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EVREII DIN EUROPA ÎN TIMPUL CELUI DE-AL DOILEA RĂZBOI MONDIAL: NOI DOCUMENTE, MĂRTURII ȘI ABORDĂRI

JEW IN EUROPE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR: NEW DOCUMENTS, TESTIMONIALS AND APPROACHES

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Private American Efforts to Obtain Palestine Certificates and Transit Visas for Hungarian Jews in 1944

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Abstract. In 1944, three non-governmental organizations in New York, the World Jewish Congress, the Zionist Organization of America, and the International Relief and Rescue Committee, compiled 48 or more lists of people in Hungary and Hungarian-speaking lands that wanted to immigrate to Palestine. There may have been 9 additional lists but their location, if they exist, is unknown at present. There is evidence the three relief agencies coordinated efforts to some extent, based on the numbering of the lists, and that they were in contact with other private organizations based on correspondence. The 48 lists are comprised of 9,000 people in about 2500 families from Hungarian-speaking lands in present-day Hungary, Romania, Ukraine, Slovakia, and Serbia. About a third of the people lived in Budapest, a third in the rest of present-day Hungary, and a third in territory occupied by Hungary. The lists identify families and contain names, ages, and towns. In many cases they also contain detailed descriptions of extended families (cousins, in-laws, etc.) and street addresses. Early lists were sent directly to the Jewish Agency for Palestine. After the creation of the US Government’s War Refugee Board, the 48 lists were sent to the Board for forwarding to the representative of the Jewish Agency in Istanbul. It is not known how effective were these efforts of the relief organizations but certainly some people obtained certificates and reached Palestine. The relief agencies’

efforts may have resulted in the issuance of 8000 Palestine Certificates that, unfortunately, were not used during the war.

Keywords: War Refugee Board, World Jewish Congress, Zionist Organization of America, Jewish Agency for Palestine, lists of names, Istanbul

Introduction

In 1944, the United States government was under pressure to rescue Jews in Hungary, Romania and other parts of Europe. The Roosevelt administration responded by creating the War Refugee Board (WRB) by executive order on January 22, 1944. It had an initial, modest budget of one million dollars. Its mandate, as described by Erbelding (1, p. 77), included supporting the work of private relief groups and eliminating obstacles; staff would be “red-tape cutters, cable senders, diplomatic liaisons, project supporters, and negotiators, but they would not be funders”.

Also in 1944, private relief agencies in New York were working to compile lists of people in Hungarian speaking lands, mostly in present-day Hungary and Romania, who wanted to obtain Palestine Certificates granting them entrance into Palestine. The idea was to send these lists to the British authorities to obtain certificates and then assist the people to travel to Palestine via Turkey.

The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in New York had difficulty transmitting their lists to the representative of the Jewish Agency in Istanbul and asked the War Refugee Board to send them by cable or diplomatic pouch. Thus began cooperative efforts between the War Refugee Board and the NGOs. Copies of (most of) these lists are located in the records of the War Refugee Board located at the Theodore Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York. The lists have also been digitized and are available online (2). Copies of the lists compiled by the World Jewish Congress are in the organization’s files at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (3, box D109, file 9).

The two principal NGOs doing this work in New York were the Zionist Organization of America (ZOA) and the World Jewish Congress (WJC). A third NGO, the International Relief and Rescue Committee (IRRC, now the International Rescue Committee), also compiled one list (2). Together, these three organizations compiled between 48 and 57 lists in 1944 (some lists in additional countries were not created), and these lists were sent to about 2500 families. Erbelding in February, 1943, resulting in unnumbered lists (e.g., 3, Box D111, file 1). These early lists have not been located in the Jewish Agency for Palestine historical records of the Zionist Organization of America (ZOA) or in the War Refugee Board records. Finally, we present tentative information on the context and nature of relief efforts in 1944.

Context and nature of relief efforts in 1944

Erbelding (1, chapter 8) describes the steps necessary at the start of 1944, as follows: 1) A list of people needing Palestine Certificates had to be transmitted either by sending it directly to the representative of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Istanbul, Chaim Barlas, or to the British passport official and the British authorities who would, in turn, distribute the lists to the British passport official and the British authorities who would, in turn, distribute the lists to the British authorities in Romania and Bulgaria. The lists were then translated and permission to cross British lines into Palestine was obtained.

The private relief agency, the War Refugee Board, in 1943 and early 1944 faced the difficulties of assisting in rescuing relief workers and refugees from the Holocaust (3, Box D111, file 1). Such
lists in 1944 (some lists in a numbered series of lists are either missing or were not created), and these lists contain references to some 9,000 people in about 2500 families. Efforts of the World Jewish Congress began in February, 1943, resulting in the creation of various-format, short, unnumbered lists (e.g., 3, Box D109, files 08 and 09; Box D111, file 1). These early lists have not been examined for the present study. Efforts of the Zionist Organization of America also began before the creation of the War Refugee Board but lack of access to these records has precluded investigation of the ZOA’s early efforts to rescue Hungarian Jews.

In this paper, we review the context and nature of the relief efforts, including the timing, magnitude, and organization of the work, and the relationship between the War Refugee Board, the ZOA and the WJC, and other private agencies. We describe the lists of names that were created including variables, data structure, censoring of variables, and other uncertainties. This is followed by an analysis of the data including geographic distribution, family size and structure, and age composition. Finally, we present tentative conclusions about the significance of the relief efforts in 1944.

Context and nature of the relief efforts

Erbelding (1, chapter 8) and Hirschmann (4) describe the procedures necessary at the start of 1944 for getting people from Hungary to Palestine as follows: 1) A list of people recommended for the issuance of Palestine Certificates had to be transmitted to the Jewish Agency for Palestine, either by sending it directly to Palestine or to the Agency’s representative, Chaim Barlas, in Istanbul. Barlas would send the list to Palestine. 2) The Jewish Agency for Palestine would transmit the list to British authorities who would send it to London. 3) From London, the list would go to the British passport official in Istanbul, who would 4) send it to Turkish authorities who would, in turn, send it to Turkish consulates in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. The travelers would need the Palestine Certificate and permission to cross Bulgaria and pass through Turkey en route to Palestine. Finally, the travelers would need a means of transportation.

The private relief agencies in New York received numerous requests in 1943 and early 1944 from family members in America requesting assistance in rescuing relatives trapped in Hungarian-speaking lands (3, Box D111, file 1). Similarly, other private organizations such as
the Jewish Labor Committee sought help in rescuing labor leaders and others in Europe. Thus, the WJC sent numerous requests to the Jewish Agency for Certificates for individual families or small groups of people. Family sponsors had to bear the cost of sending cables which could be appreciable (one example in the WJC records (3, box D109, file 9) bore a cost of $11.22 which would be about $170 in today's dollars). The private relief agencies in New York had difficulty transmitting their lists to the Jewish Agency because of the military censor; consequently, they turned to the WRB for assistance in sending the lists to Istanbul (2, file 2, pages 385-387). At this point, the length of the lists increased to up to 13 typed pages of names.

As Erbelding (1, page 90) explains about the situation at the start of 1944, “Even though the [British] White Paper [of 1939], limiting Jewish immigration [to Palestine] to seventy-five thousand over five years, was technically set to expire in March 1944, there were still thirty-one thousand unissued certificates because so few Jews were able to escape during the war.” It was hoped that the British would ignore the March expiration date and issue certificates.

Soon after it was created, the War Refugee Board sent Ira Hirschmann to Istanbul to try to speed up the process for helping Hungarian Jews immigrate to Palestine (1, chapter 8). A new, shorter and simplified procedure was implemented in which the private relief agencies sent lists to the WRB which transmitted the lists to Chaim Barlas in Istanbul. Barlas was authorized to issue certificates and send the papers to the Turkish Government which would then send the Certificates and transit visas to Turkish consulates in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. Hirschmann also helped arrange transport for the travelers.

**Description of surviving lists**

There are 48 typed lists of names with varying amounts of personal information (Table 1) in the records of the War Refugee Board (2). Most of the lists are numbered in a sequence from 1 to 41. However, lists numbers 8, 10, 22, 27, 28, 30, 39, 40 and 41 are missing from the online documents (2). The existence of some lists is inferred from the fact that they were mentioned in correspondence between the aid societies and the War Refugee Board; others are inferred from the gaps in the numbered sequence of lists. Also, there are two lists with the numbers 4, 8, 9, 18, 19. Nine lists are not of the two principal aid agencies, numerous short lists from records of the WJC (3) be.

The World Jewish Congress dated May 1, 1944 (Figure 4), Zionist Organization of America June 1, 1944, and the last correspondence in the file, and Rescue Committee presented as family unit, though the given name is entries like “Mr. and Mrs.”

The lists are of two types; provides just information for the granting of Palestine (Figure 4), comprising 22, the relationship of an American relative(s) be granted certificate.

Early lists emphasized people recommended for the people had been evaluated the IRRC and the list prepared for “notable” people while clergy. Many lists stated Certificates. It was apparent might be persuasive to British in seeing the granting of lists.

Almost all lists provided the people recommended were identified in various form:

- Janos Klein and wife
- Janos Klein and wife
- Janos Klein and wife
- Janos Klein and family
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is (3, box D109, file 9) bore
70 in today’s dollars). The
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with the numbers 4, 8, 9, 18,
and 19. Nine lists are not numbered. For the most part, the numbering
of the two principal aid societies’ lists is non-overlapping. (There are
numerous short lists from the period from January to April, 1944, in the
records of the WJC (3) but these are not considered here.)

The World Jewish Congress prepared 21 of the lists. Its first list was
dated May 1, 1944 (Figures 1, 2); its last was dated October 18, 1944. The
 Zionist Organization of America prepared 25 lists. Its first list was dated
June 1, 1944, and the last list was dated November 16, 1944. However,
correspondence in the files of the WRB refers to a list compiled by
the ZOA dated December 5, 1944 (2, folder 1, p.10). The International Relief
and Rescue Committee prepared one list dated June 20, 1944. The lists
range in length from one to thirteen pages and, together, they comprise
178 typed pages. There are 9399 people and, significantly, names are
presented as family units in most lists. The lists describe 2465 families,
though the given name is not available for 31% of the people (e.g., for
entries like “Mr. and Mrs. Janos Klein and child”).

The lists are of two formats. The first format, comprising 25 lists,
provides just information about individuals and families recommended
for the granting of Palestine Certificates (Figure 3). The second format
(Figure 4), comprising 22 lists, includes the name and address and familial
relationship of an American sponsor, i.e., someone who requested their
relative(s) be granted certificate(s).

Early lists emphasized the quality (being of good character) of the
people recommended for receiving Palestine Certificates and the fact that
the people had been evaluated for suitability. Thus, the list prepared by
the IRRC and the list prepared by the WJC dated May 1, 1944, described
“notable” people while lists 3, 4 and 5 prepared by the WJC listed
clergy. Many lists stated the people were “recommended” for Palestine
Certificates. It was apparently felt that lists with an American sponsor
might be persuasive to British authorities as it indicated American interest
in seeing the granting of Certificates.

Almost all lists provide at a minimum the name, age and town of
the people recommended for Palestine Certificates. Family structure is
identified in various formats such as
Janos Klein and wife Sara and sons Sandor and Bela
Janos Klein and wife and 2 sons
Janos Klein and wife and children
Janos Klein and family
For purposes of statistical analysis, we record the first two entries as indicating a family of size 4; the third entry is recorded as a family of size 4+, the + indicating the observation is censored because “children” implies at least 2 individuals but possibly more; we record the fourth entry as a family of size 3+ assuming “and family” implies at least two more people. Because of the censoring of data, it is not possible to determine exactly how many people are included in the lists.

Many of the lists describe extended families. Thus, in a grouping of names one might find any of the following descriptors next to a name: grandparent, parent, spouse, sibling, in-law, cousin, aunt/uncle, nephew/niece and grandchild. Different parts of a given family might have different addresses including different cities specified.

Analysis of data

Of the 9399 people referred to in the lists, 3883 were males and 3580 were females. For 1936 individuals, the gender was not specified as, for example, when a family was described as having “and 2 children”.

There were 155 families (6.3%) whose size was censored. This indicates a high degree of completeness of the records. However, no given name is available for 31% of the people.

Professional titles are provided where appropriate. There are 206 doctors and 94 clergy (81 Rabbis, 6 Chief Rabbis, 1 Grand Rabbi, 1 Cantor and 5 Calvinist ministers) identified in the lists. Other professions are provided for 224 individuals in two early lists, the one created by the IRRC dated 20 June and one created by the WJC dated 1 May. These included:

7 members or former members of the House of Representatives or Senate
7 lawyers, advocates (1), Director of Juristic College (1)
21 deputies
4 trade union leaders
108 publishers (1), editors (6), authors (81), journalists (8), poets (11), critics (1)
4 historians
14 economists
8 performing arts – musician, conductor, actor/actress, theater director
15 visual arts – painters (9), sculptors (6)
8 composers
7 university professors (5), lecturer (1), teacher (1)
7 physicists (3), mathematicians (3), statisticians (1)
4 architects
2 farmers
8 other professionals

These notable people were all of Hungary in 1944.

Families ranged in size from 1 to 13, and are often refer to extended families in separate cities or towns; of the families contained 1 to 6 members.

Ages ranged from 0 to 94, with a peak at 35–49 and a distribution skewed towards the younger age groups. If we assume that the data pertain to young people, and that they represent the population, then adding these estimates to the existing data would still not make up the total population.

There are a number of people under 12 in the lists. There may have been more of these people in the lists than there were in the population. A third explanation is that professional families (doctors, lawyers, etc.) may have been more cautious about their children's safety, and thus would be less likely to list their children.

A third explanation is that professional families (doctors, lawyers, etc.) may have been more cautious about their children's safety, and thus would not list their children. By elimination, this group of families may have been more likely to have grown children.

About a third of the people listed lived in the rest of modern Czechoslovakia in parts of modern Romania, Hungary, and the rest of modern Hungary in 1944, plus a few others believed to be in concentration camps: Theresienstadt, Camp Riesec, near Ungvar; and Two hundred and three locations.
record the first two entries as 4 architects
is recorded as a family of size 2 farmers
because “children” implies the fourth entry as a 8 other professionals
lies at least two more people.
possible to determine exactly Thus, in a grouping of families. Thus, in a grouping of descriptors next to a name: cousin, aunt/uncle, nephew/
a given family might have specified.

3883 were males and 3580 sex was not specified as, for
were censored. This indicates 3 female was specified. However, no given name is
appropriate. There are 206 2 of the lists. Other professions men in the lists. Other professions in the lists. Other professions
lists, the one created by the of Rabbis, 1 Grand Rabbi, 1 of Jewish Affairs, or Senate
WJC dated 1 May. These

Representatives or Senate
deck (1)

journalists (8), poets (11), critics (1)

actors, theater director

(1)

trans (1)
lists, 54 from Romania, 39 from the Ukraine, and 50 from Slovakia (Tables 3–6).

A number of early lists (WJC lists of May 1, June 1 and June 7; IRRC list of June 20) featured prominent people, emphasized that applicants were screened and recommended, and provided names of American sponsors (Table 1). As the summer of 1944 progressed, it appears the emphasis was on providing as many names as possible.

Discussion, conclusions and future work

The picture we have of the private relief agencies' efforts to assist Hungarian-speaking Jews is colored by the fact that the materials we examined are largely from the records of the WRB. Additional insights could undoubtedly be had by examining the records of the private relief agencies and the Rescue Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine (5). For example, a letter in the files of the WRB from the Zionist Organization of America dated May 3, 1944, indicated that in April, 1944, 30 cables were sent on behalf of 500 people to the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Jerusalem but they did not arrive, presumably because of the military censor (2, folder 3, p. 385–7). Thus, the activities of the ZOA were apparently more extensive and began earlier than is apparent from the lists in the WRB records. Unfortunately, the ZOA declined to respond to our requests to view archival material. The World Jewish Congress was actively seeking Palestine Certificates and arranging transportation for small groups of Hungarian Jews from February, 1943, through early 1944 (3, Box D109, files 08 and 09; Box D111, file 1). These efforts appear to have been driven by individual requests to the WJC to rescue family members or colleagues. Considerable effort appears to have been devoted to assisting people in concentration camps (e.g., Theresienstadt, Westerbork) in contrast to later efforts. Correspondence indicates that a number of people (not in concentration camps) received Certificates and made it to Palestine.

A fundamental question is the impact of the lists sent to the WRB on the effectiveness of relief efforts. Erbelding (1, p. 90) describing the situation in February of 1944 states: “[Chaim] Barlas [representative of the Jewish Agency in Istanbul] compiled lists of names, dates of birth, and addresses, information he received from representatives in occupied territory.” Although no reference was cited for this in her book, Erbelding

(personal communication) provided Ira Hirschmann to the WRB (4). The lists were used by them to start the flow of emigrants to Palestine. We know lists were compiled before the creation of the WRB, as the Maccabi Agency was communicating with Barlas as early as April, 1944. The Hirschmann letter in the first letter to the WRB, created in February of 1944, pointed out that the Committee created in February of 1944 was not the point the Committee created in December of 1943 and that the Committee created in December of 1943 was not the point the Committee created in February of 1944 (5). The Maccabi Agency in Jerusalem began assisting in a much earlier file 6, p. 8).

At present, we have found correspondence between the WRB by the New York City branch on the rescue of Jews. However, these letters include confirmations of the Jewish Agency. Comparison of the ZOA's correspondence with those in the lists prepared by the Jewish Agency suggest that the success of the rescue efforts.

It has been argued that the agreements between the two relief agencies and the WRB reduced the number of lists sent to the WRB made in February 1944 by the two societies given that many of these lists were sent with just a few cases of overlap. This illustrates both the cooperation and the importance of the WRB in the relief agencies. Thus, the Jewish Agency request Certificates for the relief agencies. On the other hand, correspondence with the Ha-Hatzela and the WJC and the Jewish People of Europe and the coordination of activities are

Although Erbelding describes the agreement and cable senders (among them the ZOA) and the Certificate lists suggests that the impact of the lists sent to the WRB was anticipated. The ZOA sent the list of 500 people to the WRB on May 3, 1944. The response
ine, and 50 from Slovakia

1. June 1 and June 7; IRRC emphasized that applicants wised names of American if progressed, it appears that was possible.

New York

The agencies' efforts to assist the fact that the materials we WRB. Additional insights on the records of the private relief Jewish Agency for Palestine the WRB from the Zionist 44, indicated that in April, people to the Jewish Agency arrive, presumably because of causes, the activities of the ZOA earlier than is apparent from the ZOA declined to respond.

The World Jewish Congress and arranging transportation February, 1943, through early D111, file 1). These efforts to the WJC to requests to the WJC to rescue the effort appears to have been camps (e.g., Theresienstadt, correspondence indicates that a (camps) received Certificates and the lists sent to the WRB of the lists sent to the WRB (1, p. 90) describing the plans Barlas [representative of lists of names, dates of birth, her book, Erbelda
that the WRB responded with a request for suggested accompanying
test. With time being of the essence, this was not a particularly quick
response.

With the end of World War II, the mandate of the War Refugee Board
ended and the Board ceased to exist on September 15, 1945. However, the
need for relief of Jews in Hungarian-speaking lands did not end with the
end of the war. The WJC continued seeking Palestine Certificates as late
as April, 1945 (direct correspondence between WJC and Jewish Agency,
3, box D17, file 09). In October of 1945, a letter was sent to the Jewish
Agency in London by Ernest Marton of the Palestine Office (previously
the Palestine Committee) in Hungary inquiring about the number
of certificates to be issued (7). Specifically, the letter refers to 38 lists
containing some 8000 names compiled during the German occupation
of Hungary and transmitted by the British Legation in Istanbul to the
Budapest Swiss Legation. The letter indicates that these 8000 people had
“vaticues” or other kind of certificate awaiting them in Istanbul but most
of the people had been deported and hadn’t returned. (The term “vaticue”
appears to refer to a Zionist of long standing and may indicate here a
person with a record of being a Zionist. Alternatively, “vaticue” may be
typographical error for the French word viatique, which translates to
viaticum in English, which would be referring to provisions (money) for
a voyage.) The letter asks whether that number of certificates could be
reallocating to people who currently wished to immigrate to Palestine.
The origin of those certificates is not certain; likely they were compiled
by private relief agencies and, possibly, by the ZOA or the WJC. If so, it
would appear that the New York NGOs succeeded not only in getting the
lists to Istanbul, but in having certificates approved and notifications sent
to Budapest. Furthermore, even though the letter cited above indicates
most of the people in the lists had been deported, the lists were also used
to argue for new certificates for postwar Jews wishing to emigrate from
Hungary.

It is also apparent that the surviving lists of people wishing to obtain
Palestine Certificates are of great genealogical value. This is because many
of the lists contain extended family groupings so that in-laws, cousins,
grandparents and nieces and nephews are identified for many families,
and most lists provide age and address. This level of detail greatly increases
the ability to identify people.

Disclosure

The first author’s granddaughter, that prepared this paper, was discovered when the file
(2, folder 3, p.388).

Acknowledgments

We thank Prof. Ph.D. Andras Kenderesi of the first author in the country’s role in Oradea. Dr. Rebecca
was in charge of the preparation of lists in Istanbul. The contribution number xxx.


References and notes

2) The PDF files with images of the War Refugee Board can be found online:
   http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu
   http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu
   http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu
3) World Jewish Congress
   Department, 1939–1969, Strasbourg.
   Jewish Affairs, 1941–1947. Memorial Museum Archives
5) Records of the Research Center for Palestine are available as Records of the Memorial Museum.
Disclosure

The first author's grandfather, Maurice Honig, was a member of a subcommittee that prepared lists for the World Jewish Congress. This was discovered when the files of the War Refugee Board were examined (2, folder 3, p.388).

Acknowledgments

We thank Prof. Ph.D. Antonio Faur for arranging for the participation of the first author in the conference and for providing funding for his stay in Oradea. Dr. Rebecca Erbelding provided information on the preparation of lists in Istanbul. This is Virginia Institute of Marine Science contribution number xxx.

Letter from Ira Hirschmann to John Pehle dated March 6, 1944. War Refugee Board Papers, Box 48, Folder: Turkey, volume 5. FDR Presidential Library, Hyde Park, NY.

References and notes


2) The PDF files with images of the original documents and lists from the War Refugee Board can be found online at:

   http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/_resources/images/wrb/wrb0460.pdf (folder 1)
   http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/_resources/images/wrb/wrb0461.pdf (folder 2)


4) Letter from Ira Hirschmann to John Pehle dated March 6, 1944. War Refugee Board Papers, Box 48, Folder: Turkey, volume 5. FDR Presidential Library, Hyde Park, NY.

5) Records of the Rescue Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine are available as Record Group RG-68.126 at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.


Table 1. Inventory of lists of people recommended for the issuance of Palestinian Certificates. “Not num” = list has no number associated with it. Pages were numbered by the person who filmed the files. Organization = the private aid society that created the list (WJC = World Jewish Congress, ZOA = Zionist Organization of America, IRRC = International Rescue and Relief Committee.) “Applicants” refers to whether the list contains the names of American sponsors who requested their relatives be considered for issuance of certificates. NA = information Not Available. Bold indicates list is missing. Underlined italic entries indicate there are two lists with the same number.

<table>
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<th>Starting</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>doc page #</th>
<th>Length (pg)</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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<td>22-Aug-44</td>
<td>some</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>other 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>29-Jun-44</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>WJC</td>
<td>7-Jun-44</td>
<td>no</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>WJC</td>
<td>7-Jul-44</td>
<td>no</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Operation among American Eastern European Jewry during the New York University.


Recommended for the issuance of no number associated with it.

Imed the files. Organization list (WJC = World Jewish America, IRRC = International " refers to whether the list requested their relatives be information. Not Available. No indicate there are

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Applicants</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>no</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Jun-44</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Jun-44</td>
<td>yes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-Jun-44</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>11-Aug-44</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-May-44</td>
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<td>1-Jun-44</td>
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<td>21-Jun-44</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>-Jul-44</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes:

a) correction to June 5 cable
b) noted professionals
c) list appears to duplicate much of list # 18
d) “List of outstanding Hungarian Jewish personalities”. List sent to War Refugee Board bore no number; copy in WJC files had handwritten annotation List # 1. (World Jewish Congress collection, Box D109, file 09, p. 167)
e) list is described as containing “outstanding Hungarian rabbis” but contains many women & children
f) Supposedly a list of rabbis but does not look like a list of rabbis. NOTE: There are 3 versions with different dates. The versions are 2 or 3 pages long but appear to have the same names.
g) “list of outstanding Hungarian rabbis” appears to contain just a few rabbis
h) there’s a letter requesting transmission of the list but no list in folder 2; there is a list 8 in folder 3 but it’s by WJC
i) letter referring to list 10 is on doc page 234; World Jewish Congress collection Box D109, folder 9 describes list 10 as having 64 families and 255 individuals
j) people in concentration camps
k) a letter to the WRB refers to a list but no list was found
l) people from Bukovina

Table 2. Locations of people seeking Palestine Certificates. Locations for 178 people (2%) have not been determined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>% total</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>(33%)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Hungary</td>
<td>3210</td>
<td>(34%)</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>(13%)</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>Kisvarda</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyíregyháza</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Szombathely</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sátoraljújhely</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>Miskolc</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Szerencs</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>Debrecen</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edeleny</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Eger</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyírbélték</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Vac</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sopron</td>
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<td>Szeged</td>
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<td>Salgotarjan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abaújtsánto</td>
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<td>Ujfehértó</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyírbátor</td>
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<td>Szikszó</td>
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<td>Győr</td>
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<td>Hajdúnasas</td>
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<td>Újpest</td>
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<td>Fehérgyarmar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mad</td>
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<td>Mako</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papa</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mareszalka</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiskunhalas</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Gyongyos</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandok</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nagyécset</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyírbogat</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kapuvar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Csenger</td>
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<td>Kecskemét</td>
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<td>Olaszliszka</td>
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<td>Csohasza</td>
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<td>Tallya</td>
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<td>Tolcsva</td>
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<td>Tiszavasvari</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokaj</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fegyvernek</td>
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<td>Paks</td>
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<td>Pecs</td>
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<td>Tarcal</td>
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<td>Kispest</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patroha</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hatvan</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tata</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Berettyoujfalu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Derecske</td>
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<td>Bodrogkeresztur</td>
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<td>Szolnok</td>
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<td>Bonyhad</td>
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<td>Fuzesgyarmat</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Onod</td>
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</table>

Table 3. Locations in modern day Hungary of people seeking Palestine Certificates in 1944.

Numbers refer to numbers of people from the locations.
Table 4. Locations in modern day Romania of people seeking Palestine Certificates in 1944. Numbers refer to numbers of people from the locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satu Mare</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluj-Napoca</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bistrita</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sighetu Marmatiei</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oradea</td>
<td>190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selești</td>
<td>111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carei</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negrești-Oas</td>
<td>33</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Concentration Camp Ríce, near Ungyar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dej</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Baia Mare</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halmeu</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Marghita</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plopiş</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Arad</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gherla</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Valea lui Mihai</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biharia</td>
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<td>Târgu-Mureş</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleșd</td>
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<td>Beclean</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bocicoiu Mare</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Huedin</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocna Mures</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tarna Mare</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viseu de Mijloc</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Medieșu Aurit</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nusfalau</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Săcueni</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Szamosborhid</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Secenii</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botiza</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Onok</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sâcel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Salonta</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sânămihaiu de Campie</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Seini</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Șimleu Silvaniei</td>
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<td>Bârga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iara</td>
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<td>Sadova Veche</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Târnova</td>
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<td>Iaszaszal</td>
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<td>Salard</td>
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<td>Șomcuta Mare</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zălău</td>
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<td>AlbaIulia</td>
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<td>Lechința</td>
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<td>Râghin</td>
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<td>Tâșnad</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timișoara</td>
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<td>Bâița</td>
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<td>Vîșeu de Sus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5.** Locations in modern day Ukraine of people seeking Palestine Certificates in 1944. Numbers refer to numbers of people from the locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mukacheve</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berehove</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svalyava</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irshava</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keretsky</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vylko</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serednye</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazlo</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parskanoovo</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koson</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serne (Szernye)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mukacheve</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berehove</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svalyava</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irshava</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keretsky</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vylko</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serednye</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazlo</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parskanoovo</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koson</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serne (Szernye)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6.** Locations in Moldavia and Bukovina, Moldavia and Bukovina Certificates in 1944. Numbers refer to numbers of people from the locations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>People Seeking Certificate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Solovyno</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chernivtsi</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koroleve</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novoselytsya</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallo</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syurte</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iza</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamjansk'ke</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kostryna</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lypcha</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repynne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nelipyno</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyzhni Vorota</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storozhynets</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velikiy Rakovets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bushtyno</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tysaashvan</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>640</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. Locations in modern day Slovakia of people seeking Palestine Certificates in 1944. Numbers refer to numbers of people from the locations.

<table>
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<th>People Seeking Certificate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Galanta</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Košice</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nove Zamky</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kralovský Chlmec</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Velky Meder</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senec</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michalovce</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sena</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucenec (Losonec)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komarno</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sala</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samorin</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunajská Streda</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krog (Korong)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trnava</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surany</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Velke Kapušany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sahy (Ipolyssag)</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vrable</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bratislava</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dvorynad Žitavou</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koromľa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presov</td>
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<td>Dubnik</td>
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<td>Tornala</td>
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<td>Ubla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cicarovce</td>
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<td>Pribenik</td>
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<td>Vyskovocenad Iplom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medzilaborce</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Vynohradiv</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humenne</td>
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Figure 1. Letter sent by the World Jewish Congress to the War Refugee Board with its first list of people recommended for receiving Palestine Certificates. Note that the letter emphasizes the good character of the nominees and the fact that they were screened by a committee. One of the members of the screening committee was Maurice Honig, the grandfather of one of the authors of this paper.

Figure 2. First list sent by the World Jewish Congress containing the names and other intellectuals.
gress to the War Refugee Board receiving Palestine Certificates. One of the nominees and the fact that one of the members of the screening committee of one of the authors of this

Figure 2. First list sent by the World Jewish Congress to the War Refugee Board containing the names and addresses of “outstanding” Hungarians. The list includes members of the House of Representatives, literary personalities and other intellectuals.
Figure 3. Example of a list without American sponsors.

PALESTINE BUREAU
Zionist Organization of America
41 E. 42nd St., N.Y.

Via Clipper

Mr. Chaim Barlas
Hotel Pera Palace
Istanbul, Turkey

Dear Mr. Barlas:

Rabbi Solomon Gottlieb of 471 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., hereby applies for Palestine certificates for his brother-in-law,

HERMAN AXELROD, born July 8th, 1900,
wife Sara (nee Gottlieb), born April 15th, 1902
in Jerusalem, Palestine
daughter Marci Arshon, born December 23, 1924,
in Kishinev
tson Jerem Wolc, born March 10th, 1928,
in Kishinev
tson S. Solomon, born June 8th, 1932,
in Kishinev
daughter Tri Esther, born November 22nd, 1934,
in Kishinev
daughter Deborah, born January 3rd, 1938,
in Kishinev

Address: KISHINEV, LENINULLA UL 23, U.S.S.R.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. S. Bernstein
Director, Palestine Bureau

Figure 4. Example of a list with an American sponsor.

Figure 5. Histogram of family sizes. The range is 1-6. The average family size is under 3.

Figure 6. Age structure of the population. The ages range from 0 to 20 years with distribution.
Figure 5. Histogram of family sizes. Average family size (ignoring censoring) = 3.8. Range of family sizes is 1–25. Because 6% of the family sizes are censored, the average family size is underestimated.

Figure 6. Age structure of the people recommended for the issuance of Palestine certificates. The ages range from 0 to 94 years. Note that this is not a stable age distribution.
Abstract. Recent research on the impact of foreign affairs in Nantes and Bucharest (especially in the context of the Secret Intelligence service) in Romania. This rich document and the commitment in favour of Henry Spitzner, the French Jewish origin and persecuted officials of the French intelligence service, shows the eight in French and two in the language of the Frenchmen.

Keywords: Henry Spitzner, Mouton, "free Frenchmen".

I. INTRODUCERE. DREPTUL DE ARHIVA MINISTERULUI INTERNE, NOILE DOCUMENTE

A cum două decenii, la Montpellier volumul La d'Antonescu (1940–1944). Lea
a cunoscut două edii, primul

* Membru de onoare al Academiei de la Montpellier.