Dear Mr. Austin:

I think the case of the Jews in Palestine and the American Negro are rather different. We brought the Negroes to this country in bondage and they have been instrumental in developing this country. I think we have an obligation to give them equal opportunity with other citizens, but we never at any time promised them a chance for an independent homeland in this country.

The Jews, on the other hand, went to Palestine and if you will think back to the declaration made by Balfour and the British Government I think you will agree that they practically promised to grant the Jews an opportunity to build a homeland there. Implicitly we have accepted that through the years and have allowed groups of people in our country to contribute in every way possible to the development of Palestine for this purpose. Therefore it seems to me that morally Great Britain and ourselves have accepted the responsibility and it is now too late to go back on it. If we had not thought they had a right to do this, we should long ago have told them that we did not intend to help them here, and if they wanted a homeland we would have to help them find one somewhere else, or they would have to find some corner of the world which was willing to allow them to take it over and develop it.

The Human Rights Commission which is what I suppose you are alluding to in the United Nations has been given by the Economic and Social Council the job of writing a Bill of Human Rights and trying to get fifty-five nations to agree to it, and then trying to find ways to see that the nations actually live up to what they have agreed to. This will take a long time. In the Charter the rights of human beings are often mentioned, but you have to realize that through out the world there are different conceptions
of these rights and this is a long look into the future, though I do believe it is the basis and the hope of future peace.

I entirely agree with you that the acceptance of all displaced persons as immigrants is most essential. There is a Bill in Congress now asking that we temporarily change our immigration laws and accept the quotas which were unfilled during the war. This would mean about 100,000 a year for four years and it would be the gesture which would start the other nations. Many of them really need settlers and many of these displaced people would make excellent settlers on new land. About two thirds of the people now in displaced persons' camps are Balts (Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians). There are a few Protestants and people of other religions and only 120,000 Jews out of the 750,000 to 800,000 which will be left when UNRRA closes up. They will be turned over to the International Refugee Organization.

I do speak about the admission of refugees in every speech I make.

The hardships which the Jews have undergone in Europe have made certain ones among them very anxious to have their homeland in Palestine as it looks to them like the only secure place on earth, even if they have to fight the Arabs. Of course, the Arab threat is really very unimportant from the military point of view but we and Great Britain have to stay friendly with the Arabs because we might have difficulty with our oil concessions, but as to not being able to hold the upper hand in any military difficulty that might arise is complete nonsense.

I was very glad to get your letter and I am very glad to discuss this question further with you.

Very sincerely yours,
My dear Mr. Austin:

I think the case of the Jewish-Palestinian and the American Negro are somewhat similar. We as early brought the Negroes to this country in bondages and they have been instrumental in developing this country. I think we have an obligation and an obligation to give them equal opportunity with other citizens, but we never at any time promised to add them a chance for an independent homeland in this country.

The Jews, on the other hand, went to Palestine and they never promised to build a homeland there and they never promised to build a homeland there.

Therefore, it seems to me that morally Great Britain and ourselves have accepted the responsibility of the Arab and are too late to go back on it. Any future; had never thought they had the right to anything else, or they would have gone back to help them; and the Jewish homeland would have to help them find another homeland else, or they would have to help them find another homeland. This is what was happening all the way through and had to take it over and develop this over it.

The Human Rights Commission, which is what I suppose you are alluding to, the United Nations, has been given by the Economic and Social Council the job of writing a Bill of Human Rights and try getting fifty-five nations to agree on it, and then trying to find ways to see that the nations actually live up to the Charter's agreed to. This will take a long time. In the Charter the rights of human beings are often mentioned, but you have to realize that that out the world there are different conceptions.
of these rights, and this is a very important future, though I do believe it is the basis and the hope of future peace.

I entirely agree with you that the acceptance of all displaced persons as permanent residents is most essential. There is a Bill in Congress now requiring that we change temporary refugee status to the expectation of laws and accept the quota of displaced persons during the war. This would add about 200,000 a year for four years and it would be a significant change which would start the other nations in the world to see that really there need not be so many of the displaced people would make excellent settlers on new land. About two-thirds of the people now in displaced persons' camps are Balts, Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians who are mostly Protestants and people of Religious religions, and only 120,000 Jews out of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000, which will be left when the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be turned over to the International Refugee Organization.

I do speak about the admittance of refugees in every speech I make, and I consider it important for people who are news-minded to know that the hardships which the Jews have had to endure in Europe have made certain one who is not very anxious to have their Jewish homeland restored as it looks to them like the only assured place to live on earth, even if they have to fight the Arab. But of course, the Arab threat is very real and it is important from the military point of view. We and Great Britain have to stay friendly with the Arabs because we might have difficulties with our oil concessions, but as not being able to hold the upper hand in military positions difficulty that might arise we should be concerned.

I was very glad to get your letter and I am very glad to discuss this question further with you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Very sincerely yours, [Signature]
November 26, 1941

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am enclosing a letter which has just come to me. I know you will keep these names in confidence.

I do not know anything about this, but I am forwarding it to you for your best judgment.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Yongjeung Kim
Korean Affairs Institute
1029 Vermont Ave. N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.