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Mr. Jones

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Memorandum

To: ~~Mr. Provinse~~

Date: 8-11-45

From: Edward B. Marks, Jr. *EBM*

Attached for your information is the concluding portion of the study of the Fort Ontario refugees made by the International Migration Service.

Attachment

6/8/45

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SERVICE
122 East 22nd Street
New York 10, N. Y.
U.S.A.

A STUDY MADE AT FORT ONTARIO SHELTER FOR REFUGEES

This study and analysis of data gathered at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, which is the Shelter where 982 refugees were brought for temporary care from Italy, is part of a larger project designed by the International Migration Service as a demonstration of the need for detailed data about refugees in camps as a basis for constructive planning for their repatriation or resettlement by the appropriate authorities. An outline of the project came to the attention of the Intergovernmental Committee whose Executive Committee and officers recognized its value, contributed to its support and asked the International Migration Service to share the general results of such surveys wherever undertaken, and particular information wherever relevant to the Committee's work with displaced persons.

A small survey already initiated by a group of private agencies in Switzerland was developed and extended in conformity with the International Migration Service plan for a more comprehensive project and directed by its Swiss Branch. The Swiss survey has covered 12,000 refugees. The data from the two surveys, therefore, cover a wide variety of refugee situations, and significant comparisons and deductions eventually may be made.

The cooperation of the War Relocation Authority in permitting the International Migration Service to gather the information at Fort Ontario is gratefully acknowledged.

This study at Fort Ontario, covering approximately 1000 refugees, is based on two sources of information; firstly, the brief forms filled out in Italy at the time of selection, not by the refugees, themselves, but by officials appointed for the purpose; secondly, the fuller records of interviews conducted from two to six months later in the Shelter, again by persons appointed for the purpose, some of whom were loaned by various social agencies for periods of a month or two. Inevitably there are discrepancies between the two sources in factual data, due partly to the lapse of time between the recordings which made it difficult for the refugee to remember exact details, and to present them in the same way, but due also to the barrier of language in some cases.

Greater discrepancies occur in the area dealing not with family histories and vital statistics, but with future plans. The changing political situation and other factors--greater distance from ties in the homeland, but also from the devastating experiences there; resumption of the children's interrupted education, improving health and freedom from physical danger--have changed the perspective and are reflected in hopes for the future which vary from week to week, as the balance swings between realism and optimism.

The factors which influence planning for the future are the complete uncertainty as to whether missing members of the family or close relatives will in time be found, as to the chances of reunion, how and where, when their whereabouts have been established, as to what opportunity will present itself for self-maintenance and recovery of assets. The months have brought to the Shelter no acquaintances from the homeland with later news, as in the Swiss camps, where refugees continued to arrive over a period of three years.

THE GENERAL MAKE-UP OF THE GROUP

The statistical analysis shows that the family units are, for the most

part, very small, 74% having less than three members per unit. More than 56% of the 496 units are complete, with all members of the immediate family at the Shelter, hence the future plans of these have, as complete units, the advantage of one stabilizing factor although subject to many other of the common difficulties. The other 43% have part of their family elsewhere--their whereabouts for the most part unknown, a few at known addresses. The whereabouts of 45 spouses of this group are known and represent definite assets in rehabilitation. Of the ten with husbands or wives in Yugoslavia, all of whom are non-Jewish and Yugoslav, one half, including two husbands wish repatriation. Of the others, three are uncertain, two wish to go to new countries. Of the twelve (ten of them men) who have wives in England, only one wishes to go to England; five wish to bring their wives to the U. S.; four are uncertain. Four others, three with husbands and one with a wife, in Italy, also wish to settle in the U. S. In 71 families, spouses were deported by the Nazis to unknown destinations; five are believed to be prisoners of war. The complete ignorance of their fate adds to the uncertainty of future plans. Both "complete" and "partial" groups include from 20 to 25% unattached adults. The group includes 232 children and young people.

The largest age group (33%) are in their forties, the next largest (30%) in their fifties; that is, some 63% are of the age group that had had time to get established before the war, although as the majority of them were employers rather than employees; this may or may not be an asset in their rehabilitation, largely depending on their success in salvaging previous resources to reestablish themselves. The 18% of the family heads who are over 60 include many who on the outbreak of war were only 55, less than half of this 18% are 65 and over. Premature old age has overtaken a few whom uninterrupted normal living would have given another decade of vigor and initiative. Their future now hinges

on the success of efforts at reunion with relatives, wherever they may be, who may be their only security when the few remaining work years are over.

Of the heads of families, 97 are women, 41 being widowed or divorced. In one-third of these units without male heads, there are 53 children under 18. one-third also are stateless; about half are between 30 and 50 years of age.

The heads of family are predominantly Yugoslav and former Austrian citizens, being $62\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the whole. There are 15% Polish and 11% German. The remaining $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ are of a great variety of nationalities: Czech, Russian, Danzig, Spanish, Libyan, Rumanian, Hungarian, Turkish, Bulgarian, Greek and French citizenship. Although there are eight more Austrian than Yugoslav units in the Shelter, there are 136 more Yugoslav than Austrian individuals.

The statelessness of 270 heads of families--that is, nearly half of those in the Shelter--perhaps poses the biggest future problem, both for international action and for the families themselves; 33 of the stateless heads of families are women.

Of the 750 persons in the Shelter who are 21 years of age and over, 563 are married, 61 widowed, 34 divorced, 92 are single.

Of the Yugoslavs, 26% are under 16. The majority are under 50; only 4% are over 60. Of the Austrians, those who are under 16 years of age are only 6%, while those over 60 are 19%, and 38% are between 51-60. The predominating age group of the Polish is 31-50; the Germans, 41-60.

The only feature of all groups that approaches homogeneity is the religion, with 89% Jewish. The 11% non-Jewish are chiefly Roman Catholic, some of Jewish origin having been converted when they married or during their refugee years; a few are converts from Catholicism to Judaism. Less than 3% are Greek or Russian Orthodox. Only 7 persons are Protestant. In 17 families the religion differs within the unit, which may add to their social difficulties in some countries.

EDUCATIONAL ASSETS

To measure the educational assets of the refugees is extraordinarily difficult for two reasons--the most obvious, the difficulties experienced by the interviewers in interpreting in equivalent American terms such a variety of educational systems as are represented in the 21 countries from which the refugees came, and with which the interviewer was wholly unfamiliar. The result of this lack of familiarity is that there has been no uniformity of interpretation; for example, in some cases education quoted as "Gymnasium" has been held to include high school and as much as two years at a university; in some countries "Hochschule" (high school) is equivalent to a full university course, yet it might be recorded as "high school." In some countries, "Commercial College" requires the equivalent of "Gymnasium" graduation as a prerequisite for entrance, while in some it ranks with Gymnasium. In some instances persons are recorded as having graduated from a college of music or art with the only preparatory education recorded as elementary.

The second and less obvious reason is that the very apparent high cultural and educational level is not indicated by the number of university graduates, or even by the number of those with specialized training in colleges or universities without graduation. Yet it is reflected somewhat in the number of languages and cultures with which the average are familiar and in the high level of occupational experience of the majority (53% being in the professional and managerial class), including secondary skills of more than average standard (of 27%).

About 5% have had specialized or technical training through apprenticeship. Many of the interviews revealed the constant fear of loss of skills through disuse and, in the case of those with higher educational background, the

realization of the effect of five or six years out of their specialized fields at a time when such strides were being made, of which they could not take advantage or even be kept informed. They have the very real fear, too, of losing their power of intellectual concentration. The lack of outlet for the intellectuals, limited to the publishing of a newspaper in the Shelter, a few cultural classes in American History, art, stage designing, English and for a few some work in administration and welfare, is bound to add, as times goes on, to the problem of rehabilitation. In spite of the obviously limited opportunities for vocational training which any barracks could offer lacking suitable equipment, some vocational classes have been available in carpentry, frame house construction, machine shop practice, auto mechanics, beauty culture. Some of the instructors in both the intellectual and manual groups come from among the refugees themselves, some are furnished by private agencies interested in supplementing the facilities for training offered by the camp.

A source of great comfort to the parents in the Shelter has been the opportunity to resume the education of their children and the normal discipline of school life. In many cases this was given as the major reason for wishing to settle in the U. S., that there should be no more interruptions of the precious school years, only too many of which had already been lost. All those of school age attend the public (preparatory) schools, high school or teachers college in Oswego daily, and those too young for public school attend kindergarten in the Shelter. Hebrew instructions has been provided in the camp. There has been considerable question as to why adults have not been allowed to pursue interrupted university courses.

The opportunity for the children through their school life to know Americans and American life is not shared by the grown-ups and may in time be the source of a problem comparable to the well known "second generation" problem as the gap between the experiences of the two generations widens.

THE CITIZENSHIP FACTOR

The citizenship recorded by the interviewers was that claimed by the refugee. Sometimes the citizenship of the children was not given, and in some cases where parents had different citizenships, and children were born in countries other than that of their parents' citizenship, there was some uncertainty as to what citizenship they held and whether, if the parents were stateless the children also were stateless. Whenever the citizenship of the child is not reliably known, it has been assumed that, as under the law of many European countries, it takes the citizenship of the father. It has been assumed also, for the purpose of this study, that in the majority of cases, if the father is stateless, the child is also stateless. Fortunately, for the carrying out of future plans there are few families with mixed citizenship, only some 25 in all.

In the matter of the stateless; since many were made so after leaving their country of citizenship, some are aware of their status and some are not, or do not wish to admit it. Hence the figures involving the stateless are quite tentative. Since the citizenship of so many is problematic or in the balance, all stateless have been included in the citizenship count under the citizenship to which they were previously entitled (and may again be entitled when peace treaties have politically established some of the territories claimed by other governments). But for analysis of the factor of statelessness they are dealt with again as a separate group having a common denominator.

STATELESSNESS - A FACTOR

There are stateless among all the groups in the Shelter except the Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, Greeks, Danzigers, Spanish and Libyans. The racial or religious decrees in Germany and Austria were the cause of statelessness of most, only the odd one or two have become stateless by an individual decree; one or two

through refusal of their Government's Consul to renew their passports. The Poles, on the other hand, have expatriated themselves by long absence from their country; the White Russians have been stateless since World War I and have apparently not sought to acquire other citizenship. The cession of territory of country of origin and failure to take advantage of the right of option accounts for the status of a few others, including the Turkish. The stateless face handicaps not only in migration and loss of consular protection. The loss of status may also retard or even prevent the recovery of possessions, and it will undoubtedly add to the difficulty of reunion of families in which some are stateless and some not.

It is possible that Austrians and Germans made stateless by racial and political decrees will be the first to recover status under new regimes, and that others, stateless through other reasons--Poles, Turkish, Czechs, Russians, Hungarians, Rumanians--will have a longer wait, if indeed they ever recover the old or achieve a new status.

A comparison of the two predominating citizenship groups reveals certain differences that have a bearing on the eventual resettlement or repatriation of the group. Of the 38% of the individuals in the Shelter who are Yugoslav citizens, none are stateless. 88% are of indigenous ethnic stock and hence are more likely to want, and to be able, to go back to their own country. On the other hand, of the 24% of the individuals in the Shelter who were of Austrian citizenship, practically all are stateless; 65% are of indigenous ethnic stock, but only 14 of these 299 stateless Austrians wish to be repatriated--all, or largely, of Jewish faith or origin and stateless by decree. Of the 447 individuals in the Shelter who are stateless, 324 or 72% are of indigenous stock of their country of former citizenship.

FACTORS IN PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE OF THE REFUGEES

In considering the possibilities of the immediate and eventual disposition of the group which is the core of this analysis, the factors that will have the greatest influence and that will be most closely scrutinized by the governments of former citizenship (which must pass upon their repatriation) or the governments which must pass upon their admission for new settlement or resumption of former established residence, will be citizenship and their potential value to the country for its industrial, agricultural or professional needs. Willingness to return to face devastation, unrest or changed political regime, age, occupational experience which fits the demands for labor or skills of particular kinds, degree of health with which they may face hard, tiring conditions, all will condition the possibilities open to these displaced persons.

Out of 496 families in the Shelter, 68 expressed the wish for repatriation; 62 wished never to return to their homeland, due mainly to their bitter experience, their fear of anti-semitism, the loss of all relatives, all property, fear of being between two enemy countries, dislike of rearing children in that atmosphere, fear of the ocean voyage, "Europe will be a nightmare". Roots put down in countries of previous residence not their own, led 9 to say they would like to return to those countries; 22 desired to go to a country other than country of last citizenship, country of established residence or U. S; 93 others were uncertain of what they wished to do at the time the interview took place; 304 wished they might settle in the U. S.

Each category has its own special features and problems. The groups may shift from month to month as a result of a lessening of fears, a calmer judgment, a more realistic facing of facts, or as news of missing family may be received. It is of interest, as typical of the situation, that Yugoslavs, for example, who were interviewed in the first five months after arrival were so largely in favor

of repatriation that it seemed representative of the whole group--two months later when the interviewing of all was complete it was found that only 52 of the 151 Yugoslav family heads definitely wished to return to their country while 36 others were uncertain. The difficulties they foresaw were for some technical, for some political, for some social.

Lack of documents essential for entry, identification of claims to property, statelessness, internal political conditions, and fear of encountering an anti-semitic attitude would seem to some to make readjustment and the resumption of anything approximating their former life and security a slow process, full of pitfalls, though still in the opinion of some more than worth the risks for the sake of locating the relatives and recovering the property that are the incentives for return--indeed, for living. Health, age, adaptability of past occupational experiences seem in a large measure the factors determining success, although a few have property and monetary assets protected by the relatives who remained behind, unmolested because of differences in religion and race. Some realize the effect of five, six, seven years' absence on their market age and employability; and all are fearful of the loss of skills through inactivity.

REPATRIATION

Taking the total of 68 families wishing repatriation, 52, as might be expected, are Yugoslav; 11 are Austrian; only 2 Czech; 2 German and 1 Polish want to go back, no others.

The decision for or against repatriation is based on the one hand on financial interests, family ties, patriotic desire to help rebuild their country and, on the other, their political experiences of the past, bitter memory of their treatment by their "neighbors", the uncertain political post-war situation. The one Pole in the group, a man of 64, without relatives in

the Shelter, plans to return to Poland to a married daughter "if Poland does not become communitic", otherwise would wish to join a son in the Argentine. It is noted that of the 77 Polish heads of family only 11 were displaced from Poland, the rest had already been long established in other countries. It is not without significance too that the mother tongue of only about one-third of the 145 Poles was Polish. One of the two Germans, a Roman Catholic, wishes to return home, with no conditions attached. The other, partly Jewish, and with a son and daughter established in England, is influenced in his wish for repatriation by the fact that he still owns some real estate, his business interests being in the hands of a brother.

The Austrians' reasons for wishing repatriation are more varied and less political than those of the Yugoslavs, a desire to contribute towards the reconstruction by publishing a newspaper there; reunion with Gentile members of the family; age, and the realization of the difficulty of a new adjustment and a new language in settling elsewhere; confidence in being able to recover part at least of a fortune and to find a daughter; deported family members to locate before planning for the future; a desire to resume life in Vienna with a Roman Catholic wife, who it is hoped has been able to preserve the family resources and property; reunion with fiancée, both Roman Catholic, a decision qualified by possible unfavorable political developments; the hope, in more than one case, of securing a pension earned by long service.

The main reasons given by the Yugoslavs (practically all Jews) were very often conditioned on the political situation. They also include many of the same reasons as the Austrians: to find missing members of the family; to regain belongings; to help reconstruction; to resume former employment by the government as a river expert; the certainty of reemployment by the large

Corporations who were previously their employers; to recover large fortunes left in Travnik, in Sarajevo and elsewhere; to resume law practice; to help reorganize the state railway.

Of the repatriation group of 68 about 40 are complete units at the Shelter. The partial units present a greater problem, although the husbands or sons of a few (6) of these are in the homeland, and for this group repatriation means reunion with their husbands and children. The unknown fate of the husbands and sons of 6 others make their repatriation, although a natural desire, hardly a solution of their problem of future maintenance. Four of them have young children but have at one time been self-supporting and expect to be again; all are Yugoslavs. About half a dozen couples, all but one Yugoslav, are included in this group of partial families wishing repatriation, the balance are men--Austrians and Yugoslavs for the most part, with one Pole and one German, their ages ranging from 63 to 22 years.

RETURN TO COUNTRY OF ADOPTION

There are 9 who wish to go back to the country of adoption or last established residence. Six (6) of these have relatives resident in the countries to which they wish to return (Switzerland, Germany and Italy) who, it is claimed, are ready to receive them. The other three (3) would like to go back (to Italy, and France) although they have no relatives there, those countries still representing home and business possibilities. The occupations were largely in the "white collar" group and include merchants, manufacturers, chemists and architects. Only one of the group seems to present any real problem of future maintenance.

The 2 women in the group have had no occupational experience, but one, a divorced Frenchwoman, wishes to return to Italy, where she had transferred most of her belongings from Austria. No relatives await her there, but a married

sister, a citizen of Turkey, is a refugee in Switzerland--another married sister is in Palestine. These facts may suggest alternative plans which could be considered. The deportation of mother and brother leaves little hope of reunion with them.

The other woman in this group, a stateless Polish widow whose husband died while a refugee in Italy, wishes to return to Switzerland, where the family have spent most of their lives and where a daughter and the son whom she wishes to join still live. A married daughter living in the Shelter with her family has no share in these future plans, as mother and daughter are not on good terms.

The men in this category seem as isolated as the women. All live alone. The stateless Russian, a man of 42, whose wife and son were deported to Poland from France while he was absent on business, hopes to return to Paris on his Nansen passport to resume his business and, if possible, find his wife and child--his sole relatives. The divorced Yugoslav, a well-established importer of wood and fruit, fears at 60 he is too old to adjust to the U.S. though he has many relatives here--the possibility of finding his deported daughter too draws him back to his adopted country--Italy.

The plans of the stateless German architect and author, a widower since 1942, all revolve about his son, a radio engineer in Italy, with whom he formerly made his home rather than with his two Protestant daughters in Germany. Only the living conditions of the camp in Italy where he and his son were interned, led him for health reasons to join the transport.

A desire to reestablish contact with his 20 year old son leads another man, a Polish citizen of 60, with long residence in Germany (where in 1939 he divorced his Gentile wife) to build his plans around return to Poland. A man of independent means, successful in the leather business in Berlin for 25 years, he looks forward to return to that country of adoption for the sake of finding his son.

In this category of those who want to return to the countries of their established residence, besides these six separated families, there are three complete units. All three are men, their ages as varied as their marital status--there is the single Pole of 47, who having lived in a closely knit family circle in France for many years thinks he would like to return there although only one sister is known to be there, as a leather merchant he feels he could reestablish himself.

Statelessness complicates the plans of the remaining two--both Germans. One a widower of 54 years with 23 years' residence in Italy, came on the transport obviously included through error, only because of a married sister in the U. S. but all his friends and business connections still remain in Italy and that is where he plans to resume his former activities as a specialist in the iron and steel business.

The 65 year old divorced stateless German who, though born in Poland, has lived most of his life in Germany and Switzerland, looks for his future security to reunion with the brother in Switzerland with whom he formerly lived--a well established manufacturer in Zurich. Though able to support himself partially while a refugee in Italy his dependence on this brother in the future is pretty evident.

MIGRATION TO NEW COUNTRIES

The 22 heads of family who definitely state they wish to migrate to a new country will probably be augmented by a certain number of those who at the time of interview were without plans. On the other hand, the statelessness of many of these may prove a deterring factor in qualifying for admission. These 22 (16 of whom are stateless) are of Austrian, Yugoslav, Czech, German and Polish nationality. They wish to go to Africa, Australia, Palestine, South

America and England. All but two have relatives in the country of choice. There are 6 couples in this group, and of the unattached adults who make up the remainder only 3 are women. All of these seeking resettlement in new countries represent urban occupations, none has experience in agriculture or construction, and one of the urban occupational experience included manual work. It is noted that few of the Jews, even the Zionists, wish to go to Palestine.

The fact that all but four of those wanting to go to new countries (exclusive of the U. S.) are complete units makes it unlikely that their admission will involve the later admission of other family members; of the four exceptions, one, a woman wishing to go to Brazil to her brother, may in time be joined by her deported husband if he has survived; the elderly Czech couple who joined the transport hoping in that way more quickly to reach their son, a tailor in England since 1938, hope that the married daughter in China, also a tailor, will eventually join the family. Though elderly, the father has the asset of having had the successful experience of owning seven tailoring establishments in Czechoslovakia in the pre-war period. The stateless German of 60, alone at the Shelter, a former hardware merchant and watchmaker, whose married daughter in Cambridge, England, offers him a home, may later find his wife and another married daughter, deported during his imprisonment. A stateless Pole, a textile merchant, whose hope is to join two sons in Palestine and who joined the transport for that purpose, may eventually be reunited with the wife, daughters and son who were deported during his internment.

The few who wish to go to Palestine are influenced by their desire to join sons, brothers and other relatives--only one is without relatives there. All these relatives seem to be in a financial position to insure the future

of these refugees--four men, one woman and a couple--of Polish, Austrian, German and Yugoslav citizenship, whose ages range from 49 to 70. The one who would not be joining relatives is the only Zionist--a widower without relatives, whose interests lie in journalism and Zionism--a man of 60 of Polish nationality, he has written many books.

Australia is the hoped for destination of three families--one Yugoslav, one Austrian and one stateless German. A well-established brother awaits the family of a Yugoslav whose former occupation was that of shoe manufacturer. A wealthy divorcee with her son, now Australian citizens, is urging reunion in Australia with her stateless divorced husband, a German artist. Settlement in Australia has long been the plan of another couple--stateless Austrians--with immigration permits actually in hand in 1938. The health of the wife now appears likely to postpone the plans again. Both in their forties, and both previously owning and directing their own restaurants, they still hope to carry out their emigration plans.

How many of those with relatives in England will be able to join them is somewhat problematic, since in several cases the relatives themselves were admitted only as refugees and may or may not be permitted to remain. Three of those who wish to go to England are Austrians and stateless, three are Poles, one of whom is stateless. The one woman in the group, separated from her husband, son and daughter in 1939 by the delay in the arrival of her work permit enabling her to accompany them to England is possibly one of those who might qualify for admission since the family is financially able to care for her.

One man wished to join his wife there--no information is available as to assets, but formerly this man of 56 was a well established trader in leather and shoe fittings in Vienna; another (his wife missing in Poland) wishes to

join a married daughter; another (divorced) formerly a furniture merchant, to join two daughters, one a British subject through her marriage; an elderly couple to join sons, both physicians and both British subjects; a single man of 55, a former bookkeeper, to join the brother and married sister who are anxious to have him and financially able to support him; another single man of 46, and one of those who joined the transport as the quickest way to get to England, to join his brother and his fiancée.

Two Yugoslavs, one a man and one a woman, both Jewish, wish to go to Argentina--the man, the whereabouts of whose divorced wife and child are unknown, chooses it because of the friend there; his previous occupation as a specialist in the production of food oils might be an asset. The woman and her six year old child--her dentist husband unheard of since deportation in 1941--would like to go to Argentina to join the brother who has been well established there for the past five years and is eager to have her; two other brothers are in Italy but her parents and sisters have been deported. Her husband's family too--parents, 7 brothers and 1 sister--have been deported after having, up to November 1941, been granted special privileges carrying with them the same rights as Christians, because of their prominence in the community and wide philanthropy. She is a young woman of 29, her husband a man of 41.

A stateless young German couple wish to go to Brazil with their three young children rather than continue to endure the restrictions of camp while waiting for other more desired possibilities to open. No relatives or friends await them--the husband's previous occupational experience of a religious teacher and, for a few years, a manufacturer, are not strong assets in seeking to qualify for admission. On the other hand, the comparatively large amount of money turned over by the couple to the U. S. Government for

safe keeping while in the camp and in addition the very considerable means in Italy, if not depleted by inflation, might prove assets which would prevail over the difficulties of statelessness.

As is obvious from these examples, the majority of these family units do not readily fall into categories for any planning on a group basis, hence the value of having detailed information in considering solutions for each unit.

THOSE DESIRING PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN THE U. S.

The quite unusual arrangements under which these 1000 persons were invited and admitted to the U. S. for temporary stay has put them in a category which seems to preclude remaining here although once back in a foreign country they could apply for admission as any other alien wishing to come for permanent residence. This particularly affects those who wish to settle in the U. S. They are without any immigration status, even that of visitor, as they came without visas, and this condition cannot be changed under existing regulations short of an Act of Congress. The statements signed by the refugees accepting the nature and conditions of temporary haven naturally fade into the realm of unreality in the face of the potential hospitality and security which relatives resident in the U. S. stand ready to give. The very proximity of these relatives introduces a baffling, poignant factor into an already complicated problem of status and emotional reaction. Conflicting opinions were noted as to the understanding of the statement signed.

Many of these refugees had already taken steps to come to the U. S. and did not realize the terms of the U. S. immigration law which would defer those plans if they accepted the opportunity for temporary haven. It has been difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the stage in the U. S. immigration procedure attained by the refugees prior to arrival since the need of extreme

accuracy was not realized by interviewers unfamiliar with the procedures, and many loose statements were recorded--for example, many had had affidavits of support but had received no advisory opinion from the State Department or, having received it, a visa was withheld because of travel conditions. For these reasons the figures quoted should be considered accurate with reservations. It is of interest that 287 of the 304 family units wishing to settle in the U. S. have wage earners--83 having two--thus indicating potential self-maintenance.

About 60% of the family heads (304 families) are in this class. 226 of them have approximately 400 relatives in the U. S., 43 have "fireside" relatives. (It was also noted however that another 159 families with relatives in the U. S. do not wish to settle in U. S.) 22 have relatives serving in the U. S. Armed Forces. These families wishing to settle in the U. S. include members of every citizenship in the Shelter: 38% of the Yugoslav units; 71% of the Austrian; 74% of the Polish; 66% of the German hope to settle here. The 19 Czech heads of family are about evenly divided between wishing to settle in the U. S. and having no definite plans.

Of the 304 families who wish to settle in the U. S. only 94 have close family members abroad whom they might wish later to bring in.

GROUP WITH NO PLANS FOR FUTURE

The 93 heads of family who are listed as uncertain of their plans represent all age groups and a very wide range of occupational experience, including many professional people. 44 are stateless. It is not surprising that 49 of those without definite plans are unattached adults without relatives in the Shelter though 32 of these have family members elsewhere. About one third of the families who have no male head in the Shelter are in this group without definite plans.

To help the uncertain to make plans constitutes one of the most difficult problems of rehabilitation and of liquidation of the camp. It becomes essential to the rehabilitation process to try to restore lost initiative, the ability to be realistic and to offset the growth of dependency which camp life and inactivity stretching over a period of five to ten years has engendered. The loss of family members during the refugee experience has for many taken away the necessary incentive for planning, while hope and fear of the fate of the deported, alternating almost from day to day, makes any immediate plan seem futile.

In some cases, on the other hand, the uncertainty arises from a realistic weighing of the chances of recovery of assets and of a stable government that will assure the freedom to adhere to their own particular beliefs. Some undoubtedly dread the hard conditions in a war devastated country, even a homeland.

Political conditions that have involved death of many of their relatives can never again be treated by these refugees as merely political issues. This is at the bottom of the uncertainty that harrasses many, representing as it does a menace from within national borders as well as from neighboring countries. Some anticipate and prefer the unhappy status of statelessness rather than retain the implied allegiance to a government they fear, not realizing perhaps the many disadvantages of being without citizenship. The day to day discussions in the press, especially when read at such long range, tend to increase rather than diminish the uncertainties, as the emotional reactions of the immediate post-war period bear down more heavily.

THE DOCUMENT FACTOR

It is particularly interesting to note how few of the 496 family heads in the Shelter have no documents whatever--only 50. Considering the experiences

they have suffered during their refugee years and the probability that frequently the destruction of all documents contributed to their safety, it is a small proportion to be without, though for purposes of identification and citizenship status as well as for repatriation or resettlement it considerably complicates the picture. Offsetting this to some extent is the fact that most of these persons were displaced from their own countries--only the Polish differ in this respect, 66 of the Polish families having been displaced from Italy, Hungary, Germany, Spain, Austria, France, Switzerland, Rumania and Holland--only 11 from Poland itself. The Polish Jews in Austria were naturalized Austrians long before the war, and were the first to be denationalized in 1933-34. In 1935 Poland denationalized all Poles (Jew or Gentile) who had been away from Poland for a certain time, creating another stateless group in Germany. Another haven was gone. This accounts for the scattered pre-war residence of the displaced Polish group of 145 Poles.

Some of the interviews of these 270 stateless family heads in respect to plans date as far back as September 1944, but all have since been subjected to the contagion of optimism engendered by the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

The large majority of the stateless families (193 out of 270) desire to settle in the U. S. It is possible too that a good many of the 44 stateless whose plans are uncertain will be added to the group hoping for U. S. settlement.

THE HEALTH FACTOR

The health with all its variations of a group of 1000 persons, half of whom are over 40, will have important bearing on their future. The fact that about 100 of those at the Shelter had been in concentration camps, prisons or labor camps; that another 25 had been shipwrecked enroute to Palestine; that many others had spent weeks in hiding in the woods or crossing the mountains on

foot with their children; and that scarcely one family had not lost members in the ordeal, was only too obvious in the physical appearance and nervous tension, apparent even in the children. Even those who had come directly and almost uneventfully to Italy from their homeland showed the effect of the frequent enforced moves after reaching Italy, fleeing before approaching armed forces, or being changed from one internment camp to another--for many a matter of four, five or six moves. The whole refugee experience lasting sometimes seven or eight years including privations, separation of families, inability to secure work permits while temporarily in various countries and the long continued precariousness of living and loss of self confidence, all these recorded experiences make it fair to assume that malnutrition, digestive and nervous disorders have prematurely developed latent physical conditions of the pre-refugee period, if they have not actually been the direct cause of them. In the opinion of many of the refugees the special nutrition, the medical and dental care needed to correct these, are of primary importance to rehabilitation. The recovery of their health is for many their chief asset in their future plans in whatever land. Return to the Europe of the moment, lacking as it does many of its pre-war facilities for health care, unless first rehabilitated in health only spells defeat in the struggle to resume normal life. Serious and, in some cases, incurable illness will complicate the removal of some half dozen.

Authoritative prevailing opinion does not favor the repatriation of those who fear return to their homeland and, although this would appear to be a favorable factor, it may prove a complicating one.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORS BEARING ON THE CAMP'S LIQUIDATION

The lack of close relatives anywhere to receive those without resources and without breadwinners is a problem with still greater challenge. Transfer

of this group elsewhere for temporary shelter would only further reduce morale and make more difficult their reabsorption into normal life. This group presents no occupational common denominator for a colonization project (such as a common craft or agricultural experience) to be assisted financially by a government or private philanthropy.

The liquidation of the camp involves too the financial problem of equipping many who leave even for their homeland with essential clothing and, in some cases, the tools of rehabilitation.

It is generally recognized that the effects of any prolonged period of living under discipline, with customary skills going unused, and an automatic provision for daily needs, creates an unconscious dependence that constitutes one of the biggest problems in rehabilitation. The somewhat parallel experience of being a refugee has the further handicap of creating a somewhat fatalistic attitude that requires to offset it that interest in future possibilities be stimulated and the belief in that future hinges on the inner security engendered by confidence in their capacities and skills. Hence it would seem of the utmost importance to begin this phase in the rehabilitation well in advance of exposing these persons to the competition of normal living.

For those who do not desire or cannot be repatriated the most constructive step might well be to disseminate reliable information as to employment opportunities and living and working conditions in other countries including the countries in which they may presently be living. Such information properly related to planning and training would have great therapeutic value.

The question of transportation expenses to the chosen country of immigration, possibly a question of inter-governmental consideration, will become indefinitely harder if it is not treated as an integral part of the camp liquidation problems. The difficulties created by statelessness and lack of documents

with their possible remedy through legislative action seem after all in comparison with some of the other difficulties confronting those who wish to emigrate, much less insuperable. For a new start in a new country all the assets of good health, occupational adaptability, interest of relatives and friends need to be fully mobilized, and not all the refugees can number all of these among their assets.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

STORM IN THE SHELTER

Feb 1, 1945

File
6mwezo

By Ernst Wolff
Refugee at Fort Ontario

Night - I am lying in bed, and outside the storm is howling - no, it isn't howling; it's raging! Today I heard on the radio that the storm is going at forty-three miles per hour. Whether this speed is great, considering this arctic climate, I don't know -- all I know is that it is raging, not only outside, but in my room. It pipes in a hellish concert through all the seams in my lightly built quarters. My mind is shaken awake to its unsolved problems, and imperiously demands logic and clear explanation. The storm upsets my inner being; and I see now that no cheap subterfuge nor any self-delusion will help me: I must stand before myself and answer God: I am ready.

With one leap I spring from my bed, seat myself at my writing-table to record questions and answers between my dual, conflicting selves.

One of me says, "I am not thankful to mankind and destiny." Am I saying this to me, to myself? To me, whose whole life has been a matter for thanks? I never was able to forget the smallest good, the smallest favor anyone did for me. Am I not thankful? Certainly I receive enough to eat and drink, a place to sleep, clothes to wear, money -- every need of life. Can I not see that? Naturally - of course, but am I also thankful for these things? Hello! Attention! Be honest! I must not try to get out of it - not try to hide behind rhetoric, to deceive myself. Yes or No?

I take a long pause for thinking, and only after a long while comes the answer, clearly and forcefully: No! No, I am not thankful. Only today I read a long and authentic newspaper article saying that a famine is governing Rome. An egg costs 200 lire and bread eight hundred lire, and so forth. The black market runs riot. I fear there is much unrest. I should be thankful to my God to be here in the free port of Ft. Ontario, safe from the chaos that must be in all of Europe, the catastrophe increasing day by day.

Yes, I thank the Lord for the noble American Nation and its wonderful president. Yes, I thank them with all my being -- But. It is a "but" even after I am offered humanity, radio, underwear, clothes, shoes, food, quarters for living and recreation and so forth. Despite all this, "but"? Yes, But. Because none offers me that for which my heart is languishing and to the sanctity of which every last creature on God's earth is entitled: FREEDOM!

Everything in life has its limit; life itself - and also human patience. What we have already devoted to human, no superhuman patience; for a whole decade - this only God and we refugees know! By the miracle of God and the divine patience with which we have borne our cross, have we, only a few hundred been saved; while many millions in the meantime have been slaughtered, brained, hanged, or, through any kind of bestiality, murdered. And every time, everytime, we are asked to be patient. I can only pray God that He will illuminate mankind so they will understand us, our psyche, our past, our aspirations. Nobody has written our story to this day - certainly it is a hard thing for the imagination to grasp, what we have experienced, suffered, and endured. And not for a day, not for a month, but for years and years. In return for this I am offered a temporary haven, physical sustenance and deepest pity. Knife-sharp comes the answer: "Yes, pity, pity; real and pretended sympathy".

Horror of bestiality has raged far too long in our lives for pity to bring solace; the human heart is weak and tired. I do not share the point of view of the famous Frenchman Marat, who in his time cried out in Boudry, France: "I suffered so much that I have a right to your pity".

No, I will trumpet it to the world, like the warning of the last judgment, so that everyone can and must hear me:

"Give us our prime, holy rights! The right of mankind, the citizens of the world, to equality and freedom. Fortify these elementary human rights, which are sacrosanct, not with paragraphs, bloodless laws on paper; but with deeds, which will restore us to the dignity of free men".

I am told that we refugees are prisoners (we were told we would be guests - what irony!) because we have no status under the law: so we exist in a legal vacuum, under a sentence more cruel than that of a common criminal - the sentence of uncertainty; we are nice legal problems for the lawyers to politely and leisurely debate over. Were we foolish to believe that human compassion and decency and liberty were the law in America? Here let my mind take a venture into unreality.

Try to imagine the impossible reverse - that the freest of all people, the Americans, had their freedom taken away on no grounds; that they were decreed second-class. That an open season were declared on Americans, that they were slaughtered, gassed - only because they were Americans and loved freedom and hated tyranny. About a thousand of the poor, terribly persecuted Americans are saved by Austria, a friendly, democratic country; saved and brought, these thousand, to a little suburb of Vienna - to a shelter in Floridsdorf. Naturally, to be saved, they must sign promises of return passage - after the war they must go back to their absolutely destroyed country, where, no doubt, there is famine, poverty, and misery. Gratis, of course! (Is it possible that a country from which one was driven away and deprived of all rights can any longer be called "native"? But I receive no answer, and the unreal thread leads me on.)

In Floridsdorf, meanwhile, these wretched and pitiable American refugees receive their "hearts' desires." They get enough to eat, to drink, a place to sleep, clothes, all the rest. They can even go into town - no, not to Vienna, but to Floridsdorf. Yes, for six hours. The sign on the door directs that this time is not to be exceeded. (We must take care that nothing happens to our guests.)

In a word, they receive everything. Everything except, of course, freedom and equality. "But there is no provision of the law" - Have normal laws never before been suspended in time of emergency, or extraordinary authority been exercised in time of war, to relieve suffering and distress?

I ask you in all fairness, how would Americans think and feel and act in such circumstances and in the face of such an answer?

For what have we cried blood from our eyes and mankind beaten its breast in lamentation over us? That we should be prisoners, in the Land of Promise? For what freedom is America fighting a war abroad, only to lose it in shame at Fort Ontario?

Today the best brains of the civilized world are working to make it clear to mankind that first and second classes of mankind do not exist. Is it only today that these clever minds are discovering what is thousands of years old, that which is a gift of the Lord and the basis of all laws - the fact that we are all citizens of the world and that we have rights that cannot be earned, but which are inborn? Must that be explained to mankind today? And if indeed it is acknowledged and understood, does it remain only an intellectual concept? Will nothing be done about it? My thinking rages at more than the 43 miles an hour of the storm outside. My thinking apparatus takes nothing more -- it is numbed and bewildered.

I search fruitlessly for support, for comfort, for hope; I try it with suggestion, with preaching loudly to myself:

"Why, are you still not thankful? -- you still get cigarettes, candy, the finest toilet-paper, brushes, towels, soap, and so forth. You have a roof over your head and a well-heated (?) modern room. You have no responsibility. You don't have to worry about rent, the gas man, the electrician. Nobody comes to ask for money."

Outside the wind is wailing piteously: I am crying inwardly. Ardently, affectionately, I am prying, "No, more!" I am begging my Lord, my wonderful, magnificent God, who has given me assistance in the hardest and bitterest hours of my life, who has never deserted me and who has helped me every time:

"Exalted Father in Heaven, hear my prayer, hear my entreaty and let me again be a human being; a man, in Thy image, as is written in the Bible. A man - as I was before the crazy and bestial mass-murderers declared open season on me and my friends. A man, with all the small and great cares of the old days, a man with free will, equality, world-citizenship, on an equal footing with other men on earth, who are, precisely as I want to be, useful members of human society.

For six whole years I have lived on permission -- a word that weighs on my shoulders more heavily than did the world on those of Atlas.

Enough, Enough!

I cannot live on permission any more. I will not be pitied any more. I hate pity. Who can be so presumptuous as to assert that he has even approximately the imagination to guess the inhuman things which I, which we, have endured and supported. No, I don't want pity. I only want my guaranteed rights as a man.

Fruitlessly I try to quell my inner revolution and to quiet my hard-working mind by keeping it out of use. Treating it like a stubborn child, I offer it everything I had in my earlier life that will make it happy, but all is in vain. My shattered self has only one plea and one prayer. As the Hindu, looking inward, murmurs to himself, his mill of prayer, grinding monotones, "Om mane padme hum, om man padme hum ...! Exactly so turns my feeling, my thinking, in my disturbed inner self, just like the Hindus' mill of prayer, while my mouth ardently stammers the fervent prayer of my heart and soul:

I will not be supported any further; I
will be a free man again.

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Emergency Refugee Shelter
Fort Ontario, New York
February 1, 1945

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

J have had the honnor and the great plaiser to serve you in the shelter as guide and allow me to be this today again and J am really sorry that this can be only by letter:

As you honoured us with your visit you saw only happiest but starving thin people. To day you find the same people very well substantial but - melancholy. Wy? Are the people unthankfull? No! But the body is one's health and the soul is fall in sickliness. Maybe the medicalmans call this "Claustrophobia"!

J am comming today to you with my pray to appeal on yours worldknown humanity:

Will you read - but only you personally - l attached article "Storm in the shelter" what will intruduce you in the life of souls of 1000 peoples. Bring you to end the wonderful work of the wonderful Mr. Prasideant, of the wonderful american Nation what has saved 1000 bodys while you save to the souls of this 1000 bodys. Giv us our Freedom, give us back to the life! Be you our laywer, than your voice will be heart and not only we, we will be thankfull all user life and not only we will bless you, but to our children and the children of our children. Reburn us and be us our mother!

Sincerely yours,

Ernst Wolff

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Emergency Refugee Shelter
Fort Ontario, New York
February 1, 1945

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Henry Morgenthau:

J hope that you can remember me, the guide, which I had the honour to be when you honored our camp with your visit together with your fiend Mrs Roosevelt. When your mouth was remaining closed, your Eyes were telling me, the deepest understanding for our grief. For this reason J take my courage to approach myself to you with the attached article "Storm in the shelter" in which I would be once more the guide to you to reveal the souls of 1000 people whom you have seen.

J think one word would be too much, I think I have nothing more to explain to you. J have only to beg you instantly to read this personally, to give it too to Mr. Morgenthau and to pray you to give us your assistance in our wish which means our life: Our freedom, our Equality, without we can not live. Give a good word for us because you know we have enough suffered.

If I can be useful for any explanation J will be really happy to serve you; anyway, J thank you with all my heart in advance for all that you may do to save 1000 souls, which none of us can forget in all his life.

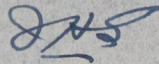
Faithfully yours

Ernst Wolff

July 8, 1944

TO: The Staff of the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter

FROM: Joseph H. Smart, Director, Emergency Refugee Shelter



There is attached a tentative organization list showing the personnel which will probably be available for administering the Shelter during the preliminary period. During this period, persons on detail from the Washington Office will be responsible for carrying out the functions indicated. For the present at least the staff will not be separated into formal divisions, but the activities break down naturally into (1) administration and operations, the appropriate staff being responsible to Harold James (who will also serve as Executive Assistant for the entire program), and (2) community services, with Mrs. McCord in charge, except as indicated below.

I hope to have a meeting with all staff members immediately upon my return from Oswego next week. In the meantime, I would like every person to assume full responsibility for the activities indicated. Matters involving basic policy should be the subject of specific recommendations in each field, but in view of the shortage of time each person responsible for an activity should go ahead with actual arrangements on all matters involving facilities for receiving and caring for the refugees. All such arrangements must be completed by July 15 with the expectation that the Shelter will be in actual operation by the 18th.

As presently indicated, the staff members will be responsible for specific functions and activities as follows:

I. Administration and Operations

- A. Harold James will have general executive direction of all arrangements and administration, and employment of personnel, and is specifically in charge of reception of the refugees, assignment to quarters, registration, etc., and generally of all items under "Administration and Operations" (attached).
- B. _____ will be in charge of all fiscal and financial matters.
- C. _____ will be in charge of initial placement of administrative personnel and refugee workers in immediate and emergency jobs, and will develop the plans for project employment

and placement program. (These functions will be performed for the time being by Harold James who is authorized to fill all positions which do not require approval of the Director of WRA. He will, of course, consult the preferences of Section Heads as to personnel, when possible.)

- D. Morris Seltzer is in charge of all procurement including inventory and receipt of material turned over by the Army and of the Property Control Section.
- E. C. H. Powers is in charge of all activities under Operations, including fire fighting facilities.
- F. Frank Harding is responsible for all phases of institutional and food services, including procurement, preparations, serving, etc., of food, and distribution of household necessities; and of assignment and transfer of families to quarters, under standards and methods approved by Mrs. McCord.

II. Community Services

- A. Mrs. McCord will be in charge of activities (a) and (b) under "Community Services," including arrangements for cooperation with Mr. James at the initial reception, and with Mr. Harding as to assignment to quarters; emergency welfare, and medical aid, and for submitting recommendations and, upon approval, for arranging for emergency grants, clothing, etc. (It is planned that no medical or nursing personnel will be initially employed, the Army agreeing to provide essential staff and facilities. Mrs. McCord will please clear arrangements covering medical and health services with Dr. Thompson and Miss Sutherland.)
- B. The following will be responsible directly to me:
 - 1. Mr. Campbell will be in charge of external and internal security arrangements.
 - 2. Dr. Ade will be responsible for formulating and supervising the organization of an educational program.
 - 3. Mr. Spicer will be in charge of community analysis. Mr. Stalley will be in charge of all phases of community activities and, pending the arrival of Dr. Ade, planning toward an educational program.
 - 4. Mrs. French will be in charge of statistical methods and preparation of forms (assisting Mr. James) for registration; housing assignments (with Mr. Harding), etc.

5. Mr. Markley will serve as Reports Officer.

I should like to approve personally all forms, written instructions to refugees or employees, etc., which are proposed for use.

It will be appreciated if each responsible person will submit an explicit report of arrangements to date and plans of operation by July 14.

Attachment

cc: Director
Division Chiefs
Colonel Wilson

TENTATIVE ORGANIZATION - OSWEGO

1	Director	CAF-14	\$6500
1	Executive Assistant (Harold James - detail)		
1	Assistant Director	CAF-13	5600
1	Secretary	CAF-5	2000
1	Interpreter	CAF-7	2600
1	Sup., Statistics & Records	F-2	2600
1	Statistical Supervisor (Fern French - detail)		
1	Stenographer	CAF-3	1620
1	Reports Officer (Allen Markley - detail)		

I. Administration and Operations

1	Executive Assistant (Harold James - detail)		
1	Stenographer	CAF-4	1800

II. Administrative Services

a. Fiscal and Personnel

1	Finance Officer (detail)		
1	Placement Officer (detail - defer)		
1	Jr. Administrative Assistant	CAF-7	2600
1	Procurement Clerk	CAF-5	2000
2	Telephone Operator	CAF-2	1440
1	Stenographer	CAF-3	1620
1	Clerk-Stenographer	CAF-3	1620
1	File Clerk (defer)	CAF-2	1440

b. Property Control

1	Procurement and Inventory Supervisor (Morris Seltzer - detail)		
2	Storekeeper	CAF-5	(Temp.)
1	Warehouse & Property Clerk (incl. Mess)	CAF-7	2600
2	Truck Driver		(Temp.)
6	Laborer	CPC-2	(Temp.)
1	Clerk-Stenographer	CAF-3	1620

c. Operations

1	Supervisor (C. H. Powers - detail)		
1	Superintendent	CAF-9	3200
1	Stenographer	CAF-3	1620
1	Construction & Maintenance Foreman	CPC-10	2600
15	Unskilled Laborer	CPC-2	(Temp.)
14	Skilled Laborer	Prevailing	(Temp.)

Operations (cont'd)

4	Truck Driver	GPC-3 or Prevailing	(Temp.)
1	Roads & Grounds Foreman	GPC-8	(Temp.)
1	Mechanic	GPC-8 \$2200	
2	Plumber	GPC-8 2200	
1	Chief Electrician	GPC-10 2600	
1	Electric Lineman	GPC-9	(Temp.)
1	Refrigeration Foreman	GPC-10 2600	

d. Fire Control

1	Fire Chief	GPC-9	2300
3	Fire Fighter	2 at GPC-7	2040
		1 at GPC-6	1860

e. Institutional and Food Services

1	Institutional Manager (defer)	CAF-9	3200
1	Mess Adviser (Frank Harding - detail)		
1	Supt. Housekeeper	GPC-4	(Temp.)
4	Attendant (Female)	GPC-2	(Temp. 2 wks.)
5	Attendant (Male)	GPC-2	(Temp.)
1	Steward (Richmond - detail)		
15	Cook	Prevailing	(Temp.)
35	Cook Helper	Prevailing	(Temp.)

III. Community Services

1	Chief (defer)	CAF-12	4600
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a. Welfare and Counsel

1	Welfare Worker	P-3	3200
1	Secretary	CAF-3	1620
3	Welfare Worker (Mrs. McCord, Miss Brown - detail)		
1	Home Economist Schraeder	P-2	2600

b. Health Services

1	Doctor (detail - defer)		
1	Registered Nurse (defer)	SP-6	2000
2	Registered Nurse (detail - defer)		

c. Internal Security

1	Chief, Internal Security (Campbell - detail)		
3	Jr. Patrolman	GPC-5	1680

4. Education and Community Activities

1	Educational Adviser (Ade - detail)		
1	Community Analyst (Spicer - detail)		
1	Community Activities Leader (Stalley - detail)		
1	Stenographer	CAF-3	\$1620

No. Appointive - 33
No. Temporary - 13
No. Detail - 15

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File
of Vantage

Spicer

SEP 2 1944

Mr. Edward B. Marks

Mrs. Fern E. French

Subject: Alien Registration At Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.

This will summarize my understanding of the recommendations made at the meeting of you, Mr. Province, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Stauber, and myself, and subsequent conversations with you, on September 1, 1944.

- A. The registration will be completed as soon as practicable but there is no great urgency for its completion.
- B. It is the recommendation of the group that, with Mr. Smart's approval, the Council and Barracks Leaders be informed of the purpose of the registration and the procedures to be followed.
- C. The Forms (AR-2) will, upon completion, be sent to the U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia.
- D. Items on Form AR-2 indicated below, will be filled in as indicated:
 - 2 (a) I live at: Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.
 - (b) My post-office address is: Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.
 - 7 (a) I last arrived in the United States at: New York on August 3, 1944.
 - (b) I came in by: SS Henry Gibbons (Marks confirmed with Colonel Byer, War Department)
 - (d) I entered the United States as a: Other Refugee - See Pres. Memo 6-8-44
 - (e) I first arrived in the United States on: (If in U. S. previously, list date of arrival and departure in addition to 8-3-44)
 - 8 (a) I have lived in the United States a total of: (Indicate number of years or months in U.S. during previous residence, if any, in addition to time from 8-3-44 to date of registration)
 - (b) I expect to remain in the United States: Refugee - See Pres. Memo 6-8-44.

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- 2 -

9 (b) My present occupation is: Refugee - See Pres. Memo 6-8-44

(c) My employer (or registering parent or guardian) is: None
or Guardian's name whose address is None or Port Ontario,
Oswego, N.Y. and whose business is None.

10. I am, or have been within the past 5 years, or intend to be engaged in the following activities: In addition to other information, list memberships or activities in clubs, organizations, or societies: (Stress refugee status)
12. First citizenship papers received: (Does not refer to application for visa)
14. I been arrested or indicated for, or convicted of any offense (or offenses). These offenses are: (Do not include minor traffic offenses. Do include Nazi arrests)
15. Within the past 5 years I been affiliated with or active in (a member of, official of, a worker for) organizations, devoted in whole or in part to influencing or furthering the political activities, public relations, or public policy of a foreign government: (Interpret foreign as other than U. S. If answer to question is "have", specify what.)
- E. A fingerprint of the right index finger will be obtained, if possible, for each person registering. (If not necessary, Mr. Marks will inform Ft. Ontario).
- F. The seal of the WRA will be used in lieu of the designated post-office stamp.
- G. The "Registering official" will be an employee (or employees) of the WRA.
- H. Mr. Marks will obtain copy of ex-Commissioner Harrison's report on Alien Registration and forward to Ft. Ontario.
- I. The registration will be obtained in conjunction with the completion of Budget Bureau Form No. 47-3040 in so far as practical.
- J. The registration will be completed under my supervision. I will arrive at Ft. Ontario, Tuesday, September 5, 1944. Details of the registration will be worked out at the Shelter.

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CC: Joseph Smart
B. R. Stauber
Edwin Ferguson
John Provins
Edward Spicer
Allan Markley

WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING AT FT. ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW YORK, EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER
BY SEX AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE, NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
August 1944

AGE BY YEAR	TOTAL			CUMULATIVE					
				Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	982	525	457	982	525	457	100.0	53.5	46.5
Under 1	6	3	3	6	3	3	.6	.3	.3
1	6	3	3	12	6	6	1.2	.6	.6
2	7	3	4	19	9	10	1.9	.9	1.0
3	5	3	2	24	12	12	2.4	1.2	1.2
4	11	4	7	35	16	19	3.5	1.6	1.9
Under 5	35	16	19	35	16	19	3.5	1.6	1.9
5	12	4	8	47	20	27	4.7	2.0	2.7
6	22	7	15	69	27	42	7.0	2.7	4.3
7	11	6	5	80	33	47	8.2	3.4	4.8
8	12	4	8	92	37	55	9.4	3.8	5.6
9	22	12	10	114	49	65	11.6	5.0	6.6
5 - 9	79	33	46	114	49	65	11.6	5.0	6.6
10	9	8	1	123	57	66	12.5	5.8	6.7
11	9	8	1	132	65	67	13.4	6.6	6.8
12	16	10	6	148	75	73	15.0	7.6	7.4
13	14	10	4	162	85	77	16.5	8.7	7.8
14	13	7	6	175	92	83	17.9	9.4	8.5
10 - 14	61	43	18	175	92	83	17.9	9.4	8.5
15	13	9	4	188	101	87	19.2	10.3	8.9
16	12	8	4	200	109	91	20.4	11.1	9.3
17	9	4	5	209	113	96	21.3	11.5	9.8
18	4	1	3	213	114	99	21.7	11.6	10.1
19	11	3	8	224	117	107	22.8	11.9	10.9
15 - 19	49	25	24	224	117	107	22.8	11.9	10.9
20	6	2	4	230	119	111	23.4	12.1	11.3
21	7	0	7	237	119	118	24.1	12.1	12.0
22	4	1	3	241	120	121	24.5	12.2	12.3
23	4	1	3	245	121	124	24.9	12.3	12.6
24	2	0	2	247	121	126	25.1	12.3	12.8
20 - 24	23	4	19	247	121	126	25.1	12.3	12.8
25	4	2	2	251	123	128	25.5	12.5	13.0
26	5	0	5	256	123	133	26.0	12.5	13.5
27	1	0	1	257	123	134	26.1	12.5	13.6
28	4	1	3	261	124	137	26.6	12.6	14.0
29	8	0	8	269	124	145	27.4	12.6	14.8

WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING AT FT. ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK, EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER
BY SEX AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE, NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
August 1944 (Cont'd.)

AGE BY YEAR	T O T A L			C U M U L A T I V E					
	Total	Male	Female	Number			Percent		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
25 - 29	22	3	19	269	124	145	27.4	12.6	14.8
30	8	3	5	277	127	150	28.2	12.9	15.3
31	14	1	13	291	128	163	29.6	13.0	16.6
32	14	4	10	305	132	173	31.0	13.4	17.6
33	19	6	13	324	138	186	33.0	14.1	18.9
34	17	9	8	341	147	194	34.8	15.0	19.8
30 - 34	72	23	49	341	147	194	34.8	15.0	19.8
35	19	3	16	360	150	210	36.7	15.3	21.4
36	16	1	15	376	151	225	38.3	15.4	22.9
37	19	5	14	395	156	239	40.2	15.9	24.3
38	11	2	9	406	158	248	41.4	16.1	25.3
39	17	3	14	423	161	262	43.1	16.4	26.7
35 - 39	82	14	68	423	161	262	43.1	16.4	26.7
40	19	12	7	442	173	269	45.0	17.6	27.4
41	20	10	10	462	183	279	47.0	18.6	28.4
42	23	14	9	485	197	288	49.4	20.1	29.3
43	26	15	11	511	212	299	52.0	21.6	30.4
44	26	13	13	537	225	312	54.7	22.9	31.8
40 - 44	114	64	50	537	225	312	54.7	22.9	31.8
45	15	13	2	552	238	314	56.2	24.2	32.0
46	22	18	4	574	256	318	58.5	26.1	32.4
47	26	17	9	600	273	327	61.1	27.8	33.3
48	23	19	4	623	292	331	63.4	29.7	33.7
49	21	12	9	644	304	340	65.6	31.0	34.6
45 - 49	107	79	28	644	304	340	65.6	31.0	34.6
50	22	12	10	666	316	350	67.8	32.2	35.6
51	18	10	8	684	326	258	69.7	33.2	36.5
52	18	13	5	702	339	363	71.5	34.5	37.0
53	16	13	3	718	352	366	73.1	35.8	37.3
54	26	17	9	744	369	375	75.8	37.6	38.2
50 - 54	100	65	35	744	369	375	75.8	37.6	38.2
55	26	15	11	770	384	386	78.4	39.1	39.3
56	20	13	7	790	397	393	80.4	40.4	40.0
57	30	20	10	820	417	403	83.5	42.5	41.0
58	13	6	7	833	423	410	84.9	43.1	41.8
59	20	17	3	853	440	413	86.9	44.8	42.1

WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING AT FT. ONTARIO, ONTARIO, NEW YORK, EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER
BY SEX AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE, NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
August 1944 (Cont'd.)

AGE BY YEAR	TOTAL			CUMULATIVE					
				Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
55 - 59	109	71	38	853	440	413	86.9	44.8	42.1
60	20	14	6	873	454	419	88.9	46.2	42.7
61	20	12	8	893	466	427	91.0	47.5	43.5
62	15	13	2	908	479	429	92.5	48.8	43.7
63	15	10	5	923	489	434	94.0	49.8	44.2
64	11	8	3	934	497	437	95.1	50.6	44.5
60 - 64	61	57	24	934	497	437	95.1	50.6	44.5
65	6	5	1	940	502	438	95.7	51.1	44.6
66	5	1	4	945	503	442	96.2	51.2	45.0
67	7	4	3	952	507	445	97.9	51.6	45.3
68	5	2	3	957	509	448	97.4	51.8	45.6
69	5	3	2	962	512	450	97.9	52.1	45.8
65 - 69	28	15	13	962	512	450	97.9	52.1	45.8
70	5	4	1	967	516	451	98.4	52.5	45.9
71	5	2	3	972	518	454	98.9	52.7	46.2
72	2	1	1	974	519	455	99.2	52.9	46.3
73	2	1	1	976	520	456	99.4	53.0	46.4
74	2	2	0	978	522	456	99.6	53.2	46.4
70 - 74	16	10	6	978	522	456	99.6	53.2	46.4
75	1	1	0	979	523	456	99.7	53.3	46.4
76	1	1	0	980	524	456	99.8	53.4	46.4
77	0	0	0	980	524	456	99.8	53.4	46.4
78	0	0	0	980	524	456	99.8	53.4	46.4
79	0	0	0	980	524	456	99.8	53.4	46.4
75 - 79	2	2	0	980	524	456	99.8	53.4	46.4
80	1	1	0	981	525	456	99.9	53.5	46.4
Unknown	1	0	1	982	525	457	100.0	53.5	46.5

Source: Transfer from Italy to U.S.A., July 1944, Nominal Roll (with corrections),
WRA Statistician

War Relocation Authority
Statistics Section
Washington, D. C.
8-18-44

WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING AT FT. ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK, EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER
BY NATIONALITY, SEX, AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE
JULY, 1944

[illegible]

WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING AT FT. ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK, EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER
BY NATIONALITY, SEX, AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE
JULY, 1944

Note: The letter "S" preceding the name of a country refers to "Stateless"

AGE BY YEAR	GREEK			HUNGARIAN			S-HUNGARIAN			JUGOSLAV			POLISH			S-POLISH			RUMANIAN			RUSSIAN			S-RUSSIAN		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
TOTAL	4	-	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	365	172	193	133	68	65	19	11	8	9	5	4	10	7	3	15	7	6
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	3	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The letter "S" preceding the name of a country refers to "Stateless"

Note: The letter "S" preceding the name of a country refers to "Stateless"

[illegible]

WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING AT FT. ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK, EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER
BY NATIONALITY, SEX, AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE
JULY, 1944

Note: The letter "S" preceding the name of a country refers to "Stateless"

AGE BY TOTAL				AUSTRIAN			S-AUSTRIAN			BELGIAN			S-BELGIAN			BULGARIAN			CZECH			S-CZECH			DANZIG			FRENCH			GERMAN			S-GERMAN		
YEAR	TOT.	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F			
28	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
29	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
30	8	3	5	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
31	14	1	13	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
32	14	4	10	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
33	19	6	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
34	17	9	8	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1		
35	19	3	16	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
36	16	1	15	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
37	19	5	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-		
38	11	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
39	17	3	14	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3		
40	19	12	7	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1		
41	20	10	10	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1		
42	25	14	9	2	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1		
43	29	15	11	2	1	1	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
44	26	13	13	1	-	1	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
45	15	13	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		
46	22	19	4	1	-	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1		
47	26	17	9	1	1	-	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1		
48	23	19	4	1	1	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		
49	21	12	9	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3		
50	22	12	10	-	-	-	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
51	19	10	9	1	1	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2		
52	18	13	5	1	1	-	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
53	16	13	3	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
54	26	17	9	-	-	-	11	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	
55	26	15	11	1	-	1	12	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1		
56	20	13	7	-	-	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	2	2
57	30	20	10	4	3	1	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
58	13	6	7	1	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING AT FT. ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER
BY NATIONALITY, SEX, AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE
JULY, 1944

Note: The letter "S" preceding the name of a country refers to "Stateless"

AGE BY YEAR	CHINESE			HUNGARIAN			S-HUNGARIAN			JUGOSLAV			POLISH			S-POLISH			ROMANIAN			RUSSIAN			S-RUSSIAN		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	3	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	7	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
37	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	3	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	4	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	7	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	3	6	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	1	5	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The letter "S" preceding the name of a country refers to "Stateless"

TURK	S-TURK	DUTCH	ITALIAN
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[illegible]

WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING AT FT. ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK, EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER
BY NATIONALITY, SEX, AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE
JULY, 1944

[illegible]

Note: The letter "g" preceding the name of a country refers to "Stateless"

JULY, 1944

<u>HUNGARIAN</u>	<u>JUGOSLAV</u>	<u>POLISH</u>	<u>S-POLISH</u>	<u>RUMANIAN</u>
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[illegible]

WAR REFUGEES ARRIVING AT FT. ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK, EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER
BY NATIONALITY, SEX, AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE
JULY 1944

Note: The letter "S" preceding the name of a country refers to "Stateless".

AGE BY YEAR	SPANISH			TURK			S-TURK			DUTCH			ITALIAN			STATELESS		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Transfer from Italy to U. S. A., July 1944
Nominal Roll, WRA Statistician

War Relocation Authority
Statistics Section
Wash., D. C.
8/31/44

File
Oswego

The Director

7/24/44

John H. Provinse

The recent cable received by the War Refugee Board from Europe, which contains information on the nationality and citizenship status of the refugees coming to Fort Ontario, indicates a wide variety of political and national affiliations. It is doubtful if anyone in WRA, at the present time, is well enough acquainted with the political turmoil of Southern Europe, and the Balkans in particular, that we can fully understand some of the intense bitterness and even hatred that may exist among refugees because of their recent experiences and political background.

I recommend that we try to procure, possibly on a consultant basis only, the services of someone well acquainted with the Southern European political situation who would counsel with Mr. Smart in understanding some of the conflicts which may arise at Oswego. This person could be employed on a temporary basis at first and could from time to time be recalled for advice and counsel. Who ever is chosen, I think should work closely with Mr. Spicer during the early work in Community Analysis which he will undertake.

Mr. Marks, I think, knows of some person who would be qualified for this work and though we might secure volunteer services from some one of the many agencies interested in refugee work, it would appear desirable that we attempt to secure some person on WRA staff who would be more directly responsible to Mr. Smart at Oswego.

cc Ned Spicer ✓

Syracuse, N.Y.

Post-Standard June 15, 1944

15

Questions Refugee Plan

Westbrook Pegler

ALWAYS A CHAMPION OF UNPOPULAR and losing causes, I find myself skeptical of President Roosevelt's notice to congress that 1,000 European refugees will be brought to the country immediately and confined in a vacated army camp and his assurance that, when the war is over, they will be repatriated.

This nation has immigration laws adopted for the purpose of excluding undesirable persons. These laws have been administered insincerely in recent years and evaded often, as in the case of Mrs. Earl Browder, an active, alien Communist posing as a harmless and non-political housewife.



The people of the United States are the sole authority on desirability and yet, in justice to them, it must be admitted that the provisions which they have adopted for their own protection are extremely liberal and more so than those of the other countries in the family of more or less free nations on our side of the war.

Nevertheless, even this generosity has been flouted openly in recent years by the admission of individuals in the guise of visitors who were legally ineligible to settle here when it was known that real conditions would make it impossible to deport them, regardless of their active conduct, or their attitude toward the American form of government.

PAST PERFORMANCES IN MANY FIELDS instinctively suggest that the promise that these refugees will be repatriated after the war and meanwhile restricted, will not be kept.

Past performances suggest also that once a principle has been conceded by the importation of 1,000 European aliens with no pretense that they are eligible or suitable for permanent residence here, the number that will be brought in later will be limited by shipping facilities, individual pull exerted thru personal friends and organizations within the United States, and public tolerance.

The latter will be a weak and leaky barrier against the immigration of Communists and others who won't like our way of living and doing, and will do their damndest to make us live and do their way; and against continental crooks who would be no asset to any nation.

The public tolerance operates thru congress and congress is beset and bedeviled by propaganda

and pressure which attacks as a Fascist and a bigot any man who, in the interests of his own country and his own people, undertakes to restrict immigration to those who have something to offer.

It is almost heresy to say that not all immigrants and refugees are ennobled by their sufferings abroad, but there is nevertheless much biographical data to prove that many who came here shortly before the first world war for asylum from European tyranny did not join the native American youth in destroying those tyrants, but joined alien groups and movements and tried to destroy the American system, instead.

The whole native public is not organized to counteract the pressure on public men exerted by the organized pressure groups which call the United States a melting pot but, in reality, have in mind something more like a central park of the entire world, where anyone may enter as a matter of right.

THE UNITED STATES IS, IN REALITY, AN exclusive organization. It has rules of eligibility and, like most of our unions, reserves the right to reject applicants who do not meet certain requirements. These restrictions are unjust to no foreigner, because no foreigner has any rights in the matter.

If he is admitted to residence and, later, to citizenship, that is a privilege, not a right. The United States can decide to exclude all immigration, if it comes to that, and to restrict the right to vote and hold public office to natives, and, I believe, should do so.

Obviously the first 1,000 are to be just a sample, because 1,000 refugees, more or less, in Southern Italy would make no appreciable difference in the problem of feeding and governing the region. But to this country the difference could and probably will be great with other thousands following on, with the conditions of their immurement gradually relaxed and with carefully selected distress cases flaunted in the public eye in an appeal for sympathy and unwary kindness, all for the purpose of revising the law retroactively to confer legitimate immigrant status on unselected thousands with complete disregard of the legal standards of desirability.

Of course this is all based on an assumption that there will be not 1,000, but many thousands and that, once they are here, that will be the last the country will hear of their return to Europe after the war. That assumption, in turn, is based however on many such precedents, as the great-but-forgotten new deal unemployment census, and the aluminum pot collection, which never were heard of again.

56r
6/12/44

President Advises Congress of Plans For Refugee Care

Advising Congress of this Government's intention to care temporarily for about 1,000 refugees from Nazi-held territory, President Roosevelt said in a message today that most of those to be received here are woman and children.

The President had told his news Friday that these people would be brought into the United States to relieve the congestion in the Mediterranean area, where they are concentrating. They are to be located at an abandoned Army camp in Fort Ontario, N. Y., and the message explained that the camp will be administered by the War Relocation Authority, with security precautions under direction of the Army.

Tries to Alleviate Condition.

Asserting that "the Nazis are determined to complete their program of mass extermination" of both Jewish and Christian groups, the President explained that this Government has been endeavoring to alleviate the condition of the persecuted peoples and that the War Refugee Board, which he created early in the year, had been carrying out a program toward that end.

"Notwithstanding this Government's unrelenting efforts, which are continuing," he said, "the numbers actually rescued from the jaws of death have been small compared with the numbers still facing extinction in German territory. This is due principally to the fact that our enemies, despite, all our appeals and our willingness to find havens of refuge for the oppressed peoples, persist in their fiendish extermination campaign and actively prevent the intended victims from escaping to safety."

Calls Swift Action Essential.

Under these circumstances, the President said, full advantage must be taken of every opportunity, however, limited, for the rescue of these victims. He added that he was reporting to Congress what this Government was doing "in an effort to save additional lives and which I am certain will meet with your approval." He expressed confidence that Congress would appreciate "that this measure is not only consistent with the successful prosecution of the war, but that it was essential to take action without delay."

Dealing with the situation in Italy, the President said that "the warm-hearted Italian people" had given sanctuary to the refugees, but the facilities had become overtaxed and that unless these people—particularly those from Balkan countries—could be given haven elsewhere, the inflow of the refugees into Italy would be seriously impeded.

CHURCH NEWS

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

129 East Fourth street, Raymond W. Visscher, minister.
 Sunday school, Amos Wilson, superintendent, 10 a. m.; morning worship, 11 a. m.; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.; Warren Wilson, a student of Asbury college, will speak; evangelistic message at 7:30 p. m. Come and worship with us. Mid-week prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS (Episcopal)

East Second and Oneida streets. The Rev. J. R. Lemert, rector.
 Trinity Sunday, June 4, Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; choral eucharist, 11 a. m.

ST. LUKE'S MISSION (Minetto)

The Rev. J. R. Lemert, Priest in charge.
 Evening prayer and sermon, 4:15 p. m.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

West Fifth and Oneida streets. Charles E. Mathews, Minister; Lois Scriber, Organist; Dr. Lloyd F. Sunderman, choir director; Mrs. H. R. Greenman, acting director.

Sunday, June 4, 10 a. m., church school; 10:30 a. m., session meeting in the chapel; 11 a. m., morning worship. Holy Communion. The choir will sing under the direction of Mrs. Greenman. Mr. Mathews will preach briefly; 11 a. m., nursery school in the primary room for little folks whose parents are attending church; 5:30 p. m., our senior young people meet at church house for picnic supper. Worship will be led by Phoebe Wetherstine; 7 p. m., choir party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Greenman. Monday, June 5, 4 p. m., Girl Scouts, Troop 22; 6:30 p. m., the King's Daughters' supper at the Children's Home. This is a work meeting. Come as early as possible in the afternoon; 7:30 p. m., Boy Scouts, Troop 11. Tuesday, June 6, 3:45 p. m., Brownies, Troop 51. Thursday, June 8, 7:30 p. m., the choir will rehearse in the church house. Saturday, June 10, 9:30 a. m., penny banks will be collected.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

West Fourth and Oneida streets. Rev. Edward Smith, Jr., Minister.
 Sunday, June 4, 10 a. m., church school; 11 a. m., nursery school with Misses Doris Wells, Beverly Moulton and Barbara Dunster in charge; 11 a. m., morning worship, Mr. Smith will preach. The vested choir will sing special music. Y. M. C. A. centennial observance; 7:45 p. m., special public meeting at the Y. M. C. A. commemorating the centennial of the "Y." Churches of the city will participate in the program and the Rotary Singers will render several musical selections. Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, noted Baptist clergyman, will be the speaker. Monday, June 5, the Brownies meet at 3:45 p. m. Tuesday, June 6, 6:30 p. m., Y. M. C. A. centennial dinner in the "Y" auditorium. Speaker, Rev. Norman Rawson. Subject, "Youth and the Post-War World;" 8 p. m., the King's Daughters meet with Mrs. Earl Carter, 144 West Oneida street. Hostesses, Mrs. Edward Smith, Jr., Mrs. Grace Stephens, Mrs. Ray Sharkey, Mrs. Tressa Tuck. Wednesday, June 7, the Boy Scouts meet at 7:15 p. m. Saturday, June 10, choir rehearsal at 7:15 p. m. Sunday, June 11, a special Children's day program will be presented by the children and young people of the church. Plan now to attend!

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Evangelical Lutheran)

East Sixth and Lawrence streets. Rev. George E. Heck, pastor, 203 East Sixth street. Phone 633.

The festival of the Holy Trinity, June 4, 1944, 9 a. m., church school; 10:15 a. m., the service. The pastor will preach. The senior choir will sing. The administration of the Lord's Supper; 11:15 a. m., the service in German with the celebration of the Lord's Supper. June 5-8, annual meeting of the United Lutheran Synod of New York in Albany, New York. The pastor plans to attend. Delegate and alternate are Clarence Fenske and Edward Knuth, respectively. Tuesday, June 6, the Young People's Luther league will meet at the home of Gladys Frank, 328 Duer street, at 7:30 p. m. The meeting of the other leagues has been postponed to Monday, June 12. Thursday, June 8, 6:30-7:00 p. m., junior and senior choirs will rehearse; 8 p. m., church school workers, June 26-July 14, daily vacation Bible school. A cordial invitation to worship is extended to the unchurched. Sunday, June 11, Children's day program at 9 a. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

A branch of the Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Boston, Mass. Meets at 19 West Mohawk street. Sunday services, 10:45 a. m. Sunday school for public up to the age of twenty years meets at 12 noon. Wednesday evening meeting, which included testimonials of Christian Science hearing is at 8 o'clock. Reading room is open to the public Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays except holidays from 3 to 5 o'clock.
 "God the Only Cause and Creator" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, June 4. The Golden Text is: "He is the former of all things, and Israel is the rod of his inheritance: The Lord of hosts is his name" (Jeremiah 10:16).
 Bible references explaining the subject are taken from John 1:1-3.
 References from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,"

by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian science, are as follows: "Spirit, God, has created all in and of Himself. Spirit never created matter. There is nothing in Spirit out of which matter could be made, for, as the Bible declares, without the Logos, the Aeon or Word of God, 'was not anything made that was made'" (page 335).

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Corner Utica and East Fourth streets. William Eddy, pastor. Mrs. Leonard Weeks, organist and choir director.

9:15 a. m., Trinity pastor will conduct worship service for Boy Scouts at skeet field; 10 a. m., Bible school. Worship and lesson study periods; 11 a. m., divine worship. Ministry of music, anthem, "If Ye Love Me," by the combined choirs. Ministry of message, World Y. M. C. A. centennial commemoration. Sermon subject, "The Three-Fold Development of Life." The pastor and Merle Bundy, High-Y. member, will present the message; 6:30 p. m., Youth Fellowship, with Lycoming youth participating; 7:45 p. m., Y. M. C. A., community centennial commemoration at the Y. M. C. A. Youth Fellowship will attend in a body and members of the congregation are invited. Wednesday, W. S. C. S. group meetings; 3 p. m., Group A, with Mrs. Walter Shampine, 15 Lawrence street; Group D, with Mrs. E. W. Vicent, 173 East Sixth street; Group S, with Mrs. M. D. Stone, 215 Syracuse avenue; Group I, postponed one week; 7 p. m., Boy Scout meeting. Next Sunday, June 11, Children's day service.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN

West Mohawk and Second streets. Rev. Franklin K. Blank, pastor. Parsonage, 196 West Second street. Phone 1617.

Church school, 9:15 a. m.; morning worship, 10:30 a. m., sermon, "Erroneous Ideas." Y. M. C. A. centennial service, 7:45 p. m. at Y. M. C. A. Monday through Thursday, United Lutheran Synod of New York convention at First church, Albany Tuesday, 6:30 p. m., Co-worker's picnic at the home of Mrs. Harry Shurr, 99 Ontario street. Thursday, 7:30 p. m., choir rehearsal. Friday, 7:30 p. m., Boys Bible club. Next Sunday the adult members will be host to children of the church school.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal)

West Fifth and Cayuga streets. The Rev. Frederick W. Kates, A. M., B. D., rector; Dr. Roland C. Burton, choir director; Richard J. Schuler, organist; Mrs. F. A. Wiley, parish secretary.

Sunday, June 4, Trinity Sunday, 9:30 a. m., celebration of the Holy Communion; 9:45 a. m., church school in the chapel for primary and juniors and kindergarten in their own room. Monday, June 5, 7:30 p. m., girl's Friendly society. Tuesday, June 6, 7:30 p. m., Boy Scouts. Wednesday, June 7, 4 p. m., little helper's service and party; 8 p. m., Circle C in parish house. Thursday, June 8, 10 a. m., celebration of the Holy Communion; 7:30 p. m., senior choir rehearsal. Friday, June 9, 7 p. m., Girl Scouts.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

"The Church in the Park"
 East Oneida at East Third streets. George A. Haddad, pastor; Mrs. Sue B. Conklin, organist.

Worship Sunday morning at 10:30, during which we shall observe the ordinance of Communion. Our church will honor the centennial of the Y. M. C. A. We invite you to worship with us. Church school meets at 11:45. The first public meeting of the observance of the Y. M. C. A. centennial will be held Sunday evening at 7:45 in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, with Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg of Syracuse as the speaker. We urge the public to attend. Choir practice Tuesday at 7:30. The June Family Night supper will be held on Wednesday at 6:30 with members of the King's Daughters "A" in charge. Penny banks will be collected throughout the coming week. Homes will be notified concerning the date of collection. Services a week from Sunday will honor Children's day.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

East Fourth and Oneida streets. The Rev. W. T. Griffiths, minister. Parsonage, 91 East Fourth street.

Sunday, June 4, 1944, 10:30 a. m., morning worship service and quarterly Communion. Charles E. Roney and Harry Wilfred will speak in connection with the observance of "World Y. M. C. A. Sunday." Solo by Janice Williams. We invite you to worship with us. Sunday, 10:30 a. m., nursery class for the care of small children with Elizabeth King in charge. Sunday, 11:40 a. m., sessions of the church school with the worship program in the fireside room. A full attendance is desired. Sunday, 11:45 a. m., meeting of the board of trustees in the ministers study; 7:45 p. m., Sunday evening service at the Y. M. C. A. to which all the members of the Congregational church are cordially invited. Monday, June 5, 1944, 1 p. m., luncheon of the Mizpah class and Circle C in the Sheldon room of the chapel. Members are asked to bring table service, etc.; 4 p. m., Girl Scouts in the fireside room; 8 p. m., Circle A will meet at the home of Mrs. Harriett Monroe, 156 East Fourth street, Dessert. All week the Pilgrim youth center will be open every afternoon, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. Sunday, June 11, 10:30 a. m., Children's day program in the church.

WEST BAPTIST CHURCH

West Third at West Mohawk streets. Rev. A. S. Lowrie, pastor, 150 West Sixth street. Arthur Scriber, Sanctuary choir director; Mrs. Parish Steeper, organist; Dr. C. F. Peckham, youth choir director; Mrs. Raymond Turner, children's director of Religious Education.

The services for Sunday, June 4, are as follows: Church Bible school at 10 a. m. with classes for all. Morning service of worship at 11 a. m. with message by the pastor and music by both choirs. Charles Thomas and Fred Peckham, Jr., will tell what the "Y." means to them. Nursery, conducted by the Mothers club, at 11 a. m. for all small children. A dedication service for babies will be held at the close of the morning service; 6 p. m., Baptist Youth Fellowship service for all high school young people. Final plans will be made for the installation service of the new officers; 7:45 p. m., union service in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. in the "Y." auditorium. There will be special music by the Rotary Singers and the message of the evening will be given by Dr. Edwin Dahlberg of Syracuse, N. Y. Theme, "Between Two Centuries." Monday, 7:30 p. m., Boy Scout meeting, Troop 2; 8 p. m., Mothers club meeting at the home of Mrs. Fred Scoville, West Cayuga street. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., Sunday school workers conference at the home of Mrs. Raymond Turner, West First street. All officers and teachers are requested to be present. Thursday, 4 p. m., Girl Scout meeting; 7:30 p. m., sanctuary choir rehearsal. Friday, 2:30 p. m., meeting of the Laura Spring Circle at the home of Mrs. A. S. Lowrie, 150 West Sixth street. Children's day will be observed in the West Baptist church next Sunday, June 11, with a special program at the morning service. We cordially invite all friends of the church to attend our services.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

ST. PAUL'S

East Fifth and Mohawk streets. Rev. James M. Shanahan, pastor; Rev. Thomas J. Murphy and Rev. Paul T. LeStrange, assistants. Sunday services: Low masses at 6, 7:30 and 9:15; Benediction after 9:15 mass; high mass at 11 o'clock. Baptisms at 2 p. m. Perpetual Novena of the Miraculous Medal each Monday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. MARY'S

West Seventh and Cayuga streets. Rev. Edward G. Quaid, pastor; Rev. Thomas L. Purvie, Rev. Robert J. Casey, assistants. Low masses at 6, 8 and 9:15. High Mass at 11 o'clock. Baptisms at 1 o'clock. Rosary and Benediction at 3 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S

West Third and Erie streets. Rev. John F. McLoughlin, pastor; Rev. Joseph A. Moore, assistant. Low masses at 7:30 and 9. High mass at 10:30 o'clock. Benediction after last mass. Baptisms at 12:30.

ST. LOUIS'

East Fourth and Bridge streets. Rev. George H. May, pastor. Low mass at 8:30 and high mass at 10:30 o'clock. Benediction and Baptisms after last mass.

ST. PETER'S

Corner East Seventh and Albany streets. Rev. S. A. Muller, pastor. Sunday Masses at 9 and at 11 o'clock. Benediction after last Mass. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9:45. Baptisms Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

ST. JOSEPH'S

West Second, between Oneida and Mohawk streets, adjoining Post Office. Rev. J. J. Davern, pastor; Rev. William Bishop, assistant. Low masses at 8, 9, 10 and 11 o'clock. Benediction and baptisms after last mass.

ST. STEPHEN'S

140 Niagara street. Rev. John Sciskalski, pastor. Sunday masses at 8 o'clock and 11 o'clock. Vespers and Benediction during the Lenten season at 2:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP (Minetto)

Rev. Joseph I. Ritchie, pastor. Low masses at 9:00 a. m. at Minetto and 10:30 a. m. at St. Joseph's church, Southwest Oswego.

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The Director

6/12/44

John H. Provinse

In connection with the anticipated Refugee Center at Fort Ontario, I think the following should be given consideration:

1) The initial survey of the population should include not only an inventory of skills, professions, etc., among the refugees, but a rapid and comprehensive analysis of group composition and leadership, social, political, religious, and ethnic factors which will affect administration, and as much on recent past European experiences and background as possible. Sol Kimball and Ned Spicer, or one of Spicer's analysts, could assist in this work. An analyst could well be detailed full time at the beginning, and a suggestion by Spicer that WRA arrange to send an observer to Europe to accompany the refugee group on their trip back to discover leadership, cleavages, general conditions, is worthy of serious consideration.

2) If no medical personnel is available among the refugees, several possibilities exist:

- a) A detail from the Army may be secured, or if an army detail is maintained at the camp, the Army doctor assigned might be given the additional camp health work;
- b) It may be possible to recruit a doctor from among refugees already in this country. Some of these interviewed in the past would have been acceptable but preferred not to go to work at a relocation center.
- c) Depending upon the health condition of the refugees, contracts for medical services might be arranged with doctors in neighboring towns. (This is probably to be preferred.)
- d) Dr. Thompson thinks that nurses will be less difficult to recruit for work in New York State than for our western centers. A dietician or nutritionist may be the most essential member of a health staff.

3) Schools can come later after we see the need and the available resources.

They would be small -
and others would try to
be stopped from this

Registration form
for refugees -

4) Stores will have to depend upon arrangements for feeding, nearness to towns, etc.

5) Recreation and other group activity will be an early need, but can probably be handled locally with a minimum amount of supervision from Washington. Will depend largely upon employment.

6) Internal security should be able to be established locally as soon as something is known of group composition.

7) A welfare person to help on family problems of housing, case work, should probably be on detail during the early stages of the in-movement.

8) The status of the refugees should be determined at once so far as leave, outside work, etc., is concerned.

9) The following personnel in Community Management might be considered for project positions:

- a) Moris Burge, Poston
- b) Orville Crays, Welfare, Washington office (at his request)
- c) Julius Guintoni. Formerly with Welfare at Tule Lake, now with War Food Adm., Portland, assisting in camp program for imported Mexican laborers. Guintoni is of Italian descent, specialist in Romance languages, and was praised highly by all the people at Tule for his mature judgment and ability to deal with evacuees. We lost him because of broken promises about housing and because WFA offered him more money. He is still interested in minority problems and is trying now to get into UNRRA. I know him well and am sure he would be an able assistant at any camp where communication and human understanding are as important as they will be at Ontario.
- d) John Powell would be interested probably, as would Paul Robertson.

JHProvince HP

Goldstein | Ca. 8/10/10

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Claremont Brighton
Sey & Company Fuller Hodge

E. M. W. B. B. B. B.
Chas. J. Commencement
also of paper -

friends
AP
quarters
10

Presshall
foundry group
partitions etc
1/25 from employees

2. Farm + farm work
agr. work

3. 1st Contacts on Community
Let take know
every Sunday

Johnson
from
area -
2 y ago
to camp
with most
port - became
very good

Have order
Don't know make up
Stay in center
Shopping - not worked
out

Maintained in camp

How many - 1000

Don't know whether
others coming

Not written into 30 days

Don't know how much
money

Don't know recent

No story to newspaper -
Give reply

Joseph McCaffrey
Attorney

In city limits -

Harry Mirgin -
Atty - etc on
relationships with
Govt

Leonard Andersky -
City Atty

Charles Goldstein -
Helen Cloth store
Leads Jew + head
of Action Board
Cute from shoe +
Goralee but not
font

10 Jew families

etc - for records

Photo -
Reminiscence
Need quotations
or receipts

Kind of report. Hospital

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relatives
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R E S T R I C T E D

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PARAPHRASE
WAR DEPARTMENT CABLE

FROM: ASF, Mobilization Division

TO: CG US Army Forces North African Theater of Operations, Algiers

DATED: 14 June 1944

The following cable was sent to Ambassador Robert Murphy in Algiers by the President.

A. It is indicated by information which is available to me that by bringing more refugees to Southern Italy through Yugoslavia there are real possibilities of saving human lives. Also I am informed that because the facilities in Southern Italy for refugees have been overtaxed from time to time refugee escapes by this route have been impeded greatly. I have been told that at the present time this is the situation and that accordingly the possibility of the flow of refugees to Italy to be increased may be lost.

B. It is my understanding that a lot of the refugees in Southern Italy have been and are now being moved to temporary havens in adjacent to the Mediterranean areas and that efforts to increase existing refugee facilities in these areas are being made. I am very anxious that the effort be intensified to take refugees to areas relatively close by from Italy.

C. I believe that at the same time it is important that the U. S. indicate that during the war it is ready to share the burden of caring for the refugees. I have decided, accordingly, that about 1,000 refugees should be brought to this country from Italy immediately, and be put in an emergency refugee shelter which is to be set up at Fort Ontario near Oswego, New York, where they will stay for the duration of the war under appropriate security restrictions. Just as prisoners of war and civilian internees from Latin American countries have been brought here, these refugees will be brought into this country outside of the regular immigration procedure. It is contemplated that they will be returned to their homelands at the end of the war. The emergency refugee shelter will be well equipped to take good care of these people.

D. It may be assumed that when these refugees arrive the emergency refugee shelter will be ready to receive them. Therefore, I will appreciate it if you will arrange as rapidly as possible for the departure to the United States of about 1,000 refugees in Southern Italy. The full cooperation of our Naval and Military authorities should be obtained in getting the prompt transportation and removal of the refugees. In this matter you may call upon representatives of the War Refugee Board in Algiers to help you.

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

E. Please bear in mind in choosing the refugees who are to be brought to the U. S. that they should be selected for whom other havens of refuge are not available immediately to the extent possible. However, I should like to include a reasonable porportion of various categories of persecuted peoples who have fled to Italy in the group.

F. You should bear in mind that the method for the refugees selection and arrangements for bringing them here should be as expeditious and simple as possible, and not complicated by any of the formalities usually involved in admitting people to the U.S. under the immigration laws as they are to be placed in a camp in the U.S. under appropriate security restrictions.

G. Please make sure, however, that the health checks necessary are made to avoid bringing persons here who are afflicted with any loathsome, contagious or dangerous disease. Please inform me if you have any difficulties in arranging for the prompt departure of these refugees.

In bringing about the prompt transportation and removal of the refugees selected to come to the U.S. for debarkation at a port, preferably the New York Port of Embarkation, it is desired that you cooperate with the Ambassador fully. You will assist in avoiding the shipment of those afflicted with dangerous, loathsome or cantagious disease and will help in providing the processing necessary.

Following are responsibilities:

(a) For effecting movement, including security and medical measures necessary, to the U.S. under the provisions of this message the Commanding General US Army Forces in North African Theater of Operations is responsible

(b) For transportation to Interior station and to the U.S. the Commanding General, Army Service Forces is responsible.

(c) The War Refugee Board has been assigned the general responsibility, which operates under the Ambassador in your theater.

Following is designation of each group movement: Refugee group - N 1, N 2, N 3, etc. In a manner similar to groups being returned presently individuals will be listed on papers as reception station groups, showing the following for each individual: full name, physical condition, age, sex, pregnancy, religion. By air mail copies of this list will be sent to the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, Washington; Commanding General, appropriate port of embarkation; and Commanding General Army Service Forces (for Service Commands, Deputy Chief of Staff).

R E S T R I C T E D

By book message radio reports, upon departure of each group, will be sent to the Commanding General Army Service Forces (attention Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands); Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, Washington; and Commanding General, appropriate port of embarkation, substantially as follows: Refugee group No. (insert group designation) on ship (current port serial number) departed (insert date) showing adults (female, male), children (female, male), and number pregnant, if in the group there are any expectant mothers.

Will not break up family groups being shipped. All members must be on same ship. On the list referred to in paragraph five above, family groups will be so indicated.

To act as a liaison person for the entire voyage a group leader from among the individuals making up each group will be appointed.

To extent practicable Budget Bureau form No. 47-R 040 (displaced persons form, entitled, biographical data regarding Allied, neutral, or national) presently being used in your theater will be completed and sent with each group. You will provide, in addition to this, each person with an identification badge which will show his name and group identification number, which everyone will be instructed to wear at all times on his person.

Disposition will be made according to separate instructions to be issued by the War Department, upon arrival of these persons at the U.S. port of embarkation.

Information: ASF-CG, Trans, SG, Serv C; OPD; G-2 (For State Dept. Sec. Interior, War Refugee Board, Director of Budget, War Relocation Authority, Bureau of Immigration); CAD; SGS; Adm. King; OSW; Mr. Forrestal; Mr. McCloy

CM-OUT-40764, 14 June.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

R E S T R I C T E D