to play-off Turkey against Hungary. They normally paid tribute to the Sultan. The influence of Constantinople became very great in the Roumanian church, Byzantine architecture becoming part of the national tradition throughout the Roumanian principalities during this period. Whenever the Turks were strong enough, they sold all important jobs in church and state to the highest bidder, who was often a Greek from Constantinople. This laid the foundation for the widespread practice of political corruption which has also survived in Roumania from that day to this. Taxation reduced the peasants to serfdom.

Liberation by Catholic Austria and Orthodox Russia

The Austrian Hapsburgs acquired the principality of Transylvania in 1699 and proceeded to bring the Roumanian church there into communion with the Church of Rome (see Religion below). They stressed the Roman origin of the Roumanians and encouraged the use of the Latin instead of the Greek alphabet. In these ways they contributed greatly to the rise of modern Roumanian literary nationalism. Soon afterwards Russian influence was also extended southward at the expense of the Turks; and in 1775 the government of the other two principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia, was recognized by the Turks to be a matter of concern to the Russian Government. Under Russian protection, it was therefore possible for Roumanian nationalism to develop in these provinces also.

The Problem of the Sovereign Nation State

The peace treaty that ended the Crimean War in 1856 declared the government of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia to be of concern not to Russia alone, but to all the Great Powers.

Under their aegis, these two principalities united, setting up one parliament and choosing one prince, and obtaining recognition as a sovereign state at the Congress of Berlin in 1878 on condition that Jews should be admitted to Roumanian citizenship. It was thus under international auspices and on terms laid down by an international congress that Roumania attained nationhood. Meanwhile, in 1867 the Hapsburgs put Transylvania under Hungarian rule. For fifty years, 1867-1918, it was therefore subjected to a policy of the magydrization by the Magyar minority in alliance with the Saxon minority.

Unification

By a secret treaty in 1916 the Allies persuaded the "old kingdom" of Roumania to enter the war on their side in return for a promise of all Transylvania up to the Tisza. The realization of this treaty was temporarily postponed by the collapse of the Russian, and therefore also of the Roumanian, armies in 1917. But in 1918 it was substantially carried into effect when Transylvania was united with the "old kingdom" to form a United Roumania. At the same time, land reform gave the peasant a stake in the country.

Religion in Roumania

Roumania has two "national churches". The one is an autocephalous branch of the Greek Orthodox church; before the war it numbered approximately 13,000,000 members; its primate is called the patriarch of Roumania. The other, which is strongest in Transylvania, is the Uniat or Greek Catholic Church; it counted 1,400,000 members and has its own metropolitan; it recognizes the Pope as its doctrinal head, but is Roumanian in language, custom, and ritual. In both of these churches, parish priests marry, but bishops are celibate; the laity have a voice in choosing the hierarchy; the bishops are entitled to seats in the Roumanian Senate; and the clergy are paid by the state. "Minority churches" include about 1,200,000 Roman Catholics and 700,000 Calvinists, both of whom are numerous among the Magyars, and 400,000 Lutherans, mainly Saxons. Jews numbered over 750,000 at the census of 1930, of whom less than half were in territory which remained Roumanian after the cessions of 1940.

Social Characteristics

National Heterogeneity

Of the 20,000,000 citizens of pre-war Roumania, approximately 14,000,000 normally spoke Roumanian, 1,500,000 used Magyar, 750,000 used German, and nearly a million used Ukrainian or some other form of Russian language. Roumanian, however, was probably understood by almost the whole population of Roumania,

even though it was habitually used by only two thirds or three quarters of the people.

Under treaties agreed to by Roumania in 1878 and 1919, these "national minorities" had "an equal right to establish, manage, and control at their own expense charitable, religious, and social institutions, schools, and other educational establishments," and were also entitled, in all districts where they were a "considerable proportion" of the inhabitants, to an "equitable share" in the public budget for educational, religious, and charitable purposes. This international guarantee of the rights of minorities was strongly resented by Roumanian anti-Semites.

Women's Labor

Fifty-two percent of all females in Roumania were gainfully occupied in 1930. This was the highest percentage anywhere in Europe outside the Baltic states. It contrasts sharply with the 27% who were gainfully occupied in the United Kingdom and the 18% in the United States. Of all gainfully occupied persons, 45% were women. Roumania thus stands out as a land of women's labor.

Births and Infant Mortality

Roumania had the highest birth rate and the highest infant mortality rate in Europe. This was true of the birth rate both when it stood at 43 per thousand on the eve of the first world war, and when it had fallen to 26 per thousand in 1941. It was equally true of the infant mortality rate both when it stood at 200 per thousand live births in 1921-1925, and when it came down to 180 from 1937-1941. During these latter years the infant mortality rate in Roumania was three times as high as that of the United Kingdom and four times that of the United States.

Schooling

Under Roumanian law education is free and compulsory; but on the eve of the war, out of 3,500,000 children of school age, only 2,500,000 were at school.

Consumption Standards

Lack of Scientific Studies

Owing to the smallness of the urban wage-earning class in Roumania, less studies have been made there than in most countries into the pattern of working class spending. No detailed information can, therefore, be given that will throw much light on family budgets.

Foods

Most Roumanians have only the most simple diet. It consists principally of cornmeal pudding and fresh vegetables. The consumption of bread (about 70 kilograms a head per year) is, therefore, somewhat lower than even in England, and considerably lower than in France or Italy. Milk is used principally in the form of yoghurt. By way of hospitality, guests are offered a hot weather pick-me-up consisting of some sweet jam and water. Country wines and plum brandy are common drinks.

Wartime Rationing

Since Roumania is a food-producing country and an ally of the axis, it is comparatively well supplied with food. Rationing has been local, not nation-wide. Some important commodities such as milk, cheese, eggs, and potatoes have been unrationed even at Bucarest. The fat ration at Bucarest is the highest in any country in Europe. The wheat ration in 1943 was higher than the German and the total caloric value of a normal consumer's legal rations reached 2,080 calories, which was higher than the German. Rations for the normal consumer were as follows in grams per week:

<u>Foodstuff</u>	<u>1 Jan. 1942</u>	<u>Late 1943</u>
Breadstuffs	1500	2100
Maize	free	1000
Oatmeal	"	250
Sugar	185	80 to 250
Meat	250	500
Fats	350	375

Wage Rates

Roumania is a land of long working hours in which the 48 hour week was legal before the war and a 72 hour week was said to be normal during the war. Time and a quarter was customary for hours worked over 48. Tipping and bonuses were very widespread. On the eve of the war typical wage rates for adult males at Bucarest would be 40 lei a day for unskilled labor and 100 lei for skilled work. Building workers and public utility employees earned somewhat more. Agricultural labor was paid a little less than unskilled urban labor. The wartime rise in prices justified some increase. According to economists, prices trebled between the middle of 1939 and the middle of 1942.

Shelter

Roumanian rural homes are normally small and detached, in sharp distinction from the homes of the Transylvania Saxons which are built close together and in rows.

Some light is thrown on Roumanian urban housing standards by

the Housing Act of 30 May 1930, even though only three hundred dwelling units were built under it during the next four years. For insured persons, it envisaged two kinds of cheap dwelling: the one, called "popular", would have a floor space of 30 square meters (820 square feet); the other, called "economic", would have floor space of 250 square meters (3100 square feet). Some dwellings built under this law were semi-detached one-story homes, others were one-story rows of four dwelling units each. A few detached houses were financed with government mortgages averaging 100,000 lei per house at 2% for 20 to 30 years.

Rise in Living Standards

Roumania being primarily a rural country, it is among the peasants that a rise in living standards is mainly to be sought. The land reform of 1917-21 made the peasant the owner of much of the land that he had previously rented, and gave him access to communal forest and pasture. The devaluation of the leu greatly reduced the annuities which he had to pay toward compensating the previous owner. He was able to eat better. He could build himself a frame-and-clay house, with foundations and floor, instead of an all-dirt house. After these prime needs were met, he could again produce more for the market, and begin to get some farm equipment and fertilizers. To borrow a phrase from David Mitrany's classic on The Land and the Peasant, he was able to advance from misery to poverty.

At the same time the expansion of the educational system and of government activity, provided the country boy with a better chance of going to town, "starting as a scholarship winner, living as an official, and retiring on a pension."

Additional Note on Land Tenure

The Roumanian agrarian reform of 1917-21 was essentially an attempt to give the peasant a stake in the country, at a time of war and revolution. It was facilitated, however, by the increasing possibility for the well-to-do to shift their investments from landed property to commercial enterprises: they were interested especially in getting a share in the development of such new sources of wealth as the oil industry. Moreover they arranged to be compensated to the tune of 40 years' purchase, in 5% bonds redeemable in 40 years, although this compensation proved somewhat illusory when the leu fell to one-fortieth of its value. They also drew the line between small and large property of the somewhat high figure of 250 acres, - twice as high as the figure aimed at in Poland, - and, even when the redistribution had been completed, one tenth of the arable land was still in estates of more than 250 acres.

PRE-WAR INSTITUTIONS

Government of Roumania

Constitutional Monarchy has its roots deep in Roumanian history, but this tradition has been eclipsed by dictatorship during the last twenty years. In 1938 the Roumanian Constitution declared, "No Roumanian shall be permitted to advocate, in speech or in writing, a change in the form of government, or the redistribution of property, or exemption from taxation, or class war". This tendency reached its completion in 1940, when (later, Marshal) Ion Antonescu proclaimed himself "conducator" (the Roumanian translation of Fuehrer or Duce) and "Head of the State," dethroning King Carol II, and restoring Michael to the throne as a puppet king with no executive power. Parliament has not met since 1940. All political parties have been abolished.

Political Motivation

Roumanian politics have been actuated largely by the self-interest of politicians but partly also by currents of public feeling.

Politics in Roumania have been a money-making investment ever since Turkish days. A politician expects to be paid for his services, not only in the salary he earns, but also in the rake-off he gets from jobs provided for his clients, and kick-backs paid him by contractors. Roumanian politics have, therefore, been of an extremely personal kind in which everyone with patronage at his disposal has his own circle of clients. Mass movements are difficult to organize in such circumstances, especially as the suffrage has been frequently altered and has usually been less than universal. Even Roumanian fascism has been more in the nature of an attempt of certain cliques to maintain themselves in power, than of the nature of a widely supported popular movement, such as German Nazism was.

Politicians could count, however, on a very prevalent anti-semitism among all classes. This was partly the carry-over from the age when Islam was a menace to Roumanian christianity and the church became intolerant towards non-christians. It was partly also the protest of debtors, both rich and poor, against their creditors. This anti-semitism was focussed from 1924 to 1941 in an organization founded by Ion Codreanu and known as the "Iron Guard" or "The Legion of the Archangel Michael," which on several occasions took the law into its own hands, overthrowing and even murdering public officeholders of whom it disapproved, until it was itself suppressed by the army.

Another widespread feeling was antipathy to the Soviet Union. This was due to nationalistic fear that Bessarabia might be reannexed to the Soviet Union, as well as to dislike of com-

munism on the part of influential Roumanian groups.

A third trend to which attention had to be given was the land hunger of the peasantry. This was focussed mainly by Maniu's National Peasant Party, of which the stronghold was Transylvania. Even conservative statesmen had to make concessions to these demands. In the year following the first world war, Roumania may be said to have had a pale green revolution in order to avoid having a red one.

Territorial Sub-divisions

United Roumania was divided before the war into ten regions, 71 counties (called in Roumania, *judete*, and resembling French *départements*), and approximately 9,000 communes, some of which were urban but most of which consisted of several villages or hamlets.

The county is administered by a prefect responsible to the minister of the interior, by whom he is hired and fired. The local government law of 1936 said of the prefect: "As representative of the government, he has the following duties: he supervises the administration of the laws, and he supervises the activities of all welfare agencies of the state, the county, and the commune, as well as all private agencies." He is also responsible for organizing disaster relief. Once a month he is supposed to address a conference of employees of the county and its communes. The county council included the county health officer, *ex officio*; it had five statutory committees, of which one was for health and welfare.

Communes differ slightly according to whether they are rural, urban, or "municipal"; but in general organization and powers they are very similar. The communal council includes clergymen of the two national churches, a school teacher, and a doctor, appointed by the prefect. Under the law of 1936, the council chose the mayor (*primar*), by whom the commune was then administered. The law says of the mayor: "He cares for orphan children and for their support in appropriate institutions." It also prescribes certain functions for which the communal budget ought to contain appropriations. Under the heading, "social welfare," this specifies, "relief of the poor, and contributions towards support of unemployed persons and invalids who reside in the commune. Under the rubric, "education and religion," it includes books and clothes for poor children, adult education, and school-maintenance.

The Tax System

Roumanian taxation was highly regressive. Payroll taxes of all kinds amounted to between 17 and 21%. Income tax reached

even the worst paid even before the war.

Recent Important Political Events

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1858 | Unification of Wallachia and Moldavia under Prince Alexander John Cuza. |
| 1866 | Carol I, first Roumanian prince of the House of Hohenzollern - Sigmaringen. |
| 1914 | Ferdinand I, king. |
| 1925 | Prince Carol renounces right to throne. |
| 1927 | Michael king. |
| 1930 | Return of Carol |
| 1937 | Codreanu's "National Christian" fascists admitted to the cabinet. |
| 1938 | King Carol's personal dictatorship and revision of the constitution. |
| 1940 | The "Iron Guard" admitted to membership in the King's Party of National Regeneration. Russian intervention followed by German intervention and cession of territory to Russia, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Antonescu Prime Minister. Carol abdicates. Michael king again. |
| 1941 (January)
(June) | "Iron Guard" revolt suppressed by Antonescu.
Roumania joins Germany in attack on USSR. |

PRE-WAR WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Governmental and Voluntary Agencies

Social Insurance

Transylvania has had some forms of social insurance since 1887 and the old kingdom has had contributory old-age pensions since 1912. A unified system of social insurance was established in 1933 and modified in 1938. Two categories are covered: Firstly, wage earners receiving less than 285 lei a day, and secondly, self-employed handicraftsmen, assuming that one who worked entirely on his own made earnings equivalent to a wage of 36 lei, while those who employed journeymen or apprentices made an equivalent of 120 or 90 lei respectively. In 1933 approximately 600,000 persons were insured under the general social insurance law, but special categories of workers were insured in special funds. These included the Autonomous Provident and Relief Fund for Railway Workers with 90,000 membership, the Autonomous State Monopolies Relief and Pension Fund with 9,000 members, and the Autonomous Department of Waterways Relief Fund with 5,000 members. More than nine-tenths of the Roumanian population that derived its living from agriculture was outside the Social Insurance System; and even for those who were covered by it, no provision was made for unemployment insurance or for children's allowances. Administration was by the Autonomous Social Insurance Fund which operated through local funds for each block of approximately 15,000 insured persons. Social insurance expenditures in 1933 went one-quarter for medical service, one-quarter for invalidity benefits, and the remaining quarter for sickness, accident, and all other benefits. Both contributions and benefits varied in proportion to earnings. Contributions could be modified by executive order. Typical contributions and benefits were as follows:

	Typical Unskilled Laborer earning 40 lei a day	Typical skilled Worker earning 100 lei a day
<u>Contribution (in lei per day)</u>	3	8
<u>Benefits (in lei per day)</u>		
Sickness	20	50
Maternity: insured women	20	50
dependent wife	10	25
Total Disability (workmen's compensation)	27	67
Fatal Accident: each dependent	8	20
Invalidity	15	28
Retirement (M. 60, W. 55)	15	28
Survivors: widow	6	11

Ministry of Labor, Health and Welfare

This government department operated 36 institutions of its own, including twenty for persons who were too old or too young to work, seven for the blind, deaf, or dumb, and three for children who were mentally or physically defective. It also was associated with private organizations in the operation of ten other institutions. It spent 70,000,000 lei on institutions in 1933 and admitted to them 2,670 persons that year.

Employment Service

Since 1921, the Ministry has operated public employment exchanges of which there were thirty-two on the eve of the war. However, in the absence of unemployment insurance and the consequent pressure to register, very little use was made of these offices. At the height of the depression an average of only 13,000 applicants were registered with them.

Social Assistance

Under an act of 14 July 1930, the National Government made the counties responsible for organizing social assistance within their limits and made some grants-in-aid available to supplement local resources. The counties, as a general rule, left responsibility to the communes, which operated most of the public hospitals and alms houses.

Maternal and Infant Welfare

Very little public provision was made for this service; but some hospitals maintain out-patient departments, and there were some privately provided dispensaries. The state ran seven centers for abandoned children, each of which had about 500 in its care.

School-Children's Care

The Roumanian Government reported to the League of Nations Nutrition Conference that in the only survey that had been made, 41% of the children were found to be below normal in nutrition; but there was very little provision for supplemental feeding for school children. At Bucarest there were 18 school feeding centers, which reached about 2000 children at a time, or 10% of all school children in the course of a year. In the country there was practically no school feeding. The government sponsored a Child Welfare Institute to coordinate the activities of voluntary agencies in this field.

Public Health

Roumania had district doctors, each of whom was responsible for a population of ten to forty thousand. This did not enable them to give special attention to children's welfare. Medical care, including hospitalization, was provided free both for insured persons and for their families, - a total of about 3,000,000 people. Health certificates, issued by the Social Insurance Fund,

are mandatory in certain occupations.

Voluntary Agencies

Over 500 foundations and associations for welfare purposes are said to have existed before the war. The legal status of these "public utility establishments" - established for private initiative with private funds for the public benefit, - was defined by a law of 6 February 1924. Some hospitals and orphanages received grants from the State.

Care of Disabled Veterans and Soldiers' Widows and Orphans

A fund for disabled veterans and soldiers' widows and orphans was established in May 1942. During the next eighteen months it collected 355 million lei. Its cash grants average 2000 lei a case. During the first nine months of 1943, it gave cash grants to 5000 widows and 20,000 orphans; firewood to 9,500 persons in Bucarest; clothing for 2,750 orphans, and also 10,580 sets of plows, harrows, scythes, and hoes.

Self-Help Agencies

Cooperatives

Cooperatives were less highly developed in Roumania than in many countries. The local situations that created a consciousness of need were: Firstly, the desire of peasants who had recently become proprietors of their farms to avoid the usurious interest rates charged by urban money-lenders; and secondly, the wish to supplement farm income with lumbering and woodcraft in the winter time. On the eve of the dictatorship in 1937, the extent of Roumanian cooperatives was approximately as follows:

<u>Kind of Cooperative</u>	<u>Number of Societies</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
Rural Credit Societies	4,500	900,000
Urban Credit Societies	600	200,000
Agricultural Societies with Distributive Functions	1,250	120,000
Other Agricultural Societies	3,250	120,000
Forestry Cooperatives	200	25,000
Other Productive Societies	650	74,000
Land Reorganization Societies	460	25,000
Consumers Societies	100	29,000

The object of the forestry cooperatives was either to meet the timber requirements of the members or to provide them with supplementary cash income. Some owned sawmills for preparing timber for building purposes, and, of these, some were engaged in export. The land reorganization societies are used mainly in connection

with the distribution and subdivision of large estates or with the consolidation of small scattered strips into holdings of a reasonable size. The cooperative does not seem to be used experimentally for rural public health as in neighbouring Slav countries.

Trade Unions

As was natural in a country with comparatively few urban wage earners and a large agricultural labor reserve, trade unionism was only slightly developed. Labor unrest was usually ill organized and was usually settled by government intervention rather than by voluntary agreement. The following table indicates the extent of labor organization in 1937 on the eve of the dictatorship:

Workers covered by collective agreements	30,000
Membership of Trade Unions	57,500
Workers involved in labor disputes	68,500

Trade unions did not confine themselves to collective bargaining. They were interested in leisure-time activities, and prepared the way for the state's interest in such things as sports, stadiums, public libraries, and vocational education. They also engaged in mutual insurance: theirs was the only insurance against unemployment.

EFFECT OF WAR ON WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Real wages, by the time the war began, were already down to their pre-depression level. Subsequent price increases have lowered them still further.

Children's allowances were resorted to in a few industries as the least expensive way of supplementing inadequate wages. For example, in the wood-pulp industry, they were fixed at 500 lei per child per month in 1943.

School meals have become more common in other towns besides Bucarest.

Disabled Veterans and Soldiers' Widows and Orphans have needed care since Roumania joined in the attack on USSR in 1941. This has been provided to a great extent by voluntary effect. A special relief fund has been created for this purpose (see above). Garrison troops collect clothes for war orphans. Transportation companies and places of entertainment reserve free seats for them.

Labor has been compulsory for young persons up to sixty days since 1937, and for all men and women for an indefinite duration since 1941. The law of 1937 applied mainly to urban public works. The law of 1941 extends to all occupations whether public or private. Every inhabitant of Roumania is required to carry a work card.

Leisure time activities have been, to some extent, provided for since 1940 by a "Work and Joy" service on the Nazi model. This provides informational centers, as well as club facilities, cultural opportunities, and encouragement of vegetable gardening.

Sickness insurance was modified 2 April 1942, so that the standard 50% cash benefit was reduced to 40% for the unmarried, but raised to 60% for heads of families with children. After three months sickness, the cash benefit is to be increased 25%.

Cooperatives have been integrated in the general administrative structure of the State since 1942. The government has sponsored village banks which the rural credit cooperatives were morally obliged to finance. General agricultural cooperative "communities" were also provided for, to take over the functions of earlier free cooperatives and in the hope that they might develop into government-controlled marketing boards. In the cities, business units were obliged to organize consumers' groups for the joint purchase of food and other supplies.

NON-INDIGENOUS HELP

The Analogy of World War I

During the Armistice Period (November 1918-June 1919), Roumania received 209,400 tons of food, and 15,900 tons of soap, clothing, and other supplies. These deliveries were valued at over \$52,000,000. About half as much was delivered to Roumania as to Poland or to Czechoslovakia. In the Reconstruction Period, however, (1919-22), these deliveries shrank to almost nothing. Roumanian children, for example, received only three days' food per head, compared with three months' food per head for Polish children.

During the Armistice Period, nearly \$51,900,000 worth of relief deliveries were received on credit; less than \$300,000 worth was given by private charity; and the Roumanian government made a profit of \$4,900,000 on the distribution of the government-imported supplies. During the Reconstruction Period, the Roumanian government bought another \$500,000 worth on credit; the American Red Cross contributed \$3,000,000; and the Jewish American Joint Distribution Committee \$2,300,000. This brought the grand total to \$57,900,000, or \$4.00 per head, - compared with only \$1.00 per head in Hungary and Bulgaria, or \$9.00 in Poland or Czechoslovakia.

Of the Roumanian credits, 70% came from the United States and 20% from the United Kingdom.

On the American relief debt of \$36,000,000, Roumania paid approximately \$4,800,000, which almost exactly equalled the profit made by the Roumanian government.

Roumania, both then and now, was and is an export-surplus country, with very few large cities. Then, Roumania was enemy-occupied, with the result that the 1918 harvest was diverted to Germany before the liberation, so that tiding-over was necessary until the 1919 harvest. This time Roumania is an Axis ally, to which Germany is very greatly in debt.

File - Rumania
7100

<u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>	<u>GERMANY & AUSTRIA</u>	<u>POLAND</u>	<u>RUSSIA</u>
BULGARIA	20,000		
HUNGARY	27,000		
RUMANIA	14,000	190,000	250,000

Ref: National Planning Association (Uprooted People)
Revised Draft

Rumania

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
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Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.

101

DATE

JAN 13 1945

p.

Refugees Reach Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (UP).—A group of 526 Romanian Jewish refugees, including ninety-five men, 227 women and 204 children, arrived here from Turkey yesterday. They were met by African military guards and many relatives.

Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.

101

DATE

JAN 21 1945

p.

Jewish Refugees Detained

**Held Up in Bulgaria and Turkey
on Way to Palestine**

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Jewish news agency Palcor said today that 625 Jewish refugees from Romania had arrived in Palestine after a month's wait in Bulgaria and further delay in Turkey.

The group, made up of 195 men, 227 women and the rest children, was detained in Bulgaria, the agency said, "on suspicion that they included persons regarded as citizens of the U. S. S. R., whose departure is prohibited." They were held up again in Turkey because authorities contended that the monthly quota of 1,500 allowed into Palestine was being exceeded, the agency said.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.

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Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y.

DATE

MAR 12 1944

***Many Rumanians Dying
In Deportation Camps***

***Brutal Treatment of 300,000
in Ukraine Revealed***

STOCKHOLM, March 11 (UP).
—Uncensored reports from Bucharest reported today details of the brutal treatment of some 300,000 Rumanians and Jews in deportation camps in Hungarian-occupied Ukraine, where hundreds were reported dying daily of famine, cold, sickness and ill treatment.

As a result of the present Rumanian evacuation of the Ukraine, even Jews are being repatriated, but only after Rumanian Jewry had agreed to pay all expenses involved.

"Returning deportees resemble walking skeletons and not humans," an eyewitness reported. "They have been deprived literally of everything, including clothes."

File: ROMANIA

Rumanian Nationals within other countries of Europe

Displaced Foreigners within Rumania

Internal Displacement

Country where located and characteristics

Total

Country of origin and characteristics

Total

GERMANY

Workers

14,000

14,000

POLAND

Fugitives

b

Refugees

7,000

7,000

POLAND

Volksdeutsche

213,800^a

213,000

RUSSIA

Prisoners of War

35,000

35,000

No information available concerning internal displacement

RUSSIA

Jews

100,000

100,000

YUGOSLAVIA

Hungary

17,200

17,200

Total

345,200

Total

42,000

a) 137,000 from Bessarabia & N. Bukovina
76,800 " Dobrudja & S. Bukovina

b) To Bulgaria, Hungary & Rumania. See Table VIII for Hungary (39,050)

Ref. Sheet (G - 5/9 dated 15 May 1944.

File: ROMANIA

Rumanian Nationals within other countries of Europe

Displaced Foreigners within Rumania

Internal Displacement

Country where located and characteristics

Total

Country of origin and characteristics

Total

GERMANY

Workers

14,000

14,000

POLAND

Fugitives
Refugees

b

7,000

7,000

No information available concerning internal displacement

POLAND

Volksdeutsche

213,800^a

213,000

RUSSIA

Prisoners of War

35,000

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RUSSIA

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76,800 " Dobrudja & S. Bukovina

b) To Bulgaria, Hungary & Rumania. See Table VIII for Hungary (39,050)

Ref. Sheet (G - 5/9 dated 15 May 1944.

N.Y. Herald Tribune
4/19/44

"Mr. Herichmann said the War Refugee Board had been instrumental in moving refugees from a camp in Transnistria, the Rumanian borderland now held by the Russians, into the interior of Rumania, where they may hope to get out thru Turkey.

There were 48,000 people, mostly Jewish, crowded into the Transnistria camp...

The War Refugee Board has been negotiating with the Turkish Govt. to charter the S.S. Tari to carry 1,500 refugees to Haifa. [dependent on safe conduct from Germans] In the last few weeks three small Bulgarian boats brought 250 refugees each to Istanbul from Constantza in Rumania. The usual route from Istanbul to Palestine is overland."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF

FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

Rumania

REDS DEPORT 36,000 RUMANIANS TO EAST

Berlin in English: "Berne--According to the NEUE BERNER ZEITUNG, it is reported from Bucharest that during the first (week) of the Bolshevik occupation of Rumania no less than 36,000 out of 57,000 arrested Rumanians were deported to the East. The fate of the remaining 21,000 is not known. Many of them, says this Swiss paper, have been liquidated." (Berlin, in English to Africa, Feb. 5, 11:30 a.m. EWT)

Federal Communications Daily Report
2/6/45

Rumania

ASIA RUMANIANS ALLOWED FREE MOVEMENT FCC, 6 Nov. 44

DOMEI reports in English: "Tokyo, Nov. 6--Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, informed foreign press correspondents in the course of a press conference today that Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Renzo Sawada, called the Rumanian Charge d'Affairs to his official residence and informed him that all diplomatic relations ceased between the two countries. Iguchi further stated that no restrictions will be placed on the movements of Rumanians in Japan and that messages conveyed to their home government must be written in plain language only.

Rumanians in Asia--"Iguchi further informed foreign correspondents that there are 176 Rumanians in Greater East Asia, not including the five members of the Legation Staff in Tokyo, of which 136 are in Shanghai, 12 in Peking, 14 in Manchukuo, 2 in French Indochina, 9 in the Philippines, and 4 in Thailand." (Tokyo, DOMEI, in English to the American Zone, Nov. 6, 3:26 a.m. EWT)

Displaced Populations and Groups in Rumania.

Since World War I, Rumania has presented a picture of political confusion and very important territorial and population changes. It is essential to bear these factors in mind in attempting to interpret migration developments during this troubled period.

Territorial and Population changes.

The population of Rumania has fluctuated greatly since 1914. In that year its citizens numbered only about 7,600,000 but under the peace treaties at the conclusion of World War I territorial acquisitions were such that by 1930 Rumania had a total population of 18,057,028. In 1940, however, as internal disorder grew in Rumania and as the European War moved toward the Balkans, Rumania was forced to return much of the territory acquired after the last war. As a result, that nation lost in all an estimated 38,825 square miles of territory with a population of approximately 6,265,000, thereby reducing her population to about 13,668,000.

Ethnological statistics are not available for Rumania as recent as 1940, but there is information concerning the make up of its population in 1930. From these earlier figures one can gain some idea as to the composition of the inhabitants of that nation. Of the total population (18,057,028) at that time, 13,300,000 or about 76 percent were of pure Rumanian blood and origin. These people were equally distributed throughout the nation. Of the remainder, 1,300,000 Magyars inhabited Transylvania and parts of the Banat, 800,000 Germans were living in and around the old Saxon and Alsatian towns of the Carpathian slopes and the Banat, 850,000 Jews were scattered throughout the country, but formed a large percentage of the population in Bukovina and a majority of the inhabitants of Transylvania;

170,000 Turks, 290,000 Bulgars and some 30,000 Tatars and gypsies were living in Moldavia, Walachia and the Dobrudja. Some 37,000 Poles were found in Bukovina and neighboring parts. Of the remainder, there were 792,000 Ukrainians in Bessarabia and other Slavs in the Northern departments.

According to statistics available for 1930, by far the greater number of gainfully occupied were engaged in agriculture, fishing, mining. Only 10.4 percent of the gainfully occupied were to be found in industry, commerce and banking.

Agriculture.

Before World War I, Rumania was a country of large estates. Beginning 1920 agrarian reforms made provision for the total expropriation of absentee landlords, foreigners, mortmain estates and for partial expropriation of large landed properties. These lands were divided between peasants and small landowners.

Old Rumania and Bessarabia produce the bulk of the chief crops which are maize, wheat, barley, oats and rye. Tobacco is grown mainly in the Danube plains. It is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

Mining.

Petroleum is the most important mineral and is found mainly near Ploesti. The coal mining area is limited to the region of Anina in the Banat. Other parts produce gold, silver, copper, lead and antimony. Deposits of iron ore, chrome, manganese and pyrites are found in other zones.

Fisheries.

The fisheries of the Danube region are a great commercial asset and are one of the richest and most extensive in Europe. The sea fisheries, on the other hand, on the Rumanian coast are negligible.

Manufactures.

The principal centers of industry are Ploesti for petroleum refining, Resita for iron and coal works and Bucharest, Timisoara, Arad, Cluj and Jassy for textile manufacture. Bucharest also has varied industries and is the principal commercial and financial center of the country.

Displaced Population.

As a result of World War I Rumania acquired substantial areas with large non-Rumanian populations. Most of these areas were lost to her in 1940.

By the Vienna Award of August 1940, Northern Transylvania was transferred to Hungary and Rumania received 100,000 repatriated nationals from the area.

By the Treaty of Craiova of September 7, 1940 Rumania ceded Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria. The Treaty of Craiova provided for the voluntary exchange of populations with Bulgaria. Under the terms of this Convention some 62,000 Bulgarian nationals moved from Northern Dobrudja to Southern Dobrudja and Rumania received in Northern Dobrudja an estimated 110,000 repatriated nationals. In the fall of 1942 Rumania and Bulgaria were engaged in negotiations for an additional exchange of populations by which Bulgaria planned to receive some 30,000 Bulgarians from Bessarabia, 15,000 from the Banat and several thousand from other Rumanian provinces. In exchange Rumania expected an influx into her territory of smaller numbers living in isolated groups south of the Danube.

In June 1940 Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Union in submission to an ultimatum. Some 35,000 to 40,000 Rumanians, not the original Rumanian inhabitants of Bessarabia, but those who had come into Bessarabia and Bukovina after 1919. These were for the most part officials or persons engaged in the liberal professions. They settled in Southern Transylvania and in the neighboring province of Moldavia. When Rumania

joined Germany in the invasion of Soviet territory, Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina came under the control of Rumania along with part of the Ukraine, including Odessa. This reacquisition of the territory resulted in the flight of large numbers of Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina into the Soviet Union, and in the return of Rumanians who had fled in the summer of 1940 at the time of the Soviet occupation. The number of these Jews is estimated by some as 100,000. This figure is questioned by the Institute of Jewish affairs. On the basis of new information which has recently come to their attention the number of 50,000 Jewish evacuees is more plausible.

The area of the Ukraine which came under the domination of Rumania as the result of the invasion into Russia was renamed Transnistria and was designated as the area of concentration of Jews deported from Rumania proper. According to some reports 185,000 Jews were forcibly transplanted, others indicate even a larger number. It is said that Rumania was attempting to resettle re-conquered Bessarabia with the 100,000 Rumanians repatriated from Hungarian Transylvania. The Soviet press in October 1942 also reported the arrival in Transnistria of Rumanian police and other officials numbering approximately 5,000.

In the Fall of 1942, the Rumanian Government was reported to be planning the repatriation of Rumanians living to the east of the River Bug, in the Ukraine along the Dneiper River, in the Crimea and in the Caucasus. Estimates of these groups vary between 30,000 and 200,000. They were to be settled in Transnistria, Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina.

In September 1940, after the Soviet Union occupied Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, Germany and the Soviet Union arranged for the completion of the repatriation by Germany of German residents in the area. No exchange of populations was involved but the procedures adopted followed somewhat

the pattern of earlier agreements between Germany and the Soviet Union with respect to the exchange of populations between the two countries in the former area of Poland. The report of the Deutsche Umsiedlungs-Treuhand GmbH, Berlin (Dut) (German Trustee Company for Repatriation Limited) for the year 1942 summarized in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 4, 1943 stated that, as of December 31, 1942, 137,116 Germans had been transferred from Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina since the beginning of the action in October 1940. Other sources reported that approximately 93,500 were transferred from Bessarabia and 42,400 from Northern Bukovina. According to the same report (DUT) a similar transfer of Germans from Northern Dobrudja and Southern Bukovina which began in December 1940 resulted in the movement by December 31, 1942 of 77,238 Germans from these areas. Of these approximately 52,000 were transferred from Southern Bukovina and 14,000 from Northern Dobrudja. The remainder came from Rumania proper because of their legal domicile in the transfer area. This latter transfer was provided for by the German-Rumanian Treaty of October 22, 1940. By the terms of the Treaty Rumania acquired the land and some of the property of the departing Germans in payment for products sold to Germany. These who were moved from these areas in the first instance were settled in and about Lublin. Some of the repatriates from Southern Bukovina were settled in Alsace-Lorraine. The great majority of these repatriates were peasant farmers.

There were in Rumania prior to the cession of Northern Transylvania over 700,000 German settlers who had been established for long periods, some over centuries. They were considerably reduced by the cession of Northern Transylvania, but will still remain in considerable numbers.

After the German invasion of Poland in 1939 there was a substantial flow of remnants of the Polish Army and of Polish civilian war refugees

southward into Rumania, totalling approximately 60.000. By the end of 1939 17.000 Polish civilian evacuees were in Rumania. Many of these continued on to Western Europe in 1940 and 1941 including the Polish soldiers who were interned in the first instance. By the end of 1942 the number of Polish refugees in Rumania was reported to be between 3.000 and 4.000. According to latest information supplied by SHAEF, dated May 15, 1944, the number of Polish refugees in Rumania is given as 7.000.

The American Red Cross reports that the only known Allied prisoners of war held in Rumania consist of the 109 members of the American Air Force downed in the raid on the Ploesti oil fields in the Summer of 1942. The SHAEF report dated May 15, 1944 mentions 35.000 Russian prisoners of war in Rumania. (see attached table)

Reports with respect to Rumanian nationals employed in Germany are meager, but agree that the figures are not large. A dispatch from the American Legation at Bern of August 6, 1942 included a total of 13.000 Rumanians among the foreign workers then in Germany. The latest figure given by SHAEF is 14.000 (see attached table.) A cable of February 5, 1943 from Bern reporting intensified efforts by Germany to secure foreign workers stated that Rumania was reported to be sending labor battalions including some Jewish units to release Germans employed in occupied Russia for more active military service there.

In 1939 the Jewish population in Rumania amounted to 850.000, distributed approximately as follows: 300.000 in Old Rumania and Dobrudja; 330.000 in Bessarabia and Bukovina; 220.000 in Transylvania and the Banat region. In 1943 the total number was down to 430.000 (270.000 in present-day Rumania proper and 160.000 Rumanian Jews in Transylvania annexed by Hungary). The gross loss of 420.000 is accounted for as follows:

evacuated or emigrated 100.000; deported to Eastern Europe 92.500; dead as a result of extermination, starvation and epidemics 227.500.

What remains of the Jewish population of Rumania may be classed as displaced. According to a report from Bern and German source there remain about 250.000 in the country not including Transnistria. These people were deprived in 1938 by law of their rural property and the right to practise professions or to work at any occupation. In 1941 their urban land was expropriated. Ways in which they could earn a living were steadily taken away. They were subjected to severe and frequent persecutions. Consequently it is probable that they now live in temporary homes under precarious conditions. The Rumanian Government by a decree of November 15, 1941 introduced forced labor for all Jewish males between 18 and 50 under the control of the Rumanian Army.

Many fled the country to Bessarabia when Russia occupied that province, in June 1940. When Rumania advanced into Bessarabia and Bukovina there was a further exodus to Russian territory and the Rumanian Government is said to have expelled all Jews from the two provinces. The number involved in these flights and expulsions are conservatively estimated to be 100.000.

As many as survived and did not escape to Russian territory were settled in Transnistria where a dispatch of July 29, 1943 from Bern stated that some 60.000 to 70.000 Jews remain. It is said that a system of labor camps for Jews has been set up in Transnistria.

According to reports of the World Jewish Congress there exists a group of some 3.000 stateless Jews. Not possessing legalized documents their situation is particularly precarious.

A cable has been recently received by the Hicem (Hias-Ica) from their representative in Turkey stating that some 1000 refugees have succeeded to flee from Rumania and have landed in Turkey, between January and April 1944. They have been aided by private relief organizations to reach Palestine and Cyprus.

There will be a large problem of displaced groups in Rumania which will be internal. Whether the problem will also prove international in character will depend on the final determination of the boundaries of the country.

Sources: Reports in files of Div. of D.P.
AMC handbooks
Institute of Jewish Affairs
World Jewish Congress
Hicem (Hias-Ica)
JDC (Joint Distribution Committee)

RUMANIA

Rumanian Nationals within other
countries of Europe

Displaced Foreigners
within Rumania

Internal
Displacement

Country where located
and characteristics

Total

Country of origin and
characteristics

Total

GERMANY

Workers 14,000 14,000

POLAND

Fugitives b
Refugees 7,000 7,000

POLAND

Volksdeutsche 213,800⁸⁰⁰^a 213,000

RUSSIA

Prisoners of War 35,000 35,000

RUSSIA

Jews 100,000 100,000

YUGOSLAVIA

Magyars 17,200 17,200

Total 345,200

Total 42,000

a) 137,000 from Bessarabia & N. Bukovina
76,800 " Dobrudja & S. Bukovina

b) To Bulgaria, Hungary
& Rumania. See Table VIII
for Hungary (39,050)

Ref. Shaef (G - 5/9 dated 15 May 1944.

No information
available
concerning
internal
displacement

Secret

October 2, 1943

Displaced Populations and Groups
in Rumania

As a result of World War I Rumania acquired substantial areas with large non-Rumanian populations. Most of these areas were lost to her in 1940.

By the Vienna Award of August 1940, northern Transylvania was transferred to Hungary and Rumania received 100,000 repatriated nationals from the area.

By the Treaty of Craiova of September 7, 1940 Rumania ceded southern Dobruja to Bulgaria. The Treaty of Craiova provided for the voluntary exchange of populations with Bulgaria. Under the terms of the Treaty some 62,000 Bulgarian nationals moved from northern Dobruja to southern Dobruja and Rumania received in northern Dobruja an estimated 110,000 repatriated nationals. In the Fall of 1942 Rumania and Bulgaria were engaged in negotiations for an additional exchange of populations by which Bulgaria planned to receive some 30,000 Bulgarians from Bessarabia, 15,000 from the Banat and several thousands from other Rumanian provinces. In exchange Rumania expected to receive on her territory smaller numbers living in isolated groups south of the Danube.

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40,000

40,000 Rumanians, not the original Rumanian inhabitants of Bessarabia, but those who had come into Bessarabia and Bukovina after 1919 and who were for the most part officials or persons engaged in the liberal professions returned to Rumania as a result of the cession settling chiefly in southern Transylvania and in the neighboring province of Moldavia. When Rumania joined Germany in invading the Soviet Union, Bessarabia and northern Bukovina came under the control of Rumania along with part of the Ukraine, including Odessa. This reacquisition of the territory resulted in the flight of 100,000 Jews, possibly larger numbers, from Bessarabia and Bukovina into the Soviet Union and the return of the Rumanians who had fled in the Summer of 1940 at the time of the Soviet occupation.

Jews

The area of the Ukraine which came under the domination of Rumania as the result of the invasion of Russia was renamed Transnistria and among other things became the area of concentration of Jews deported from Rumania proper. There have been reports that Rumania was attempting to resettle reconquered Bessarabia with the 100,000 Rumanians repatriated from Hungarian Transylvania. The Soviet press in October 1942 also reported the arrival in Transnistria of Rumanian police and other officials numbering approximately 5,000.

In the Fall of 1942, the Rumanian Government was reported to be planning the repatriation of Rumanians living to the east of the River Bug, in the Ukraine on the Dneiper River, in the Crimea and in the Caucasus.

Caucasus. Estimates of these groups vary between 30,000 and 200,000. According to the reports they would be settled in Transnistria, Bessarabia and northern Bukovina.

In September 1940, after the Soviet Union occupied Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, Germany and the Soviet Union arranged for the completion of the repatriation by Germany of Germans resident in the areas which was already underway. No exchange of populations was involved but the procedures adopted followed somewhat the pattern of earlier agreements between the Soviet Union and Germany with respect to the exchange of populations between the two countries in the former area of Poland. The Report of the Deutsche Umsiedlungstreuhand GmbH, Berlin (DUT) (German Trustee Company for Repatriation Limited) for the year 1942 summarized in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 4, 1943 stated that, as of December 31, 1942, 137,116 Germans had been transferred from Bessarabia and northern Bukovina since the beginning of the action in October 1940. Other sources reported that approximately 93,500 were transferred from Bessarabia and 42,400 from northern Bukovina. According to the same report (DUT) a similar transfer of Germans from northern Dobruja and southern Bukovina which began in December 1940 resulted in the movement by December 31, 1942 of 77,238 Germans from these areas. Of these approximately 52,000 were transferred from southern Bukovina and 14,000 from northern Dobruja. The remainder came from Rumania proper because of their legal domicile in the transfer area. This latter transfer

transfer was provided for by the German-Rumanian Treaty of October 22, 1940. By the terms of the Treaty Rumania acquired the land and some of the property of the departing Germans in payment for products sold to Germany. Those who were moved in the first instance from these areas were settled in the provinces of western Poland incorporated into the German Reich. Most of those transferred later, particularly in 1941 and 1942, were settled in and about Lublin. Some of the repatriates from southern Bukovina were settled in Alsace-Lorraine. The great majority of these repatriates were peasant farmers.

There were in Rumania prior to the cession of northern Transylvania something over 700,000 German settlers who had been established for long periods, some over centuries. This number was considerably reduced by the cession of northern Transylvania, but will still remain considerable.

After the German invasion of Poland in 1939 there was a substantial flow of remnants of the Polish army and of Polish civilian war refugees southward into Rumania, totalling approximately 60,000. Some 17,000 Polish civilians were in Rumania at the end of 1939. Many of these continued on to western Europe in 1940 and 1941, including the Polish soldiers who were interned in the first instance. By the end of 1942 the number of Polish refugees in Rumania was reported to be between 3,000 and 4,000.

The

The American Red Cross reports that the only known Allied prisoners of war held in Rumania consist of the 109 members of the American air force downed in the air raid on the Floesti oil fields in the Summer of 1943.

Reports with respect to Rumanian nationals employed in Germany are meager, but agree that the figures are not large. A dispatch from the American Legation at Bern of August 6, 1942 included a total of 13,000 Rumanians among the foreign workers then in Germany. A cable of February 5, 1943 from Bern reporting intensified efforts by Germany to secure foreign laborers stated that Rumania was reported to be sending labor battalions including some Jewish units to release Germans employed in occupied Russia for more active military service there.

What remains of the Jewish population of Rumania may be classed as displaced. According to a report from Bern and a German source there remain about 250,000 in the country not including Transnistria. These people were deprived in 1938 by law of their rural property and of the right to practice professions or to work at many occupations. In 1941 their urban land was expropriated. Ways in which they could earn a living were steadily taken away. They were subjected to severe and frequent persecutions. Consequently, it is probable that they now live in temporary homes under precarious conditions.

conditions. The government by a decree of November 15, 1941 introduced forced labor for all Jewish males between 18 and 50 under the control of the Rumanian Army.

Many fled the country to Bessarabia when Russia occupied that province. When Rumania advanced into Bessarabia and Bukovina there was a further exodus to Russian territory and the Rumanian government is said to have expelled all Jews from the two provinces. The numbers involved in these flights and expulsions are conservatively estimated to be 100,000.

As many as survived and did not escape to Russian territory were settled in Transnistria where a dispatch of July 29, 1943 from Bern stated that some 60,000 to 70,000 Jews remain. It is said that a system of labor camps for Jews has been set up in Transnistria.

There will be a large problem of displaced groups in Rumania which will be internal. Whether the problem will also prove international in character will depend on the final determination of the boundaries of the country.

Jewish Comment

VOL. II No. 22

SEPTEMBER 22, 1944

File: THE RUMANIAN ARMISTICE

THE Allied-Rumanian armistice agreement, published on September 13th, is the first such agreement with an ex-enemy country to be made public by the United Nations. Among its provisions there are several of particular interest from the point of view of the rehabilitation of Jews in Rumania, and as a precedent for similar territories.

First of all, it is a notable improvement over the procedure of the peacemakers after the first World War that the essential first steps for reestablishing a just legal order are not deferred until the treaty-making stage, but are provided for in the armistice. This is certainly to be welcomed from the point of view of Jewish rehabilitation: the reconstruction of Jewish communities cannot begin too early; and its foundations may be more securely laid if the work is done under the immediate impact of Allied victory, and under United Nations supervision.

Paragraph 2 of the agreement pledges the Government and High Command of Rumania to disarm and intern the armed forces of Germany and Hungary and also German and Hungarian civilians in Rumania. An appendix to this paragraph, however, reads as follows:

"Measures laid down in Paragraph 2 concerning internment of German and Hungarian citizens on Rumanian territory are not to apply to citizens of these countries of Jewish nationality."

This appendix specifically recognizes the special place of the Jewish people, of whatever citizenship, in the present war. It sets forth the principle that they are to be treated not in accordance with their former citizenship in Axis countries, but in accordance with the notorious facts that they had been singled out by the Nazis for persecution regardless of citizenship and that their cause and that of the United Nations is one and the same. The principle of

making exceptions for people "of Jewish nationality," in any measures taken with respect to elements deemed hostile toward the United Nations by reason of their citizenship, is one for which a long struggle has been waged within the United Nations councils. In France, Great Britain, and the United States successively, it was necessary to oppose the indiscriminate lumping together of racial and political refugees with Nazi sympathizers under the technical appellation of "alien enemies." The UNRRA code, too, fell short of a clear distinction between the two opposite types of Axis "citizens." Now, at last, a major Allied document has freed Jewish refugees of the taint and disabilities of their mistaken technical classification as enemies.

Paragraph 6 carries out a demand that has been made frequently by the World Jewish Congress, of civil rights. It consists of two parts; the first orders the liberation of persons interned because of pro-Allied sympathies or racial origin; the second pledges the abolition of all discriminatory laws from which Jews have suffered in Rumania and still suffer in other Axis countries. This measure, which has so often been urged upon those charged with preparing armistice terms for enemy and ex-enemy territories, makes it possible to begin the rehabilitation of persons discriminated against, and the re-establishment of the principle of equality before the law, at the very moment hostilities cease. The paragraph reads as follows:

"The Rumanian Government will liberate at once all persons, independently of their civil status and nationality, who are kept under arrest owing to their activity to the advantage of the United Nations or for their sympathy with the cause of the United Nations, or owing to their racial origin, and will also abolish all discriminatory legislation and restrictions resulting therefrom."

As is generally the case with armistice agreements, this one provides for an Allied Control Commission which will set up special bodies to supervise the "exact execution" of the armistice terms. It is to be expected, therefore, that one of the special bodies or sections will have charge of supervising the way in which the pledge to restore to Jews in Rumania their former rights and equality before the law is carried out. It is essential that such a section of the Allied Control Commission function, because the relatively long duration and the extremely barbarous character of the discriminatory acts

against Jews in Rumania will make their rehabilitation and the establishment of equality of status a far from simple task. The problem is only opened up by the formal abolition of discriminatory laws; in order to establish real equality, in fact as well as in letter, a sincere and intelligent administration will be necessary. The Allied Control Commission will have to be vigilant to see that such an administration is installed and operates.

* * *

The clauses of the Allied-Rumanian Armistice Agreement discussed above are gratifying indications of the serious concern with which the three major Allied powers are approaching their task of post-war reconstruction. They reflect a determination to be guided by the realities of the situation rather than by formal considerations such, for instance, as the fact that certain of the more mercilessly hounded foes of the Axis happened to be Jews with Axis citizenship. At the same time, the agreement is apparently deficient in certain respects, and might well be amended in future agreements.

Thus, while paragraph 14 provides for the detention and trial of persons accused of war crimes, it is not made clear that those who instituted and perpetrated the massacres of Jews in Bessarabia and Bucovina, and who committed other, similar crimes and atrocities, will be arrested and tried for these war crimes. We are confident (in view of the fact that the armistice agreement so clearly indicates in paragraph 2, appendix 2 and in paragraph 6, the identity of the status of Jews with other sympathizers of the United Nations) that the clause for the trial of war criminals will be so interpreted in actual practice that the mass deportations and murders of the Rumanian Jews will be properly dealt with. We may well hope that the Allied Control Commission will have specific instructions to this effect. Yet in view of the explicit reference to Jews in the appendix to paragraph 2, one might have hoped to find a similar explicit statement on this question as well. When the time comes for the Hungarians and Germans to sue for an armistice, there should be no doubt left on this point.

Very useful provisions are contained in paragraph 15, which orders "organizations of Fascist type" — such, for instance, as the Iron Guard—disbanded, and provides that anti-Semitic propaganda be controlled in the future.

The provisions for the abolition of anti-Jewish discriminatory laws may mean relatively little if they are not accompanied by measures for the restitution of losses suffered by Jews under these very laws during the past four years. Unfortunately, the armistice agreement contains no specific statement on this matter, even though paragraph 13 makes provision to this effect for Allied nations and their citizens.

"The Government of Rumania undertakes to re-establish all lawful rights and interests of the Allied nations and their citizens on Rumanian territory as they existed before the war and also to return intact their property."

It is to be hoped that here also the Allied Control Commission will observe the principle of treating Jews on a par with Allied nationals. This would certainly be no more than elementary justice, and moreover it is an essential without which formal equality of rights would mean practically nothing for the Rumanian Jews.

* * *

The terms of the Allied-Rumanian Armistice Agreement are to be warmly welcomed as recognizing that the maintenance of equality before the law in all countries is a condition inseparable from international peace and security. Its break with the unfortunate conception of technical "alien enemies" is also of historic importance. Moreover, the agreement can be of extremely great practical value for the rehabilitation of Jews in Europe if its provisions for the restoration of property and the trial of war criminals are executed in accordance with the spirit of its paragraphs 2 and 6. In order to make assurance doubly sure in future armistices, it would be well if the clauses on war crimes and restitution were more precisely formulated from this point of view.

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Rumania:

Report of the 6th Meeting of the
Central Committee, Combined Working
Party on European Food Supplies
(August 30, 1944)

See: Poland - General

14 November 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Larry L. Leonard
FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II
RE: World Jewish Congress Letter, Addressed to
the Director General, dated October 31, 1944
re Bulgarian and Roumanian Displaced Persons

Attached is the World Jewish Congress memorandum I said I would send to you.

I should appreciate your returning it when it has served your purposes, since this is our only copy.

TM Cooley/k
12 Nov. '44

Attachment

Turkey

Rumanians

NY Times 4/11/44

"The 80 ton ... Maritza arrived in Istanbul yesterday from Constanta, carrying 245 refugees from Rumania, & only 5 of them possessed Turkish transit visas.

as in the case of the Steamship Mila, which arrived here illegally March 30 with 239 refugees aboard, A.S. Amb. L. A. Steinhardt arranged for their transport thru Turkey towards Palestine ...

The 245 Maritza emigrants included 20 children under the age of 10, 30 bet 10 & 14 & 13rd-day old infant. In the group were 110 adults who had escaped from concentration camps...

Within the past fortnight no refugees have arrived in Turkey by railway from Europe."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF

FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

Rumania

Jews

Chr. Sc. Monitor 4/12/44

War Refugee Board, by direct pressure on Rumanian Govt has saved about 40,000 Jews out of 160,000 banished to Transnistria.

Chicago Tribune item of same date:

"less than 2 years ago, 180,000 Rumanian Jews were deported to Bessarabia but 3 mos ago there were only 70,000 survivors."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF

FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

RUMANIA

<u>1939</u> (1)	<u>1942</u> (2)	<u>1944</u> (3)
850,000	272,000	300,000

- (1) including territories ceded to Bulgaria and Hungary
- (2) semi-official German estimate; excluding territories ceded to Bulgaria and Hungary
- (3) World Jewish Congress, Oct. 44. Includes destitute and homeless groups as follows: returned from forced labor service, repatriated deportees, returned from outlying districts, evacuees from war-stricken regions, bombed out of homes in Bucharest.
- Figures without footnotes are taken from "The Jewish Communities of Nazi-Occupied Europe", prepared by the American Jewish Committee, July 1944.
- (3) World Jewish Congress, Oct. 44. Includes destitute and homeless groups as follows: returned from forced labor service, repatriated deportees, returned from outlying districts, evacuees from war-stricken regions, bombed out of homes in Bucharest.

Figures without footnotes are taken from "The Jewish Communities of Nazi-Occupied Europe", prepared by the American Jewish Committee, July 1944.

MME. IAN ANTONESCU is patron of the Rumanian Welfare Society, which has made arrangements for accomodation outside Bucharest of 10,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14. (Germany) FCC, 15 May 44

EVACUATION OF BUCHAREST CONTINUING FCC, 12 May 44

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS: "Bucharest: Matters are greatly alleviated by the evacuation of a part of the population which time and again is recommended by the Government and the local authorities. This evacuation is no problem, since almost every Rumanian living in Bucharest has relatives in the country. The consequence is that gradually only the elite of the people remains in Bucharest, determined to hold out in all circumstances. The Bucharest papers in their editorials daily emphasize this determination." (Vienna, TRANSKONTINENT PRESS, in German to Europe, May 11, 3:12 p.m. EWT)

MME. MARIA ANTONESCU, assisting the Rumanian Council of Patronage for Social Welfare, has arranged for 1,500 children to depart from Bucharest from places of shelter from bombing raids. The Management of Railways has placed special trains at the disposal of the evacuees, who range from 5 to 16 years of age. (Bucharest)

FCC, 22 May 44

✓ RUMANIA DISFRANCHISES GERMAN AGENTS FCC, 26 Oct. 44

Rumanian Home Service: "The draft of a law regarding the loss of citizenship of certain citizens of German ethnic origin, who acted within the framework of the German Army, was approved." (Rumanian Home Service, Oct. 25, 4:00 p.m. EWT)

Rumania

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PH. *L. J. J. J.*

SY. *RE*

Times (ID)
New York, N. Y.

DATE

P.

MAY 22 1944

NAZIS BAR RESCUE OF 1,350 ORPHANS

Refuse Safe Conduct for Ship
to Carry Jews Whose Parents
Were Murdered in Balkans

***By JOSEPH M. LEVY**

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 21—

About 1,350 Jewish orphans, whose parents were murdered by Germans and Rumanians, are waiting hopelessly in Bucharest, Rumania, for the arrival at Constanza of the Turkish steamer Tari to carry them to Palestine.

The Tari, which is ready to proceed to Rumania for the transportation of these orphans, will not leave Istanbul. Although a safe conduct for this ship was applied for more than six weeks ago the German authorities refuse to grant it.

All the efforts of Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt and of Ira Hirschman on behalf of the War Refugee Board to charter the ship from Turkish authorities have been in vain. The Turkish Government had promised Mr. Steinhardt that the Tari would be allowed to make several trips between Constanza and Haifa to transport refugees from the Balkans.

Thousands of children could have been rescued if the Germans had agreed to grant a safe conduct. The sea route now is the only way by which victims of the Nazis may be rescued.

Hundreds of thousands of Jews in southeastern Europe fear they will be slain by the retreating Germans and their satellites. Of the 7,500,000 Jews in Europe before the war about 1,500,000 are left, most of them in Hungary and Rumania. The survivors' situation is so desperate that they are ready to take great risks to flee.

The small dilapidated Bulgarian motor boat Maritza carried 318 passengers from Constanta to Istanbul though she is hardly fit to carry fifty. The 318 boarded a train en route to Palestine yesterday.

Two babies were born aboard the motorboat. Because of strict quarantine laws the mothers and babies were not allowed to go to a hospital here and were shipped by train with the rest of the passengers.

One of the passengers, formerly a leading industrialist, said:

"My family lived in Rumania for fifteen generations and not a single member emigrated from the country. All of us were loyal citizens who gave their lives and fortunes for Rumania. Eleven members of my family were killed in the last war, fighting for our country, and I was seriously wounded. We have given fortunes to Rumanian universities, hospitals and all other welfare institutions.

"As a reward most of the members of my family were sent to concentration camps in Transdnistria where they died of starva-

tion or were beaten to death. I succeeded in escaping and now at the age of sixty-three am forced to run away from the country to which I am attached with heart and soul."

By Sam Musuryk

Four thousand persons thronged the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street yesterday in celebration of Physical Fitness Day. The

Justice Frankfurter as he spoke were nine men and women all natives of Asiatic and European countries, who recently took the oath of citizenship.

Uniqueness of U. S. Stressed

To these new countrymen, the justice said the United States has a special destiny in the fight for world democracy because the nation's racial heterogeneity had produced a unique moral cohesion.

"The history of our Republic is the story of the most significant racial admixture in history," Mr. Frankfurter, himself a naturalized citizen, declared. "If one faith can be said to unite a great people, surely the ideal which holds us together beyond any other is our belief in the moral worth of the common man, whatever his race or religion."

From the beginning, he pointed out, America had bestowed upon those born in other lands "the great boon of participation in its fellowship," and, in exchange for hospitality and the offering of opportunity the country had reaped a rich reward.

Ever since the War for Independence foreign-born citizens have served the country with distinction on the fields of battle and in civil life, Mr. Frankfurter declared, and "multitudinous obscure people have brought and today bring the dreams of America nearer to living truths."

The people who have come to America's free shores, as well as natives of this country need only be reminded of the story of the nation to realize that democracy is not a "mechanical gadget," he declared in outlining the phases of cooperative effort through which the country has passed since the time of Washington, when worked to fuse thirteen colonies into a nation.

Molding of Freedom Traced

Jefferson, he said, gave the nation its democratic mission; Lincoln saw that freedom within a nation must be indivisible, while Wilson realized that not even the country's own inner strength was sufficient to preserve freedom, and that "we are part of the world."

"But even that turns out to have been not enough," continued Mr. Frankfurter, "the present Commander-in-Chief leads millions

PECK

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SYMBOL

RE

P. M.

New York City

DATE

p.

APR 10 1944

Saved By Red Army

A Jewish Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Jerusalem quotes Jewish refugees arriving from Rumania as saying 15,000 of the 50,000 Jews in Cernauti were believed to have been saved by the Red Army when it retook that Rumanian city.

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SY. **RE**

Times (ID)
New York, N. Y.

DATE **APR 11 1944**

P.

STEINHARDT HELPS 245 MORE EXILES

U. S. Envoy Uses Offices Again to Gain Rumanian Refugees Passage Through Turkey

By JOSEPH M. LEVY

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANKARA, Turkey, April 10—

The eighty-ton steamship Maritza arrived in Istanbul yesterday from Constanta, carrying 245 refugees from Rumania, and only five of them possessed Turkish transit visas.

As in the case of the steamship Mila, which arrived here illegally March 30 with 239 refugees aboard, United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, who is a close friend of Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, arranged for their transport through Turkey toward Palestine. Turkish police, port officials and the railway administration arranged to put four coaches on tomorrow's train for Palestine at the disposal of the refugees.

The 245 Maritza emigrants included twenty children under the age of 10, thirty between 10 and 14 and one 3-day-old infant. In the group were 110 adults who had escaped from concentration camps.

Refugees Risk Dangers

Although passage of steamers like the Mila or the Maritza from Constanta to Istanbul is perilous, since the ship travels at her own risk without regular papers or guarantees of safe conduct from belligerent powers and may be fired on or torpedoed without notice, nevertheless there are scores of thousands of Jews who are ready to embark on any kind of sea transport to get out of Rumania. Within the past fortnight no refugees have arrived in Turkey by railway from Europe.

It is not yet known whether the new puppet Government in Hungary will allow any Jews to leave the country. It is most improbable, however, that any appreciable number of refugees will be able to come through by rail from the Balkans or other parts of Europe as practically all rolling stock is now used by the Germans for military purposes. The only rescue route is by sea, and even this possibility may be stopped soon if the German-Russian battlefields spread deeper into the Balkans.

The creation of the War Refugee Board by President Roosevelt is considered a most praiseworthy act by all those here interested in the humanitarian work, but they deplore that the establishment of this board was not thought of years, or even six months, earlier, when the chances were far greater than today to save large numbers of refugees.

Hirschmann's Work Praised

Although formed only recently, the War Refugee Board, through its representative in Turkey, Ira A. Hirschmann of New York, has accomplished many great tasks that will alleviate the suffering of thousands in war-torn Europe. Mr. Hirschmann left last Thursday for the United States, where he will report to the War Refugee Board on conditions in the Balkans and on the possibilities of rescue work with Turkey, the only gateway through which some can still be saved. There is anxiety here that Mr. Hirschmann will not return to this area because his leave of absence from Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., of New York, where he is vice president, has expired. Gilbert Simond, representative of the International Red Cross here, who collaborated with Mr. Hirschmann in all his activities, said today that it would be a "catastrophe" if Mr. Hirschmann did not return soon.

Wants "Bridge of Ships"

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 10—Ira A. Hirschmann said today on his arrival here that it would be possible to establish a "bridge of ships" from the Balkans over which the remaining communities of refugees might pass to safety.

Mr. Hirschmann spoke of the "enormous difficulties and great possibilities" confronting those seeking to extricate human beings from the stricken regions and praised the War Refugee Board as a "wonderful instrument that President Roosevelt forged" to that end. The envoy said he had been much impressed by the co-operation forthcoming in the first stages of the "broad program of saving lives in the Balkans," paying a tribute to the good-will he had received from British and Turkish as well as American authorities who had taken an interest in the Balkan refugee problem.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF

FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

Shaf:

39,050 fugitives
from Poland in
Rumania, Bulgaria
& Hungary

Rumania

Poles 4000

25000 local persons
buddy took.

25000 moved out to
Transnistria

total 150000

about 9000 employed.

FILE: Rumania

D.P. Numbers and Locations

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

Present Location	Country of Origin	Description of Group	Source and Date	Filing Position of Source
		Rumanian Jews, Numbers + Conditions	Letter of 31 Oct 44 from World Jewish Congress to UNRRA	Relations with other agencies, Jewish

FILE: RUMANIA

D.P. Numbers and Locations

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

Present Location	Country of Origin	Description of Group	Source and Date	Filing Position of Source
Yugo.	Rumania	? 17,200 Rumanians, Magyars (Rumanian-Magyars?)	361 from Cairo 2 Oct 44 10 Aug	Front office

D.P. Subject Files

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Filing Position</u>
Newspaper article by Pertinax, New York Times	25 Jan 45	Deportation of Rumanian groups to U.S.S.R.	

"According to diplomatic information received from Bucharest, the High Command of the Red Army is carrying out carefully prepared plans for the transportation of male Germans within its reach to Russia.

It is not content to deport German subjects...The Russian High Command - and this was not expected - takes also Rumanian subjects of German ancestry. There are some 700,000 settled in the kingdom for two or more centuries.

Saxons or Swabians, they have proved, during the last fifty years, remarkably responsive to the call of the fatherland. Now, by tens of thousands, they will be merged in the big German labor army that will help Russia to repair the ruins heaped up by Germany.

The Rumanian Government has gathered enough courage to lodge a protest...and it seems to have been backed by British and American diplomacy. The Rumanian Government maintains that, in the armistice, no provision can be found in support of the Russian move...The truth is that the rigorous reparations policy devised in Moscow is being started in Rumania...

In 1939-40 the German Government...signed a treaty for the repatriation of the old German communities scattered east of the Volga River. The German Government had good reason to think that such ethnic groups might find themselves some day in a dangerously exposed position. Similar conventions were concluded afterward with Hungary and Rumania. No one knows to what extent the repatriation took place.

Anyhow, a migration that can be described as a parody of the 'drang nach Osten' is fast developing..."

HUNGARY ON BID FOR RUMANIAN WORKERS *Fcc, 30 Aug. 44*

"Budapest: Among the Russian armistice terms for Rumania, the demand for 1,500,000 men to rebuild devastated areas has caused particular interest in Budapest political circles. This is the first time, it is said, that Moscow has made this question a subject of national agreement. It is taking an extraordinarily high percentage of the youths and men away from their homes.

Indoctrinated--"These youths will be completely exposed to Bolshevik propaganda and--if they ever return at all--will spread Bolshevik propaganda in their own country. This secondary political motive of the Moscow armistice terms deserves, according to Budapest opinion, most lively attention. This is only one reason more for Hungary to employ all forces for defense against the danger, the gravity of which is demonstrated by these deportations from Rumania." (Budapest, press, in German to Europe, Aug. 29, 2:42 p.m. EWT)

SOVIETS DEPORT WORKERS FROM RUMANIA FCC, 4 OCT-44

Berlin, press service to East Asia: "Budapest-- Soon after their invasion of Rumania the Soviets started conscripting labor for the Soviet Union. At first they attempted to 'advertise' for work in the Soviet Union. As this action had only a poor result, the Soviets passed to labor conscription. Right-wing radical workers were arrested first. This measure, however, did not yield the result hoped for.

Further Arrests--"The Soviets, therefore, began to arrest also those workers who have never participated in political life. Finally the Soviets arrested indiscriminately all those Rumanian workers of whom they could get hold in Soviet-occupied localities and deported them to the Soviet Union." (D.N.B., in English to East Asia, Oct. 3, 3:40 p.m. EWT)

NON-INDIGENOUS HELP

The Analogy of World War I

During the Armistice Period (November 1918-June 1919), Roumania received 209,400 tons of food, and 15,900 tons of soap, clothing, and other supplies. These deliveries were valued at over \$52,000,000. About half as much was delivered to Roumania as to Poland or to Czechoslovakia. In the Reconstruction Period, however, (1919-22), these deliveries shrank to almost nothing. Roumanian children, for example, received only three days' food per head, compared with three months' food per head for Polish children.

During the Armistice Period, nearly \$51,900,000 worth of relief deliveries were received on credit; less than \$300,000 worth was given by private charity; and the Roumanian government made a profit of \$4,900,000 on the distribution of the government-imported supplies. During the Reconstruction Period, the Roumanian government bought another \$500,000 worth on credit; the American Red Cross contributed \$3,000,000; and the Jewish American Joint Distribution Committee \$2,300,000. This brought the grand total to \$57,900,000, or \$4.00 per head, - compared with only \$1.00 per head in Hungary and Bulgaria, or \$9.00 in Poland or Czechoslovakia.

Of the Roumanian credits, 70% came from the United States and 20% from the United Kingdom.

On the American relief debt of \$36,000,000, Roumania paid approximately \$4,800,000, which almost exactly equalled the profit made by the Roumanian government.

Roumania, both then and now, was and is an export-surplus country, with very few large cities. Then, Roumania was enemy-occupied, with the result that the 1918 harvest was diverted to Germany before the liberation, so that tiding-over was necessary until the 1919 harvest. This time Roumania is an Axis ally, to which Germany is very greatly in debt.

JEWELS or SECURITIES

... the best time
to sell either is at
a peak level

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of these symptoms?
Tired Feet
Rheumatic-Like Feet



Armistice Terms Granted to Rumania by United Nations

The text of the Allied-Rumanian armistice agreement, as broadcast from Moscow reported by the Federal Communications Commission:

The Government and High Command of Rumania, recognizing the fact of Rumania's defeat in the war against the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and other United Nations, accepts the terms of armistice presented by the Governments of the above-mentioned three Allied powers, acting in the interests of all the United Nations.

On the basis of the aforementioned, the representative of the [Allied] Soviet High Command, Marshal of the Soviet Union Malinovsky, duly authorized by the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, acting in the interests of all the United Nations, on one side, and representatives of the Government and High Command of Rumania—Minister of State and Justice Patrascanu, the Deputy Minister of the Interior and aide de camp to His Majesty the King of Rumania, General Damacianu, and Mr. Stirbey and Mr. Popp—on the other side, empowered with the authority, have signed the following terms:

1. From 4 P. M. Aug. 24, 1944, Rumania has completely ceased military operations against the U.S.S.R. in all theatres of war, ceased war against the Allied nations, broken relations with Germany and her satellites, entered the war and will wage war on the side of the Allied powers against Germany and Hungary with the aim of restoring her independence and sovereignty, for which purpose she will put in the field not fewer than twelve infantry divisions, with relative replenishments. Military operations of the Rumanian armed forces, including the navy and the air force, against Germany and Hungary will be conducted under the general direction of the [Allied] Soviet High Command.

To Intern Enemy Civilians

2. The Government and the High Command of Rumania undertake to carry out measures for disarmament and internment of the armed forces of Germany and Hungary who are on Rumanian territory and also for the internment of civilians of both above-mentioned powers who are living there. (See appendix to paragraph 2.)

3. The Government and the High Command of Rumania will insure for Soviet and other Allied troops means of free movement on Rumanian territory in any direction should this be required by military conditions. In doing so the Government and the High Command of Rumania will provide every kind of assistance to this movement by their means of communication at their own expense, on land, on sea and in the air. (See appendix to paragraph 3.)

4. The state frontier between the U.S.S.R. and Rumania established by the Soviet-Rumanian agreement of June 28, 1940, is restored.

5. The Government and the High Command of Rumania will at once hand over to the [Allied] Soviet High Command for repatriation all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war whom they are holding, as well as internees and citizens who have been taken to Rumania by force. From the moment of the signing of the present terms and until their repatriation, the Government and the High Command of Rumania undertake to supply at their own expense to all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war, as well as citizens who had been carried away by force and interned persons who had been transferred and refugees, sufficient food, clothing and medical attention in accordance with health requirements, as well as with means of transport for repatriation of all these persons.

6. The Rumanian Government will liberate at once all persons, independently of their civil status and nationality, who are kept under arrest owing to their activity to the advantage of the United Nations or for their sympathy with the cause of the United Nations, or owing to their racial origin, and will also abolish all discriminatory legislation and restrictions resulting therefrom.

7. The Government and the High Command of Rumania undertake to deliver as booty at the disposal of the [Allied] Soviet Command all military equipment on Rumanian territory belonging to Germany and her satellites, including vessels of the fleets of Germany and her satellites that are in Rumanian waters.

Alien Property Controlled

8. The Government of Rumania and the High Command undertake not to permit the export or expropriation of any sort of property, including valuables and currency, belonging to Germany and Hungary or to their citizens or persons living on their territory, or on territories occupied by them, without permission of the [Allied] Soviet High Command. They will keep this property according to rules established by the [Allied] Soviet High Command.

9. The Government and the High Command of Rumania undertake to hand over to the [Allied] Soviet High Command all ships that belong or belonged to the United Nations and that are lying in Rumanian ports, without regard to the fact at whose disposal these ships are destined for use by the [Allied] Soviet High Command for the duration of the war against Germany and Hungary in the common interests of the Allies, with subsequent restitution

of these ships to their owners. The Rumanian Government bears full material responsibility for all damage to or destruction of the above-mentioned property until the moment of handing it over to the [Allied] Soviet High Command.

10. The Rumanian Government will be obliged to pay regularly sums of money in Rumanian currency required by the [Allied] Soviet High Command in order to carry out its functions and will also secure in case of need use on Rumanian territory of industrial and transport enterprises, means of communication, power stations, public utility enterprises and institutions, stocks of fuel, food products and other materials and personal services in accordance with instructions issued by the [Allied] Soviet High Command. Rumanian merchant ships that are either in Rumanian or in foreign waters are subject to operative control of the [Allied] Soviet High Command for their use in the common interests of the Allies. (See appendix to Paragraph 10.)

Reparation Payments Set

11. Damages caused to the Soviet Union by military operations and occupation of Soviet territory by Rumania will be compensated by Rumania to the Soviet Union. Considering that Rumania has not merely withdrawn from the war, but has declared war and is in fact waging it against Germany and Hungary, the contracting parties agree that compensation for the above-mentioned damages shall not be paid by Rumania in full, but only in part, namely, in the sum of 300,000,000 American dollars, to be paid in the course of six years in kind, in oil products, grain, timber, sea and river ships, various machine equipment and similar products. Rumania will compensate damages caused to property of other Allied countries and to their citizens in Rumania during the war and the sum of compensation will be established later. (See appendix to Paragraph 11.)

12. The Government of Rumania undertakes to return intact to the Soviet High Command all valuable articles and materials that had been removed from its territory during the war and that belong to state, public and co-operative organizations, enterprises, offices or individual citizens, such as: equipment of factories and works, locomotives, railway carriages, tractors, motor vehicles, historic monuments, museum pieces and all other goods.

13. The Government of Rumania undertakes to re-establish all lawful rights and interests of the Allied nations and their citizens on Rumanian territory as they existed before the war and also to return intact their property.

14. The Government and the High Command of Rumania un-

dertake to collaborate with the [Allied] Soviet High Command in the task of detention of persons accused of war crimes and in trial of such persons.

15. The Rumanian Government undertakes immediately to disband all pro-Hitlerite political, military, militarized and other organizations of fascist type on Rumanian territory who are conducting propaganda hostile to the Allied nations, in particular to the Soviet Union, and not to tolerate the existence of such organizations in the future.

16. Publication, import and distribution in Rumania of periodical and non-periodical literature, production of theatre plays and films, and the work of the radio stations, of the post, telegraph and telephone are to be carried out in accordance with an agreement with the [Allied] Soviet High Command. (See appendix to Paragraph 16.)

Control Body Set Up

17. Rumanian civil administration is being re-established in the whole zone of Rumania not less than fifty to one hundred kilometers from the front line, according to respective conditions of the terrain. Rumanian administrative bodies undertake to carry out, in the interests of re-establishment of peace and security, instructions and directives of the [Allied] Soviet High Command given to them in order to insure realization of the present terms of armistice.

18. An Allied Control Commission will be set up that, up to the time of conclusion of peace, will assume the regulating and control of the execution of the present terms under the general guidance of, and according to instructions of, the [Allied] Soviet High Command, acting on behalf of the Allied powers. (See appendix to Paragraph 18.)

19. The Allied Governments consider the decision of the Vienna award as non-existent and agree that Transylvania, the whole or major part of it, is to be returned to Rumania, which is to be confirmed in the course of a peaceful settlement. In this connection the Soviet Government agrees that Soviet troops should take part for this purpose, together with Rumania, in military operations against Germany and Hungary.

20. The present terms come into force from the moment of their signature.

Made in Moscow in four copies, each of them in the Russian, English and Rumanian languages, the texts in Russian and English languages being authentic, on Sept. 12, 1944.

Signed by the authority of the Governments of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States: MALINOVSKY.

Signed by the authority of the

Government and the High Command of Rumania: LUCRETIU, PATRASCANU, DAMACIANU, STIRBEY, POPP.

Appendices

Appendix to Paragraph 2: Measures laid down in Paragraph 2 concerning internment of German and Hungarian citizens on Rumanian territory are not to apply to citizens of these countries of Jewish nationality.

Appendix to Paragraph 3: Assistance to be afforded by the Rumanian Government and the Rumanian High Command mentioned in Paragraph 3 is to be interpreted as placing at the disposal of the [Allied] Soviet High Command, to be used at its discretion for the period of the armistice, of all those Rumanian army, air force and naval installations and facilities—ports, harbors, barracks, stores, airdromes, means of communications and meteorological stations—in perfect order and with personnel that may be needed for military purposes.

Appendix to Paragraph 10: The Rumanian Government is to withdraw from circulation and to redeem all currency on Rumanian territory issued by the [Allied] Soviet High Command within the time limits and on the terms to be fixed by the [Allied] Soviet High Command and is to hand over currency withdrawn in such manner to the [Allied] Soviet High Command without any compensation.

Appendix to Paragraph 11: Calculation of payment of the compensation fixed in Paragraph 11 of the present agreement is to be based on the American dollar at its gold parity on the day of the signing of this agreement, viz., 35 dollars equaling one ounce of gold.

Appendix to Paragraph 16: The Rumanian Government undertakes to insure that radio communications, telegraph and postal correspondence, coded correspondence and messenger service, as well as telephone communications with abroad of embassies, legations and consulates in Rumania will be carried out in a manner to be laid down by the [Allied] Soviet High Command.

Appendix to Paragraph 18: The Allied Control Commission that is to be set up in conformity with Paragraph 18 of the armistice agreement is to be entrusted with control of the exact execution of the armistice conditions. Rumanian Government authorities are obliged to carry out all instructions issued by the Allied Control Commission having their origin in the armistice agreement.

The Allied Control Commission will set up special bodies or sections and entrust them respectively with the discharge of various functions. In addition, the Allied Control Commission may station its officers in various parts of Rumania. The Allied Control Commission will have as its residence the town of Bucharest.

Moscow, Sept. 12, 1944.

Jersey Swears In 20 Lawyers
TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Joseph Bodine swore in nineteen men, one woman today as attorneys at law and eighteen men and

PECK



In the simple

Here's the sh

FIFTH AVENUE AT 41st •
GARDEN CITY • WHITE
Our Fifth Ave. Shop

LENIENT ARMISTICE GIVEN TO RUMANIA

Continued From Page 1

already were fighting under Red

KENT FILES PENSION SUIT Wants Court to Grant Him \$6,000 Instead of \$4,500

William Kent of 34-02 Avenue K, Brooklyn, former Sixth Deputy Police Commissioner, filed suit in Supreme Court yesterday to compel Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to pay him \$6,000 instead of \$4,500.

FINNS TO GET TERMS OF ARMISTICE SOON

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Antti V. Hackzell of Finland is expected to return to Helsinki from Moscow within twenty-four hours, bearing Russian armistice terms. An authoritative Finnish source said the terms would be presented

TULE LAKE JAPANESE CALLED A 'HEADACHE'

Tule Lake in northern California, where Japanese considered dangerous to the United States are kept, was described yesterday as a "headache" by Harold S. Fistere, relocation supervisor of the War Relocation Authority for the Middle Atlantic States.

A Word of Comfort
to men who suffer from foot

3 WORLD COURTS APPROVED BY BAR

The Hague 'Traveling' Circuit
Tribunal and 'Judicial
Conference' in Plan

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Three proposals for the post-war international organization of courts were approved today by the delegates to the convention of the American Bar Association and the association's governing body, the House of Delegates.

The ABA, which represents 32,000 American lawyers, made these recommendations:

1. That the permanent Court of International Justice, organized in 1920 at the Hague and known as the World Court, should be continued as the highest tribunal of the world, with obligatory jurisdiction over all international disputes.

2. That the World Court be so organized that a member shall be appointed to sit as an international judge, with original jurisdiction to hold regular terms in each of the member nations. In addition to the World Court, there shall be one or more international judicial circuits, each such circuit shall include one or more international commissioners to sit in an advisory capacity.

3. That an international judicial conference composed of judges from all member nations be convened at the next practicable moment with a view to concluding an 'international agreement' based on the principles of the world court, and amendments as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing provisions and to provide for the organization and functioning of the 'international judicial system.'

These were a supplement to the resolution passed yesterday at the annual meeting of the association. The delegates adopted a resolution favoring the creation of a permanent international organization, a world court, an executive body with power to enforce the decisions of the court, and a representative of all member nations.

Approved suggestions were presented to the general assembly by Mr. D. Murdock of Washington. His address was based on a resolution adopted by a committee of the ABA. Mr. Murdock is chairman of the association. Members included William L. Henshaw of Washington, Ed. Wickenson of California, Charles Henshaw of New Jersey and William L. Henshaw of Washington. The convention was concurred in by the members of the bar, including Mr. D. Mitchell, Mitchell B. Charles, Charles Hyde and

Phillip C. Jessup of New York.

"These simple proposals do not suggest any change in the political organization of nations, but are adaptable to many conceivable changes," Mr. Murdock said. "They only undertake to provide a conservative, tried and orderly procedure for the judicial settlement of international controversies of the types that have been presented to improvised temporary tribunals for many years."

With regard to the first proposal to continue the world court at The Hague, Mr. Murdock questioned the wisdom of that court's continuing to render advisory opinions. This activity, he held, was the stumbling block to the United States Senate's consenting to the ratification of the court's protocol when it was originally proposed. He suggested that this jurisdiction be abandoned in favor of the court's rendering declaratory judgments.

Mr. Murdock urged that the international court system be given obligatory jurisdiction over all legal disputes. Circuit courts, he said, should be given only original jurisdiction over cases a nation presented in behalf of one of its citizens. He declared that such cases present the vast majority of international controversies.

Judge Orie L. Phillips, senior judge of the Tenth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Denver, in an address before the association's forum on international organization for peace and justice under law, voiced this admonition:

"Just as there are individuals who will not adhere to the principles of right and justice among men unless compelled so to do, we must assume there will be nations that from time to time will not adhere to the principles of international law and justice and will endeavor to disrupt world order."

"Hence, we must see to it that there shall be provided a military, air and naval force controlled by those nations who adhere to the principles of right and justice between men and between nations, to the end that no international gangster shall ever again dare to lift his hateful head, engage in acts of aggression, oppress defenseless peoples, or plunge the world into bloody war."

Judge Phillips said he did not "favor a plan for an international state," but thought "the British Commonwealth, Russia and China must lead the way in the establishment of an association of nations."

At the association's annual dinner tonight the award of the ADA's medal "for conspicuous service to the cause of American jurisprudence" was presented to Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, chairman of the House Committee of the Judiciary. The presentation was made by William L. Henshaw of New York, a former president of the association. He pointed out that this was the first time the medal has been awarded to a lawyer for conspicuous service in the legislative branch of the government.

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starts tomorrow! Send

"Rest Cartoons"

These aren't just

010-1
Roumania

Background

Food Pattern

The Roumanian diet was amongst the worst in Europe. Maize was the chief cereal. Consumption of sugar and potatoes was low and dairy produce only available in Transylvania. Vegetables were a stand-by particularly peas and beans. Pork or bacon was used in small quantities. There were no potatoes and very little fruit. The normal cooking fat was lard or vegetable oil. In Roumania, as in other Greek Orthodox countries, there were 170 fasting days in the year, when no meat, milk, eggs or animal produce might be eaten.

UNRRA, Medical Manual: Health
and Medical care of Displaced
Persons (ERM, May, 1945) p.35

Radin

Miss ~~Stifferson~~ - We
did not include Bulgaria
& Roumania on the
list. I presume Radin
since it's mainly DP
stuff?

R.W. To
I would like to
Assign these Country
Programs to you
GBS. (M.C.)

EC. file Rumanian -
Bulgarian

(1)

11 Portland Place,

London, W.1.

7th February, 1945

Attention: Mr. Hugh Jackson

The Director General,
U.N.R.R.A.,
1314 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D. C.,
U.S.A.

Dear Governor Lehman,

Our telegram no. 120 Enjoy of 17th January promised that we would transmit shortly further information which we were assembling about the Rumanian and Bulgarian problems. I now attach:-

1. Copies in extenso of the telegrams passing between the I.R.C. representative in Rumania and his headquarters in Switzerland, which were forwarded to us by Royall Tyler on 16 Nov. 1944 and of which I sent you a summary on 18 Dec.
2. Two later telegrams received from Tyler of which we sent you copies on 3rd Jan. 1945.
3. Some information supplied by Sir Herbert Emerson, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.
4. A note on the Typhus Epidemic in Rumania, prepared by the Epidemiological Bureau of the Health Division for publication in their bulletin this week. *
5. A note on typhus in Bulgaria published in the Epidemiological Bulletin about a month ago.
6. A note from Mr. Hoehler on proposed operations in Rumania and Bulgaria.

We have also learned from various sources:-

- a. that the Polish Government is endeavouring to send a mission to Rumania to look into the question of Polish Jews.
- b. that the name of the I.R.C. representative in Bucharest is Mr. Kolb and that he has been there since well before the Armistice.
- c. that the Joint Distribution Committee and the Intergovernmental Committee have, for a long time, been sending funds into Rumania to help the Jews (see Attachment 3).
- d. that the J.D.C. have arranged by negotiation from Ankara through the War Refugee Board to be represented in Rumania.*
- e. that the Jewish organisation HICEM and the Jewish Agency are also represented in Rumania. (This, however, does not necessarily mean that their representatives have been admitted recently).
- f. that the I.G.C. is anxious to send a representative into Rumania at some future date, but does not intend to press for this in the immediate future.

*This point is of a medical nature and is purely technical. For that reason it has not been duplicated. The only parts which may be of general interest relate to the geographical location of the typhus epidemic. This information can be secured from the Health Division since this portion of the report has been deleted from the original and forwarded to the Health Division.

We will do our best to keep you currently informed on these rather complicated questions.

I am sending a copy of this letter and enclosures to Cairo.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Edward E. Rhatigan
Deputy Director General
Department of Operations
E.R.O.

Encs. 6

(Copy to Sir William Matthews, UNRRA Cairo)

*

Note.- The representative of the J.D.C. in Rumania is Jacob Trobe, who, as you know, was on the staff of UNRRA on loan from the J.D.C. We have re-loaned him to the J.D.C. for this project, and Mr. Schwartz has assured us that any reports coming from Trobe will be made available to us, in which manner we may be able to get you some specific information.

22nd January 1945.

TYPHUS FEVER IN BULGARIA.

In 1919, by the Treaty of Neuilly, Bulgaria ceded her Thracian territories to Greece, some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia and a portion of Southern Dobrudja (some 3,000 sq. miles) to Roumania. In 1940 these territories were largely restored, Bulgaria, therefore, as constituted during the past 4 years consisting of the 1919 territory - the old Bulgaria - plus Dobrudja, Western Thrace and Macedonia, and the territory recovered from Yugoslavia (Department of the Vardar).

In Old Bulgaria, where typhus fever produced an annual average of about 226 cases in the 11 years' period 1928 - 38, the number of cases in 1938 was 91.

In 1941 the number of cases rose to 271 - an incidence about twice that of 1940 (127 cases) and of 1939 (129 cases) and three times that of 1938 (91 cases). In 1941 in the territories annexed from Roumania, Greece and Yugoslavia there were 31 cases in all.

In 1942 in the whole territory of reconstituted Bulgaria the typhus incidence had mounted to 821 cases, of which number 671 occurred within the old (1919) territory, 56 in the Dobrudja, 3 in Thrace and 91 in the Vardar Department.

The year 1943 found Bulgaria in the throes of a typhus epidemic which yielded 1,849 cases - an incidence more than twice that of 1942 and more than 6 times that of 1941. That the epidemic affected all Bulgaria (the territory of 1919 and the territories restored) is proved by the fact that of the 1,849 cases, 1,118 occurred in old Bulgaria, 127 in the Dobrudja, 158 in Thrace and 446 in Vardar.

In 1944 there were 819 cases in the first quarter with an additional 124 notified in the first 12 days of April but since then statistics have been lacking.

The distribution and trend of the disease are shown in the following Table.

Quarterly incidence of typhus on reconstituted Bulgaria 1942-44.								
Territory	1942		1943				1944	
	Q.3	Q.4	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.1	Q.2(x)
All Bulgaria	30	124	845	688	166	150	819	124
Old Territory	25	74	488	417	110	103	748	91
Dobrudja	3	3	70	45	5	7	7	1
Thrace	0	3	47	70	17	24	42	19
Dept. of Vardar	2	44	240	156	34	16	22	13

(x) Figures in this column are for 2 weeks of the quarter only

P.T.O.

From the above the progressive rise of incidence in old Bulgaria will be appreciated; it will also be observed that the sharp outbreak in Vardar (annexed from Yugoslavia) i.e. Serbian Macedonia, did not continue into 1944 and that no increase over the 1943 figures has occurred in the Dobrudja (annexed from Roumania) or in Thrace (from Greece).

Information from Sir H. Emerson

SIR HERBERT EMERSON said that the American Joint Distribution Committee had for a long time been sending funds into Rumania to help the Jews. His Committee, through the J.D.C. had worked, in practice, through the International Red Cross. There were 450,000 Jews in Rumania, mostly Rumanian nationals. The maximum number of Poles and Hungarians would be about 50,000. Under the Armistice discriminatory laws had been annulled but there had been no restitution of Jewish property and little re-employment of Jews, and he estimated the destitute Jews in Rumania at 200,000. The Intergovernmental Committee proposed to continue helping Jews in Rumania; otherwise there would be a big outward movement of Jews from Rumania despite the fact that the great majority of Rumanian Jews wished to stay there. The only exception was formed by about 30,000 staunch Zionists who wanted to go to Palestine. The destitute Jews in Rumania had to be kept alive and H.M.G. had again agreed to \$300,000 being given for their relief. The American Joint Distribution Committee would arrange through Switzerland to make the lei equivalent available in Rumania and would use the International Red Cross for the actual distribution of relief.

TO: Mr. A. H. Robertson

FROM: Fred K. Hochler

I refer to your memorandum of 18th January relating to the proposed Bulgarian-Roumanian programme.

There are at present two persons under consideration by this Division for the job of preliminary investigation and report on conditions in these two countries: Mr. Beckloman and Mr. Antoniu, curricula vitae on whom will be forwarded to Mr. Dudley Ward shortly.

The nature of the programme to be undertaken is, as you suggest, not subject to full clarification at this time, and the preliminary job is one of investigation and analysis. The general outlines of the ultimate task, however, may be suggested. Under the Montreal Resolution affecting "good" enemy or ex-enemy nationals etc., it is possible for UNRRA to undertake activities in these countries with respect either to epidemic control or displaced persons, but not to other matters. It seems clear that the definition of displaced persons includes ex-enemy nationals of the classes described in the Resolution who have been displaced within their own countries.

There has been some indication in Washington that the Health Division construe rather narrowly the scope of their activities in ex-enemy areas under this Resolution. The Displaced Persons' approach should be somewhat broader, however.

There are in Bulgaria and Roumania considerable numbers of displaced but indigenous Jews and lesser groups of allied nationals. The situation of the former is one of acute distress which is in no way alleviated by the fact that the food supply in these countries is, on the whole, favourable. UNRRA should, under its power to give care pending return to their homes, undertake some feeding and emergency clothing, welfare and medical aid to these groups. All told, the persons to be aided in this manner might reach the outside total of 200,000.

Until an exploration has been made, however, it will be impossible to be more precise about the numbers to be treated, the methods by which their needs may be cared for (i.e. whether by imported supplies, with or without collaboration by the military, etc.) and the scope and nature of these needs.

It is therefore highly desirable that the utmost expedition be urged in all negotiations on this problem and that consideration be given to any steps that can be taken while negotiations are pending, such as stockpiling certain supplies in the area or, possibly sending in funds through existing organisations already operating in these countries.

January, 24th 1945.

Message from Delegation at Bucharest to International Red Cross
Committee, 16 September, 1944

Representatives Jewish institutions Bucharest submit proposition creation, under sponsorship International Red Cross Committee, relief organization for the victims of war in the liberated zones and those occupied by the allied armies; organization to be charged with following the armies closely to look for and assemble the war victims, bring them first aid, food, clothing, medicines, look after their repatriation, rebuild their homes and secure employment for them. The organizers propose immediate intervention with the allied nations for permission and sponsorship of the anticipated organization and to ask utmost cooperation for the creation of first aid squads composed of doctors and volunteers specially instructed using special trains and automobiles equipped according to the needs of each under the direction of a person provided for or agreed upon by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the material or the people to bear if possible the Red Cross insignia with the concurrence of the allied troops. For the Jewish section of this organization the Jewish institutions will do all the necessary work with the assistance of all the relief organizations and will assume responsibility for all the costs of the organization itself as well as for the relief given the victims of war; they estimate that the number of Jews needing aid in Europe comes to about one and a half to two million people of whom about 500,000 are in Poland, 50,000 in Czechoslovakia, 250,000 in Hungary, 550,000 in Germany almost all deported from occupied countries; also about 4,000 in France, Belgium, Holland. Strongly support above-mentioned proposition; believe that International Red Cross Committee will grant support and aid only to a neutral organization without distinction as to race, religion, possessing support of all the governments interested in aiding the Jews, their participation in the organization and in the expenses incurred to be guided by the needs and the work accomplished. I beg you to let me know urgently your decision; in affirmative case Jewish institutions here will undertake to obtain agreement of Moscow government for proposed organization.

Message from International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, to its
Delegation at Bucharest, 28 September, 1944

Your 16. International Red Cross Committee greatly interested proposition submitted; going immediately to study proposed organization which envisages sending personnel trained in medical and commercial field to guarantee direction of groups working in delegation framework; we consider as you do that in principle participation International Red Cross Committee could be obtained only by organization purely giving aid of neutral character to benefit of all victims of war without distinction race, religion or nationality; at present we consider activity this organization in Roumania under sponsorship your delegation; possibility of further developments will be studied according to circumstances. Kindly inform us agreement principle competent authorities on whole organization as soon as that agreement is obtained in the way that you propose. We leave you free to associate yourself with this if you judge it expedient. To facilitate study we urge you to give all details especially on financing, number of jobs to do, and disposition material resources, transportation, etc., as well as method of collaboration with Roumanian Red Cross or other relief organizations.

Message from International Red Cross Committee to its delegation at
Bucharest, 28 September, 1944 (Geneva)

Kindly inform Red Cross and competent authorities that Swiss Red Cross has prepared, under auspices International Red Cross Committee, medical personnel, Swiss doctors, nurses, technicians specially trained in epidemiological matters to work in groups or individually in countries stricken by war. Groups or individuals able to leave, visas obtained, if International Red Cross Committee or Swiss Red Cross receive official requests indicating - first, approximate number sick who need care and preponderant diseases; second, resources available on the spot; third, necessary medical supplies lacking. Kindly telegraph if this medical aid would be desired.

- - - - -

Message from Delegation at Bucharest to International Red Cross
Committee, 10 October, 1944

Your telegrams 9244 and 9275. Roumanian Government asks us to send International Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross Committee warmest thanks for offer personnel and medical supplies to combat epidemics. Proposal is accepted eagerly; definite answer containing all the details will shortly be given after agreement with armistice commission. Meanwhile informing you that this autumn at least 100,000 typhus cases expected in Moldavia; by spring 300,000 cases malaria throughout Roumania kindly prepare necessary things like large quantities sulfanilamide, disinfectants, insecticides, synthetic products replacing quinine like "acrichine", "plasmocide", body linen, bedding, hand towels. In view of fact Bessarabia is great hot bed exanthemic typhus we propose Russian authorities aid. Concerning number groups and individuals we will let you know soon by telegram; we draw attention to complete lack of means of transportation; we judge indispensable to send medical cars well equipped.

- - - - -

Message from Delegation at Bucharest to International Red Cross
Committee, 11 October, 1944

Those who initiated plan express warm thanks for your interest in their proposal; by-laws of organization already worked out in discussion. Government expresses satisfaction and agreement in principle. Going to submit project to all agencies interested in work Southeast and Central European Section helping people stricken by war under auspices International Red Cross Committee Delegation at Bucharest. After agreement we are going to telegraph you detailed text, asking your permission. At same time initiants will ask agreement; in interval preparations for commencing work immediately in progress. Financing under Jewish section will be determined by Jewish welfare institutions here jointly with their connections overseas; for other sub-section believe it useful request aid UNRRA and World Relief Institute especially for aid people in distress Southeast Europe we beg you do all necessary on your end; we are going to approach Ankara delegate to UNRRA shortly expected for coordination. Practical operation will require columns automobiles with hospital equipment, others with linesn, clothes, food and for transporting rescued people these autos completely lacking; could you furnish these and how many.

Message from Bucharest Delegation to International Red Cross Committee
23 October, 1944

Action will start soon to bring relief to distressed population North Transylvania although actual supplies small. We request you propose UNRRA send immediately delegate with powers and instructions to get in touch with your delegation in view of common goal previously mentioned. We understand that 14 million kits are ready USA 1 million of which already arrived in France another million prepared at Cairo for Greece invite all concerned to give similar help to large distressed population in Romania.

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Message from Bucharest Delegation to International Red Cross Committee
8 November, 1944

We consider financial help and collaboration UNRRA concerns only relief organization. Action on foreseen basis including total distressed population will certainly depend on favorable reply UNRRA. In the meantime action started by dispatching delegation Northern Transylvania to verify convinced in case UNRRA refusal their overseas organizations will finance their respective needs. Regular efficient work will depend greatly on favorable solution problem of rolling material. Concerning documents mentioned we have letter Ministry of Health fully approving our project by laws of which will in near future be discussed by all those concerned.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Geneva, 15 November, 1944

Proposal for the creation of a relief organization charged with following the Russo-Romanian army in their advance and bringing first aid to the people stricken by war.

A cable from the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross at Bucharest, dated 16 September, transmits to the International Committee of the Red Cross a proposal from Romanian groups interested in creating, under the auspices of the International Committee, a relief organization charged with bringing relief to people stricken by the war in first Romania, and later, in the other areas occupied by Russian forces. That organization would be composed of health squads who would distribute drugs, care for the sick and do everything necessary to prevent epidemics (malaria, typhus, etc.). It would also include special relief squads, whose function would be distributing of food and clothing to needy, evacuating part of the population to the rear of the fighting line, procuring, if possible, temporary shelter, etc. It is obvious that this vast project involves complex problems, and we are well aware of all the difficulties to be overcome before it can be put into operation.

From the beginning, our Bucharest delegation gave us reason to foresee that the consent of the Soviet Government to the activity of an organization placed under the sponsorship of the International Committee of the Red Cross could be discounted, and that prospect encouraged us to study that proposal thoroughly. The Romanian authorities, for their part, have declared their willingness to authorize the proposed operation on their territory. As for the conditions imposed by the authorities concerned, we note that they require that the heads of the squads and, if possible, one deputy-nurse in each squad should be neutral nationals, with the balance of the necessary staff recruited on the spot. The Committee could meet with that desire by making an appeal to personnel specially trained by the Swiss Red Cross for activities of this nature. Under present conditions, naturally, serious difficulties would have to be overcome to secure transportation of these health squads from Switzerland to Romania.

The equipment required to perform successfully the functions which would be incumbent upon the organization would be principally:

- (a) rolling stock, composed of medical cars, trucks for transportation of food, clothing, etc. as well as cars for the transportation of the evacuees. Also touring cars for transporting the squads.
- (b) adequate quantities of food, clothing and drugs.

It is obvious that the shipment to Romania of as much material as that will involve big transportation problems, since the only sea route at present available is the route via Istanbul-Constanza.

It should be noted that among the persons to be helped by the relief missions there will also be, besides those directly stricken by the war, the Jewish people who still remain in the areas concerned and who are in need of help. A special section, within the framework of that organization, would be charged with helping these victims.

Another mission of the greatest importance would be the control of epidemics. The Romanian Health Department foresees over 100,000 cases of typhus and thinks that there might be 300,000 cases of malaria by next spring. Therefore we should prepare considerable quantities of disinfectants, insecticides, quinine or substitutes, etc.

The financing of this whole operation constitutes a primary problem. As far as relief for the Jewish population is concerned, we have received from the start the promise of the Jewish welfare organizations, that they would cover, not only the expenses incurred, but would put at our disposal the necessary qualified personnel. As for aid to the Aryan people it is not possible to count only on financing by the countries whose nationals will be helped. Actually the countries concerned are themselves stricken by the German occupation and probably would not be in a position to make immediately a sufficiently large financial contribution.

Laura Hilzenberg 1109

File Rumania

Staff Cooperative Committee

Co-op/A(45)50
9 July 1945

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TO: Staff Cooperative Committee
FROM: Lincoln Clark, Secretary
SUBJECT: Rumanian Cooperative Developments

Premier Groza Endorses Cooperative Movement

Speaking at the Bucharest festival on Cooperative Day, Premier Groza said: "I was worried when we received the cotton which the Soviets have so generously sent us. This consignment had to fill in a considerable gap in our textile supplies. I was worried lest it fall, as it always has, into the hands of profiteers instead of reaching the peasants who needed it most. I had thought of a special police guard over the cotton and against the profiteers, but I changed my mind when I thought of the cooperatives which are to be found everywhere in the country, as I am convinced that you want to help us." Premier Groza said the cooperative movement was a step toward achieving a truly democratic economy. (FCC, Rumanian Home Service, July 2, 1945)

Food Collection by Cooperatives

The 1945 harvest of food will reach the population through cooperatives. "The 1945 harvest differs from any previous year because it is the harvest of justice." The publication "Drapelul" dedicates an article to the coops, "which are no longer ornamental organizations, but efficient institutes which open up new horizons....new weapons in the country's economic system. (FCC, Rumanian Home Service, July 3, 1945)

Role of National Institute of Cooperatives

The National Institute of Cooperatives has been authorized by the government to collect part of the 1945 cereal crops within 10 days after harvest. They will be bought by the government with cash paid out to the Institute on delivery. No amount is to be requested or taken from the producer on credit or without pay. The price of cereals has been fixed in accordance with current prices.

In this way, it will be possible to fulfill armistice terms to supply army as well as factory and other workers.

Surplus crops will remain at the disposal of farmers. They are urged to sell them to the Institute and receive in return 91 needed commodities such as cotton, agricultural implements, soap, salt, etc., in exchange. These commodities will be made available to the Institute for this type of trade. All peasants are being warned not to sell their produce to profiteers and to await with confidence the government measures. (FCC, Radio Romana, July 4, 1945)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET - File in Rumania Bg.

SUBJECT: Office of Country Mission Affairs, Weekly Report on Recent Developments in
Poland Number VI.

FROM:

TO:

DATE: 30 June 1945

PAGES: 6 pages

DOCUMENT FILED IN: Poland Operations

ANNOTATION

"The Polish Democratic Union in Roumania. As soon as the Red Army entered Roumania, the Polish colony in Roumania began to organize. A Union of Polish Patriots was set up. On October 5th, 1944, it appealed for support of the Polish Committee of National Liberation at Lublin. Last March, the Polish Democratic Union was established to embrace all progressive elements of the Polish colony in Roumania. At present, it has nine branches and a membership of over 1,600; of these 400 are in Bucharest. Professor Szymanski is head of the temporary executive committee. Michal Kobiela is the representative of the Union in Warsaw. (Polpress News, #27)." page 6.

Raumania B7

Excerpts from Memo -

25 June 1945

TO: Roy F. Hendrickson

FROM: George Xanthaky

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Poles from various European countries

Mr. Abram Rajgrodzki, the first Pole to arrive in the U. S. with a passport issued by the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic, was in the office on 22 June. He spent some time with Mr. Tereshtenko and me. Thereafter he saw Mr. Menshikov and Mr. West. The purpose of Mr. Rajgrodzki's trip was attendance at the World Congress of Polish Jews but he will remain about six weeks longer to organize help for Polish refugees in France. He is associated with the Polish Committee of National Liberation in Paris.

The Polish Committee of National Liberation, which works with the French Government, was organized in collaboration with the representative of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic in Paris to care for Poles in France. This Committee recognizes only the authority of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic. Together with a number of other Polish and French organizations, the Polish Committee of National Liberation is a member of Comité D'Aide Aux Déportés Et Prisonniers De Guerre Polonais en France, recently organized to give assistance to Poles in France.

The following summary of the situation with respect to repatriation of Poles is based on our interviews with Mr. Rajgrodzki and Polpress news and information obtained by Mr. Tereshtenko through personal interviews with Polish groups in New York City.

.....
Poles in Germany

Soviet Military Zone - Repatriation from this area is well under the control of the Soviet authorities and the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic. At the time Rajgrodzki left Paris (he arrived in the U. S. on 9 June) an estimated 150,000 Poles had been repatriated through Lodz. This number represents only those who returned from Germany under organized auspices. Many more returned on foot.

The Provisional Government of the Polish Republic has set up special repatriation offices in the border cities of Zebrzydowice, Nroclaw (Breslau), Glogow and Frankfurt-on-Oder, where repatriates receive temporary lodgings, food and money. From these border cities the repatriates are transported to redistribution centres in Katowice, Krakow, Czestochowa, Kalicz and Poznan, and then are sent to their homes. Rehabilitation is under the direction of the Ministry of Labor and Social Maintenance.

American, British, and French Zones - According to Rajgrodzki the situation here is somewhat chaotic. There are only a few camps where the refugees are guarded. In most instances the guards "close their eyes" when they see people leave the camps. Although the deportees have freedom of movement they cannot travel by rail. Consequently a large number are simply walking toward France. The French authorities register and officially welcome only those who were in France before the war.

In the American and French zones of occupation, representatives of the Polish Committee of National Liberation in France visit the camps, register the Poles,

and have more or less "legal" status with army authorities and the Red Cross. The Polish London representatives are also admitted, but, since representatives of the Paris Committee are there too, their work is usually "without success," as expressed by Mr. Rajgroński.

It is more difficult for representatives of the Committee of National Liberation to "penetrate" the British occupation zone. The representatives of the Polish Army Corps and Poles attached to the British Army visit the barracks and attend the registration in the British zone.

Poles in Roumania

All Polish citizens in Roumania wishing to be repatriated were ordered to register by 15 April at the Registration Committee set up with the approval of the Delegate of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic. No information is available as yet on the number of Poles repatriated.

Gay Shepperson - 1109

Staff Cooperative Committee

File: Rumonia By

Co-op/A(45)50
9 July 1945

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TO: Staff Cooperative Committee
FROM: Lincoln Clark, Secretary
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Rumania Bp

STATUS REPORTS
Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania

12 July 1945

Since the reports of 28 May on these countries, there have been no significant developments that relate to possible UNRRA activity. The information obtained through available reports and in consultation with the Office of Country Missions is summarized below:

Bulgaria

As noted in the 28 May report the problem of Greek deportees in Bulgaria and Bulgarian intruders in Greece has consistently concerned the Greek Government and the UNRRA Greece Mission. Towards the end of May UNRRA cabled the A.C.C. in Bulgaria that it was ready to conduct negotiations regarding the Greeks in Bulgaria, but as yet there has been no reply to that cable.

Hungary

Some activity has begun regarding displaced persons in Hungary. It is reported that 1,000 Poles have been repatriated from Hungary to Poland. This repatriation was organized by the "Provisional Polish Committee" in Budapest, in cooperation with Soviet authorities.

There is no information available as the total numbers and nationalities of displaced persons in Hungary. Similarly it is not known how far Hungary has progressed in plans to deal with this problem beyond the movement noted above.

Rumania

There has not as yet been any response to UNRRA's offers of assistance to Rumania.

UNRRA's proposal to appoint William Fildeman, who was in Bucharest, as temporary UNRRA representative was withdrawn when it was discovered that he would not be acceptable to A. C. C.

Rumania has apparently set up some program for the repatriation of displaced persons as indicated by the following:

- (1) A representative of the Provisional Polish Government has been sent to Rumania and is arranging for the repatriation of Poles now in Rumania.
- (2) The Joint Distribution Committee reports that 3500 Jews (presumably Rumanian) who were in concentration camps have now arrived in Rumania. The Government has established a special train service running regularly between the Rumanian frontier and former concentration camps to facilitate the repatriation of internees.

LStolzenberg/ml
12 July 1945

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET - File in

Rumania

SUBJECT: Report of the European Chairman, Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, to the Executive Committee Meeting of the Joint Distribution Committee

FROM:

TO:

DATE: June 20, 1945

PAGES: 4 pages

DOCUMENT FILED IN:

ANNOTATION

EASTERN EUROPE - I Want to say a word about the work that we are doing in Eastern Europe - in countries like Rumania and Hungary and Bulgaria and Poland, where the masses of Jewish population (such as they are) are still centered. There are some 325,000 Jews in Rumania today. Of that number, 200,000 require assistance. There are about 200,000 Jews in Hungary today, of whom 150,000 are in Budapest--and it is estimated that there are at least another 100,000 Hungarian Jews scattered through Germany, Austria and other countries of Europe. Of the 800,000 Jews who lived in Hungary before the war, then, some 300,000 may have survived. It is reported that among those there are 10,000 orphaned children. The needs in Hungary are beyond description. Every day, we are receiving--from messengers who manage to filter through, from members of the Swiss and the Swedish Legations who have recently been told to leave Hungary--a picture of Jewish need there which is, I repeat beyond description.

The Joint Distribution Committee is the only organization that has been able to bring a measure of relief to those countries. For the first three months of 1945, we have sent 8,000,000 Swiss francs into Rumania for Rumania, for Hungary, and part of it for Slovakia. That money was spent for the needy population in Rumania, and part of it--at least half of it--was used for the purchase of food supplies in Rumania to be sent into Hungary. In addition, we have been informed that for the second three months of 1945 they require 10,000,000 francs (roughly \$2,500,000) and they are going ahead and spending this sum.

Over and above that, however, we have sent shoes into Rumania. We have sent medical supplies into Rumania, we have sent shoes and clothing and other supplies into Bulgaria.

We have been sending supplies into Poland at the rate of fifty tons a week. Those shipments to Poland have been acknowledged, and they have been arriving from almost every country: from the United States; from Teheran; from Sweden; where we bought medical and other supplies and sent them into Poland.

In addition to that, through our Teheran office we are still sending 10,000 packages of five kilos each to those Polish refugees who are still lingering in Russia. That, too, is a program that I could expand on and describe at greater length. It is not merely a matter of sending 10,000 packages; it is a matter of sustaining the lives of some 150,000 Polish refugees who are in Russia and who receive little or no other help.

Report of the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee

June 30, 1945

Page 4

REMARKS

REMARKS - I want to say a word about the work that we are doing in Europe - in countries like Germany and Hungary and Poland, where the masses of Jewish populations (such as they are) are still centered. There are some 300,000 Jews in Hungary today. Of that number, 250,000 remain in Budapest--and it is estimated that there are about 100,000 Jews in Hungary today, of whom 100,000 are in Budapest--and it is estimated that there are about 100,000 Jews in Hungary today. Of the 300,000 Jews who lived in Germany, Austria and other countries of Europe, 250,000 have survived. It is reported that among those there are 10,000 of Jewish origin. The needs in Hungary are beyond description. Every day, we are receiving--from refugees who manage to slip through, from members of the Swiss and the Swedish Legations who have recently been told to leave Hungary--a picture of Jewish need there which is, I repeat beyond description.

The Joint Distribution Committee is the only organization that has been able to bring a measure of relief to these countries. For the first three months of 1945, we have sent 5,000 Swiss francs into Hungary for food, for clothing, and for other necessities. That money was used for a really excellent job in Hungary, and it is for this reason that we have sent 10,000 Swiss francs into Hungary for the second three months of 1945. In addition, we have sent 10,000 Swiss francs into Poland for the same purpose. We have sent 10,000 Swiss francs into Poland for the same purpose. We have sent 10,000 Swiss francs into Poland for the same purpose.

We have been sending supplies into Poland at the rate of fifty tons a week. These supplies include food, clothing, and other necessities. We have been sending supplies into Poland at the rate of fifty tons a week. These supplies include food, clothing, and other necessities. We have been sending supplies into Poland at the rate of fifty tons a week. These supplies include food, clothing, and other necessities.

Rumania Bf

12 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko
SUBJECT: Soviet-Roumania Commercial Treaty.

No text of the Soviet-Roumania commercial treaty, signed recently, is available yet. The following details, however, were mentioned in Roumanian newspapers (reprinted in the European News Digest Nos. 440, 445, 448).

Imports from the Soviet Union will cover 80 percent of the total needs of Roumanian industry. Goods which Roumania undertakes to export to the U.S.S.R. represent 9 percent of the total exports of Roumania in 1939. Imported goods will include raw materials and half finished products. Cotton is one of the main commodities to be imported from the U.S.S.R. Its quantity will be increased if Roumanian industry will be able to cope with the quantities already imported. The U.S.S.R. will also send machinery for the lumber industry, and has agreed that the 2,000 tractors which, in compliance with the Armistice Treaty, should have been returned to Russia, will remain in Roumania. The U.S.S.R. will also provide transit facilities for trade with Finland and Sweden.

Oil products head the list of goods which Roumania will export to the U.S.S.R. Although hitherto Roumania only exported resinous wood, as a result of the agreement, goods made of beechwood will also be exported.

The agreement actually consists of two treaties: one for exchanges for the duration of one year, and the second one - for economic collaboration for a period of five years. The second one stipulates the intervention of Soviet capital in the development of Roumanian economy. Soviet capital will be mainly in the form of machinery, particularly for the exploitation of forestry, and air and water transport. Mixed Soviet-Roumanian companies will be created: fifty percent of the capital will be invested by the U.S.S.R., the remaining fifty percent will be subscribed by the Roumanian state and private individuals.

CC: Frank Weisl

File Roumania

COPY

12th June 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: V. J. Tereshtenko
Subject: Repatriation of Poles from Roumania

I reported to you some time ago that there is a representative of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic in Roumania, apparently assigned to take care of Polish refugees. The following extract from a Roumanian newspaper of April 2nd (reprinted in the News Digest, No. 1742) confirms my assumption:

"All Polish citizens wishing to be repatriated must register by April 15th at the Registration Committee set up with the approval of the Delegate of the Provisional Polish Government."

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET - File in Rumania Bg.

SUBJECT: Rumanian Jews

FROM: American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
Weekly Review

TO:

DATE: No. 37, June 8, 1945

PAGES:

DOCUMENT FILED IN: Office of Voluntary Agency Liason Officer

ANNOTATION

"Arthur Fiszohn further reports that 3500 Jews coming from Auschwitz, Danzig and Lublin arrived in Roumania; 1500 are from Eastern European countries. The Roumanian government has established a special train service running regularly between the Roumanian frontier and former concentration camps, in order to facilitate the repatriation of interness."-p.1

Romania Bg ①

OUTGOING CABLE

(COPY)

NUMBER: Unnumbered
TO: Bucharest
Repeated to London 1676
DATED: 7 June 1945
DISPATCHED: 8 June 1945
4:45 p.m.

Clear

In view of absence approval by Allied Control Commission of your appointment as UNRRA representative in Rumania we regretfully withdraw our offer made to you in our cable 20 April.

Drafted by

A. H. Feller

25 May 1945

The new Hungary

Rumania

RUMANIA - - STATUS REPORT

General Situation

On 25 August 1944, Rumania discontinued military operations against the United Nations, broke off relations with Germany and her satellites and entered the war on the side of the United Nations.

On 13 September 1944 an armistice agreement between the USSR, UK and US and the Government of Rumania was signed in Moscow. An Allied Control Commission was set up with its headquarters in Bucharest.

Possible UNRRA Activity

UNRRA has made no definitive statement regarding possible scope of its activities in this country. The offers of assistance to ACC have, however, all been in terms of epidemic control and "care of certain categories of displaced persons".

It is estimated by the Intergovernmental Committee that there are 450,000 Jews in Rumania, mostly Rumanian nationals, about 200,000 of whom are destitute. The other category which UNRRA could assist in Rumania, as an ex-enemy country, are the displaced persons, Poles and Hungarians, the maximum number being 50,000. In effect assistance has been offered within the limits set regarding ex-enemy countries.

Although it is of questionable significance, it should be noted that the Armistice agreement took into account that Rumania was waging war against Germany, specifically in setting reparation terms.

"Losses caused to the Soviet Union by military operations and by the occupation of Rumania of Soviet territory will be made good by Rumania to the Soviet Union, but, taking into consideration that Rumania has not only withdrawn from the war, but has declared war and in fact is waging war against Germany and Hungary, the parties agree that compensation for the indicated losses will be made by Rumania not in full but only in part, namely to the amount of three hundred million United States dollars payable over six years. . . . " (Underlining mine).

This may indicate a slight possibility that UNRRA could go beyond the limits of assistance to ex-enemy countries, by special Council Resolution as in the case of Italy.

Requests for Assistance and UNRRA's Response

The first indications of need began to be reported to UNRRA early this year. The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees transmitted correspondence of September through November 1944, regarding a proposal of Jewish organizations in Rumania to care for Jewish refugees under the sponsorship of the International Red Cross. This move apparently died when it was indicated that Soviet support of organizations sponsored by the International Red Cross was unlikely. (The Intergovernmental Committee, through the Joint Distribution Committee and the International Red Cross for some time during the war period has sent funds into Rumania for assistance to Jews.)

In December 1944, Caranfil, a Rumanian official approached UNRRA unofficially for assistance while he was in London.

Early in January a typhus epidemic was reported.

I can trace four approaches to Rumania by UNRRA offering assistance:

1. 21 December 1944 UNRRA requested that the ACC in Rumania permit an observation mission to go there. No response.
2. Jacob Trobe who had been seconded to UNRRA by the JDC, was loaned back to the JDC to investigate the conditions of Jews in Rumania and also secure information about the reported epidemics for UNRRA. He did not succeed, however, in being admitted to either of these countries.
3. 1 February 1945 UNRRA cabled ACC, as follow up on the 21 December 1944, stating that responsible organizations continue to report urgent need, again offering assistance and requesting a reply as to whether it is desired.
4. 20 April 1944 UNRRA cabled ACC stating that it desired to appoint William Filderman, then in Bucharest, temporary UNRRA representative. I was unofficially informed by Areas that it is not certain that that cable was actually sent and that it has been reported that this man would not be acceptable to the ACC and was considered undesirable as an UNRRA representative.

*Entd on
his card
vol of office*

L. Stolzenberg

File: Roumania By

Roumania

Background

Food Pattern

The Roumanian diet was amongst the worst in Europe. Maize was the chief cereal. Consumption of sugar and potatoes was low and dairy produce only available in Transylvania. Vegetables were a stand-by particularly peas and beans. Pork or bacon was used in small quantities. There were no potatoes and very little fruit. The normal cooking fat was lard or vegetable oil. In Roumania, as in other Greek Orthodox countries, there were 170 fasting days in the year, when no meat, milk, eggs or animal produce might be eaten.

UNRRA, Medical Manual: Health and Medical care of Displaced Persons (ERD, May, 1945) p.35

File: Rumonia B

REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN PRESS, SERIES A

(formerly "Memoranda on Axis-Controlled Europe")

Memorandum No. 318

May 8, 1945

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ROUMANIA

[Note: All figures quoted from *Argus*, unless otherwise stated.]

Agriculture and Industry

Owing to cold weather, work in the fields started only on about the 20th March, rather later than usual. Many difficulties interfered with the sowings: shortage of draught animals and of feeding stuffs, bad repair of farm equipment, lack of fuel for tractors, and at least local shortages of seed. (The situation was particularly acute in the remote and hilly regions.) Until the end of March, only some 2,500 truckloads of seed could be despatched in place of the required 4,500 truckloads. The authorities launched a big propaganda drive to speed up the sowings, and some steps were also announced for giving practical aid. These included the sending of industrial workers to the countryside for repairing equipment and driving tractors, and the despatch of tractor fuel and lubricants. (The total number of tractors in the country was officially given as 5,000, but many of these appear to be wholly unserviceable.) The Ministry of Agriculture directed that the available tractors should be grouped into units of 15-20 machines, to work day and night. Instructions were also issued to local authorities that special attention must be given to the sowing of sunflower; at least 25 per cent. of the newly expropriated land should be sown with that crop.

The sowing figures so far available are necessarily incomplete, but they suggest a serious deficiency in comparison with the acreage laid down in the plans. The latter had provided for a total of 5,945,000 ha. to be sown: 1.5 million with oats, 2.5 million with maize, and the rest with various other crops. As against this, the latest official figure for sowings completed was a total of 2,476,000 ha. (Radio Bucarest, 24 April).

For the present, the greatest problem of economic life in all sectors is the restoration of the transport system. It was given first priority, before armaments production and reparation deliveries. The Director-General of the State Railways stated on the 2nd April that the goods-wagon position had slightly improved but that the shortage of locomotives was still serious; only 32 per cent. of those available earlier were in working order.

In industry, the situation varied according to dependence on imported raw materials and also according to location in regard to communications. In the *iron and steel industry* the bigger mills were fairly well supplied with pig iron and scrap, thanks to a special convoy system organised in collaboration with the railways. Those metal-working industries, however, which used imported semi-manufactures faced a critical situation. The *oil industry* was suffering from lack of financial means which held up the rebuilding of their damaged installations. The *coal-mining industry's* main problem was shortage of working capital, caused by delays of payment on the part of the railways; another complaint was that official prices were too low in comparison with costs of production. In the *textile industry* "the majority of the firms cannot sell at official prices, consequently all transactions take place at black market prices." Stocks of cotton were running low. The shortage of raw materials was especially acute in the *leather industry*. Transport difficulties were responsible for a production hold-up in the

chemical industry (heavy chemicals). In the food industries—sugar refining and vegetable oil mills—no adequate deliveries were forthcoming from agricultural producers, because of the insufficiency of the official prices (17 March).

Supplies and Prices

On all accounts, failure on the part of the authorities to cope with the price problem was the over-riding factor in the supply situation. It led to hoarding by producers and distributors, panic buying and the diversion of supplies to the black market. An ugly shortage of bread, which developed in Bucharest about the middle of March, was only eased after the Government had sanctioned the payment of a "special premium" to producers of cereals for deliveries to be made before the 1st May. A similar concession was announced for the delivery of sunflower and other oil-seeds before the 1st July (29 March).

According to the daily market reports for Bucharest, supplies of potatoes and vegetables were adequate. Eggs were plentiful, although supplies were irregular. Meat was in short supply, on account of a prohibition on slaughtering for civilian use. An acute shortage existed in fats, both animal and vegetable; the output of vegetable oils dropped from the normal 4,000 tons monthly to 500 tons (*Universul*, 5 March). In the provincial towns, food conditions varied. From parts of Moldavia and northern Transylvania widespread famine and epidemics were reported.

The extent and incidence of the rise in the price level was illustrated by the following figures given by *Scanteia* (9 April): prices in March were 5.23 times higher than those prevailing last August. The index of real wages, which was 42.4 last August and 56.2 last December, fell to 20 in March (December, 1940=100).

According to the weekly report of the Roumanian National Bank, the note circulation on the 3rd March was Lei 407,000 million, as compared with 160,000 million last June. (The black market rate for sterling—regularly published—reached Lei 13,800 on the 10th April).

Economic Policy

Measures taken so far in the economic field are of a piecemeal character, and it is hardly possible to fit them together into any general picture. It would appear that agriculture is to be based on individually-owned peasant small holdings, with a certain amount of direction as to crops to be grown. The Government announced also plans for the establishment of 400 machine centres to facilitate agricultural work.

In industry a campaign was started for raising output. Competitions were announced in factories, with money prizes and decorations. Production increases achieved by individual factories are regularly printed in the papers. "Labour heroes" and "shock workers" are cited.

Although the importance of stabilising prices is recognised by all Government spokesmen, no agreement seems to have been reached so far on the method to be followed. The Minister of Industry and Commerce announced his intention not to increase wages,

but to increase the purchasing power of wage-earners by tax exemptions and by cheapening the costs of distribution. Another current of opinion favours increased wages plus cheaper distribution; yet another, the freezing of prices and a subsequent adjustment of wages. Plans were also mentioned for legalising the black market and making it into a free market to function side by side with controlled distribution to wage- and salary-earners. One practical application of this idea occurred when a boot factory which had to make deliveries to the State under Army contracts was allowed to sell a quantity of leather clandestinely in the market so as to recoup itself for its losses on the Government contract (17 March). An understanding between the Government and the textile industry, under which 50 per cent. of the existing stocks of goods were blocked in favour of the Government and 50 per cent. left for free disposal, points in the same direction.

There was repeated mention of the extension of the system of workers' supply organisations. Such organisations, introduced under the Antonescu régime, exist for big industrial enterprises, employing over 2,000 persons, and for Civil Servants. Under the plans now outlined, all enterprises and public services would have to set up supply organisations, and these would have to supply their employees with all consumer goods. The responsibility for securing the necessary supplies would rest with the employer; he would also have to bear any further increase in prices (17 March). A later version of the plan added the setting-up of a central buying agency, which would purchase direct from producers (5 April).

Frequent mention was made recently of State-controlled co-operatives as instruments of economic policy. The following definition of the proposed organisation was given by *România Liberă* (the paper of the National Democratic Front): "Co-operatives can be established with the collaboration and participation of all honest, democratic business men, because, while a co-operative is in fact nothing but a capitalist enterprise, it is now placed in the service of the people and controlled by the Government." Radio Bucarest announced on the 17th April the formation of a "Reconstruction Co-operative" with the following sections: building, construction and repairs, water canalisation, electricity, central heating, carpentry, painting and decoration, vehicle repairs, railway works, oil pipe-line works.

In general, since the installation of the new Government, the tendency has been to fight shy of direct nationalisation. Last autumn several big enterprises in heavy industry were "taken over" by workers' councils, and some public utility services were treated similarly. The situation of these enterprises has been left unchanged, but the original programme of the Communists has not been proceeded with. (The programme had provided for the nationalisation of heavy industry, public utility services, and banking.)

On the 6th April a delegation of business men called on Dl. Gheorghiu-Dej, Minister of Communications and Public Works (Communist), and asked him for a "clarifying statement concerning rumours about the nationalisation of the banks and even other possible forms of socialisation." In reply the Minister said *inter alia*: "The programme and intentions of the Government, as well as the activity of the National Democratic Front and of the Communist Party, aim at the salvation of the country with the support of all social classes. I expect that these classes in their turn should respond to our understanding attitude The Government respect and encourage all private initiative within the framework of the country's economic reconstruction." (*Scântea*, 8 April).

As a result of this statement, a meeting of the business interests represented in the delegation passed a resolution in the following terms: "In view of the Government's decision to rebuild the country with the genuine help of all factors of economic life and within the framework of the present economic and social structure, the Merchants' Union has decided to give its entire support to the Government."

The New Budget

The Budget for 1945-46 was published on the 2nd April. It provides for a total expenditure of Lei 816,000 million, which amount includes 265,000 million for military expenditure and 230,000 million for financing reparation deliveries. Out of the total expenditure 438,000 million are to be met from taxation. Two new taxes were introduced: a surtax on personal incomes exceeding Lei 2.5 million, and a non-recurring tax on war profits, with a rising scale going up to 90 per cent. The full estimates are as follows:

Expenditure		In Lei (000,000's omitted)
Civil expenditure of Central		
Government	292,927	
Ministry of War	194,940	
Ministry of Army Supply ...	70,000	
Reparation to U.S.S.R. ...	230,000	
Extraordinary expenditure ...	28,000	
Total	815,867	
Revenue		
Direct taxes	70,120	
Customs	37,270	
Consumption taxes	26,300	
Turnover tax	72,120	
Stamp duties	43,700	
Surplus of State enterprises ...	75,242	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	33,398	
War profits tax	30,000	
Special sales tax	50,000	
Total	438,150	

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

R. S. Files
File Rumania

NUMBER: unnumbered
TO: Bucharest (Mr. William Fildermann, 11 Apostoli Street)
DATED: 20 April 1945
DISPATCHED: 20 April 1945 - 1.25 p.m.
Clear

On recommendation of Joint Distribution Committee I am offering to designate you as temporary representative of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Rumania to administer relief activities which UNRRA is authorized to carry on in Rumania. I have cabled Allied Control Commission for permission to make this designation. Can you cable whether you will accept such designation subject approval of Control Commission? We will then inform you extent of your duties and UNRRA program for relief this area.

Drafted by:
AHFeller (GC)
17 April 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Lekran (2)
Jackson, R (1)
Feller (2)
Sayre (2)
Jackson, H (2)
Menshikov (7)
Hendrickson (9)
Gill (2)
Hoehler (2)
McGeachy (1)
Sawyer (2)

NOTICE: INFORMATION COPY ONLY.

UNRRA

File: Rumonia B7

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: ~~un~~umbered
TO: Bucharest (Chairman Allied Control Commission)
DATED: 20 April 1945
DISPATCHED: 20 April 1945 - 1.25 p.m.
Clear

In connection with previous messages sent by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to you we continue to receive urgent representations from responsible organizations relating to need for UNRRA assistance in Rumania. I desire to appoint Mr. William Fildermann now Bucharest as temporary UNRRA representative in Rumania to administer UNRRA relief to United Nations displaced persons and to persons driven from their homes by enemy because of race, religion or political activities in favor of United Nations. If Allied Control Commission agrees to designation we prepared consign limited amounts relief supplies to Mr. Fildermann for distribution and supply him with funds for cash relief. Would appreciate early reply from you whether designation of Mr. Fildermann is acceptable.

Drafted by:
MHFeller (GC)
17 April 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Lehman (2)
Jackson, R (1)
Feller (2)
Sayre (2)
Jackson, H. (2)
Menshikov (7)
Hendrickson (9)
Gill (2)
Hoehler (2)
McGenchy (1)
Sawyer (2)
Harris (2)
Dayton (2)

NOTICE: INFORMATION COPY ONLY.

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

R.S. - File

Romania

Drup

NUMBER: unnumbered
TO: Bucharest (Chairman Allied Control Commission)
DATED: 20 April 1945
DISPATCHED: 20 April 1945 - 1.25 p.m.
Clear

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Drafted by:
AHFeller (GC)
17 April 1945

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Hendrickson (9)
Gill (2)
Hoehler (2)
McGeachy (1)
Sawyer (2)
Harris (2)
Dayton (2)

UNRRA

File: Rumania Bp.

1113

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: unnumbered
TO: Bucharest (Mr. William Fildermann, 11 Apostoli Street)
DATED: 20 April 1945
DISPATCHED: 20 April 1945 - 1.25 p.m.
Clear

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Drafted by:
AHFeller (GC)
17 April 1945

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Jackson, R (1)
Feller (2)
Sayre (2)
Jackson, H (2)
Menshikov (7)
Hendrickson (9)
Gill (2)
Hoehler (2)
McGeachy (1)
Sawyer (2)
Harris (2)
Dayton (2)

File: Rumania

Mr. Gandy 1111

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF AREAS
ORDER NO. 10
30 March 1945

SUBJECT: Area Responsibility for Roumania

Effective 29 March 1945 responsibility for Area matters
regarding Roumania is assigned to the Central and Eastern
European Area Division.

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Dispatched
5:55 p.m. 24 March 1945
Clear

TO: London
NUMBER: 622
DATED: 24 March 1945

1. In view of delay in receiving replies to our requests from control commission/Roumania we are considering requesting control commission to permit us to appoint as UNRRA Agent person now in Roumania. We know of several possibilities now representing voluntary agencies. This would be purely temporary measure and would not affect personnel whose names you have notified to control commission. Cable immediately if you have strong objections.
2. Director General sending general request to control commission Hungary similar to previous requests to Roumania and Bulgaria. Will cable you text soon.

Drafted by:
AHFeller (GC)
20 March 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Lehman (2)
Feller (2)
Sayre (2)
Jackson (3)
Menahikov (7)
Hendrickson (9)
Gill (5)
Roehler (2)
McGeachy (1)
Sawyer (2)

(56)

OUSTED RUMANIANS PICTURED AS INEPT

Trend to Collective Farming
and Industrialization Seen
in Agrarian Reforms

By PERTINAX

North American Newspaper Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 15—Does the Russian Government's interference in the internal affairs of Rumania merely aim at safeguarding military lines of communication and enforcing the armistice treaty of September? Or, beyond those goals, it is directed toward the setting up of a Soviet or semi-Soviet republic?

The following facts may suggest an answer. They have been collected from diplomatic sources. Journalistic reports seldom filter through the closely-woven censorship.

The Rumanian Government that had to face noisy demonstrations by the National Democratic front last month could not be described as very competent. The Premier, Gen. Nicolae Radescu, an honest soldier of the old school, lacks all political experience.

Not the Man for the Role

General Radescu opposed the declaration of war on Russia in 1941 and for no other reason was appointed to the Premiership. All the same, his qualification fell short of the mark. He was not the man to steer Rumania across the rocks and shallows of cooperation with Russia. Nobody should wonder that Vice Commissar A. Y. Vishinsky promptly settled his fate.

But what about the incoming Cabinet? To say the least, it is a servile Government. Twenty-two years ago, Peter Croza belonged to the People's party of General Averescu—a party born of the fear of Russia that then obtained among the propertied classes. A Transylvanian by birth and wealthy, M. Groza has gradually worked his way toward the Left.

Leaving aside Foreign Minister George Tatarescu, an out-and-out opportunist who, by 1927, as Under-Secretary of State for Interior fostered a pogrom in Oradea, M. Groza is surrounded by Socialists and Communists.

These men, in recent years, were an insignificant minority. But today the new agrarian law, in their hands, is a powerful political lever. M. Groza can be relied upon to see to it that any stretch of ground in excess of 100 acres be taken away from the land owners. The agrarian reforms of 1917-21 turned out to be little more than a farce. This time the transfer of property is drastically carried out and is likely to last.

Another Phase Predicted

The next phase in the agrarian reform can be enunciated as follows: To enable the peasants to cultivate their fields profitably, what is to be done? The solution bids fair to be borrowed from the kolkhoz experiment, from the method of collective culture practiced in Russia.

Such social changes are in the cards. They were bound to happen. But there are disturbing points that cannot be overlooked. It is not so much that Mr. Vishinsky, in a public speech, contemptuously dismissed the old political parties (Liberals and National Peasants) with the remark, "They were offered a small share of governmental power, a share in keeping with what they truly represent in the country, but they rejected it because of the exaggerated sense of their own importance under which they labor."

Indeed, the present leadership of the Liberals and the National Peasants is hopelessly out of tune with the times. But the removal of Constantin Visoianu, Foreign Minister under General Radescu, and the resignation of Savel Radulescu, head of the Commission of Armistice, both friends of Nicolae Titulescu and since adepts of an understanding with Russia, point to their distrust of the news course.

They are out and M. Tatarescu, the Minister who dismissed M. Titulescu at the bidding of King Carol, is in. The dice are cast. The social structure of Rumania is being radically transformed. Was it so firmly established as to be able to withstand the impact of a tremendous commotion? And in Rumania, between Fascism and bold social innovations, is a middle solution available?

If they ever are in a mood to favor social appeasement and to apply the soft pedal, the Russian rulers may induce an aristocrat like Prince Stirbey, a man of intelligence and remarkable self-control, to take over. He entertains friendly relations with generals of the Red Army. However, fundamentally the trend will not be reversed. And sooner or later on top of the agrarian reform a program of industrialization is bound to come.

Washington Affirms Inquiry

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The State Department confirmed today the announcement made by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons yesterday that the United States, British and Soviet Governments were exchanging communications on the situation in Rumania.

In response to inquiries this statement was made by a State Department spokesman:

"The American representatives in Rumania have, of course, kept the department informed of recent developments in that country. We think that some aspects of the political situation require consultation among the three principal Allies and we are discussing this situation with the British and Soviet Governments."

Minority Rights Guaranteed

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 15—The spotlight that for the last few days has centered on Rumania has begun to flicker out.

The Home Affairs Minister in Bucharest said "the Rumanian people must be eternally grateful for the generosity of the Soviet Union" and promised to guarantee the rights and properties of the non-Rumanian minorities living in northern Transylvania.

SOURCE: ERO No. 42 Notes for the Week Ending 10 February 1945
(Notes on Economic and Political Developments in Europe
From Official Sources)

The Refugee Problem in Roumania

The difficulties encountered by the Government in the relief of refugees and evacuees were emphasized in a broadcast which pointed out that the Commissariat for Refugees had now in its charge nearly one and a half million people. The Government hopes that the 218,000 refugees from Northern Transylvania will now be allowed to return home, and that the

evacuees from Moldavia and Southern Bucovina will be able to return in the near future. In the meantime a credit of 230 million lei has been opened to provide clothing for refugees, especially school children.

7 R+R - Regional - Europe - Rumania

File: Rumania/3.

[of typhus]

. . . In Rumania, about 8,000 cases [were recorded last year, or double the figure for 1942, and many times the prewar number in that country, where the disease is endemic. A German source reported even higher figures last year. The general death rate in Rumania has increased, while the birth rate has fallen to the lowest levels in the country's history.

"Health Conditions in Europe," Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., Feb, 1944.

D.3

Cross Reference Sheet (yes) _____
File under _____

3

CODE SHEET
Reports and Analysis Branch, Welfare Division

Country or Office Rumania, Bulgaria Date of Report 7-2-45 Number _____
Name and Title of _____
Person Reporting Rhatigan, DDG, Dept Operations, ERO
Title or Nature _____
of Report Letter to DG re Rumanian and Bulgarian problems No. Pgs. _____
Rec'd 16-3-45 Coded 17-3-45 By A File Rumania BG

	Page		Page
REFERENCE TO OTHER AREAS		Supplementary Feeding	
_____	_____	Emergency Feeding	_____
_____	_____	Emergency Shelter	_____
_____	_____	Employment Activities	_____
		Leisure-time Activities	_____
ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED		Educational Activities	_____
Military <u>/to Rumania</u>	_____		
Government <u>IRC proposal UNRRA aid</u>	_____	SERVICES TO SPECIAL GROUPS	_____
* Voluntary Agencies <u>JDC-Rumania</u>	<u>3,7</u>	Children	_____
Local Participation	_____	In own homes	_____
Other UNRRA Div. or Bureau	_____	Orphans, Homeless	_____
		Aged	_____
AGREEMENTS		Physically disabled	_____
Military UNRRA	_____	Emotionally disturbed	_____
Government UNRRA	_____	Other	_____
Other UNRRA	_____	<u>indigenous Bulgarian and</u>	
		DISPLACED PERSONS <u>Rumanian Jews</u>	<u>5</u>
SURVEYS AND PLANS		CAMPS	_____
General Background Material	_____	Welfare Services	_____
Statistics	_____		
Welfare Setup	_____	SUPPLIES	_____
Welfare Needs	_____	Country Requirements	_____
Welfare Plans and Programs	_____	Distribution Problems	_____
Health Conditions <u>typhus-Bulgaria</u>	<u>4</u>	Deliveries	_____
Conditions of Special Groups	_____	Shortages	_____
		REPORTING	_____
SOCIAL SECURITY	_____	PERSONNEL	_____
Other laws	_____		
GENERAL PRINCIPLES	_____	OTHER REFERENCES AND COMMENTS	_____
		<u>Bulgarian-Rumanian program</u>	<u>5</u>
SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE	_____	* <u>Proposal for organization of Jewish</u>	
Registration	_____	<u>Relief under sponsorship of IRC</u>	<u>6,7,9,10</u>
Information and counselling	_____		
Work relief	_____		
Medical-social	_____		
Cash Assistance	_____	ACTION TAKEN	_____
Food Assistance	_____		
Clothing Assistance	_____		
Fuel and Household Necessities	_____		

11 Portland Place,

London, W.1.

7th February, 1945

Attention: Mr. Hugh Jackson

The Director General,
U.N.R.R.A.,
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D. C.,
U.S.A.

Dear Governor Lehman,

Our telegram no. 120 Enjoy of 17th January promised that we would transmit shortly further information which we were assembling about the Rumanian and Bulgarian problems. I now attach:-

1. Copies in extenso of the telegrams passing between the I.R.C. representative in Rumania and his headquarters in Switzerland, which were forwarded to us by Royall Tyler on 16 Nov. 1944 and of which I sent you a summary on 18 Dec.
2. Two later telegrams received from Tyler of which we sent you copies on 3rd Jan. 1945.
3. Some information supplied by Sir Herbert Emerson, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.
4. A note on the Typhus Epidemic in Rumania, prepared by the Epidemiological Bureau of the Health Division for publication in their bulletin this week. *
5. A note on typhus in Bulgaria published in the Epidemiological Bulletin about a month ago.
6. A note from Mr. Hoehler on proposed operations in Rumania and Bulgaria.

We have also learned from various sources:-

- a. that the Polish Government is endeavouring to send a mission to Rumania to look into the question of Polish Jews.
- b. that the name of the I.R.C. representative in Bucharest is Mr. Kolb and that he has been there since well before the Armistice.
- c. that the Joint Distribution Committee and the Intergovernmental Committee have, for a long time, been sending funds into Rumania to help the Jews (see Attachment 3).
- d. that the J.D.C. have arranged by negotiation from Ankara through the War Refugee Board to be represented in Rumania.*
- e. that the Jewish organisation HICEM and the Jewish Agency are also represented in Rumania. (This, however, does not necessarily mean that their representatives have been admitted recently).
- f. that the I.G.C. is anxious to send a representative into Rumania at some future date, but does not intend to press for this in the immediate future.

*This point is of a medical nature and is purely technical. For that reason it has not been duplicated. The only parts which may be of general interest relate to the geographical location of the typhus epidemic. This information can be secured from the Health Division since this portion of the report has been deleted from the original and forwarded to the Health Division.

We will do our best to keep you currently informed on these rather complicated questions.

I am sending a copy of this letter and enclosures to Cairo.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Edward E. Rhatigan
Deputy Director General
Department of Operations
E.R.O.

Encs. 6

(Copy to Sir William Matthews, UNRRA Cairo)

*

Note.- The representative of the J.D.C. in Rumania is Jacob Trebe, who, as you know, was on the staff of UNRRA on loan from the J.D.C. We have re-loaned him to the J.D.C. for this project, and Mr. Schwartz has assured us that any reports coming from Trebe will be made available to us, in which manner we may be able to get you some specific information.

3

Information from Sir H. Emerson

SIR HERBERT EMERSON said that the American Joint Distribution Committee had for a long time been sending funds into Rumania to help the Jews. His Committee, through the J.D.C. had worked, in practice, through the International Red Cross. There were 450,000 Jews in Rumania, mostly Rumanian nationals. The maximum number of Poles and Hungarians would be about 50,000. Under the Armistice discriminatory laws had been annulled but there had been no restitution of Jewish property and little re-employment of Jews, and he estimated the destitute Jews in Rumania at 200,000. The Intergovernmental Committee proposed to continue helping Jews in Rumania; otherwise there would be a big outward movement of Jews from Rumania despite the fact that the great majority of Rumanian Jews wished to stay there. The only exception was formed by about 30,000 staunch Zionists who wanted to go to Palestine. The destitute Jews in Rumania had to be kept alive and H.M.G. had again agreed to \$300,000 being given for their relief. The American Joint Distribution Committee would arrange through Switzerland to make the lei equivalent available in Rumania and would use the International Red Cross for the actual distribution of relief.

22nd January 1945.

TYPHUS FEVER IN BULGARIA.

In 1919, by the Treaty of Neuilly, Bulgaria ceded her Thracian territories to Greece, some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia and a portion of Southern Dobrudja (some 3,000 sq. miles) to Roumania. In 1940 these territories were largely restored, Bulgaria, therefore, as constituted during the past 4 years consisting of the 1919 territory - the old Bulgaria - plus Dobrudja, Western Thrace and Macedonia, and the territory recovered from Yugoslavia (Department of the Vardar).

In Old Bulgaria, where typhus fever produced an annual average of about 226 cases in the 11 years' period 1928 - 38, the number of cases in 1938 was 91.

In 1941 the number of cases rose to 271 - an incidence about twice that of 1940 (127 cases) and of 1939 (129 cases) and three times that of 1938 (91 cases). In 1941 in the territories annexed from Roumania, Greece and Yugoslavia there were 31 cases in all.

In 1942 in the whole territory of reconstituted Bulgaria the typhus incidence had mounted to 821 cases, of which number 671 occurred within the old (1919) territory, 56 in the Dobrudja, 3 in Thrace and 91 in the Vardar Department.

The year 1943 found Bulgaria in the throes of a typhus epidemic which yielded 1,849 cases - an incidence more than twice that of 1942 and more than 6 times that of 1941. That the epidemic affected all Bulgaria (the territory of 1919 and the territories restored) is proved by the fact that of the 1,849 cases, 1,118 occurred in old Bulgaria, 127 in the Dobrudja, 158 in Thrace and 446 in Vardar.

In 1944 there were 819 cases in the first quarter with an additional 124 notified in the first 12 days of April but since then statistics have been lacking.

The distribution and trend of the disease are shown in the following Table.

Quarterly incidence of typhus on reconstituted Bulgaria 1942-44.								
Territory	1942		1943				1944	
	Q.3	Q.4	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.1	Q.2(x)
All Bulgaria	30	124	845	688	166	150	819	124
Old Territory	25	74	488	417	110	103	748	91
Dobrudja	3	3	70	45	5	7	7	1
Thrace	0	3	47	70	17	24	42	19
Dept. of Vardar	2	44	240	156	34	16	22	13

(x) Figures in this column are for 2 weeks of the quarter only

P.T.O.

From the above the progressive rise of incidence in old Bulgaria will be appreciated; it will also be observed that the sharp outbreak in Vardar (annexed from Yugoslavia) i.e. Serbian Macedonia, did not continue into 1944 and that no increase over the 1943 figures has occurred in the Dobrudja (annexed from Roumania) or in Thrace (from Greece).

3

TO: Mr. A. H. Robertson

FROM: Fred K. Hoehler

I refer to your memorandum of 18th January relating to the proposed Bulgarian-Roumanian programme.

There are at present two persons under consideration by this Division for the job of preliminary investigation and report on conditions in these two countries: Mr. Beckleman and Mr. Antoniu, curricula vitae on whom will be forwarded to Mr. Dudley Ward shortly.

The nature of the programme to be undertaken is, as you suggest, not subject to full clarification at this time, and the preliminary job is one of investigation and analysis. The general outlines of the ultimate task, however, may be suggested. Under the Montreal Resolution affecting "good" enemy or ex-enemy nationals etc., it is possible for UNRRA to undertake activities in these countries with respect either to epidemic control or displaced persons, but not to other matters. It seems clear that the definition of displaced persons includes ex-enemy nationals of the classes described in the Resolution who have been displaced within their own countries.

There has been some indication in Washington that the Health Division construe rather narrowly the scope of their activities in ex-enemy areas under this Resolution. The Displaced Persons' approach should be somewhat broader, however.

There are in Bulgaria and Roumania considerable numbers of displaced but indigenous Jews and lesser groups of allied nationals. The situation of the former is one of acute distress which is in no way alleviated by the fact that the food supply in these countries is, on the whole, favourable. UNRRA should, under its power to give care pending return to their homes, undertake some feeding and emergency clothing, welfare and medical aid to these groups. All told, the persons to be aided in this manner might reach the outside total of 200,000.

Until an exploration has been made, however, it will be impossible to be more precise about the numbers to be treated, the methods by which their needs may be cared for (i.e. whether by imported supplies, with or without collaboration by the military, etc.) and the scope and nature of those needs.

It is therefore highly desirable that the utmost expedition be urged in all negotiations on this problem and that consideration be given to any steps that can be taken while negotiations are pending, such as stockpiling certain supplies in the area or, possibly sending in funds through existing organisations already operating in these countries.

January, 24th 1945.

6

Message from Delegation at Bucharest to International Red Cross
Committee, 16 September, 1944

Representatives Jewish institutions Bucharest submit proposition creation, under sponsorship International Red Cross Committee, relief organization for the victims of war in the liberated zones and those occupied by the allied armies; organization to be charged with following the armies closely to look for and assemble the war victims, bring them first aid, food, clothing, medicines, look after their repatriation, rebuild their homes and secure employment for them. The organizers propose immediate intervention with the allied nations for permission and sponsorship of the anticipated organization and to ask utmost cooperation for the creation of first aid squads composed of doctors and volunteers specially instructed using special trains and automobiles equipped according to the needs of each under the direction of a person provided for or agreed upon by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the material or the people to bear if possible the Red Cross insignia with the concurrence of the allied troops. For the Jewish section of this organization the Jewish institutions will do all the necessary work with the assistance of all the relief organizations and will assume responsibility for all the costs of the organization itself as well as for the relief given the victims of war; they estimate that the number of Jews needing aid in Europe comes to about one and a half to two million people of whom about 500,000 are in Poland, 50,000 in Czechoslovakia, 250,000 in Hungary, 550,000 in Germany almost all deported from occupied countries; also about 4,000 in France, Belgium, Holland. Strongly support above-mentioned proposition; believe that International Red Cross Committee will grant support and aid only to a neutral organization without distinction as to race, religion, possessing support of all the governments interested in aiding the Jews, their participation in the organization and in the expenses incurred to be guided by the needs and the work accomplished. I beg you to let me know urgently your decision; in affirmative case Jewish institutions here will undertake to obtain agreement of Moscow government for proposed organization.

- - - - -

Message from International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, to its
Delegation at Bucharest, 28 September, 1944

Your 16. International Red Cross Committee greatly interested proposition submitted; going immediately to study proposed organization which envisages sending personnel trained in medical and commercial field to guarantee direction of groups working in delegation framework; we consider as you do that in principle participation International Red Cross Committee could be obtained only by organization purely giving aid of neutral character to benefit of all victims of war without distinction race, religion or nationality; at present we consider activity this organization in Roumania under sponsorship your delegation; possibility of further developments will be studied according to circumstances. Kindly inform us agreement principle competent authorities on whole organization as soon as that agreement is obtained in the way that you propose. We leave you free to associate yourself with this if you judge it expedient. To facilitate study we urge you to give all details especially on financing, number of jobs to do, and disposition material resources, transportation, etc., as well as method of collaboration with Roumanian Red Cross or other relief organizations.

7

Message from International Red Cross Committee to its delegation at
Bucharest, 28 September, 1944 (Geneva)

Kindly inform Red Cross and competent authorities that Swiss Red Cross has prepared, under auspices International Red Cross Committee, medical personnel, Swiss doctors, nurses, technicians specially trained in epidemiological matters to work in groups or individually in countries stricken by war. Groups or individuals able to leave, visas obtained, if International Red Cross Committee or Swiss Red Cross receive official requests indicating - first, approximate number sick who need care and preponderant diseases; second, resources available on the spot; third, necessary medical supplies lacking. Kindly telegraph if this medical aid would be desired.

- - - - -

Message from Delegation at Bucharest to International Red Cross
Committee, 10 October, 1944

Your telegrams 9244 and 9275. Roumanian Government asks us to send International Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross Committee warmest thanks for offer personnel and medical supplies to combat epidemics. Proposal is accepted eagerly; definite answer containing all the details will shortly be given after agreement with armistice commission. Meanwhile informing you that this autumn at least 100,000 typhus cases expected in Moldavia; by spring 300,000 cases malaria throughout Roumania kindly prepare necessary things like large quantities sulfanilamide, disinfectants, insecticides, synthetic products replacing quinine like "acrichine", "plasmocide", body linen, bedding, hand towels. In view of fact Bessarabia is great hot bed exanthemic typhus we propose Russian authorities aid. Concerning number groups and individuals we will let you know soon by telegram; we draw attention to complete lack of means of transportation; we judge indispensable to send medical cars well equipped.

- - - - -

Message from Delegation at Bucharest to International Red Cross
Committee, 11 October, 1944

Those who initiated plan express warm thanks for your interest in their proposal; by-laws of organization already worked out in discussion. Government expresses satisfaction and agreement in principle. Going to submit project to all agencies interested in work Southeast and Central European Section helping people stricken by war under auspices International Red Cross Committee Delegation at Bucharest. After agreement we are going to telegraph you detailed text, asking your permission. At same time initiants will ask agreement; in interval preparations for commencing work immediately in progress. Financing under Jewish section will be determined by Jewish welfare institutions here jointly with their connections overseas; for other sub-section believe it useful request aid UNRRA and World Relief Institute especially for aid people in distress Southeast Europe we beg you do all necessary on your end; we are going to approach Ankara delegate to UNRRA shortly expected for coordination. Practical operation will require columns automobiles with hospital equipment, others with linesn, clothes, food and for transporting rescued people these autos completely lacking; could you furnish these and how many.

6

Message from Bucharest Delegation to International Red Cross Committee
23 October, 1944

Action will start soon to bring relief to distressed population North Transylvania although actual supplies small. We request you propose UNRRA send immediately delegate with powers and instructions to get in touch with your delegation in view of common goal previously mentioned. We understand that 14 million kits are ready USA 1 million of which already arrived in France another million prepared at Cairo for Greece invite all concerned to give similar help to large distressed population in Romania.

- - - - -

Message from Bucharest Delegation to International Red Cross Committee
8 November, 1944

We consider financial help and collaboration UNRRA concerns only relief organization. Action on foreseen basis including total distressed population will certainly depend on favorable reply UNRRA. In the meantime action started by dispatching delegation Northern Transylvania to verify convinced in case UNRRA refusal their overseas organizations will finance their respective needs. Regular efficient work will depend greatly on favorable solution problem of rolling material. Concerning documents mentioned we have letter Ministry of Health fully approving our project by laws of which will in near future be discussed by all those concerned.

9

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Geneva, 15 November, 1944

Proposal for the creation of a relief organization charged with following the Russo-Romanian army in their advance and bringing first aid to the people stricken by war.

A cable from the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross at Bucharest, dated 16 September, transmits to the International Committee of the Red Cross a proposal from Romanian groups interested in creating, under the auspices of the International Committee, a relief organization charged with bringing relief to people stricken by the war in first Romania, and later, in the other areas occupied by Russian forces. That organization would be composed of health squads who would distribute drugs, care for the sick and do everything necessary to prevent epidemics (malaria, typhus, etc.). It would also include special relief squads, whose function would be distributing of food and clothing to needy, evacuating part of the population to the rear of the fighting line, procuring, if possible, temporary shelter, etc. It is obvious that this vast project involves complex problems, and we are well aware of all the difficulties to be overcome before it can be put into operation.

From the beginning, our Bucharest delegation gave us reason to foresee that the consent of the Soviet Government to the activity of an organization placed under the sponsorship of the International Committee of the Red Cross could be discounted, and that prospect encouraged us to study that proposal thoroughly. The Romanian authorities, for their part, have declared their willingness to authorize the proposed operation on their territory. As for the conditions imposed by the authorities concerned, we note that they require that the heads of the squads and, if possible, one deputy-nurse in each squad should be neutral nationals, with the balance of the necessary staff recruited on the spot. The Committee could meet with that desire by making an appeal to personnel specially trained by the Swiss Red Cross for activities of this nature. Under present conditions, naturally, serious difficulties would have to be overcome to secure transportation of these health squads from Switzerland to Romania.

The equipment required to perform successfully the functions which would be incumbent upon the organization would be principally:

- (a) rolling stock, composed of medical cars, trucks for transportation of food, clothing, etc. as well as cars for the transportation of the evacuees. Also touring cars for transporting the squads.
- (b) adequate quantities of food, clothing and drugs.

It is obvious that the shipment to Romania of as much material as that will involve big transportation problems, since the only sea route at present available is the route via Istanbul-Constanza.

It should be noted that among the persons to be helped by the relief missions there will also be, besides those directly stricken by the war, the Jewish people who still remain in the areas concerned and who are in need of help. A special section, within the framework of that organization, would be charged with helping these victims.

Another mission of the greatest importance would be the control of epidemics. The Romanian Health Department foresees over 100,000 cases of typhus and thinks that there might be 300,000 cases of malaria by next spring. Therefore we should prepare considerable quantities of disinfectants, insecticides, quinine or substitutes, etc.

2. 10

The financing of this whole operation constitutes a primary problem. As far as relief for the Jewish population is concerned, we have received from the start the promise of the Jewish welfare organizations, that they would cover, not only the expenses incurred, but would put at our disposal the necessary qualified personnel. As for aid to the Aryan people it is not possible to count only on financing by the countries whose nationals will be helped. Actually the countries concerned are themselves stricken by the German occupation and probably would not be in a position to make immediately a sufficiently large financial contribution.

File - Romania BG

Yankay

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Dispatched
12.15 p.m., 1 February 1945
Clear

TO: Bucharest, Rumania (Marshal Rodian Y. Malinovsky, Chairman
Allied Control Commission)

NUMBER: unnumbered

DATED: 1 February 1945

Referring to communication dated 21 December addressed to you by F. W. Leith-Ross, Deputy Director General of UNRRA, regarding possible assistance by UNRRA for the care of certain categories of displaced persons and the control of epidemics in Rumania, I continue to receive representations from various responsible organizations regarding urgent need for such assistance. We have, for example, just been informed of a substantial outbreak of typhus in Rumania for which the Rumanian Red Cross is requesting the assistance of outside organizations. UNRRA is prepared to make available supplies and expert personnel for these tasks which it has been authorized to undertake by the United Nations. I reiterate our offer of assistance and I should appreciate being informed at an early date whether or not assistance by UNRRA to the appropriate authorities is desired.

Drafted by:
Feller (GC)
24 January 1945

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa - Garden City - Cairo

*Romania -
Background
additional
copies -
Balkan
Operations. Lups*

File No. W.651/12
25 January 1945
CAWA/710

TO: Mr. Conrad Van Hynning
Acting Director of Welfare Division, UNRRA
Washington, D. C.

FROM: Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare Division, Balkan Mission

RE: Progress Report No. 16, for period
10 January 1945 - 24 January 1945

Attached find two copies of Progress Report No. 16 of
Welfare Division, Balkan Mission, covering period
10 January 1945 to 24 January 1945.

PROGRESS REPORT
WELFARE DIVISION - BALKAN MISSION
FOR PERIOD JANUARY 10, 1945 TO JANUARY 24, 1945
- No. 16 -

1. U. S. Senator Burton of Ohio Visits El Shatt.

U. S. Senator Burton of Ohio, in company with Mr. Neville Miller, Senior Deputy Chief of the Balkan Mission, Mr. Philip Beck, Director of the Camps Division, Mr. C. M. Pierce, Director of the Displaced Persons Division, and Mr. Greenstein made an all day inspection visit to the El Shatt Yugoslav refugee camp. While in the camp Senator Burton conducted an official hearing at which reports on the UNRRA program were presented. Mr. Greenstein outlined the work of the Welfare Division and the extent to which the American Private Agencies were cooperating in the program.

2. Fred Daniels Meets with Representatives of the American Private Agencies.

Fred Daniels met with the representatives of the American Private Agencies and reviewed with them the UNRRA Welfare program and latest current developments.

3. Mrs. Clara Urquhart Returns to South Africa.

Mrs. Clara Urquhart, formerly of the South African Red Cross, returned to South Africa. Before her departure she met with Mr. Greenstein and discussed the possible recruitment of Voluntary Society workers from South Africa and the skills required.

4. Joint Distribution Committee Program for Bulgaria and Roumania.

Mr. Jacob Trobe, on loan from UNRRA to the Joint Distribution Committee, is on a special mission to Bulgaria and Roumania. He arrived in Cairo and met with Mr. Greenstein and Mr. Daniels to discuss the temporary assignment of three members of the Joint Distribution Committee staff subject to recall on two weeks' notice when needed for work in the Balkans. Mr. Greenstein and Mr. Daniels approved the request subject to ratification by Washington headquarters.

5. Drugs and Supplies for Bulgaria and Roumania.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chairman of the American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee for the Middle East area, conferred with Mr. Greenstein, Dr. Crabtree and Lt. Col. Musson with regard to the possibility of medical drugs and supplies being made available to the J.D.C. for Bulgaria and Roumania. Every effort will be made to turn over to the J.D.C. from UNRRA stock piles whatever drugs and supplies are requested by Dr. Magnes.

6. Use of Welfare Personnel by Distribution & Transport Division in Greece.

In accordance with the policy laid down by Sir William Matthews every division of the Balkan Mission has been requested to make personnel available to the Distribution and Transport Division in Greece. Discussions now taking place indicate the necessity of additional personnel being sent to Greece to help in the immediate job of distribution. Conferences have been held with Miss Edith Eccles, Acting Director of the Welfare Division, Greek Mission, and Mr. Leo Gerstanzang, Chief of Distribution and Transport Division to determine the extent to which welfare personnel might be available for this purpose.

7. Welfare Services for Displaced Persons.

On January 2, 9, 16 and 22 meetings were held by the Joint Committee planning for welfare services to displaced persons. Mr. A. E. Brownbridge represented the Welfare Division. A memorandum is being prepared outlining personnel needs and services required.

8. Meeting to Discuss Future Plans and Operations for the Greek Mission.

Sir William Matthews called a special meeting of the Deputy Chiefs and Directors of the Divisions to discuss future plans and operations for Greece. Mr. Greenstein represented the Welfare Division at this meeting.

9. Liquidation of the Balkan Mission.

Mr. Neville Miller, Senior Deputy Chief of the Balkan Mission, met with the Directors of the Divisions and discussed with them contemplated plans for the liquidation of the Balkan Mission. The Director of each Division was asked to present as specific a plan as possible in the immediate future indicating the extent to which personnel could be transferred to country missions and the set-up required to carry on operations in the Middle East.

10. Conference with President of Jewish Relief Committee of Egypt.

Mr. Greenstein and Miss Mazur met with Mr. Ovadia Salem, President of the Jewish Relief Committee of Egypt, and Mr. Elie Cohen, representative of the Greek Jewish Community, to discuss the most effective use of special funds available from Egypt and South Africa for the Jewish Community of Greece. It was agreed that Mr. Greenstein on his contemplated trip to Athens would review this matter with Mr. Glen Leet, Director of Welfare for Greece, and make appropriate recommendations.

11. Child Welfare Study at El Shatt Camp.

On January 15 Miss Aleta Brownlee and Ed Harold of the Welfare Division, Yugoslav Mission started work on a child welfare study at El Shatt refugee camp. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the program carried on for children at the camps and to determine their needs on their return to Yugoslavia.

File Rumania

Copy

London

21 February 1945

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

Re: Collaboration with International Red Cross
(Roumania and Greece)

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Mr. Royall Tyler, The UNRRA representative in Berne, forwarding a report on a Meeting of the International Red Cross in Berne on 8th January 1945, dealing with the situation in Roumania and Greece, for your information.

The action we have taken in the receipt of the above-mentioned report is shown in UNRRA London to UNRRA Berne cable No. 3 of 13th February 1945. - *refers Rumania*

The UNRRA Mission in Greece is in close touch with the International Red Cross operating in that country.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) EDWARD E. RHATIGAN

Department of Operations

Mr. M. Menshikov
WASHINGTON

*this section in
GREEK
file*

Copy

c/o American Legation, Berne

19 January 1945

To: UNRRA, ERO London
From: Royall Tyler, UNRRA representative, Berne

With reference to my telegrams of today and of the 6th and to Director General Lehman's letter to me of 18 Dec. last, I am forwarding herewith a copy of minutes, received by me today, of a meeting called on the 8th Jan. by Dr. Burchhardt, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, at which I was present by invitation, and at which accounts were given of the relief position in Rumania and Greece.

I would point out the particularly confidential character of M. Boller's remarks recorded on pp. 4 and 5 of these minutes, referring to certain difficulties encountered in the Commission de Gestion pour les Secours en Grece (C.G.S.G.).

Signed: ROYAL TYLER

Copy

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

(RE CLAIR)

UNRRA (RESTRICTED)

FROM UNRRA LONDON TO UNRRA BERNE

No.3

D. 10.00 hours 13th February, 1945

Your saving No. 3 of 23 January received 5 February and letter of 19 January received 7 February appreciated. Copy of minutes received with latter being sent to Washington. Decisions as to categories of persons UNRRA can assist and nature of cooperation with IRC must await advice of UNRRA Mission to Rumania, which is still awaiting permission to proceed from AGC. UNRRA Mission will consist of qualified epidemiologist and expert on displaced persons and will be glad to cooperate with Professor Mooser should he be in Rumania.

(sgd) MARTIN

January 15, 1945

Minutes of Meeting of January 8, 1945
at 5 P. M.

Present: Royall Tyler, C. J. Burchhardt, Hans Sachmann (present at part of the meeting), Mr. Boller, Mr. Leclerc.

Mr. Burchhardt expressed his gratitude to Mr. Tyler for having transmitted to the Committee the reply made by Mr. Lehmann concerning eventual coordination of the relief activities of UNRRA and Comité International du Croix Rouge (International Red Cross Committee) in the territories liberated by the Russian army.

At Mr. Burchhardt's request, Mr. Leclerc gave a brief account of the situation in Rumania, as it is known to us at this time, through the reports received from the delegation of the C.I.C.R. at Bucharest.

Mr. Leclerc recalled that the relief work contemplated was suggested September last by the C.I.C.R. delegation at Bucharest and at the request of certain Romanian organizations. The situation of a large part of the Romanian people appears to be alarming and it is easy to understand if it is kept in mind that because of the war, 3 to 4 million people were forced to abandon their homes, leave all their belongings behind and flee to the areas located between the Danube river and the Carpathian mountains. The first movements took place at the time of the cession of Bessarabia and Bucovina to the Russians, of part of the Dobrouitcha to the Bulgars, and of Transylvania to Hungary. Later on, other masses of civilians withdrew to the same area, fleeing before the advancing Russian armies. It must not be forgotten, too, that thousands of people were made homeless after the bombardment of several important Romanian towns.

In view of all this, the figure of about 2,300,000 people who need aid in Rumania does not appear to be exaggerated and similar conditions exist in Ruthenia and in Hungary. Moreover, it must be pointed out that there is great danger of epidemics breaking out in Romanian territory, and the Romanian Health Department is expecting to report 100,000 cases of exanthematic typhus and about 300,000 cases of malaria.

The relief requested by the Rumanians is chiefly food, clothing, shoes and medical supplies, as well as sanitation squads equipped with rolling material necessary for their transportation, as well as for the transportation of the material and eventually for the transportation of a certain number of war victims towards less exposed areas or to assembly centers where it would be easier to provide relief.

As for food, it is probable that whatever is necessary will be available for purchase in Rumania. That part of the contemplated relief requires only that the funds be made available. There is, on the other hand, a great shortage of clothing and an even greater shortage of shoes. These articles must be sent in from outside. Drugs appear to be lacking entirely and that situation is even more alarming because without adequate sanitary equipment even the best will on the part of the Rumanian organizations to

control epidemics makes it hopeless.

The organization as suggested from the beginning by the delegation of C.I.C.R. at Bucharest should include two distinct sections, one for the Jewish population and another one for the Christians. Since the Jewish welfare organizations can start immediately, it is the more regrettable that no relief can be offered to the Christian population, mainly because of lack of funds. It seems obvious that the lack of funds in a prosperous country like Rumania is temporary and due mainly to the war efforts of the country in the past and at present.

Consequently the help to be given to the Rumanian people could eventually be contemplated in the form of loans to be reimbursed at conditions to be established.

Mr. Barckhardt was glad to hear that an UNRRA commission will be sent to Rumania to investigate conditions on the spot. The Committee is of the opinion that coordinated relief activities which could be organized in the areas concerned, by teams of UNRRA and of C.I.C.R., might certainly lead to interesting results and would have important advantages.

Mr. Tyler expressed the hope that the necessary formalities required for the transportation of the UNRRA commission to Rumania would not be too delayed. He would like to have a memorandum on the conversation which has taken place and thinks that a new telegram, which he intends to send to London, would be useful and helpful in expediting the decisions of the Administration.

Mr. Barckhardt drew Mr. Tyler's attention to the fact that Professor Maser, the well known epidemiologist, is in Yugoslavia heading a sanitary mission and could, if need be, make a trip to Rumania to put his knowledge of epidemic control at the disposal of the Rumanian Government.

Roumania -
B.G.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Dispatched
12.30 p.m., January 22, 1945
Clear

TO: London (Repeated to Rome #45)
NUMBER: 127
DATED: January 22, 1945

Have been advised that Rumania has requested UNRRA assistance in controlling present typhus epidemic. Information originates from London source. Sawyer consulted Bayhe-Jones your 131. Send full information regarding any invitation from ACC Rumania or government and any preliminary arrangements with Typhus Commission members to participate UNRRA activities Rumania. Do not favor Typhus Commission should handle alone on invitation UNRRA but rather assign members to UNRRA if their military status permits. Is Hedley available? Consider situation urgent. Have you information regarding health missions auspices International Red Cross in Rumania and Yugoslavia and the source and basis of their invitations.

Drafted by:
Sawyer (Health)
20 January 45

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Sawyer
Harris

File - Missions - Roumania

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Received in UNHRA
3.50 p.m., January 16, 1945
Clear

FROM: London
NUMBER: 108
DATED: January 16, 1945

Further reference Roumania. Have written Draper asking him to be prepared to release Hedley as Medical Head. Also written Fox asking if typhus Commission could help if required.

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* To note the information or take necessary steps with respect thereto.

*File - Missions -
Rumania*

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Received in UNRRA
4.30 p.m., January 13, 1945
Clear

FROM: Cairo (Repeated to London #15)
NUMBER: 26
DATED: January 11, 1945

Reference your unnumbered to Crabtree concerning typhus Rumania. No effective contacts or channels communication Rumania here. Have cabled Caserta to enquire as to nature and extent of problem also as to channels of communication with Allied Control Commission or other appropriate agency pending Crabtree arrival Italy approximately 20th January. Crabtree and Matthews believe essential that political channels of communication be used and suggest Washington or London as more effective than Italy. Please communicate Crabtree in Rome any further suggestions. He will report further after arrival Italy. If existence of problems and opportunity for UNRRA participation are confirmed Mission would be available for initial survey and Crabtree suggests making Hedly available if needed. Sanitary engineer can be assigned from here also a nurse if necessary.

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* Responsibility for initiating appropriate reply.

A.21/7

LONDON

3rd January 1945

Dear Hugh,

With reference to your telegram no 4 Enjoy, I attach copies of Royall Tyler's letter of 9th December, transmitting further information from the International Red Cross about relief needs and proposed relief operations in Roumania. You will see that Tyler's communication is incomplete, and we have asked him for further information about his conversations with Dr. Bachmann, and whether the International Red Cross acted on the suggestion of their representative in Bucharest that they should telegraph an appeal to the World Jewish Congress in America.

Yours sincerely,

(sd) A. H. ROBERTSON

Mr. Hugh R. Jackson
UNRRA
WASHINGTON

c/o American Legation
Berne, December 9, 1944

TO: UNRRA, European Regional Office, London
FROM: R. Tyler, UNRRA Representative, Berne

With further reference to my letter of November 16, I now enclose copies of two further telegrams addressed to the C.I.C.R. (Comite International de la Croix-Rouge) by its delegation at Bucharest, both dated December 5, one of them refers to action in favour of Jews, the other to the prime wants of the rest of the population in Roumania and liberated parts of Hungary.

I enclose also a copy of a letter from Dr. Hans Bachmann, C.I.C.R., referring to these two telegrams.

(sd) ROYALL TYLER

COPY

Geneva, 5 December 1944

Subject: Plan for the creation of a relief organization charged with following the Russo-Rumanian troops in their advance and to bring first aid to people who have suffered in the war.

Dear Sir,

On my return from Brussels I found your kind letter of 24 November and I thank you warmly for having communicated to us the telegram which you received from UNRRA.

In accordance with the desire you expressed during our recent conversation concerning the projected relief organization, we have dispatched a telegram to our delegation in Bucharest asking for additional information for you. I have the pleasure of remitting to you herewith a copy of the telegram sent us by our delegation under date of 30 November containing information that might interest you. Not knowing the sources which our delegate might have used to secure the statistical data contained in this telegram, I think it is necessary to make certain reservations as to their accuracy.

I am taking advantage of this opportunity to bring to your attention that a sub-division of the projected organization, a sub-division charged with giving aid to the Jews, has already been able to start its work thanks to the financial support of Jewish organizations. In connection with that sub-division, I think you will be interested in the attached extract of a telegram which we received on 20 November.

Sincerely yours,

Hans Bachmann

Mr. Royall Tyler
Special Attache near the United States Legation
29 Alpenstrasse
Berne

5 December 1944

Telegram Addressed to International Committee of the Red Cross by its delegation in Bucharest.

We have declaration written by people directing Jewish Welfare institutions that expenses of this section of relief work will be supported by them. Stop. We consider that other overseas institutions should join by giving large contributions to assure satisfactory uninterrupted work, in view of the affluence of Jews liberated from forced labor camps and others in want in North Transylvania and other liberated regions. Kindly dispatch immediate appeal by telegram to World Jewish Congress opening session twenty sixth New York to obtain this participation. Stop. Work of relief groups consists in creating centers of information in important localities, collecting, examining all declarations; granting aid in money, food, clothes, lodging, medical supplies, medical treatment; installing soup kitchens; providing shelter for orphans, aged; establishing dispensaries; seeking out people hidden or dispersed, returning them to their homes; verifying dead people and their graves; arranging correspondence between dispersed families; helping return of war-stricken people into economic life, giving them advice, materials, tools; opening technical schools, etc. Stop. Work directed by Central Committee Bucharest under auspices and chairmanship your delegation supported by national subcommittees and sections in provinces, directing, supervising actions of working relief groups. Stop. Situation requires prompt taking over of functions by other groups otherwise we foresee need for huge increase in size existing group. Concerning request of UNRRA kindly communicate that present situation does not permit us to specify definite figures since conditions are changing every moment. Stop. After necessary consultations we are giving you following information based on present situation naming region and population needing aid.

1. Ruthenia-240,000; 2. East Hungary-900,000; 3. North Transylvania-600,000; 4. South Transylvania-400,000; 5. South Bucovina-150,000; 6. North Moldavia-375,000; 7. East Moldavia-750,000; Total-3,415,000 persons finding themselves in distress, lacking possibility of earning a living, for most part without money, without shelter, clothes, care. Stop. Coming of winter requires immediate aid otherwise great number of needy seriously threatened. Stop. Competent persons estimate immediate needs to avoid catastrophe average ten dollars a head or 34 million dollars, a great part of which should be earmarked for purchase abroad of means of transportation such as trucks, autobusses, ambulances for distribution of supplies and repatriation of refugees. Then winter clothes for men, women and children like coats, pull-overs, socks, stockings, shoes, fabrics for making clothes; with all accessories like lining, sewing thread, buttons, zippers, etc. Then wool for knitting, cloth for underwear, sheets for beds. Then fortifying foods, condensed milk, drugs, vitamins, disinfectants, surgical dressings, cotton; all to be sent to the country as soon as possible. Stop. Sums put at disposition of the country itself should be used to furnish food, supplementary clothing, transportation costs, and especially to help the people to return to normal economic life, a goal which requires the delegation of foreign personnel and bringing modern tools, instructing workmen in their use. Stop. Unanimous agreement exists on necessity to act immediately in giving war sufferers sufficient aid for creation of a new life to avoid accustoming them to repeated aid in the nature of charity. We hope UNRRA will act accordingly. Kindly take note of the approximate percentage by nationalities of populations listed above.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Ruthenia	East Hungary	North Transylvania	South Transylvania	South Bucovina	North Moldavia	East Moldavia
Roumanians	0	0	50	70	80	85	70
Hungarians	12	95	70	20	0	0	0
Jews	2	1	1½	6	8	10	7
Ruthenians	80	0	6	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	6	4	2½	4	12	5	3

(of which 10 Ukrainians)

File - Missions - Roumania

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Received in UNRRA
11:30 a.m., January 8, 1945
Cipher

FROM: London
NUMBER: 28
DATED: January 2, 1945

Your tel. No. 1175.

We have applied to Roumanian Control Commission for authority for UNRRA representatives to enter Roumania. We have made no similar application to Bulgarian Control Commission although /?Hoehler/ has raised the question informally with Russian military representatives here.

2. Do you wish us to make formal approach to Bulgarian Control Commission?

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* Responsibility for initiating appropriate reply.

Rumania

European Regional Office

1st January 1945

Dear Hugh,

I am sending you herewith copies of the following documents:

1. Letter to the Chairman of the Allied Control Commission, Roumania, about proposed UNRRA mission of enquiry. ✓
2. Letter to Foreign Office asking them to transmit this on our behalf. ✓
3. Letter to the U. S. Ambassador informing him of the action taken.
4. Letter to the Soviet Ambassador in the same sense.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) A. H. Robertson

Mr. Hugh R. Jackson
UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington DC

21st December 1944

Sir,

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is being pressed from various quarters to interest itself in the situation of Jews and others who have become "displaced persons" in Roumania, that is to say, persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations; the Administration is urged to render to these persons such assistance as lies within its power and resources for facilitating their repatriation or return to their homes, and their care and maintenance in the meantime.

By virtue of the decision of its Council, contained in Resolution 57, of which I attach a copy, the Administration is authorised to assist this category of displaced persons in Roumania. It is also authorised to undertake measures for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing their spread to United Nations areas for United Nations nationals. Any operation that might be undertaken in Roumania would, of course, be subject to the agreement and control of the Allied Control Commission.

In order to inform itself of the nature and scope of the problem and to determine how best it can be of assistance, the Administration desires to send two representatives to Roumania at as early a date as possible. The mission of these representatives would be to acquaint themselves as fully and rapidly as possible with the conditions on the spot and to report to this office with their recommendations as to the action to be taken or the role to be played by UNRRA in rendering assistance. One of the representatives might return to this Headquarters on the completion of this mission while the other might remain behind pending further developments.

The Administration accordingly requests permission for these two representatives to go to Roumania, and would be grateful if the Allied Control Commission could see its way to clearing this matter as soon as possible, and would give the representatives all possible facilities for the accomplishment of their mission when they arrive in Bucharest.

The names of the two representatives of the Administration will be communicated to the Allied Control Commission in due course.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(sd) F.W.LEITH-ROSS

21st December 1944

My dear Henderson,

You will remember my talking to you a few days ago about the desire of this Administration to send a small mission - of two representatives - to Roumania, to acquaint themselves with the situation of Jews and other persons who are "displaced persons" in that country, and advise this Administration as to what assistance might be extended to them by UNRRA.

You were good enough to say that the Foreign Office would be willing to forward such a request on our behalf to its representative in Roumania for transmission to the Control Commission.

I accordingly enclose herewith a short note addressed to the Chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Roumania, asking for authority to send two representatives for the purposes indicated above. I should be most grateful if the Foreign Office would use its good offices for presenting this request to the Commission.

I would add that I shall shortly communicate the names of the two representatives whom it would be proposed to send to Roumania.

Yours sincerely,

(sd.) DUDLEY WARD

I. L. Henderson, Esq.
Foreign Office

22nd December, 1944

Dear Monsieur Iliuschenko,

I enclose copy of a request to the Chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Roumania for permission to send two representatives into Roumania in order to acquaint themselves with the situation of the Jewish and other "displaced" persons in that country and to advise the Administration as to what assistance might be extended to them by UNRRA.

The letter is being sent, through the good offices of the Foreign Office, direct to the Chairman of the Commission in Bucharest, but I shall be very grateful for any assistance you may be able to give in securing the favourable consideration of this request.

Yours sincerely,

(sd.) F. W. LAITH-ROSS

Monsieur I. A. Iliuschenko

Same
Letter also to:

The Hon. John G. Winant, 28th December 1944

Your file

James

File Roumanian

AHR/GP

European Regional Office
London

18th December 1944

Dear Hugh:

I attach for the information of Headquarters office, a copy of a summary I have made of a long communication of 16 November from Royal Tyler in Berne about an International Red Cross proposal for relief work in Roumania with the assistance of UNRRA. This matter has been put to Governor Lehman while he has been in London, and, as you know, he is proposing to send Mr. Beckelman to Roumania on a mission of enquiry. The consent of the Allied Control Commission in Roumania will of course be required for this journey, and an approach is being made to the Foreign Office in order that the British Government should take the matter up on our behalf with the Control Commission.

I also attach a record of a conversation with Mr. N. Caranfil, a Roumanian who is attending the Inland Transport Conference in London and came to see Mr. Ward and me on the 13th December. At the end of this note, I made certain suggestions about what would be the appropriate steps for Mr. Caranfil to advise his Government to take. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross has subsequently agreed that we should tell Mr. Caranfil that his Government, if it wishes to approach UNRRA should do so through the Control Commission; further that the Control Commission would have to assure us of the provision of local currency necessary for any operations UNRRA might be able to undertake in Roumania.

As both these questions are likely to come before the Control Commission, it will presumably be advantageous that the three governments represented thereon should be informed as soon as possible. I anticipate that the arrangement which will be agreed will be that we in London should inform the British Government and the Soviet Embassy, and that you in Washington should be requested to inform the United States Government. We will, however, communicate with you further in this respect, and if the matter has not been settled previously, Mr. Caustin should bring the latest information on his return to Washington.

Yours sincerely,

(sd) A. H. Robertson

Mr. Hugh R. Jackson

UNRRA - WASHINGTON

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS/UNRRA OPERATIONS IN ROMANIA

A letter of 16th November from Mr. Royal Tyler in Berne reports an enquiry from Dr. Carl Burchhardt of the International Committee of the Red Cross whether UNRRA would consider "a plan for emergency relief in Roumania, based on cooperation between UNRRA and the ICRC and destined to bridge over the interval until that sector can be adequately handled without the ICRC's help.

Dr. Burchhardt explained that the ICRC only has powers to operate in the relief of distress when national organisations are temporarily unable to do so; its activities therefore would be strictly limited in time. It had already started operations with funds supplied by Jewish organisations for the relief of the Jewish population. However, the needs of non-Jews appeared to demand no less attention, for which purpose the approach to UNRRA was made.

Dr. Burchhardt gave Mr. Tyler copies of a number of telegrams exchanged between the ICRC in Berne and their representative in Bucharest, also a memorandum produced in Berne outlining the position. These documents are summarised below.

1. Bucharest to Berne, 16th September

This telegram reports that representatives of Jewish organisations in Bucharest have submitted a proposal for the creation under the aegis of the ICRC of an organisation to help the victims of war in liberated areas and areas occupied by the Allied armies. The organisation should follow the armies and collect the victims of war bringing them first aid in food, clothing and medicine, taking care of their repatriation, reconstructing their homes and finding them work. The proposers of this scheme propose immediate approach to the Allied Nations for their permission and assistance in the creation of relief units composed of doctors and specially trained volunteers with supply trains and specially equipped vehicles. The Jewish organisations would undertake the work and provide the finance for help to Jews; they estimate the number of Jews in Europe requiring help as between 1 1/2 and 2 millions (and provide the breakdown of this figure). The telegram supposes that the ICRC would only assist an organisation which made no distinction of race or religion and enjoyed the protection of all the Governments concerned, and states that if Berne agrees to the proposal the Jewish organisations in Roumania undertake to obtain the agreement of the Government in Moscow.

2. Berne to Bucharest, 23th September

This telegram expresses great interest in the proposal on condition that the proposed organisation should assist all victims of war without distinction of race, religion or nationality. It states that the question is being actively examined and asks for further details.

Another telegram of the same date states that the Swiss Red Cross has prepared, under the auspices of the ICRC, Swiss medical and sanitary personnel to work in units or as individuals for the benefit of the victims of war. These persons are ready to leave as soon as the necessary formalities can be arranged.

3. Bucharest to Berne, 10th October

Roumanian Government thanks the ICRC and the Swiss Red Cross and accepts this proposal. This autumn 100,000 cases of typhus

are expected in Moldavia and in the spring 300,000 cases of malaria in the whole of Roumania. This telegram requests that the necessary supplies of drugs should be prepared and proposes similar aid for USSR as Bessarabia is a great breeder of typhus. The telegram concludes by drawing attention to complete lack of transport and the necessity of sending specially equipped vehicles.

4. Bucharest to Berne, 11 October

This telegram reports that the project will be submitted to all organisations interested in relief in central and south-eastern Europe and suggests an approach to UNRRA including the UNRRA delegate at Ankara (sic). It mentions that operations will necessitate convoys of vehicles with sanitary equipment, food and clothing and accommodation for transport.

5. Bucharest to Berne 23rd October

This telegram reports that relief work will begin very shortly in Northern Transylvania, even though the means are inadequate. It asks Berne to propose to UNRRA the immediate despatch of a representative with powers and instructions to undertake discussions with the ICRC representative in Bucharest. It refers to UNRRA equipment reaching France and Cairo (for Greece), and suggests the same assistance for the population of Roumania.

6. Bucharest to Berne, 8th November

This telegram states that the realisation of plans embracing the whole population in need of relief will certainly depend on a favourable reply from UNRRA. In the meantime a part of the work has begun by sending a delegation to Northern Transylvania to investigate. They (? the Jewish organisations) are convinced that in the event of a refusal by UNRRA their own organisations overseas will finance their needs. The telegram emphasises again that effective operations will depend largely on the provision of transport and states that the Minister of Health has approved the scheme in writing; the constitution of the organisation is about to be discussed by all interested parties.

7. ICRC Memorandum of 15th November

This memorandum summarises the proposals made in the foregoing telegrams and makes the following additional points:

- (a) The heads of detachments and if possible one nurse in each unit should be of neutral nationality, which would be possible in view of the offer of the Swiss Red Cross.
- (b) While the Jewish organisations have offered to provide the funds and trained personnel for the relief of the Jewish population, it is not possible to rely entirely on the Governments concerned for relief to the non-Jewish population as these Governments would probably be unable to bear the financial burden involved.

Note on the Competence of UNRRA to Undertake Such Work

Resolution 57 authorises UNRRA to perform the following functions in enemy or ex-enemy territory:

- (1) The care and repatriation or return of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution 10 (i.e. nationals of member Governments and stateless persons).

(2) The care and repatriation or return of other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence, or who have been deported therefrom by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, and

(3) operations for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing the spread of such epidemics to United Nations areas or to displaced persons of United Nations nationality found in the particular enemy or ex-enemy zone.

The Administration is only authorized to carry out such operations "from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established control authority or duly recognised administration of the area on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and subject to such control as the military command or the established control authority may find necessary."

Resolution 57 further provides:

"3. That with regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall

(a) make arrangements with the military command or the appropriate authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution 14;

(b) be authorized to charge against its general resources such expenses as cannot be met in local currency and fail to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability of the countries involved to pay."

Therefore operations behind the Soviet armies in Roumania and Hungary only fall within the competence of UNRRA if they are undertaken on behalf of:

(1) United Nations nationals, or

(2) Stateless persons who have been driven as a result of the war from their places of settled residence, or

(3) Other persons who have been displaced from their homes on account of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations. This provision was designed in the first place to apply to German Jews. Clearly it would apply to some Roumanian and Hungarian Jews; but it is for consideration whether the policies of the Roumanian and Hungarian Governments or of the German armies in Roumania and Hungary, have been such that all Jews in these countries automatically come within this definition. Further, the non-Jewish population of these countries would not, generally speaking, come within the provisions of this definition, though there might be isolated cases that would do so.

(4) The control of epidemics to prevent their spreading to United Nations areas or United Nations nationals. It would seem that, if any general operations on behalf of the non-Jewish population of Roumania and Hungary are to be undertaken, it would have to be by virtue of the authority contained in this provision relating to the control of epidemics.

A. H. Robertson

4.12.44

MEETING WITH MR. CARANFIL ABOUT ROUMANIA

Mr. N. Caranfil came this morning to see Mr. Ward and me. He came on the introduction of Mr. Douglas Howard, Head of the Southern Department in the Foreign Office, but discovered that he had known Mr. Ward in Roumania before the war. He is on a visit to this country from Roumania, attending the European Inland Transport Conference, according to his own statement as a representative of Roumania, but according to the Foreign Office as an engineering expert attached to the Russian delegation. He is President of the Anglo-Roumanian Society in Bucharest and apparently an old friend of this country. While here, he has been having talks of an unofficial nature with various senior officials in the Foreign Office.

He stated that he had been instructed by his Government to approach UNRRA unofficially on the subject of assistance for Roumania, which was badly needed, particularly with regard to medical supplies; he mentioned that there had already been an outbreak of typhus in Northern Transylvania. He knew that UNRRA was rendering certain assistance to Italy and pointed out that while Italy was co-belligerent but not fighting on the side of the Allies, Roumania was fighting though not co-belligerent.

We explained that the only operations UNRRA was authorised to undertake in enemy or ex-enemy territory were assistance to displaced persons who have been displaced by action of the enemy because of race religion or activities in favour of the United Nations, or the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing their spread to United Nations areas or United Nations nationals, as defined in Resolution 57.

Mr. Caranfil asked what were the next steps that should be taken to present Roumania's case for assistance from UNRRA within these limits. We stated that probably the matter should be taken up with the Allied Control Commission in Roumania, as Mr. Caranfil stated that the Soviet military authorities did not control the civil administration of the country. Mr. Caranfil did not think that any approach to the Control Commission had been made so far. We promised to look into the question of procedure and advise him further at a meeting which was arranged for next week.

On the question of procedure, I am unable to find any guidance in the Resolutions of the Council as to who should initiate a request to UNRRA for operations in enemy or ex-enemy countries under the terms of Resolution 57. I understand that the case of Italy does not afford a useful precedent. As the Administration already has the power to undertake such activities, it would seem that the initiative should come from any member Government or any "military command, established control authority or duly recognised administration" concerned with the problems of the particular area, subject to whose agreement the operations must be carried out. In the case of Roumania, this would appear to be the Allied Control Commission.

However, as a request for UNRRA assistance in Roumania has already been received from the International Red Cross, and as it is proposed to approach the Allied Control Commission about sending a mission of enquiry to Roumania, it would appear probable that the matter will be put to the Allied Control Commission before the Roumanian Government is likely to act on any suggestion made to Mr. Caranfil in London. Nevertheless it would appear desirable that the request should be made by the Government to the Control

Mr. Caranfil

Commission and by the Control Commission to UNRRA in order that the Administration's mission of enquiry and possible operations in Roumania should have the necessary official backing.

I would suggest, therefore, that at the same time as the Foreign Office are requested to approach the Control Commission about Mr. Beckelmann's proposed journey to Roumania, it should be suggested to Mr. Caranfil, if operations are seriously contemplated for Roumania within the limits of Resolution 57, that he should telegraph to Bucharest (if this is possible) requesting the Roumanian Government to approach the Control Commission with a request for UNRRA assistance. It is for consideration whether steps should be taken at the same time to inform the Soviet Government of what is happening.

A. H. Robertson

13.12.44

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Reports and Analysis Branch

Subject	Date	Description	Entered In Source
THROUGH RUMANIA By Eugene Boltin From WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS, Number 23	16 December 1944 Vol. IV. No. 130	Report of trip through Rumania, showing postwar effects upon the people and the land. pp. 5-6	INFORMATION BULLETIN Embassy of USSR In Library

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET - File in

Rauman's Background

SUBJECT: REGIONAL VENERAL DISEASE CONTROL IN EUROPE
Postwar Problems of Syphilis from
The Point of View of Maritime Nations

FROM: Thorstein Guthe, M.D., Norwegian Public Health Service

TO:

DATE: Presented , November 9-11, 1944. V.D. Control Conf. U.S.P.H.S., St Louis.

PAGES: 15

DOCUMENT FILED IN: 97

ANNOTATION

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET - File in ROMANIA - Background

IDENTIFICATION:

Food Patterns of some European Countries: Background for Study Programs and Guidance of Relief Workers, By Helen S. Mitchell and Natalie F. Joffe pp. 676-687 Reprinted from Journal of the American Dietetic Association, Vol. 20, No. 10, November, 1944

DOCUMENT FILED IN:

UNRRA Library, TX 360 .F9M6, cop. 15

ANNOTATION:

This article attempts to give a brief schematic picture of the food habits of thirteen European countries, including Romania. For each country the information is presented in two parts: the first classifies the food eaten according to the "basis 7" food groups; the second gives the social matrix within which these foods are used. This method of presentation gives a general picture of the nutritional strengths and weaknesses of the diet characteristic of each country and shows the various factors which influence food selection and usage to be seen at a glance.

Save

Rumania

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 13, 1944
No. 431

The following are the terms of the Rumanian armistice agreement which has been signed in Moscow:

"AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE SOVIET UNION, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF RUMANIA ON THE OTHER CONCERNING AN ARMISTICE.

"The Government and High Command of Rumania, recognizing the fact of the defeat of Rumania in the war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom, and the other United Nations, accept the armistice terms presented by the Governments of the above mentioned three Allied Powers, acting in the interests of all the United Nations.

"On the basis of the foregoing the representative of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, Marshal of the Soviet Union, R. Y. Malinovski, duly authorized thereto by the Governments of the United States of America, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom, acting in the interests of all the United Nations, on the one hand, and the representatives of the Government and High Command of Rumania, Minister of State and Minister of Justice L. Patrascanu, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Adjutant of His Majesty the King of Rumania, General D. Damaceanu, Prince Stirbey, and Mr. G. Popp, on the other hand, holding proper full powers, have signed the following conditions:

"1. As from August 24, 1944, at four a.m., Rumania has entirely discontinued military operations against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on all theatres of war, has withdrawn from the war against the United Nations, has broken off relations with Germany and her satellites, has entered the war and will wage war on the side of the Allied Powers against Germany and Hungary for the purpose of restoring Rumanian independence and sovereignty, for which purpose she provides not less than twelve infantry divisions with corps troops.

"Military operations on the part of Rumanian armed forces, including naval and air forces, against Germany and Hungary will be conducted under the general leadership of the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

"2. The Government and High Command of Rumania undertake to take steps for the disarming and interning of the armed forces of Germany and Hungary on Rumanian territory and also for the interning of the citizens of both states mentioned who reside there. (See Annex to Article Two)

"3. The Government and High Command of Rumania will ensure to the Soviet and other Allied forces facilities for free movement on Rumanian territory in any direction if required by the military situation, the Rumanian Government and High Command of Rumania giving such movement every possible assistance with their own means of communications and at their own expense on land, on water and in the air. (See Annex to Article Three)

"4. The

"4. The state frontier between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Rumania, established by the Soviet-Rumanian Agreement of June 8, 1940, is restored.

"5. The Government and High Command of Rumania will immediately hand over all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war in their hands, as well as interned citizens and citizens forcibly removed to Rumania, to the Allied (Soviet) High Command for the return of these persons to their own country.

"From the moment of the signing of the present terms and until repatriation the Rumanian Government and High Command undertake to provide at their own expense all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war, as well as forcibly removed and interned citizens, and displaced persons and refugees, with adequate food, clothing and medical service, in accordance with hygienic requirements, as well as with means of transport for the return of all those persons to their own country.

"6. The Rumanian Government will immediately set free, irrespective of citizenship and nationality, all persons held in confinement on account of their activities in favor of the United Nations or because of their sympathies with the cause of the United Nations, or because of their racial origin, and will repeal all discriminatory legislation and restrictions imposed thereunder.

"7. The Rumanian Government and High Command undertake to hand over as trophies into the hands of the Allied (Soviet) High Command all war material of Germany and her satellites located on Rumanian territory, including vessels of the fleet of Germany and her satellites located in Rumanian waters.

"8. The Rumanian Government and High Command undertake not to permit the export or expropriation of any form of property (including valuables and currency) belonging to Germany, Hungary or to their nationals or to persons resident in their territories or in territories occupied by them without the permission of the Allied (Soviet) High Command. They will keep this property in such manner as may be prescribed by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

"9. The Rumanian Government and High Command undertake to hand over to the Allied (Soviet) High Command all vessels belonging or having belonged to the United Nations which are located in Rumanian ports, no matter at whose disposal these vessels may be, for the use of the Allied (Soviet) High Command during the period of the war against Germany and Hungary in the general interests of the Allies, these vessels subsequently to be returned to their owners.

"The Rumanian Government bear the full material responsibility for any damage or destruction of the aforementioned property until the moment of the transfer of this property to the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

"10. The Rumanian Government must make regular payments in Rumanian currency required by the Allied (Soviet) High Command for the fulfillment of its functions and will

in case

in case of need ensure the use on Rumanian territory of industrial and transportation enterprises, means of communication, power stations, enterprises and installations of public utility, stores of fuel, fuel oil, food and other materials, and services in accordance with instructions issued by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

"Rumanian merchant vessels, whether in Rumanian or foreign waters, shall be subject to the operational control of the Allied (Soviet) High Command for use in the general interest of the Allies. (See Annex to Article Ten)

"11. Losses caused to the Soviet Union by military operations and by the occupation by Rumania of Soviet territory will be made good by Rumania to the Soviet Union, but, taking into consideration that Rumania has not only withdrawn from the war, but has declared war and in fact is waging war against Germany and Hungary, the parties agree that compensation for the indicated losses will be made by Rumania not in full but only in part, namely to the amount of three hundred million United States dollars payable over six years in commodities (oil products, grain, timber products, seagoing and river craft, sundry machinery, et cetera).

"Compensation will be paid by Rumania for losses caused to the property of other Allied states and their nationals in Rumania during the war, the amount of compensation to be fixed at a later date. (See Annex to Article Eleven)

"12. The Rumanian Government undertakes within the periods indicated by the Allied (Soviet) High Command to return to the Soviet Union in complete good order all valuables and materials removed from its territory during the war, belonging to state, public and cooperative organizations, enterprises, institutions or individual citizens, such as: factory and works equipment, locomotives, railway trucks, tractors, motor vehicles, historic monuments, museum valuables and any other property.

"13. The Rumanian Government undertakes to restore all legal rights and interests of the United Nations and their nationals on Rumanian territory as they existed before the war and to return their property in complete good order.

"14. The Rumanian Government and High Command undertake to collaborate with the Allied (Soviet) High Command in the apprehension and trial of persons accused of war crimes.

"15. The Rumanian Government undertakes immediately to dissolve all pro-Hitler organizations (of a Fascist type) situated in Rumanian territory, whether political, military or para-military, as well as other organizations conducting propaganda hostile to the United Nations, in particular to the Soviet Union, and will not in future permit the existence of organizations of that nature.

"16. The printing, importation and distribution in Rumania of periodical and non-periodical literature, the presentation of theatrical performances and films, the work of wireless stations, post, telegraph and telephone shall be carried out in agreement with the Allied (Soviet) High Command. (See Annex to Article Sixteen)

"17. Rumanian

"17. Rumanian Civil Administration is restored in the whole area of Rumania separated by not less than fifty-one hundred kilometres (depending upon conditions of terrain) from the front line, Rumanian administrative bodies undertaking to carry out, in the interests of the reestablishment of peace and security, instructions and orders of the Allied (Soviet) High Command issued by them for the purpose of securing the execution of these armistice terms.

"18. An Allied Control Commission will be established which will undertake until the conclusion of peace the regulation of and control over the execution of the present terms under the general direction and orders of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, acting on behalf of the Allied Powers. (See annex to Article 18.))

"19. The Allied Governments regard the decision of the Vienna award regarding Transylvania as null and void and are agreed that Transylvania (or the greater part thereof) should be returned to Rumania, subject to confirmation at the peace settlement, and the Soviet Government agrees that Soviet forces shall take part for this purpose in joint military operations with Rumania against Germany and Hungary.

"20. The present terms come into force at the moment of their signing.

"Done in Moscow, in four copies, each in the Russian, English and Rumanian languages, the Russian and English texts being authentic. September 12, 1944.

"By authority of the Governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

"By authority of the Government and High Command of Rumania.

"Annex to the Armistice Agreement between the Governments of the United States of America, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom on the one hand and the Government of Rumania on the other hand.

"A. Annex to Article 2.

"The measures provided for in Article 2 of the agreement regarding the internment of citizens of Germany and Hungary now in Rumanian territory do not extend to citizens of those countries of Jewish origin.

"B. Annex to Article 3.

"Under cooperation of the Rumanian Government and High Command of Rumania, mentioned in Article 3 of the Agreement, is understood the placing at the disposal of the Allied (Soviet) High Command for use at its discretion during the armistice all Rumanian military, air and naval constructions and installations, ports, harbors, barracks, warehouses, airfields, means of communication, meteorological stations which might be required for military needs in complete good order and with the personnel required for their maintenance.

"C. Annex

"C. Annex to Article 10.

"The Rumanian Government will withdraw and redeem within such time limits and on such terms as the Allied (Soviet) High Command may specify, all holdings in Rumanian territory of currencies issued by the Allied (Soviet) High Command, and will hand over currency so withdrawn free of cost to the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

"D. Annex to Article 11.

"The basis for settlements of payment of compensation provided for in Article 11 of the present Agreement will be the American dollar at its gold parity on the day of signing of the Agreement, i.e. thirty-five dollars for one ounce of gold.

"E. Annex to Article 16.

"The Rumanian Government undertakes that wireless communication, telegraphic and postal correspondence, correspondence in cypher and courier correspondence, as well as telephonic communication with foreign countries of Embassies, Legations and Consulates situated in Rumania, will be conducted in the manner laid down by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

"F. Annex to Article 18.

"Control over the exact execution of the armistice terms is entrusted to the Allied Control Commission to be established in conformity with Article 18 of the Armistice Agreement.

"The Rumanian Government and their organs shall fulfill all instructions of the Allied Control Commission arising out of the Armistice Agreement.

"The Allied Control Commission will set up special organs or sections entrusting them respectively with the execution of various functions. In addition, the Allied Control Commission may have its officers in various parts of Rumania.

"The Allied Control Commission will have its seat in the City of Bucharest.

"Moscow: September 12, 1944."

* * *

Sept 1944

RUMANIA

I. Background

A. Political, Social, General Economic Conditions

Basch, Antonin

The Danube Basin and the German Economic Sphere. New York. Columbia University Press, 1943. 275 pp.

A study of the economy of southeastern Europe after the last war, emphasizing the causes and results of the world economic crisis and the German trade drive in that area. Has facts on several countries, including Rumania, with treatment of each under the various chapters. Arrangement is not primarily by country but the book is rich in information.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Conditions in Rumania. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1944. 13 pp. Social R 1601; reprinted from Monthly Labour Review, December 1943.

Covers employment conditions and industrial pattern; wages and hours and other working conditions, and industrial relations, i.e., labor organization and instruments regulating labor conditions.

Includes survey on social insurance provisions and the status of cooperatives.

Humphrey, R. J. E.

Economic Conditions in Rumania. Great Britain Trade Reports, London, 1931.

Longyel, Emil

The Danube. Pp. 362-457. Random House: New York.

Historical development of the Kingdom of Rumania, the economic and social and political developments; the structure and natural resources of the country.

Mitrany, David

The Land and the Peasant in Rumania. The War and Agrarian Reform. 627 pp. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1930.

Study on the agrarian reform which took place in Rumania after the first World War. Part I is a historical survey of Rumania's agrarian problems prior to reform work. Part II deals with the new Land Reform and discusses the legislative provisions underlying this reform. Part III presents the application of the reform on the distribution of land, the organization of farming, the reform of rural economy, and the reform of production.

HUMANIA (continued)

Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Rumania

50 pp. Great Britain Department of Overseas Trade 1937.

London, 1937.

Introduction outlines economic conditions in general. Following sections deal with finance, trade, production, transport.

Appendix includes statistical data on foreign and domestic trade, unemployment.

Roncek, Joseph S.

Contemporary Rumania and her Problems. A study in modern nationalism. 422 pp. Stanford University: Stanford University Press, 1932.

The book presents a comprehensive and well documented account of historical development, political life, constitution and administration and various economic conditions and problems in Rumania. Appendix includes condensed description of Rumanian Press and of the educational system of the country. Selected bibliography in topical order.

Rumania - Ten Years After

143 pp. The Beacon Press Inc., Boston, 1929.

Report of a Commission sent to Rumania by the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities, to investigate the condition of racial and religious minorities in Rumania in 1927. Information was obtained through interviews of clergy and other citizens both in cities and villages throughout the country. Description of cultural, economic and political background and problems, schools and churches. Special discussion of the Jewish problem.

Strausz-Hupo, Robert

Rumanian Nationalism. Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia. Vol. 232, March 1944, pp. 86-94.

Traces development of Rumanian nationalism, discusses Rumania's internal political problems and its territorial claims.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Rumania: an Economic Handbook. Special Series No. 222.

Washington, D. C.

Seton Watson, Hugh

The Rumanian Peasantry. Fortnightly Review, September 1939.

Describes the work of the Social Service organization created by the Rumanian sociologist, Professor Gusti, which includes cultural, economic and social institutions concerned with work pertinent to the situation of the peasant. Author gives critical review of this service. (RST)

RUMANIA (continued)

B. Government

Egger, R. A.

Administrative Reorganization in Rumania. (A). National Municipal Review, XIX, pp. 724-25. 1930. 1930.
Brief account of the provisions of the Act of 1929 regarding administrative reorganization both central and on the local level.
Outline of administrative organs of the seven regions into which Rumania was divided under the provisions of the Act.

The Near East Yearbook, 1927.

Pp. 424-439. London, 1927.

Contains an English translation of the Constitution of Rumania of 1923.

Roncek, J. S.

Reorganization of the Government Structure of Rumania. (A). American Political Science Review 1931. XXV, pp. 700-703.

Review of the provisions of two laws of 1925 on reorganization of central and of local administration. Informative outline of the organization of provincial directorates and local communes.

Roucek, T. S.

The Politics of the Balkans. op. cit. pp. 26-54. 1939.

Outlines the "National Growth"; the "Economic Paradox"; "The Party Rule"; "Terror and Bribes"; the "Peasant Unrest"; "The Constitutional Government" and Fascist elements and autocratic government under force in Rumania to illustrate its major political problems.

C. Personal Reports and Fiction

Bolitho, Hector

Rumania under King Carol. Longmans, Green & Co., 1940.

"Written after 'Munich', but before Poland, here is an absorbing and informative prologue to whatever may soon be enacted in Rumania's part of the world." (Books - April 7, 1940)

II. Resources (for Welfare, Health and Education)

A. Social Welfare, General, including Housing

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Conditions in Rumania. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1944. Washington. 13 pp. Social R 1601; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, December 1943.

RUMANIA (continued)

Covers employment conditions and industrial pattern; wages and hours and other working conditions, and industrial relations, i.e. labor organization and instruments regulating labor conditions. Includes survey on social insurance provisions and the status of cooperatives.

International Labour Office

International Survey of Social Services, 1933, 2 Volumes. Vol. 2, pp. 395-400. Studies and Reports, Series M, No. 13. Geneva, 1936.

Under social assistance the provisions regarding public and private social assistance are reported. Furthermore chapters on Housing, Family Allowances and Holidays with Pay.

B. Social Insurance and Public Assistance

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Conditions in Rumania. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly Labor Review (4), December 1943. Washington, D. C. Report includes a section on social insurance regulations in Rumania.

Industrial and Labour Information

Reform of Social Insurance in Rumania. Feb. 27, 1939, pp. 271-277.

This is a very good summary of measures adopted shortly before the war.

International Labour Office

International Survey of Social Services 1933, 2 vols. Vol. 2, pp. 380-95, Geneva 1936. Studies and Reports, Series M, No. 13. Report deals with workers' Social Insurance (sickness, accident, old age, invalidity and death). Invalidity, old age and survivors' insurance for minors; subsidized benefit schemes for staffs of public undertakings. Introductory table showing population statistics.

C. Child Welfare

Galitzi, Mlle. Christine

Child Welfare in Roumania. Child Welfare Committee of America, publication #58, four pages, New York, 1928.

Deals with problem of orphans, infantile mortality, child dependency and method of governmental administration.

RUMANIA (continued)

League of Nations, Child Welfare Information Centre

Annual Report on Child Welfare for the Third Session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions (June 19, 1939). pp. 185-186. Series of League of Nations Publications IV Social 1939 IV 5 Geneva. Deals with regulations for the assistance of mothers and children, and regulations regarding health visitors and their work.

League of Nations, Child Welfare Committee

Institutions for Erring and Delinquent Minors. 253 pp. (pp. 225-227). Series of League of Nations Publications IV Social. 1934. IV. 1. Geneva 1934.

Study deals with internal organization of institutions for education of persons under 18 years of age (minors); personnel; moral and religious education; vocational training; remuneration for work while in the institution.

League of Nations, Child Welfare Committee

Organization of Juvenile Courts and the Results Attained Hitherto. Pp. 101-103. Series of League of Nations Publications IV Social 1931 IV 13 Geneva.

Reports on the different forms of organization of courts dealing with minors in different sections of the country; their competency, procedure, and measures to be taken.

League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social Questions

Study on the Legal Position of the Illegitimate Child. 194 pp. Series of League of Nations Publications. IV Social 1939 IV 6 Geneva.

Study deals with measures in various countries on legal protection for illegitimate children. Appendix includes statistical tables on proportion of illegitimate among all births registered. It includes also a list of the national laws on illegitimate children. Selected bibliography.

League of Nations, Child Welfare Information Centre

Summary of Annual Reports received from Governments between the close of the first session and the close of the second session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions (1937-1938). IV Social 1938 IV 5 Geneva. List of laws on which child welfare work in Rumania is based.

Patriore, Derek

The Youth Movement of Rumania. Geographical Magazine. London. June, 1939. V. 9, pp. 73-84.

Describes program of Straja Tarii, Rumanian Youth Movement, founded in 1937 by King Carol. Author finds many similarities with the Boy Scouts, some differences.

RUMANIA (continued)

D. Health and Nutrition

League of Nations, Health Organization
Cantacuzeno, J.

Report on the Public Health Progress in 27 Countries in 1926.
International Health Yearbook, pp. 555-578: Rumania. Geneva,
1927.

Survey of Health Legislation concerning Administration; Tuberculosis. Reorganization of the Services of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; (II) Campaign against infectious diseases. Campaign against social diseases, tuberculosis, syphilis, cancer, malaria. Chapter VI deals with general questions regarding food and insurance and school hygiene.

League of Nations

The Problem of Nutrition. Vol. III, Nutrition in Various Countries. 271 pp. Series of League of Nations Publications. II Economic and Financial, 1936 II B 5 Geneva.

Reports on measures of nutrition for mothers and children, school meals, various legal provisions safeguarding the quality of food-stuffs.

League of Nations

Second General Report on Certain European Schools and Institutes of Hygiene. Bulletin of Health Organization, 1938. Vol. VII, pp. 191-427.

Rumania is one of the countries considered in this report of the previous five years development of schools and institutes of hygiene. Discusses various factors influencing the development and describes functioning of these institutes. Separate annexes on institutes and brief descriptions of general public health organization in each country.

E. Education (General, Vocational and Adult)

Comiciescu, George

Education in Rumania. Educational Yearbook of the International Institute. Teachers College, Columbia University 1937, New York. Pp. 413-35.

The article deals with administration and organization of the educational system, elementary and secondary education; discusses vocational, secondary schools and teachers' preparation for education. Statistics on education in Rumania. Bibliography.

RUMANIA (continued)

International Labour Office

Recreation and Education. Pp. 114-126: Workers' Education and Leisure in Rumania. Geneva, 1935.

In three separate essays on "The Work of the Ministry of Labor", "The Workers' Education and Sports Institute", and "Popular Education in Rumania" the field of work which has been attacked but recently has been covered. Rumania being a predominantly agricultural country, peasants' education constitutes the main field of activity described in the third essay.

Salomon, Alice

Education for Social Work. A Sociological Interpretation Based on an International Survey. 265 pp. Pp. 210-212.

Describes objective, curriculum, subjects of teaching, of two schools of social work in Bucharest, and gives special characteristics of schools.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

25 October 1944

Subject	Date	Description	Filed In
Food control in Roumania	30 Aug. 1944	Minutes of sixth meeting of Combined Working Party on European Food Supplies re Poland and Roumania	Food

SOURCE: UNRRA London (From Official Sources) August 1944

REFUGEES FROM THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF ROUMANIA

ROUMANIA - Displaced Persons.

A. General Deliceanu, prefect of the Timis-Torontal district reported that 38,442 refugees from Transnistria, Bessarabia, Bucovina and Moldavia have been received in the district.

(Sudostdeutsche Tageszeitung
10.6.44)

B. The Sanandrei commune, near Timis Torontal, has been selected as the refuge of a large number of workmen from the State Railway workshops at Jassy. The west Roumanian provinces of the Banat and Transylvania are to be the chief reception areas for the refugees.

(Universul 19.5.44)

General Deliceanu's report is interesting as one of the few giving any idea of the numbers of people who left the Eastern Roumanian Provinces at the approach of the Russians. It may or may not refer to the 30,000 odd refugees reported in transit through the district of Braila in May of this year.

The Universul states that it is hoped to employ those peasants accommodated in the Sanandrei commune on agricultural work to relieve the acute shortage of agricultural labour caused by over-mobilisation, and that the strict care exercised to keep the refugees well under supervision by demanding their registration, etc. points to the authorities' desire to employ those suitable for work as soon as possible.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATED FROM BELGRADE

The Nedic Government has decided to evacuate women and children from Belgrade, says the Hungarian European Service in German.

SOURCE: UNRRA, London. [From Official Sources] Aug 1944

ROUMANIA

Displaced Persons - Jews:

Jerusalem, July 10. The Jewish Agency today reported that 739 Jewish refugees from Rumania have arrived in Turkey from the Rumanian port of Constanza. The passengers landed in Istanbul and proceeded by train to Palestine. (Source: JTA Daily News Bulletin, July 11, 1944. p. 1)

Jerusalem, July 14. Twelve-hundred and eight Jewish refugees from Rumania, who recently arrived in Palestine on five steamers, are rapidly being absorbed in the economic and social structure of the country with the aid of funds contributed by American Jews, it was reported today in a cable received by the United Palestine Appeal from Eliezer Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Jerusalem. (Source JTA. Daily News Bulletin, July 16, 1944. p.2)

Jerusalem July 26. A Jewish refugee who recently arrived here from Rumania reports that according to the most recent statistics issued by the Rumanian Government there are only 101 Jews remaining in Bessarabia. Many of the Bessarabian Jews were deported to Transnistria. (Source: JTA. Daily News Bulletin, July 27, 1944. p. 2)

ROUMANIA

Needs - Food: White bread and flour are now obtainable only as part of the bread ration; the price of bread has been increased.

Sugar is also rationed again as from April 24th, at the rate of 1.2 kg (2 and three-quarter lbs) per month for townspeople and for evacuees and officials in rural areas, and at the rate of 200 grs. (7 ozs) for inhabitants of rural areas. (Rumanian broadcast.)

Comment: White bread and flour were forbidden in Rumania up to August 1943. In that month, however, their sale was again authorized as a result of the good harvest, but they were not brought within the rationing system, which applied only to the so-called "popular" bread, made of flour of higher extraction and considerably cheaper; the ration of this type of bread was increased in August 1943, also as a result of the good harvest.

Sugar was derationed in November 1943.

There are still large supplies of all foodstuffs available in Rumania, and this reintroduction of rationing is probably due not to any shortage but to shifts in population, and to the need to restrict movement of goods.

Source: MEW Weekly Propaganda Extract. 6 May 1944. Page 9.

PUBLIC HEALTH UNDER HITLER'S RULESUPPLEMENTSRoumaniaCR: Gov.
Instit.A) To January, 1944.Problems of Organisation and Supply

Curentul, 24.1.44. (Roumania) Speculation in medicines which are in short supply (insulin, cebion, calcium sandoz, etc.) surpasses all limits. Although these are officially lacking in chemists' and drug stores, offers to obtain them for us as a privilege are made, naturally at high prices. We think that the Ministry of Health should investigate the matter.

Universul, 28.1.44. (Roumania) reports that important improvements have been made at the hospital "Professor Dr. Sion" at Constanta. ✓
A new wing has been opened, having a laboratory for radiology.

B) To February, 1944.Problems of Organisation and Supply

Bukarester Tageblatt, 20.2.44. (Roumania) The Ministry of Labour Health and Social Welfare has been allowed by a decree published in Monitorul Oficial No. 42 of February 19th, to conclude a contract with the central directorate of Social Insurance for the completion of the sanatorium for tuberculosis in the commune of Valea-Iasilor, Arges district. The building will be finished by the Social Insurance and the expense incurred will be paid by both the Ministry and the Social Insurance. The sanatorium will be used by both these authorities for their employees. The Ministry of Agriculture has received instructions to effect the afforestation of this region and to stop in future any felling of existing trees around the sanatorium. ✓

Bukarester Tageblatt, 19.2.44. (Roumania) A great campaign for collecting medicinal herbs has been started in Roumania in the last few years. In 1943, 400,000 kg of medicinal herbs were collected and about 90,000 kg were obtained after drying. Of this quantity, 78,000 kg of fresh herbs were sent to Bucharest, which represents 54,000 kg of dried herbs. In addition, big quantities were collected by schools, canteens, members of pre-military training schools, for their own use. Most of the plants collected were lime-flowers, hypericum, elder-flowers, camomile, wormwood, milfoil, etc. Consiliul de Patronaj has in its stores herbs to a value of about ten million lei. The whole campaign was supervised by Consiliul de Patronaj. Some time ago a special commission was sent to Germany for the purpose of studying the best use for these medicinal herbs.

Roumania

COMPULSORY FARM WORK FOR ROUMANIAN YOUTHS.

The Roumanian Ministry of Education has decreed that all youths, whether they attend schools or not, must assist in farm work during the holidays. This applies to the pre-military Youth Organizations. Those who evade this decree will be punished and if they are evacuees they will be deprived of their maintenance allowance. Teachers are to superintend this work. The Ministry of Agriculture and Domains has informed land owners who in previous years had made use of special detachments for agricultural labour or made requests for soldiers to be engaged in agricultural work, that it had been decided not to organise similar agricultural detachments this year, in spite of the fact that arrangements for the release of individual agricultural workers from military service had been made in January. Farmers in regions where there is a labour shortage were advised to modify their plan of cultivation in accordance with the number of workers available, and to use threshing machines, etc., so as to save labour. This compulsory farm work for youths in holidays represents another attempt on the part of Roumania to keep up her agricultural production, in spite of the short labour supply, and to make up, in some measure, for the lack of army labour.