OF 3186
Political Refugees
Jan - May 1938
This Government has become so impressed with the urgency of the problem of political refugees that it has inquired of a number of Governments in Europe and in this hemisphere whether they would be willing to cooperate in setting up a special committee for the purpose of facilitating the emigration from Austria and presumably from Germany of political refugees. Our idea is that whereas such representatives would be designated by the Governments concerned, any financing of the emergency emigration referred to would be undertaken by private organizations within the respective countries. Furthermore, it should be understood that no country would be expected or asked to receive a greater number of immigrants than is permitted by its existing legislation. In making this proposal the Government of the United States has emphasized that it in no sense intends to discourage or interfere with such work as is already being done on the refugee problem by any existing international agency. It has been prompted to make its proposal because of the urgency of the problem with which the world is faced and the necessity of speedy cooperative effort under governmental supervision if widespread human suffering is to be averted.

***
Respectfully referred to the State Department by memorandum.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President.

WIRIES:
Re: Asylum for refugees from Europe.

Charles A. Buckley, Member of Congress, New York, N.Y. 3/26
Gotham Tobacco Co., New York, N.Y. 3/26
Morris Finckelstein, Brooklyn, N.Y. 3/26
Wisnatsky Bros., 405 W. 42 St., N.Y.C. 3/26
Wholesale Tobacco Distributors of New York, Inc., New York, NY
Robinowitz Bros., NYC 3/26
Joseph Gluckman, 545 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, NY 3/26
Midwood Tobacco Co., Brooklyn, NY 3/26
Sokler Bros., NYC 3/26
Boro Park Tobacco Co., Inc., Brooklyn, NY 3/26
Samuel Skolnick, NYC 3/26
J. Rosenburg & Sons, 844 1st St., NYC 3/26
Charles Kremer, 730 Hunts Point Ave., NYC 3/26
B. Wasserman Co., NYC (wire from Atlanta Co.) 3/26
Murray Ohl, Brooklyn, NY 3/26
Watkins Candy & Tobacco Co., Brooklyn, NY 3/26
Sigm Rosenheim, South Fallsburgh, NY 3/26
Service Candy Co., Brooklyn, NY 3/26
Louis J. Cole Skolinsky Inc., 3763 3 Ave., NYC 3/26
Staff of Max Engel & Son, Alex Engel, 130 Osborn St., Brooklyn, NY 3/26
Saal Ludwig, 1273 First Ave., NYC 3/26
Alfred Borgmann, Savoy Plaza, NYC 3/26
Ches. Zusser & Family, NYC 3/26
Mr. & Mrs. Jake Berko, Fremont, Neb. 3/25
Bernard G. Richards, NYC 3/25
Temple Imanuel, Harry Popper, Pres., Dayton Beach, Fla. 3/25
Philip Wong, 35 E. 62 Terr. Kansas City, Mo. 3/25
Fred McCreary, 304 E. 45 St., NYC 3/25
Comras Drug Co. Inc., Manual Course and others, NYC 3/25

ok - Commander Frederick Griffith, Supt. New Jersey Nautical & Maritime Academy, Belmar, N.J. 3/23 (see Com. Frederick Griffith) sent to Treasury.

ok - Horace Condol, Condees Coal Co., Gallipolis, O. 3/21 widow, Mrs. Goldie Long, left with 4 children. Asks for aid to support them and work for self on WPA. Original to S.S. Bd. copy to WPA.
March 29, 1938.

Respectfully referred to the State Department by memorandum.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President.

WIRKS:

RE: Urging lifting embargo against Spain.

Clyde R. Miller, Margaret Forsyth, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 3/28

H. Goldman, President, New York, N.Y. 5/28

Trente Popular Anti-Fascista Gallego, 84 Bruen St., Newark, N.J. 3/28

International Workers Order No. 3006, Curtisville, Pa. Sec. J. Tokas,
Wire sent from Tarentum, Pa. 3/28

International Workers Order Br. No. 4502 1. W. O. John Sirkoch,
Pittsburgh, Pa. 3/28

Brandorf Chairman, 2145 Boston Rd. New York, N.Y. 3/27

Pittsburgh, Pa. 3/28

50 members Steve Katois Sr. Internat’l Labor Defense, NYC 3/28

Kitchel Southard, N.Y.C. 3/28

Samuel Milton, N. Y. C. 3/28

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rozin, New York, N.Y. 3/28

Beatrice Cocks and others, Los Angeles, Calif.: 3/28

Adie Taube, 419 E. 57 St., NYC 3/28

Norm McNutt, Oklahoma City, Okla. 3/28

Harriet Baron, 12 E. 50 St., NYC. 3/28

Sam Glingold, Sec., NYC members of Workers’ Circle Br. 637 - 3/28

Italian IOW branch, 2541 Giuseppe Muzzini 423 5 Ave., Brooklyn, NY 3/28

Diego Mendez Pres., Club Hiram, NYC 3/28

Ballet Family, Flint, Mich. 3/28

Linton B. Swift, Chairman, Conference Profession Social Workers, NYC 3/28

Re: Asylum for refugees from Europe.

Louis Offner, New York, N.Y.3/28

Emanuel Hertz, 141 Broadway, N.Y.C., 3/26

M. Wolfson & Son, 661 Blake Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.3/26

Jack Weinberg, 2002 Surf Ave., Brooklyn, NY 3/26

Audubon Tobacco Co. 56 Audubon Ave., NYC 3/28

S. Hoenig, Miami Beach, Fl. 3/26
Similk Beach Development Company
INCORPORATED

SIMILK BEACH BRAND OYSTERS
SOLD FRESH—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Similk Beach, R. F. D. 2, Anacortes, Washington
March 20th 1938

President Roosevelt,
The White House.

Dear Sir:

I run a small store and cafe besides oysters as you do. A group of customers and visitors Sunday were talking against your plan of bringing in the oppressed from Europe. For once I defended your intended action. They contended the act would have to let in other oppressed and they didn’t want them. There are no other oppressed in Europe except the Jews, the Chinese aren’t, neither are the Russians, or any of the rest of them, but the Jews absolutely are and they have no way of escaping. Both sides of my people fought in the revolution. I am not a Jew lover, I know them well. I am also not a Jew hater. I can hear the wail of their brethren as well as if they were suffering close by, we can help them, let’s do it. Why not give a radon address to the people on this, explain that this is for Jews alone as he is oppressed. No one who thinks really cares if from one to 100 Jews come in here, if they stop to think, even if they haven’t a dime.

Our nation was conceived in liberty and we said that the oppressed could come here, and have religion and liberty—to let them get the machinery in motion to do it. I am sure that what is done as he does, but as he does it, so there is no other way except as we would do with a severe man or woman who had children. Must take away the children. In this case, they seem to want to rid themselves of the Jews, help them out. By the way I am told that this particular bay unless the best oysters in the west. I would be pleased to send you a gallon or a dozen, they still come in excellent condition. This is not what advertising I now sell all I can raise on the land available.

Again please help these poor Jews out if you possibly can.

[Signature]

R. D. [illegible]
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE REFUGEES

THE call which was issued at the end of last week on behalf of the Government of the United States, by Mr. Cordell Hull, for international action to deal with the ever-growing masses of political refugees, was a noble step in line with the highest traditions of a great and enlightened democracy. It came like a belated ray of light in the darkening gloom of a world sinking, as many thoughtful people fear, into the night of barbarism.

The proposal issued by President Roosevelt's authority to a number of nations for an international committee to deal with the refugee problem is one which no Government can disregard without incurring the obloquy of the time.

This American challenge has set the seal of fact upon the contention which has been strenuously urged ever since the plague of Hitlerism descended upon mankind, that the refugee problem—and this to-day embraces many aspects of the Jewish problem—is no matter for unco-ordinated effort, not even for unilateral treatment by individual Governments, but a world problem in the fullest sense of the term. And it is in this light that President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull plainly view it. Mr. Hull's statement was necessarily guarded. It was but the launching of a great idea. And it is to bear fruit in only a few years and all men of good will who lend their efforts to its furthering must be prepared to fight against those potent enemies of public advancement, procrastination and obstruction. Procrastination, arising often from narrow inertia and sometimes from malvolence, must be vigorously counteracted; for the plight of the refugees is indeed pressing. In Austria 200,000 Jews alone—and the numbers of those who will be similarly affected under the categories of the Nuremberg laws, together with the many others whose political views fail to comply with Nazi tyranny, have been computed as well over a million—have been bluntly told to clear out. Already they have been reduced to penury. A calamity of unparalleled magnitude it thus threatens to overwhelm more than a million souls. Not a day is to be wasted if the worst results of this tragedy are to be mitigated. It is to be hoped that the process of obstruction, so easily resisted by the Governments' representatives, often from well-meant intentions of securing the best position for their particular countries, will also be withstood. Somewhere, let us pray, President Roosevelt and the humane Governments who respond to his suggestion will inspire the members of the proposed Committee and their respective authorities not only with a willingness to get on with practical and effective work for the refugees but with an ardent will to do so.

The refugee problem, all are well aware, is extremely difficult and intricate. No doubt the use by Mr. Hull, of the expression "political refugees" was chosen because of its broad connotation. But care must be taken that the Committee so set up is not met by those countries who shortsightedly backer a plan after exporting their Jewish population so as to ease economic difficulties. The temptation for any Government attracted by such a line of thought to "manufacture" political refugees by the simple means of imposing cruel anti-Semite legislation must be firmly removed.

The United States Government have brought the spirit of far-sighted statesmanship and lofty ideals to bear upon this mighty and conscience-challenging question. To resolve this world problem, recognized as such, in every corner of the globe which offers possibilities for settlement must be carefully considered. In this process it will be found that the voluntary humanitarian organisations, both Jewish and non-Jewish, which have been exerting heroic efforts to find homes for the homeless, have accumulated a vast amount of information on this subject and have already much experience—for the most part, alas, pointing to few territories which in actual fact (and not merely "on the map") can accommodate refugees. Considerable attention has been paid recently to the possibilities in Australia, and a tragic reflection of this is to be found in the news that in four days in Vienna last week more than 1,000 applications for visas to that country were submitted. Yet even in Australia, the most hopeful for this purpose of all the "empty countries," with a population of the kindred and most liberal-minded folk, there are a host of very serious difficulties in the way of large-scale Jewish immigration.

There is however one land where the long-range difficulties are far less than those to be encountered and anticipated in other countries—and to that country the British Government holds the key. Palestine, undivided and supplied with adequate capital could, it is relatively estimated, absorb in the course of two or three years five million Jews without displacing from Palestine a single Arab—indeed while wide as economically possible the doors of real wealth and well-being. Financially, in any case, as Mr. Hull has intimated, the Jews of the world will have no foot the hill in the rescue work of their persecuted brethren. Is it not better that their money should be spent upon a permanently enduring undertaking, in building up a Jewish National Home which will be the glory not less the safeguard of their children and their children's children, than that they should pour their wealth into the bottomless well of needlessly prolonging policies? In view of the urgency of the situation and the inevitable delay before immigration on an adequate scale into the whole of Palestine can reach its full moments, would it not be possible for the proposed international Committee to devise some means for the conditional and temporary admission of refugees to various countries? Such refugees would be bound, before entry, by an undertaking to migrate to Palestine as soon as conditions for their reception in that country were established. By this means the wind would be taken out of the sails of any mischief-makers who might seek to exploit the presence of foreign Jews in a country so as to raise the scare of being swamped with aliens. Much of the reluctance of Governments in admitting refugees would thus be removed.

America has taken the big, the noble, and the far-seeing view of the refugee problem. Is it too much to hope that the British Government will rise to equal heights and render the world once more that the wisdom and righteousness which made this country mighty can make it mightier yet? By discarding the crazy Partition scheme together with all similar short-sighted, little-minded policies which have nibbled at the grandeur of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, without altering the altar it was created by those instruments, and by promoting the League of Nations, the Jewish immigration, the British Government
could at once restore a running sore of European dis-
content, cement still more strongly the moral union of this coun-
ty with the United States, and spread a net of peace and security
in the Middle East, and lay the foundations for a Mediterranean
fellowship which would go far to remove the grave anxieties at
present centered in that area.

A great opportunity presents itself to Britain and the British
Government; let us hope the British Government will meet it
graciously.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

JEWRY'S PREMIER FUND

It was reported in The Times when Jews should hold tenaciously
to the principles of long-range policy and refuse to allow the ghastly
blooms of militarism to shake them in their purpose, it is the present.
Brush with calamities to our brethren in one country after another; called
upon for help to save off, in many cases, short survival, brought
us to the verge of despair, and—more than ever it is imperative
for the individual Jew to keep merely before his eyes the paramount
claims of those large-scale undertakings which alone may offer some-
thing better and more enduring, something productive of a gigantic
and eventually secure future for the Jewish people. Such an unde-
taking is brought to special notice this week by the opening of the
Jewish National Fund, the J.N.F., the instru-
mant which buys for the whole people of Israel land in the
Land of Israel.

The present appeal of the Jewish National Fund has run into a
stormy sea in the way of raising money. Anglo-Jewry, already heavily
charged in caring for the refugees from Germany, is faced with a fresh
task in providing for those few victims of Hitler in Austria whose
means are as limited as their conscience. It is easy to admit the liberty of
the Austrian people themselves. But heavy though the burden be, the
claim of the Jewish National Fund we cannot, on deferring, disregard.
As Mr. Unrath, veteran Zionist leader and President of the Fund,
pointed out most recently in this paper, had the Jewish people borne as
clear as the sun could come, we might expect the whole amount of land to-day
be held by that people's National Fund in Palestine—there would be
money enough. No, the powers even of the Colonial Office are no more
than an argument for restricting Jewish immigration; a vast amount
of land being given away among Hitler's victims would thus be
wasted; and the wicked plan to restrict the Zionist movement to a
particular corner of the world, in Palestine, would never have come like a
closed still more to darken the Jewish future.

Let us, therefore, learn from our failures of the past and refuse to
pussyfoot about the dangerous tendency to neglect this paramount call upon
our enlightened interest. It should be a point of pride, no less than
of duty, to secure the success of this year's campaign, and first of all
to support vigorously the inaugurating dinner on Tuesday. A number of
distinguished Members of Parliament is anticipated to be present,
and no doubt some of them will have interesting views to express on
the subject of the future of Palestine as less than upon the present
appealing position of the Jews in Germany and Austria. The dinner
should please, if anticipations are realized, a social and historic event,
and it will be a foolish complaint from those who miss the opportunity
of being present that they had been accustomed to the hearing of one
of our people, and written up—all too late.

WORKING ON THE SABBATH

Ten page read by Mr. William Frankel before the Council of the
Orthodox Jewish Youth Societies last Sunday (reported on another
page) revealed a collection of facts concerning the difficulty of Sabbath
observance for young people which call for the most serious thought.
To judge by what the speaker said—and there is abundant indication
that his conclusions are well founded—Jewish youth today is for the
most part faced with the alternative of sacrificing Sabbath observance or
working on the Sabbath. With such a choice presented, what wonder
that the Sabbath, the lynch-pin of Judaism, as it has been called,
should be so many cases of compromise. What wonder that the cry
of the drift from Judaism should go up and so little effective action
counter the drift should have been evoked.

A tribute paid by the same speaker to the work of the Sabbath
Observeance Bureau which seeks to introduce young Jews and Jewesses
to the Sabbath observance, and then to free them from work on Saturdays; and the word of appre-
ception which it uttered of Rabbi Harris Cohen in this undertaking
was fully merited. Less pleasant it is to read of the objections which
Jewish employers have to the employment of Jewish people on the working Saturdays by
imposing on their employees in the matter of hours and wages. Let
us hope such contemptible examples of meanness and hypocrisy are
rare. The suggestion that certain Jewish communal institutions are
guilty of employing their employees for over-long hours was another
disturbing reference in Mr. Frankel's paper. Hon. Officers of Com-
munal bodies might do well to give closer attention to this matter—
probably the abuse of discretion or at least thoughtlessness on the part
of one or two officials.

Casting an estimable stone to meet the problem, Mr. Frankel
mentioned two which would appear to call for very serious attention.
First, he suggested the establishment of a central vocational guidance
organization which could give young Jews advice and information
concerning their future occupations. A full-scale investigation, along
these lines has been conducted by the Board of Social Work: the
success of vocational guidance, as that investigation showed, would be
not only in scoring greater opportunities for Sabbath observance, but in avoiding an undeniable overcrowding of Jews in certain trades
and professions. Secondly, Mr. Frankel urged an extension of the
work of the Sabbath Observeance Bureau and the setting up of a
number of branch offices. Along these two lines there would indeed
prove to be excellent steps for useful and productive work. It should
be remembered that any movement which in the saving Jewish
knowledge and the securing of a more satisfactory position of Jewish
workers of every kind in the economic life would automatically
be safeguarded against the dangers of political extremism of every kind—
both within and outside the Community.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY BARNETVIH

Today is the Barmitzvah birthday of the Hebrew University at
Jerusalem. Thirteen years ago, when the late Baron Balfour
declared open the Jewish University, there could not have been few, even
among the most optimistic of Zionists, who would have dared to anticip-
ate that within thirteen years that great triumph of Jewish ideals
would have reached its present stage of advancement. It is indeed
a triumph of the highest form of nationalism which seeks always to
give to the other peoples of the world, both in learning and culture
and in research—to contribute to the family of nations and not to
impose upon them. In its new numerous departments, leading
scientists and scholars are engaged in their work for humanity; while
an ever-growing body of students are preparing themselves to apply
what they have learned to the needs of the world. The world has
entirely new values, and the world has entirely new ends.

During this week, the "Friends of the Hebrew University" in
this country are arranging special propaganda to mark the University's
"anniversary." It should result in a still larger number of Jews learning of the work of the institution and gaining a
new pride and confidence in the personal youth and cultural vigour of
Israel. It should call vividly to the minds of non-Jews the mission
of benefit and enlightenment which Zionism is bringing to the Holy
Land. And, above all, it should help to place in its true perspective
the mean mistakes of those dark forces which, by methods
varying in severity from diplomatic anti-Semitism to hired terrorism,
are seeking to whistle down the magnificent act of statesmanship—the
Balfour Declaration, with its corollary, the Mandate—which has made
possible this particular miracle in the land of miracles.

SCOTS MARRIAGE LAW BILL

Last week the Bill was published of a Parliamentary Bill to amend
the marriage law in Scotland. As the law stands at present Jewish couples
wishing to get married in Scotland have either been obliged to publish
banns in a Parish Church (Church of Scotland) or, where there is no
Parish Church, to give notice to the Registrar in accordance with the Marriage Act (Scotland) Act of 1853
The objection is that there is still a large number of Jewish
bodies—6,780 in number—remaining on the books. The objection is
the most technical one that Class 6 of the Bill as at present drafted—the most significant clause from the Jewish
point of view—is obscure in meaning. If it means that English Registrars
will be recognized in Scotland, then it will go far to meet future objections. But this obscurity should be removed and
the urgency of dealing with it, as Mr. David Smith in his speech last
night stated, is the greater because any further opportunity for Scots Marriage Law reform is likely to arise for a long
time. The clarification of the clause in the Bill mentioned above would not appear to be an underlying which
involves necessary controversy. It is to be hoped that the Law
and Parliamentary Committee of the Jews will give the wording of the
clause immediate attention and take the required steps to secure
satisfactory amendment.
Respectfully referred to the State Department by memorandum.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President.

WIRE:
Re: urging lifting of embargo against Spain.
United Workers of Neckwear Trade, Irving Plaza, New York, N.Y. 3/31
Elizabeth Cousins, New York, NY 3/31
Sec'y. Milton Seidman, 722 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N.Y. NYC 4/1 Branch #52,
International Workers Order.
Rubin Brainin. "IAW" Br. Jamaica, L.I., NY 89-39 Merrick Road, NYC 4/1
Fine Arts Guild, 144-37, 87 Ave. Jamaica, L.I., NY 4/1
Bella Amsterdam, Philadelphia, Pa. 4/1
Peace Forum Club, Malraux, 66 Clinton St., New York, NY 4/1
150 Members of the Abraham Lincoln Lodge, Brooklyn, NY 4/1

Re: Asylum for European refugees.
Murray Weinstein, Chairman, Irving Furman, Sec., American Labor Party,
2nd Assembly District Bronx, NYC 4/1
American Labor Party Upper 5th AD 1216 So. Blvd., New York, NY 4/1
Ellenville Social & Cultural Forum, Lucille Conners, Sec'y, Ellenville,
N.Y. 4/1
Rose Schneiderman, Pres., Women's Trade Union League, NYC 4/31
Dr. P. Ijezel de Schepper, Grand Sire, Amsterdam, Grand Lodge Independent
order of Odd Fellows in the Netherlands -

The Bronx Women's League for Peace & Democracy, New York, NY 4/1.
Urges support O'Connell peace pact and repeal of the neutrality bill.

STATE
D. M. Supperstein, Dallas, Texas. 4/1. Opposed to shipping helium gas
to Germany. SENT TO INTERIOR DEPT.

Small Home & Land Owners Federation, 1317 Public Sq. Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Urges support of O'Connell peace act - HJ Res. 527. STATE.

Mario Schteingart, Pres., Bnai Brith Argentine, Buenos, Argentine 4/1
re political refugees. STATE Dept. for consideration & Acknowledgment.

Col. Wm. H. Evans, Los Angeles, Calif. (wire sent from Atlanta, Ga. 3/30)
The Kramer Bill now pending in Congress asking authorization for
negotiations with Mexico for the purchase of lower California
should be given consideration. STATE for consideration & acknowledg-
ment.
EMANUEL KLINE
REALTOR - INSURANCE - NOTARY PUBLIC
606 MANHATTAN BUILDING
S. W. COR. 6TH AND WALNUT STS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 2nd, 1938.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: James Roosevelt, Sec'y.

Dear Excellency:

I took the perspective as an American citizen to be a bit caustic and critical in the letter I sent you last week, and still am opposed to the neutrality being applied against the Spanish Loyalists and not against the Fascist countries, Italy and Germany.

However, I want to take this opportunity and pleasure to commended you very highly upon your very sensible and honorable spirited action in inviting the refugees from the dictatorial countries to take refuge under the Stars and Stripes.

With best good wishes to you,

Sincerely yours,

EMANUEL KLINE

P.S. I wish you would manage to get rid of Uncle Dan Rogers. He is a disgrace to your Cabinet. Most of us citizens like and admire you, but things like this and the above mentioned brings proper criticism, as much as I hate to criticize you.

E. K.

Representing Equity Tent and Hive of The Maccabee of Detroit, Michigan, America's Strongest Fraternal Life Insurance Company.
Respectfully referred to the State Department by memorandum.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President.

WIRE: Re: urging lifting of embargo against Spain.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Strauch, and 27 friends, New York, N.Y. 3/30
F. W. Peters, San Bernardino, Calif. 3/30
M. H. DuBois, 528 West Brompton, Chicago, Ill. 3/30
Louis Bartlett, Mary Schneider, Core Harding, Katherine Johnson,
Margaret Couper, John Jury, Berkeley, Calif. 3/30

Re: asylum for refugees from Europe.

J. F. Kirby, Brooklyn, N.Y. 3/30
Morris Hacker, Chairman, American Labor Party, New York, NY 3/30
Stoic Club, 28 Street YMHA of New York, NYC 3/30
Samuel Hershkowitz, Mgr., Cap Makers Local 2, 104 E. 9 St., NYC 3/30
Max Zaitzky, Pres., 245 Fifth Ave., NYC 3/30 United Hatters Cap &
Millinery Workers Internat'l. Union,
Sol Low, Pres., Norman Y. Gilman, Exec. Sec'y., United Galician Jews
of America, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 3/30
Dr. Irving Schuman, Pres., Benjamin Plotkin, Rabbi, Congregation Emanuel
of Jersey City, Jersey City, N.J. 3/30
Progressive Women's Council Branch 6, New York, N.Y. 3/30
Progressive Women's Council, Br. 66, Brooklyn, N.Y. 3/30
Rabbi A. M. Feinberg, Congregation Mishnah Tephilo, Santa Monica, Calif.
Wynnefield Post No. 148 Jewish War Veterans of U. S. 5925 Upland Way,
Philadelphia, Pa. 3/30
H. Nemetz, Pres., Phillip Gross, Sec'y., Boston, Mass., 3/30

Arthur Ossen, Pres., United Wholesale Employees of New York CIO, NYC

A Group of Women From 19th and 6th Aves, Brooklyn, NY 3/30 Favors passage
of O'Connell peace bill.

Dr. E. D. Woodhouse, Pasadena, Calif. 3/30 Mexico needs our friendship and
help give the world a worthy example. Convince Europe American
ideals are more than idle talk.

Walton Stone, Loris, S.C. 3/30 "Now is the opportune time to invade
and absorb Mexico to keep Japan from getting a footing on this
continent".
April 1, 1938. (3/30)

Respectfully referred to the State Department by memorandum.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President

WIRE:

Re: asylum for European refugees.

Judge Henry Ellenbogen, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3/28
Mary Frances Hohn, Omaha, Nebr. 3/28
The Nathan Jean Lobor Family Circle, Brooklyn, N.Y. 3/29
Greater New York Bakers Joint Council, A. Einstuch, Sec'y., 1540
Charlotte St., Bronx, N.Y. 3/31
Nathaniel A. Davis, Planetaryan President, 124 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles, Calif. 3/31
Ruzhner Progressive Verbin, M. Goldberg, F. Siegal, Detroit, Mich. 3/31
B. G. Paylor, Dallas, Texas. 3/31
Ladies Auxiliary of the Bakers Union Local 107, Sadie Krasner, Pres.
Newark, N.J. 3/31

Re: urges lifting of embargo against Spain.

E. L. Talbirt, Cincinnati, Ohio. 3/31
Catharine Serrurier, San Francisco, Calif. 3/31
George Abbott, and others, New York, N.Y. 3/31
Leo Lamotte, Pres., Plymouth Local No. 51 UAWA, W. Ansama, Vice Pres.,
Douglas Brown, 353 W. 27 St., NYC 3/31
Morris Bauman, 2139 74 St., Brooklyn, NY 3/31
Gemma Ricardi, 22 W. 76 St., New York, NY 3/31
Hilda Diomand, Chicago, Ill. 3/31
Sadie C. Bromberg, Los Angeles, Calif. 3/31
Frank Valla, New York, N.Y. 3/31
G. W. Goler, Beaufort, S. C. 3/31

LETTERS SENT TO SECRET SERVICE.

John F. Agnew, 1881 E. 19 St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 3/30
J. W. Anders, Thune, Nebr. 3/30
Wm. M. Paden, Monte Vista, Colo. 3/27
Anonymous, Chicago, Ill. postmark 3/27
Mildred Baker, 186 Fawres St., Putnam, Conn. PM 3/29
Anonymous, Binghamton, NY 3/30
Anonymous, Tulsa, Okla. 3/29 PM
Anonymous, Wheeling, W. Va., 3/29 PM
March 31, 1938.

PERSONAL

The President,
The Little White House,
Warm Springs, Georgia.

My dear Franklin:

Just a line to tell you how splendid, I think, is the position which you and Secretary Hull have taken with regard to the admission to other countries of refugees from the dictatorship-ridden countries abroad. I have no doubt that your attitude will be of great practical value. It certainly has given new inspiration and hope to many hundreds of thousands of people.

I hope that you are getting a little rest at Warm Springs.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
April 4, 1938.

Dear Herbert:

I am, indeed, grateful to you for your letter of commendation relating to the refugees. I hope that we can help many of them, and I only wish we could do more.

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
Herbert H. Lehman,
Governor of New York,
Executive Chamber,
Albany, N. Y.
Respectfully referred to the State Department for attention by memorandum.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President.

WIRER:

Re: refuge for oppressed Europeans.
The Carpenters Union Local No. 1513 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Jacob Kaller, Sec., 5307 Larchmont Detroit, Mich 4/3
Sam Sivin, Rec. Sec. 3009 Belle Plaine Ave., Chicago, Ill. 4/3
Impecc. Jewish Centre, 68 Eagle Ave., NYC 4/3
I. Ascroftsky, Brooklyn, NY 4/3A
American Labor Party, 4th Assembly District Bronx, County, NYC 4/3
Michael Osterland, Brooklyn, NY 4/2 Rec. Sec., The Kingsboro Political Club, Inc., 365 Jay St., Brooklyn, NY

Re: Urging lifting of embargo against Spain.
T. C. Schmide, New York University, Sec., Psychologists Committee for Aid Spanish Democracy, Flushing, NY 4/3
People's Educational Forum, NYC 4/3
Chairman or Sec. Alexander Donagalski, Members of the Polish Chamber of Labor, Providence, R. I. 4/3
H.E. S. Zied, Sec., Cleveland, Ohio 4/3 Kinsham Branch of the American League for Peace & Democracy.

Francis Sancho, Hartford, Conn. 4/3
Harry Jempel and Frank R. Fuller, 57 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif. 4/3
New Britain Branch of Medical Bureau North American Committee & Spanish Democracy, Hartford, Conn. 4/3
Marie Jeana, San Francisco, Calif. 4/3
Ada Starck, Waterbury, Conn. 4/3

Arlington Branch American League for Peace & Democracy, Cleveland, Ohio 4/3
Urge full support of O'Connell peace pact HJ 527.

Russian Lenko, International Workers Organization Committee, New York, NY 4/2. Protest against Germany and Italy sending troops to Spain.
Respectfully referred by memorandum to State Department.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President.

WIRE:

Re: Asylum for Refugees from Europe.
Dr. Samuel Bloom, Chairman, Public Affairs Committee, Lower 5 A.D.
Bronx County, American Labor Party, New York, N.Y. 4/4
Coney Island Branch of the American Labor Party, R. I. Brauner,
Chairman, Public Relations Committee, 7 Webers Walk,
Brooklyn, N.Y. 4/4
Albert Sprague Coolidge, Sec'y, meeting, 34 Coolidge Ave., Cambridge,
Mass., Conference April 3rd of Labor Union and other delegates,
Protests cessation purchase Mexican silver as unjustifiable
attempt coerce Mexican Govt. dispute with American oil Co.
which refuse to pay Mexican workers decent wages and obey
Mexican laws. State.

Elias Stone, Chairman, American Labor Party, First Assembly District,
New York, N.Y. 4/4
L. Teubenbaum, Pres., Aechdu Free Loan Ass'n, Winnipeg, Man. 4/4

Re: urging lifting embargo against Spain.
Mrs. E. L. Greason, New York, NY 4/4
Anne Wagnis, The Lithuanian Committee to aid Spanish Democracy,
Brooklyn, NY 4/4
Dr. John Taylor, Steuben Birdseye, New York, NY 4/4
ettenson Family, 1951 Ellis Ave., New York, N.Y. 4/4

Ladies Auxiliary of C.I.O., of Stamford, Louise Beadon, President,
STATE

policy to the effect that properties of foreign oil companies
in Mexico which have been confiscated may be paid for by
promises of sums equivalent only to the amount of capital in-
vestment less depreciation. STATE for consideration & acknow-
ledgment.
Respectfully referred to the State Department by memorandum.

WIRE:
Re: urging lifting of embargo against Spain.
Robert Shelley, Forest Hills, N.Y. 4/5
Carmen Ramieres, Pres., 3,000 Women in Tampa organized in Women's Auxiliary Committee to Aid Spain, Tampa, Fla. 4/5
Gertrude Dietrich, Harrisburg, Pa., 4/5

Re: asylum for European refugees.
Rabbi Charles P. Pipersberg, 411 Avenue F, Brooklyn, N.Y. 4/5
Ted Zittel, Executive Sec'y., Ben Leider Memorial Fund, N.Y. C. 4/5

Respectfully referred for consideration and acknowledgment

WIRE:
George Thiery, 3229 Gunther Ave., New York, N.Y. 4/5 Veteran threatened with dismissal from WPA - asks if he may write direct all sources appeal closed there. W.P.A.

Informed that the WPA intends to inaugurate a $1,000 per year man program which would result in a sharp decrease of an already very low wage scale. Feel such a program is grossly unjust and unwarrantable and urge its rejection. Sent to W.P.A.

Mr. Summerlin:  "Mr. How, Mayor LaGuardia's Secretary, phoned me in connection with some committees they are trying to organize to look after Austrians. The Mayor is not inclined to become associated because he was told by Rabbi Wise that the President was contemplating calling a conference in regard to this matter.

"Can you tell me anything about it — whether there is such a conference in contemplation?"
April 7, 1938

Respectfully referred to the State Department by memorandum.

M. N. McIntyre
Secretary to the President.

WIRE LETTERS:

Re: Asylum for refugees from Europe.
South Philadelphia Women's Educational Club, Anna Shulman, Sec., Phila., Pa., 4/6
Warshaw Young Men's Society, Louis L. Silverberg, Pres., 5019 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 4/6
Chairman Samuel Szytkel, Sec. Samuel Solomon, American Labor Party, 23rd St. N.Y. 4/6

Re: urging lifting of embargo against Spain.
Helen and John Stuart, New York, N.Y. 4/6
Charlotte Martin, New York, NY 4/6
R. K. Ager, San Francisco, Calif. 4/6
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Seltzer, 1275 Fulton Ave., Bronx, NYC 4/6
International Workers Order, Denver Dist., S. Zoglo, Pres., Members of Br. 3075 Russian Section, IWO, Denver, Colo., A. Koff, Pres., Denver, Colo. 4/6

Alfred Bergman, Savoy Plaza, NYC 4/6
Grace Hutchins, Edith Jones and Anna Rochester, NYC 4/6
Eva Bronner, 4115 46 St., Long Island City, NY 4/6

Santa Barbara Political Discussion Group, Santa Barbara, Calif. 4/6
Waldrop of Herald Tribune phoned:

"Martin Marden, the refugee from Germany, who wrote this prayer of thanks is here seeing Washington. He is 13 yrs old. Has been up to the House and Senate and all around and I wondered if it would be possible to arrange for him to meet the President."

K
April 7, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE SUMNER WELLES:

The President now suggests that this letter to Brentano be redrafted for my signature.

Frankly, I believe it would be very much better if you would be good enough to have it prepared for your signature, saying, of course, that it was referred to you by the White House.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

2/26/38. Lowell Brentano, 33 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Wants to know if President can do anything to mitigate the suffering of Jews throughout the world. Suggests a plan whereby legislation would be passed permitting Jewish refugees from all countries a five year provisional citizenship here.
Returning also:
2/26/38. Copy of Mr. Welles letter to Mr. McIntyre
Suggested letter to Mr. Brentano with 2 copies
2 copies of State Department press release No. 142, March 24, 1938.

See 1395
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McINTYRE:

Before we change this letter to Mr. Brentano, which the State Department submitted for the President’s signature, and which the President said could be written up for your signature, will you be good enough to look it over and see whether you want to sign it.

I imagine you will want the Secretary of State or Sumner Welles to reply instead of you. At any rate, it involves considerable typing and I would like to have your approval before it is typed.

R. B.
Memorandum for Mr. Ingling:

Will you ask State Dept. to return Brentano's letter, as per attached, and let me have whole file back. Thanks.

Roberta B.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1938

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

With reference to the President's memorandum of March 2, 1938, requesting the preparation of a reply for his signature to the letter of February 26, 1938 from Mr. Lowell Brentano, I enclose the draft of the reply which has been prepared for the President's approval.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures:

1. From Mr. Lowell Brentano to President Roosevelt, February 26, 1938.
2. Draft of reply to Mr. Brentano.

The Honorable
Marvin H. McIntyre,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.
MEMORANDUM FOR
THE STATE DEPARTMENT

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY
FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F. D. R.

Letter from Lowell Brentano, 33 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 2/26/38 to the President.
Wants to know if President can do anything to mitigate the suffering of Jews throughout the world. Suggests a plan whereby legislation would be passed permitting Jewish refugees from all countries a five year provisional citizenship here.
Warm Springs, Ga.,
March 30, 1938.

Dear Irving:—

I am grateful to you for that nice letter, and I think that our action in regard to political refugees will have far reaching consequences even though, unfortunately, we cannot take care of more than a small proportion of them. It is my hope that the narrow isolationists will not use this move of ours for purely partisan objectives — but no one can tell in these days when one reads of the efforts based on partisanship to prevent an orderly improvement in the businesslike operation of the Government.

With my sincere regards,

Faithfully yours,

Honorable Irving Lehman, Associate Judge,
Court of Appeals,
36 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.
My dear Mr. President:-

In the autumn of 1933, I told you a story brought to me by a friend upon his return from a trip to Germany. In the synagogue at Nuremburg an aged Jew, seeking in meditation and prayer, comfort and courage, said to my friend: "Does your great leader in America know what is happening here? All those who are oppressed, all those who are deprived of freedom, are praying that, in God's name, he will speak to the world for them."

You have done that, more than once, during these troubled years. Conscious both of the responsibilities of your position and of your great official and personal influence, you have, when occasion offered, voiced for America the ideals and traditions which have made America great; and many Americans have felt proud and grateful that they had such a spokesman.

I feel that last week you have done much not only to rouse the conscience of humanity but to restore sanity to a world gone mad. I have in the past said to you that I am an "incurable optimist", that I cannot believe that force can for long dethrone right and liberty, but for a time my optimism was shaken. You have restored it. As an American and as a Jew I want to say "Thank you!"

With deep and affectionate respect, I am

Sincerely,

Irving Lehman

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Warm Springs, Georgia.
April 7, 1938.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

First let me apologize for not having written to you sooner thanking you most heartily for the stand which you have taken recently with regard to persons who are being persecuted in foreign lands and attempting to open the doors of nations to them. Naturally, as a Jew, I am deeply grateful but I am confident that, because of your great humanitarian spirit which has been evidenced in so many instances, you did not look upon this as a religious issue and would have taken the same position regardless of the race or creed involved.

I took the liberty of writing to Mrs. Eleanor Patterson with regard to an article which appeared in local newspapers yesterday which, I am sure, has or will be directed to your attention. However, I am enclosing a copy of the article as well as a copy of my letter to Mrs. Patterson. In my humble opinion no one could possibly have accomplished the work which you undertook without having made some errors. As compared to the good you have done and the results thereof, some of which may not develop for some years, the mistakes of judgment which you have made have been few.

I am thankful that in the dark years which we have gone through we have had the privilege of your leadership and I am hopeful that, if I can, in my small way, be of any service, you will not hesitate to command me most freely.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

MS/egf
HONORABLE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

TO

THIS COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION April 7, 1938.

Mrs. Eleanor Patterson,
a/o Washington Herald-Times,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Patterson:

May I commend you most highly on your editorial
which appeared in the issue of the Washington Herald yesterday morning and also in last night's Times, entitled: "What you could say, President Roosevelt".

My understanding of the article is that it is intended to be constructive rather than critical.

Personally I feel that our President has done and is doing marvelous work and that naturally, in accomplishing the same, he has made some errors.

Articles, such as yours, of a constructive nature are certain to bring better results than the type of criticism that has been constantly aimed at him by those who are unwilling to weigh in the balance and give credit to his and his administration for the good he has done for our country as an entirety.

With my kindest regards, believe me to be

Most cordially yours,

HORRIS SIMON.
What You Could Say, President Roosevelt

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

They tell me that on several recent occasions, when some visitor has been nagging you about what you should say to put business back on its feet in this country, you have retorted:

“All right. You go ahead. Write out exactly what you think I could say that would banish fear. I’ll dare you.”

Mr. President—if you had dared me, this would be my answer:

You said once, with eternal truth, that the only thing to fear is fear itself. Fear is depressing industry. With due respect, you should concede the obvious: This fear is fear of you.

It is fear of shifting policies; of a hostile attitude toward legitimate business; of insistance on discredited tax methods and other laws which prevent the earning and retaining of fair and honest profits.

It is fear that, if you work out a constructive plan, you won’t stay put. It is fear that, if a plan of yours is proved bad, you will stick to it stubbornly because you are unwilling to admit that, like all the rest of us, you make mistakes.

Mr. President, you can eliminate this basic cause of the depression very simply. You command an instant audience of the whole Nation. Through a message to Congress or some other vehicle, you should address yourself at once and convincingly to remove the fear that keeps applicants for loans away from banks full of money, and prevents us from turning into profits the greatest store of natural resources and industrial ingenuity in the world.

You should inform the American people that, proud—as you should be proud—of the great moral and social advances which have been made under your leadership, you are willing now to consolidate these and attempt no more until your Cabinet, your congressional leaders and you agree that the Nation can foot the bill.
You should announce that your only effort will be to raise the national income, without devaluation or other artifices, to that 90 or 100 billions annually which you set as the goal. You should explain that, in order to do this, you and your administrative circle will refrain from favoritism toward any economic groups, disturbing speeches, sudden and new proposals to Congress, and attacks on groups and individuals who happen to disagree with or criticize you. You should set a high example by clearing your mind of private hates.

You should make it clear that we shan't fight any more over who is to share the annual income of 90 or 100 billions, and to what degree, until you have given all of us a chance to raise it to that figure. This we can do.

You should let administrative silence “like a poultice come to heal the blows of sound,” and permit industry to go to work in an atmosphere of peace and security.

If you will do this, Mr. President: explicitly, generously, candidly; make no effort to keep Congress in session longer than is absolutely necessary, and reduce your blacklist to real, intentional enemies of the common welfare, you will be astounded to witness the curative effect of this single thing.

Other details are important, of course. The details of your new plan to underwrite loans to all kinds of business. The details of your aid to the railroads. The details of the enduring armistice you should sign with the utilities so that they can refinance, and stimulate the heavy industries.

But the chief thing is to eliminate fear and thus restore confidence. You alone can do that. But you must do it thoroughly, forsaking hate and vanity, and resuming that patience with which you so nobly and courageously conquered an illness that would have broken the spirit of most of us.

You have been a great leader and a great man. You can be again.

ELEANOR PATTERSON.
THE WHITE HOUSE

April 8, 1938.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN,

8 SUTTON SQUARE,
NEW YORK, (NEW YORK).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

[Signature]

(The President's name)
THE WHITE HOUSE

April 8, 1938.

HENRY MORGENTHAU,
1133 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK (NEW YORK).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

[Signature]

(The President's name)
THE MOST REVEREND JOSEPH F. RUMMEL,  
ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS,  
CHAIRMAN, CATHOLIC-EPISCOPAL COMMITTEE  
FOR GERMAN REFUGEES,  
2809 SOUTH CARROLLTON AVENUE,  
NEW ORLEANS, (LOUISIANA).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

(The President's name)

U SW:1J
Enciphered by ........................................
Sent by operator .......... M. .......................... 19

D. C. R.—No. 80
1—1422 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

(The President's name)
TELEGRAM SENT

Department of State

Washington, D.C.

April 8, 1938

THE WHITE HOUSE

PROFESSOR JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN

8 SUTTON SQUARE,

NEW YORK (NEW YORK).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

(The President's name)

U SW: IJ

Enciphered by ____________________________

Sent by operator __________________ M. 19 ____________________

D. C. R. No. 40

11-1938 U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
Personal

April 8, 1938.

Dear Steve:

I am sending you herewith for the President's signature the telegrams of which we spoke this morning.

Believe me

Yours very sincerely,

Enclosures:

8 telegrams.

The Honorable
Stephen Early,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.
THE WHITE HOUSE       April 8, 1938.

RAYMOND FOSDICK,
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION,
49 WEST 49th STREET,
NEW YORK (NEW YORK).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

(The President's name)
THE WHITE HOUSE

April 8, 1938.

Mr. Louis Kenedy, President,
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN,
13 BARCLAY STREET,
NEW YORK (NEW YORK).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

[Signature]

(The President's name)
THE WHITE HOUSE

April 8, 1938.

REVEREND SAMUEL CAVERT,

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA,

297 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK (NEW YORK).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

[Signature]

(The President's Name)

[Date] 4/11/38
THE WHITE HOUSE  April 3, 1939.

THE MOST REVEREND JOSEPH F. RUMMEL,
ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS,
CHAIRMAN, CATHOLIC-EPISCOPAL COMMITTEE
FOR GERMAN REFUGEES,
2809 SOUTH CARROLLTON AVENUE,
NEW ORLEANS, (LOUISIANA).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet
with me in order to undertake a preliminary considera-
tion of the most effective manner in which private
individuals and organizations within the United States
can cooperate with this Government in the work to be
undertaken by the International Committee which will
shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of
political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall
be glad if you can find it possible to be present at
this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office
of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
(The President's name)

U SW:J
Jul. 14/38
Acting Rev. Monsignor Ready
At the NCEC Office to represent him.
THE WHITE HOUSE  
April 8, 1938.

JAMES G. MCDONALD,
NEW YORK TIMES,
TIMES SQUARE,
NEW YORK, (NEW YORK).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

[Signature]

(The President's name)

U SW: IJ

[Date: 4/9/38]
THE WHITE HOUSE  
April 8, 1938.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN,  
3 SUTTON SQUARE, NYC,  
NEW YORK, (NEW YORK).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

[Signature]

(The President's name)
THE WHITE HOUSE

April 8, 1938.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, 

1133 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK (NEW YORK).

I am requesting a small number of persons to meet with me in order to undertake a preliminary consideration of the most effective manner in which private individuals and organizations within the United States can cooperate with this Government in the work to be undertaken by the International Committee which will shortly be created to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. I shall be glad if you can find it possible to be present at this meeting which will be held at the Executive Office of the White House on Wednesday, April 13, at eleven a.m.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

(The President's name)
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

Springfield Ill April 8 1938

The President:

Your excellency may I submit the name of an outstanding liberal
protestant Sam Tucker Editor of the Decatur Illinois Heraldfor
your consideration as a member of the political refugee committee.

Sam Kurtz.
April 12, 1938

Dear Mr. Kurtz:

Please accept the President's thanks for your telegram of April eighth, recommending Mr. Sam Tucker, Editor of the Decatur Illinois Herald, for membership on the committee to consider means for the relief of political refugees. Your action in making this recommendation is deeply appreciated and the recommendation will be given very careful consideration if the President decides to enlarge the committee.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Sam Kurtz,
Springfield,
Illinois.
THE PRESIDENT.

Glad to accept invitation for meeting to consider political refugee question on Wednesday, April thirteenth, at eleven a. m.

Raymond B. Fosdick.
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

New York N.Y. April 8 1936

The President:

Thanks for your invitation to meeting on April 13th. Am greatly pleased to participate in the conference. Best regards.

Henry Morgenthau.
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

31st. RA. 19- 2:10 p.m. D. L.

Mo. New York, N. Y., April 9, 1938

THE PRESIDENT.

Glad to accept your invitation to meeting Executive Office
Wednesday morning April thirteenth at eleven o'clock on
Refugee Question.

James G. McDonald.
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

THE PRESIDENT.

Grateful for invitation to attend conference on refugee problem but finding it impossible to attend personally, I am requesting Right Reverend Monsignor Read of the N. C. W. C. office to represent me and our Catholic Committee for Refugees. Trusting that this arrangement is acceptable,

Archbishop Rummel.

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

321746. Ra. 3:15 p.m.

New York, N. Y., April 9, 1938

THE PRESIDENT.

I shall be happy to attend the meeting at the Executive Office Wednesday April 13 and congratulate you on your initiative.

Joseph P. Chamberlain,
Columbia University.
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

1&VU. RA. 17  11:25 a.m.
New Rochelle, N. Y.? April 10, 1938
THE PRESIDENT.

I shall be pleased to attend the meeting which will be held
Wednesday morning at eleven.

Louis Kenedy, President of the
National Council of Catholic Men.

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

177UD10

The President

The White House

Will gladly attend conference on refugees Wednesday morning April
thirteenth.

Samuel McCrea Cavert

1023amd
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

26 PQ. RA. 15-1:22 p.m.
FK. New York, N. Y., April 12, 1938

THE PRESIDENT.

Accept with pleasure your kind invitation to attend Wednesday morning's conference Executive Office White House.

Stephen S. Wise.

x/73292
My dear Mr. President:

This will confirm in writing the telegram which I have sent you accepting the invitation to be a member of the group with whom you are to confer on Wednesday morning, April 13, concerning the refugee problem.

In behalf of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America I desire to express grateful appreciation of the leadership which you are taking in connection with this serious humanitarian problem.

Respectfully yours,

Samuel McCreery Cawort
General Secretary

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KANNEE:

In accordance with the request of Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans, who is unable to attend the conference on refugee problems, he will be represented at the conference by The Right Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready of Washington, General Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

W. D. H.
April 11, 1938.

Memorandum for the President:

Apparently Secretary Ickes spoke to you today, transmitting a request from Felix Frankfurter that Rabbi Wise be included among those invited to Wednesday's conference.

The list of those to whom invitations were sent (by telegram) was supplied by the State Department and approved by you in conference with Sumner Welles.

In checking on the Wise suggestion with Sumner, I am told:

"We discussed Rabbi Wise and decided that he should not be invited. He now heads one very bitter faction of Jews, and if he is invited it will be necessary to invite four or five other Jews -- giving the conference a preponderance of Jews."

As the list now stands the Jews of the United States are represented as a whole by persons not identified with any faction. Sumner Welles thinks it best to keep the conference limited to the small group and not to introduce any of the factional elements.

Please advise.

S.T.E.
Dear Steve:

I enclose as a separate memorandum the points which I believe the President will wish to take up with the group which he has summoned to meet with him at the White House at 11:00 a.m., Wednesday, April 15, to consider the ways and means of cooperation between private individuals and organizations in this country and the international committee which is to be set up to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Germany and Austria. The President, I think, will wish to have this before him when he has the meeting.

May I suggest that there be present at the meeting in representation of this Department the Secretary of State, myself and Mr. Messersmith. The Secretary of State has asked me to suggest to the President that he should have present at the meeting as well the Secretary of Labor or such representative of her Department as she may wish to designate.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,  

Enc.

The Honorable
Stephen Early,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.
1. That it is the view of this Government that the problem of aiding political refugees is one which cannot be solved by any one country but that it is a problem the solution of which requires the cooperation of all interested Governments.

2. In view of the generally disturbed economic conditions in so many countries which usually have and which would like to continue to welcome immigrants in large numbers, the problem is a difficult one and which from the practical point of view must be considered within the framework of existing immigration laws and practice of the States which will be participating in the Committee.

3. That the United States is not contemplating any change in its immigration laws or any major change in its immigration practice as under the present quotas established by law it has as liberal an immigration policy as any country today. Specifically, the present German quota is 25,957 and the Austrian 1,413. In view of the de facto incorporation of Austria into the territory of the German Reich, it would appear, under our immigration laws, that the German and Austrian quotas can be merged into one.

4. It is the hope of our Government that, through the activities of the International Committee which it is planned to set up, studies may be made to determine what immediate and what long range action may be taken on behalf of political refugees. It is recognized that the problem is one the long range aspect of which has only been accentuated by recent developments which have greatly increased emigration pressure.

5. Various organizations in the United States and in other countries have been giving careful and continuous study to the problem of aiding the emigration and settling of political refugees. The results of these studies and the experience gained by these organizations would have to serve as the basis of the study of the new International Committee.
6. The next step would appropriately be the naming by this Government of its representative or representatives on the new Committee and to notify other Governments of this step, suggesting at the same time the advisability of their naming their representatives as soon as practicable.

7. A place of meeting may be suggested and a preliminary date for the first meeting of the new Committee, which date should be in as near a future as practicable.

8. It had originally been considered that the meeting of the Committee be held in Switzerland. We now have a telegram indicating that although the Swiss Government has apparently decided to participate, it may request that the first meeting not be held in Switzerland and would probably suggest Belgium. The place for the meeting of the Committee may have to be decided after consultation with at least some of the Governments concerned. It has been suggested, with some reason, that, if the meeting is held in Switzerland, it should be in some city other than Geneva.

9. Immediately after the designation of the representative or representatives of this Government, or they should enter into consultation with the various private organizations in this country which have been interested in immigration problems.

10. So far as this Government is concerned, there is no provision for Government aid to immigration and prospective immigrants. In view of the exchange control laws and other measures which have been put into effect and of the conditions which exist in some of the countries which are the sources of emigration, it must be recognized that many of the emigrants will need financial assistance. The cooperation of private organizations and individuals will have to be depended upon in this respect in this country and perhaps in most countries which will participate in the new International Committee.

11. Before proceeding to the first meeting of the new International Committee, the American representative or representatives should consult with the Department of State (after due collaboration with the Department of Labor) in order that appro-
private instructions for their guidance during the meetings of the Committee may be given them.

12. The American representative or representatives on the International Committee would in no way make any commitments for this Government during the meetings of the Committee but would, in every case secure the instructions of this Government through the Department of State. In no event would commitments be taken outside of the framework of our present immigration laws and practice.
MEMORANDUM

ON RELIEF OF POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS OR RACIAL REFUGEES FROM OPPRESSION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

With the high purpose of this relief every American will agree. For centuries, this country was a haven of refuge for the oppressed of all nations. But there are now certain new and realistic considerations which must not be forgotten.

During most of that period of refuge, land was cheap or free. We were in an era of pioneering or development. There was ample opportunity for all these unfortunates, once they had arrived, to make their own way. They added to the forces building the country and were a burden on none. Such is no longer the case. Our own people are in such serious economic difficulties that, roughly, every two producers and earners have to carry on their backs a third individual who is neither earning nor producing.

Furthermore, we are already carrying an unknown, but very large burden of alien non-citizens. Many hundreds of thousands of them are illegally in the country. Many more are here within the law but do not or cannot assume the obligations of citizenship. To the extent that there are opportunities for self-sustaining employment, we owe them first to our citizens. Considering our vast number of unemployed citizens, it seems quite clear that any new alien refugees admitted are either very far from opportunity for self support, or that they will
find employment only at the expense of our own long-suffering citizens. In other words, our people must look in the face the fact that any such admission of refugee aliens will be an added burden on our people and our already strained economy for a long time to come.

If we are willing to face this reality we must consider how this burden is to be carried. There has been some suggestion that it be by private charities. Passing the truth that these, already strained to the limit, are insufficient for their existing moral obligations, it must be plain that they will prove utterly inadequate to any real solution of this problem.

It is not clear to what extent this foreign distress will run, but certainly, if the principle is adopted, there can be no discrimination in favor of any particular political, religious or racial group at the expense of others in the same category of oppression or distress.

There will perhaps be refugees from the Teutonic dictator countries, persecuted loyalists from Spain and Ethiopians from Abyssinia and, in the same class, morally if not legally, victims of the Japanese incursions into China. Relief of these masses of unfortunates will be at great financial cost. If it is undertaken at all, it ought to be done on some plan which distributes that cost equably over our whole people. It is right to assess liability for our own national burdens on the principle of ability to pay but it carries that principle too far to apply it for the benefit of foreigners. Certainly it
would be undemocratic and unfair to select for admission only those who can be aided by wealthy friends, or even wealthy racial or religious groups, and to deny entrance to others in equal circumstances of distress but who have not the same resources here.

That would be to favor in this country either wealth as such or particular racial or religious groups as such. Either is inconsistent with our principles and the latter tends to build up groups on alien patterns when our whole purpose is to Americanize all immigrant groups.

These considerations seem to me to develop three principles which should guide us:

1. Ample provision, aside from charity, to meet the cost of anything we propose.
2. Equable spread of the burden of that cost on all our people.
3. A rule of equality in the treatment of all classes of refugees from every country and of every racial and religious group.

There is another consideration that ought not to be overlooked. Too often, in the past, people dissatisfied with conditions or political systems in their own countries, or in rebellion against those political systems in favor of some other political ideas, have sought refuge here. They have been hospitably received and sheltered in our country and then, instead of showing gratitude to the haven to which they had thus fled, have immediately begun to
attack its institutions, in the interest of the system which they favored in
Europe. They have used the refuge of this country to attack the
system to which they were opposed or even to influence action by this country
in favor of or against some foreign political faction. In the present dangerous
and unsettled condition of the world, I think no considerations of sympathy
with such unfortunates, should persuade us to receive them without some kind
of safeguard against this tendency.

In more normal times and, in the ordinary inflow and outgo of immigration
and emigration, attempts to interfere with such natural and understandable
partisanship come too close to interference with free speech and action to be
considered. But on the present proposal, which is a distinctly abnormal
relaxation of laws we have long regarded as necessary to protect our own resources
and our own people and to avoid entanglements with the factional struggle in all
nations, I think we should take especial care to see that we are neither creating
nor assisting any pressure blocs for any other system than the American system.
There is a possible alternative avoiding most of these difficulties. It is a plan to assist these emigrations to assenting countries whose problem is too little rather than too much immigration. There are still pioneering countries in process of development where the opportunities are of the same nature, if not as great, as those which our people developed on this continent.
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 12, 1938.

Referring to announced White House conference April 13th to facilitate influx of 30,000 Jewish communists, we note that the chosen conference members are notorious radicals. Your policy is tantamount to a betrayal of American workers. Moreover we will realize your action is coincident with the unavoidable and imminent announcement of national bankruptcy due to manipulation of American wealth by your treasurer, Morgenthau. The American people have just demonstrated that you cannot abolish the comptroller's office and they have the spirit and power to block this pernicious Jewish immigration organized by the American Jewish Committee and Zionist organization.

Militant Christian Patriots.
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

TR New York, N.Y., April 12, 1938

THE PRESIDENT.

The conference that is to convene under your leadership and guidance to plan and organize aid to the victims of Nazi and Fascist oppression will mark an epochal milestone in the history of our great democracy. To millions of distressed and persecuted peoples everywhere the conference will serve as a beacon of hope and faith in their path of darkness and despair. The American Society for Race Tolerance whose aim is to aid and defend victims of racial and religious persecution everywhere pledges you and your conference unqualified support in your noble task and wishes you complete success in the achievement of your aims.

Bernard D. N. Grebanier, Executive Secretary
American Society for Race Tolerance,
1165 Broadway, New York City.
April 10, 1938.

My dear Mr. Grebanier:

Please accept the President's thanks for your telegram of April tenth. He was delighted to hear from you and greatly appreciates the loyal spirit which prompted your message.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Bernard D. W. Grebanier,
American Society for Race Tolerance,
1165 Broadway,
New York City.
Respectfully referred to the State Department by memorandum.

M. H. McINTYRE

WIRE:

Re: urging lifting of embargo against Spain.
Murray Patlove, New York, N.Y. 4/11
Josephine A. Viebahn, Lucy Hame, James Zimmerman, Watertown, Wis. 4/11
G. L. Collins, Madison, Wis. 4/11
W. R. Mitchell, Ogden, Utah. 4/11
International Workers Order Br. 2555, 136-38 6 St., Sec. Gino Toniutti, Pittsburgh, Pa., 4/11
Elizabeth Webster, Evanston, Ill. 4/11
Br. 106, IWO, S. Rubenstein, Sec., 1850 61 St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 4/11
Joseph Owen, 2752 S. Ridgeway Ave., Chairman, Jugo-Slow American Citizens, Chicago, Ill. 4/11
J. M. and H. Rees, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. 4/11
Harriet Guignon, and others, Philadelphia, Pa. 4/11
Leslie Arnold, Chairman, Winchedon, Mass. 4/11
Mrs. B. Cooke, Los Angeles, Calif., 4/11
Albert Frederick Kroll, Jersey City, N.J. 4/11
Mrs. Jonathan G. Day and others, Richmond, Va., 4/11
Rose S. Goodkind, 230 East Delaware Pl., Chicago, Ill. 4/11
Helen Wood, Washington, D.C., 4/11
Ruth Hutchinson, New York, N.Y. 4/11
Zeff, Boston, Mass. 4/11
Dorothy Rubens, 295 Convent Ave., NYC 4/11
Anna Kaplan, Social Workers Committee to aid Spanish Democracy, Philadelphia, Pa., 4/11

Re: asylum for refugees from Europe.
Creation Committee for Refugees, Rev. Dobroslav Soric, 200 E. Ohio St., Pittsburgh, Pa., 4/11
Hymen Traichtenberg, Pres., Akiva Egur Lodge, 1344 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y., 4/11
Rabbi J. A. Idolson, Chairman, Rabbi A. I. Fuivelson, Secretary, The Rabbinical Board of Greater New York, New York, NY 4/11.

ak- Hon. James E. Hunter, Jr., Clerk, House of Representatives, Columbia, S.C. 4/6 Concurrent Resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, Resolving Congress and the President of the U.S. to institute a program of civilian preparedness in the event of a national emergency or crisis. WAR
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1938.

Memorandum re appointments April 13 1938

At 10:30 April 13th, Barney Baruch is coming in back way, going to meet the President in the Cabinet Room for 10 minutes before joining Refugee Conference.
10.50 - (Bernard Baruch - Cabinet Room)

11.00 - Conference on Relief for Political Refugees (Papers)

Sec. Hull, Sec. Perkins, Under Secretary Welles
Asst. Sec. Messersmith, Immigration Commr Houghteling
and 9 others.

12.00 - Gov. Holt of W. Va.

12.15 - S. L. Smith (George Peabody College for Teachers) with Raymond V. Long of Virginia
(President of National Council on School Building Problems)

12.30 -

12.45 -

1.00 - Edward J. Flynn (Lunch)
THE P RES I DE NT.

Brooklyn, N.Y., April 13, 1938.

THE PRESIDENT.

God bless you, our great and beloved President and dear Secretary Hull for trying to come to the rescue of our oppressed people that are being persecuted because of their religious beliefs. We are praying that you and your great goodness and humanity-loving will be able to formulate immediate plans to save the suffering people from the Nazi brutality. I suggest to Rabbi Wise to form a fund and submitted eighteen dollars for the start which is the only life-saver and by your proclamation to the citizens of the United States we could raise a fund over ten billion dollars.

Max Held,
111 Manhattan Avenue,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Conference, Wednesday, April 13, 1938 - Eleven A. M.

Raymond Fosdick,
Rockefeller Foundation,
49 West 49th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain,
8 Sutton Sq.,
New York, N. Y.

James G. McDonald,
New York Times,
Times Sq.,
New York, N. Y.

Reverend Samuel Cavert,
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America,
297 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

The Most Reverend Joseph F. Rummel,
Archbishop of New Orleans,
Chairman, Catholic-Episcopal Committee
For German Refugees,
2608 South Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, LA.

Mr. Louis Kenedy, President,
National Council of Catholic Men,
12 Barclay St.,
New York, N. Y.

Henry Morgenthau,
1133 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Bernard Baruch,
597 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Robbie Wise
April 18, 1932

My dear Mr. Hershfield:

Your letter of April fifteenth, with enclosure, has been forwarded to me by Mr. Charles Michelom. I am pleased.

I shall be very glad to bring it to the attention of the President and am sure he will wish me to thank you for your courtesy in writing as you did.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Isidore Hershfield,
Counsel, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America,
1317 9 Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
April 16, 1938

Honorable Stephen T. Early
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Steve:

I am advised by some of my Jewish friends that this is a really important body, and Mr. Hershfield, who signs it, is a very important person. Of course, he wants his letter to reach the President, and I told him I would pass it on to you with the proper request.

Yours sincerely,

Chas. Michelson

Chas. Michelson
April 15, 1938.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is with great pleasure that I have the honor of transmitting to you the attached resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America (HIAS) at its recent meeting, and to repeat the assurances contained therein, that we will be very happy to put at the service of our Government or any international committee that may be created hereafter all of the facilities of our Society, both in the United States and in 52 countries abroad.

I am happy to add my own personal appreciation of the fine sentiments that motivated this action by you and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Yours very sincerely,

Isidore Hershfield
Counsel
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America

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Vice-Presidents
Jacob Mann
ALBERT BERNHEIM
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SOMO TALAB
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HARRY WOLFF

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HARRY FISCHER

Honorary Secretary
SOMO GOLDSTEIN

General Manager
ISAAC I. ABDERY

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MORRIS WEINBERG

RESOLUTION

Adopted by the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID
SOCIETY OF AMERICA (HIAS) at a meeting
held at its headquarters in the City
of New York on April 12, 1938:

"The statements of Secretary of State Cordell Hull
and of President Roosevelt on the question of re-


refugees, and calling for a conference of various

nations, were discussed and the gratification of

this Society was expressed at the humane motives

of our country, the United States, and particularly

of the world's Secretary Hull 'to revive the

glorious American tradition of asylum for victims

of oppression.'

And it is resolved that the Hebrew Sheltering and
Immigrant Aid Society of America (HIAS) places at
the disposal of the President of the United States,
the Department of State and of the International
Committee to be established as a result of the
conference, all of the facilities of our organization
and of its world-wide emigrant aid service which it
is maintaining in 32 countries in various parts of
the world in connection with the Jewish Colonization
Association (ICA) of Paris, and its working facilities
in this country."
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America

Office of the
WASHINGTON BUREAU
Isidore Hershelbinder, Counsel
504-6 American Building
1317 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Local and Long Distance Phone, National 6120

April 15, 1938.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Our Society is 53 years in existence and is the only Jewish organization devoted solely to the work of immigration and naturalization. Its headquarters are in the City of New York where we maintain a large shelter house, and its branch offices are in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Ellis Island, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle, and its legal bureau is in Washington where the writer is its Washington Representative and General Counsel. We have also our own branches and affiliated organizations abroad in 32 foreign countries, and our European work is known under the name of HICEM which is operated in connection with the well-known Jewish Colonization Association (ICA) founded by the late Baron de Hirsch.

If we can be of any possible service in connection with this work and any committees that you may appoint in the matter, we shall be very happy to serve. The experience of our Society will be very useful in connection with the entire refugee problem. The Immigration and Naturalization Bureaus of the Department of Labor and the Visa and Passport Divisions of the Department of State are very familiar with our work and society as we come into constant and daily contact with these bureaus and departments.

The Commission for Refugees appointed by the League of Nations is also familiar with our work and was aided by our Society. Hon. James G. McDonald, formerly High Commissioner for the Committee on Refugees appointed by the League of Nations, has made the following statement:

OFFICES

United States:
Baltimore
Brooklyn
Chicago
Philadelphia
San Francisco
Seattle
Washington, D. C.
Ellis Island, N. Y. H.

Poland
Saxony's
Latvia

Lithuania
Danzig
Paris

Foreign:

Harbin, China
Berlin
Constantinople

Cuba
South America
Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt - #2

April 15, 1938.

"I share the view which was expressed at the recent meeting in London when it was indicated that the HICEM not only has done a notable work but offers one of the best means of pushing forward the large task of liquidating the refugee problem".

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

ISIDORE HERSHFIELD
Counsel
My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with the authorization you gave me in our talk on Friday, I am transmitting for your signature four letters addressed to Messrs. Baerwald, Speers, Harris, and Armstrong, requesting them to serve as members of the American committee for political refugees.

May I ask that the replies to these letters, when they are received, be transmitted to me in order that I may inform Dr. Cavert, as temporary secretary of the American committee, of the names of those who accept your designation.

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I have received from Dr. Fosdick, in which he explains the reasons why he has found it impossible to serve as a member of the committee.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

The President,

The White House.
April 18, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with the authorization you gave me in our talk on Friday, I am transmitting for your signature four letters addressed to Messrs. Baerwald, Speers, Harris, and Armstrong, requesting them to serve as members of the American committee for political refugees.

May I ask that the replies to these letters, when they are received, be transmitted to me in order that I may inform Dr. Cavert, as temporary secretary of the American committee, of the names of those who accept your designation.

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I have received from Dr. Fosdick, in which he explains the reasons why he has found it impossible to serve as a member of the committee.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

SUMNER WELLES

The President,

The White House.
Dear Mr. Welles:

I hope you will have an opportunity to explain to the President and Secretary Hull how deeply I regret the necessity of withdrawing my name as a member of the committee on political refugees. It is a matter in which personally I am deeply interested, and it would have given me the greatest satisfaction to serve. The reasons against it, however, seemed compelling. Quite apart from the fact that officers of the Foundation are not allowed to associate themselves with organizations or committees soliciting funds, I am convinced that my presence on this committee would be more of a disservice than a help. As I explained to you, our experience has been that membership on a committee of anybody who represents a Rockefeller organization often has a disheartening effect on the success of any broadly conceived plan for raising money.

I do not have to say that I am genuinely interested in the President’s proposal and I shall be glad to be of any possible assistance. But I am convinced that from every point of view it would be wise for me not to be officially identified with the committee.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

Honorable Sumner Welles
Under Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D. C.
April 18, 1929.

My dear Mr. Harris:

The Government of the United States has invited a number of other governments to cooperate with it in the constitution of an International Committee charged with the responsibility of facilitating the emigration of political refugees from Germany and Austria. It has been my hope that this committee might be enabled to relieve in large measure the suffering and the distress of many thousands of persons emigrating from Germany and Austria and desirous of obtaining refuge in some other part of the world but who, if they were not assisted, would find themselves in most instances without funds and without documents of identity. I am glad to say that twenty-eight governments have already responded to the invitation extended by this Government and have indicated their cordial desire to cooperate in this endeavor.

As stated in this Government's invitation, we do not propose any change in our existing immigration law. Furthermore, the cost of the work of relief must be borne through contributions obtained from non-governmental sources.

In order that the people of the United States may be enabled most effectively to further the work to be undertaken by this International Committee, I am appointing an American committee to act as an intermediary between the International Committee and the many organizations within the United States which are dealing with this problem of political refugees. I feel that this American committee can be of invaluable assistance in coordinating the work that is being done within the United States in behalf of the refugees and in advising the official representative of the United States on the International Committee with regard to the work to be done by that international body. I have requested the following persons to accept appointment to this committee:

Basil Harris, Esquire,
1 Broadway,
New York, New York.
Paul Baerwald, New York City.

James M. Speare, New York City.

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, New York City.

Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain, Columbia University, New York City.


Louis Kennedy, President, National Council of Catholic Men, New York City.

Henry Morgenthau, New York City.

Rabbi Stephen Wise, New York City.

Bernard Baruch, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to serve as a member of this committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
New York, New York
April 10, 1926

The Honorable William H. Rehnquist,
United States Court of Appeals,
District of Columbia.

Dear Mr. Rehnquist:

I am aware of the difficulties involved in the appointment of new members to the Board of Directors. It is my understanding that the Board of Directors has the authority to make such appointments and that the matter is currently under consideration.

I have been working on this matter as a volunteer member of the Executive Committee of the New York City Bar Association. I have been in close contact with several members of the Association, and I understand that a number of them have expressed interest in serving on the Board of Directors.

I am willing to serve on the Board of Directors if the Board feels that I would be a suitable candidate. I have been involved in various legal issues and have a background in both law and business.

I look forward to hearing from you about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John Smith
Member, Executive Committee
New York City Bar Association
Paul Baerwald,
New York City.

James M. Speers,
New York City.

Basil Harris,
New York City.

Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain,
Columbia University,
New York City.

James G. McDonald,
New York Times,
New York City.

Reverend Samuel Gaertn,
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America,
New York City.

The Most Reverend Joseph F. Rumel,
Archbishop of New Orleans.

Louis Kenedy,
President, National Council of Catholic Men,
New York City.

Henry Morgenthau,
New York City.

Rabbi Stephen Wise,
New York City.

Bernard Baruch,
New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to serve as a member of this committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Miss Marguerite LeHand
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss LeHand:

The President's letter to Mr. Armstrong, dated April 18, reached us the 20th. Mr. Armstrong has been absent from the office but will be back tomorrow or Monday, and I am sure that he will reply to the President immediately.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Mary H. Stevens
Secretary
April 23, 1938

Respectfully referred to the Under
Secretary of State.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President

Letter from Basil Harris, Vice President, U.S. Lines Company, 1 Broadway, N.Y., 4/22/38, to the President. In reply to President’s letter of 4/18/38, inviting him to become a member of the American committee to act as an intermediary between the International Committee and the many organizations within the U.S. which are dealing with the problem of political refugees, advises that he is glad to serve as a member of the Committee.
April 22, 1938

Respectfully referred to the Under Secretary of State.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President

Letters from the following accepting appt. to serve on the American Committee to act as an intermediary to the International Committee and the many organizations in the U.S. which are dealing with the problem of political refugees:

James M. Speers, James McCutcheon and Co., Fifth Ave., and Forty-ninth St., New York City, 4/20/38 to the President.

Paul Baerwald, 120 Broadway, NYC, 4/21/38 to the President.
Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:

I believe the President will be interested to see the enclosed article on the subject of our government's action in behalf of the refugees which has met with so much interest and gratification everywhere. This article is from The Jewish Chronicle of London, England. It is the leading newspaper of its kind in the world, and as you will note, was established in 1841.

I am, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard G. Richards

Bernard G. Richards

BGR: MD

Enc.
April 26, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with our conversation on the telephone this afternoon, I am sending you herewith for your signature a suggested letter addressed to Mr. Myron C. Taylor.

Since it is probable that Mr. Taylor's reply will be received during your absence, may I have your authorization, in the event that he accepts your designation, to have the Secretary announce his appointment as the American representative on the International Committee. If this can be done without awaiting your return, we will gain a few days for it will then be possible for us to approach all of the other governments which have agreed to cooperate with us and suggest a time and place for the first meeting of the International Committee.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

SUMNER WELLES

The President,

The White House.
April 26, 1939.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

As you know, I have requested certain other governments to cooperate with this Government in the constitution of an International Committee for the purpose of facilitating the emigration of political refugees from Germany and Austria. I have hoped that prompt and effective action by this Committee might relieve the distressing situation which has arisen as a result of the persecution of so many thousands of individuals in those two countries. I am glad to say that all of the American republics and Great Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Holland, and Switzerland have cordially agreed to cooperate in this endeavor.

As I see the problem, the task of the International Committee would be primarily to meet the emergency which has arisen, through the coordination of efforts on the part of the several governments involved in this humanitarian endeavor, and through the expenditure of funds received from private sources within the respective nations represented on the Committee to expedite and facilitate the emigration of refugees to those countries willing to receive them within the provisions of their existing legislation. The further objective of the International Committee would be to undertake the formulation of long-range plans for the solution in years to come of the problem presented in those European countries where there exist excess populations.

I have designated an American committee to cooperate with the International Committee, and this American committee, I hope, will act as the intermediary between the International Committee and the many private organizations and individuals within the United States who are willing to extend effective assistance to these political refugees. I presume that many of the other countries represented on the International Committee will take similar action.

Myron G. Taylor, Esquire,
71 Broadway,
New York, New York.
It has seemed to me that you could represent this Government admirably as the American member of the International Committee, and I hope very much that you will be willing to serve as the official representative of the United States on that body.

The representative of this Government will have the honorary rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and, in view of the fact that this Government has taken the initiative in suggesting the creation of the International Committee, it is probable that the other members of the Committee will select the United States representative as the Chairman of that body. I can further assure you that the Government will give you the technical assistants that you may find necessary.

I feel that your acceptance of this position would do much to ensure the successful achievement of the objectives which I had in mind when I suggested the creation of the International Committee and in the furtherance of which I believe public opinion in this country is deeply interested.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
16 East Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y., April 30, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of April 26th and the matter discussed in our interview yesterday, being the appointment tendered me of honorary Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to represent our Government in cooperating with the International Committee created for the purpose of facilitating the emigration of political refugees from Germany and Austria, I have the honor to say that I conferred with Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, after leaving you, and have this morning informed a number of my associates of your offer.

I am pleased to accept the appointment, and trust that I may acquit myself to your satisfaction.

With much appreciation of the honor which you have done me, I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

/s/ Myron C. Taylor

To the President.
Letter from Samuel I. Rosenman,
80 Centre St., NYC, 4/25/38 to the President.
States that if Mr. Baruch is not going to
serve on the Commission for Political
Refugees, suggests that the name of
Paul Baerwald of NYC be considered as a
substitute.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you be good enough
to handle this?

F. D. R.

Telegram from Bishop Hiram Abiff Boaz, Methodist Episcopal Church, Texas, and others, for the Joint American Committee for Protection of Minorities, 17 State St., NYC, 4/26/38 to the President. The Joint Committee commends President's proposal for a special international committee facilitate emigration of refugees. Offer support and place at President's disposal full manpower and resources of the Joint Committee. Submits name of A. Alan Lane, Chairman of the Committee, to serve in a liaison or in a purely personal capacity as member of the American delegation to the special International Committee.
April 28, 1938

Respectfully referred to the Under Secretary of State.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Letter from Hamilton Fish Armstrong, 45 East 67th St., NYC, 4/26/38 to the President. States he is not sure that the work which the committee to coordinate the work for German refugees in this country will probably have to do "lies in my bailiwick, which, after all is international relations rather than relief or philanthropy as such". Feels there must be other persons better qualified by experience for that work than he is. However, he will be honored to accept President's invitation to serve on the committee if the President still wants him to after knowing that there are reservations in his own mind about his qualifications for the job.
April 28, 1938

Respectfully referred to the Under
Secretary of State.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President

Letter from Hamilton Fish Armstrong, 45 East 67th St.,
NYC, 4/26/38 to the President. States he is not sure that
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bailiwick, which, after all is international relations rather
than relief or philanthropy as such". Feels there must be
other persons better qualified by experience for that work than
he is. However, he will be honored to accept President's invita-
tion to serve on the committee if the President still wants
him to after knowing that there are reservations in his own
mind about his qualifications for the job.
My dear Uncle Henry:

I am particularly sorry to know from your letter of April 21 that you find it necessary to resign from the American Committee for refugees. There is no one in this country who has had a wider range of practical experience in dealing with refugee problems than yourself and I had consequently hoped that through your service on the American Committee both the other members of the Committee and our representative on the International Committee might have had the benefit of your wise counsel and assistance. I hope, however, that we may count upon you for your continued advice and help even though you find it impossible to serve as an active member of the Committee.

Believe me

Affectionately yours,

The Honorable
Henry Morgenthau,
1135 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.
My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with the request contained in your memorandum to me of April 23, I enclose herewith a suggested letter for you to send to Mr. Morgenthau.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Enc.

The President,

The White House.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY

FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F. D. R.

Letter from Henry Morgenthau, 1133 Fifth Ave., NYC, 4/21/38 to the President. Tenders resignation as member of the Committee to Aid Oppressed Political Minorities in Foreign Lands.
April 21st, 1938

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

My dear Mr. President:

Ever since the meeting of the Committee to Aid Oppressed Political Minorities in Foreign Lands, to which you kindly appointed me, I have been struggling between the desire to serve and the fear that I could not do justice to the responsibility.

Now, judging by the letters and inquiries already received, I have concluded that the task is too exacting for me, and therefore regretfully resign from the Committee.

It would have been a great satisfaction to end my career with some such service to our Country and to you.

Affectionately yours,

Henry Morgenthau
April 28, 1933

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

My dear Franklin:

Many thanks for your highly complimentary letter. I shall be very glad to meet with your Committee at any time, and give them the benefit of my experience.

We had the pleasure of having your mother spend last evening with us, and as usual enjoyed being with her.

Yours affectionately,

[Signature]
Am. Conf. 7th, Jr.
Prof. M. P. Chamberlain
James G. McConnell
Mrs. Jeremiah Hunt
Abbe, wegen nicht über
im Anschluß
Reinhard, Archbishop of
Some Kansas
Harry W. Lathrop
Reid, Stephen D. Wise
I did. The President put it to us for info. If Pres. I don't know where to get it. It was used in Conn. w. refugee question. # N
REFUGEES. Any person who under the stress of force majeure has left his home and become dependent on the hospitality of others is a refugee. For the purposes of the present discussion, however, the designation may be restricted to persons who have left the territory of the state of which they are or were nationals and no longer enjoy the effective protection of that state.

Even this definition covers a wide variety of cases. There is the individual political refugee who is still legally able to return to his state but does not do so because return would expose him to disagreeable consequences. There are cases in which some of the inhabitants of a country, including at times the government, have fled across its frontiers before invading forces. In older days it was not uncommon for an entire national community to migrate, abandoning its former territory to an enemy.

The individual political refugee has been a familiar figure in history. Since the days of David and of Coriolanus it has been common for a prince or pretender, worsted in his home country, to find welcome and support, alone or with his adherents, at the court of some neighboring state. This situation still recurs (as recently as 1924 the present king of Albania was sheltered and assisted in making a bid for power in Yugoslavia) and will continue so long as states exist which are anxious to exploit the embarrassments of their neighbors. At the present time, when politics are based less on dynastic considerations and more on broad social tendencies, it has become common for a state to welcome the victims of a social regime dissimilar to its own. Thus the non-revolutionary countries of Europe sheltered the émigrés of the French Revolution, and states with liberal institutions, such as England and Switzerland, have often harbored refugees from the rule of autocracies. Mazzini, Karl Marx, Lenin and Trotsky stand out as famous examples of refugees of this type. Many countries make it a point of honor to grant an unrestricted right of political asylum, although this has often involved them in difficulties with the governments concerned. In fact many revolutions have been hatched on foreign soil. On the other hand, the part played by refugee movements in keeping alive the national spirit of a country oppressed by a foreign autocracy has often been very important; notable cases are those of the Magyar emigration after 1848 and the Polish exodus after 1863. Since 1919 Paris and Vienna have been the main centers for political refugees. Some of these settle down permanently abroad, but most of them hope and many are able to return eventually to their homes. Their numbers are generally few, and if their political importance has often been very great, the economic problem which they present is small, particularly when they are supported either by comrades at home or by sympathizers, private or official, in their place of refuge. As a rule they consist chiefly of the intellectual class, which requires little capital to establish itself.

The problems presented by large scale refugee movements vary widely. In earlier days, when the prevailing mode of life was still largely nomadic, it was quite common for whole national communities to become refugees. Refugee movements are indeed difficult to distinguish from simple migrations or wars of conquest, and such distinctions as can be made are often blurred by later events; but it may be fair to treat as refugee cases only those in which the
Persons involved were more or less at the mercy of those receiving them.

It is impossible to do more than give examples of this type of movement. For some centuries the Roman Empire received innumerable national communities of refugees, mainly of Germanic or Turki origin. When few in numbers, they were usually drafted with the army; when numerous, they were given the status of foederati; that is, they were left under their own chiefs, given lands, generally on the frontier, and employed on frontier defense. In an age in which land was plentiful, population sparse, the standard of living low and its manner simple the economic problem involved by this process was not at all complex; a grant of vacant land and perhaps a supply of one harvest's seed corn commonly sufficed. Occasionally emergency relief was given; the failure to supply such relief when promised to an exceedingly powerful body of refugees, the Visigoths, and attempts by the local population and officials to profiteer at their expense led in 378 to one of the decisive battles of the world, that of Adrianople. Outbreaks of plague, cholera and similar epidemics were apparently frequent among the refugees, and those who had no military value were often enslaved. The ethnographical and political consequences of the large scale admission of these communities were very great, for when the central authority weakened they recovered their independence and formed national states in their new homes.

Similar movements went on throughout the Middle Ages, particularly in the countries bordering on the great and ever unquiet Eurasian steppe. A variety of tribes took refuge with the various Russian princes or the kings of Hungary. They were usually granted land for settlement and certain economic and social safeguards (e.g. self-government, exemption from taxation), in return for which they had to perform military service whenever required. The famous Cossack bands of south Russia originated with Turki hordes who had taken refuge from stronger nations in the steppe, being reinforced by Russian and Ukrainian runaway serfs and masterless men, who preferred dangerous liberty to tilling the land under a Polish or a Russian lord. In 1239 Hungary received 200,000 Cumans, the survivors of a great battle with the Mongols on the Volga, and later Hungary and Austria gave shelter to many Serbian and other fugitives from the advancing Osmanli Turks. In doing so they provided themselves with sorely needed military reinforcements; but the benefit was not unmixed. The wild immigrants solved their own economic problem by plundering the local peasants; while, since man power was valuable, the loss of it was resented by the ruler from whom the refugees had fled. The Mongol khan used the pretext that the king of Hungary was sheltering his fugitive slaves (the Cumans) to invade and practically destroy Hungary. A similar complaint by the Turkish khan with regard to Justinian's relations with the fugitive Avars in 558 had led to the first diplomatic relations between Europe and central Asia.

The part played by refugee movements in spreading knowledge has often been important. The manuscripts brought to western Europe by fugitive Greek monks after the fall of Constantinople gave an immense impetus to the revival of learning and arts known as the Renaissance; and knowledge of other types was widely spread by the religious refugees who were so numerous in a somewhat later age when, as conditions of life became more settled, national migrations ceased to be frequent (although they occurred up to quite modern times in central Asia and Africa).

From the sixteenth century to the eighteenth the commonest type of refugee was the religious. It is hardly necessary to stress the part played by such refugees in many events of world importance, such as the formation of the United States. If some of the earlier American colonists were adventurers, many were true religious refugees, such as the Pilgrims of the Mayflower and the earlier inhabitants of Pennsylvania, which, founded as a Quaker colony, afterwards became a home of refuge for dissidents of many other faiths. Land was still plentiful, and many of these refugees had time to make their preparations and to take with them the supplies necessary for their establishment. The American colonists moreover retained the protection of their governments and were not altogether in a friendless condition.

Far worse of course was the case of victims of fanaticism, such as the Moors expelled from Castile in 1502 or the Moriscos driven out in 1609, who were given only three days to embark and allowed to carry only their personal property with them; the sale of their immovable property was expressly forbidden. No provision was made for their reception in Barbary, and most of the half million or more victims perished.

The story of the Protestants expelled from various Catholic countries during the Counter-
Reformation is much happier. They were usually welcome in Protestant countries, both out of religious solidarity and for their useful virtues; and while their expulsion nearly always impoverished the country which they left, their reception enriched that which they entered. English weaving, water engineering and finance owe much to the Dutch merchants, weavers and artisans who fled from the terrorist rule of the duke of Alva and to the later Huguenots; and Prussia had no more useful colonists for the waste spaces of the present Polish Corridor than the Austrian Protestants expelled from Salzburg.

A special and important place in the history of the movement is held by the Jews, who may be called a nation of refugees. In the Middle Ages and the Renaissance their experience was parallel to that of other religious refugees. In the fourteenth century masses of them fled from Germany before the crusaders and Flagellant friars but were received hospitably by the kings of Poland and Lithuania, who granted them substantial privileges and assigned them the role of a middle class. Since there had hitherto been virtually no middle class in eastern Europe, the influx caused no great dislocation of the economic life, particularly as the Jews were denied admission to existing guilds and industrial corporations. Likewise the professed Jews expelled from Spain in 1492 were well received in the Ottoman Empire, which saw the benefit of introducing an intelligent middle class. The individual loss and suffering attendant on these large scale migrations were, however, very great. The German Jews were fleeing for their lives; the Spanish Jews had received four months’ notice but had no adequate means of disposing of their property or collecting debts due them.

In the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century a steady stream of Jewish refugees from actual or threatened persecution in Russia and Rumania poured westward into England and the United States. For the first time these refugees had to face the modern problem of fitting into a social organization already highly developed. As, however, the labor market was still in general expanding, the difficulties could be met by transitional assistance and relief. To this end the great Jewish associations were formed; the Alliance Israélite Universelle, for example, carried through remarkable work in assisting migration, organizing emergency relief, advancing settlers the means to establish themselves, maintaining schools and assisting poor scholars. The Jewish Colonisation Association was concerned principally with agricultural settlement. It founded colonies as far apart as Russia and Brazil, Palestine and the United States. The later emigrants generally enjoyed the help of relatives who had preceded them. Thus the Jews led the way in organizing the essential of refugee settlement—provision in advance of the means to tide over the transitional period.

Refugee movements of the old type still occurred in the Balkans, particularly in Macedonia, where at least four nations—Turks, Bulgars, Serbs and Greeks—were contending for mastery, each taking every opportunity to destroy all members of the exceedingly mixed population which did not belong to its own nationality. Each bout of fighting or change of sovereignty thus gave rise to large refugee movements, the members of the defeated nationalities fleeing to their kinsfolk. It has been estimated that in Macedonia alone, in the short period from 1912 to 1925, seventeen migratory movements took place, hundreds of thousands of persons being affected. Bulgaria alone received some 250,000 immigrants from 1878 to 1912.

All Balkan countries were affected, and a rough and ready exchange of population took place, the incoming refugees driving out earlier inhabitants of a hostile nationality and settling on their lands. In 1913 the idea arose of organizing this exchange. Meanwhile various west European and American committees helped to relieve the distress. Charitable bodies, like the Quaker societies, began to organize emergency relief in all parts of the world for refugees who hoped to return to their homes when the crisis was past. The foundation of the International Red Cross Society was also of inestimable value.

The importance of modern organization was tested in the World War, when the governments and considerable fractions of the populations of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro fled from their homes before the armies of the Central Powers. Two hundred thousand Belgian refugees entered France, and an equal number took refuge in England. The latter were received and cared for by the War Refugees Committee headed by Lord Hugh Cecil, financed by voluntary subscription with government assistance and facilities. After a transitional period the refugees were absorbed into the economic life of the country and after the war were repatriated. The Serbian government was established in Corfu and the refugees, after transportation in allied vessels to that city, were distributed throughout Europe,
Refugees

Besides the Russians, Nansen subsequently took charge of the 200,000 to 250,000 Armenians who had survived the war and the massacres in Turkey and had fled into Greece, Bulgaria or the new French mandated territory of Syria, with some smaller groups of Assyrians, Assyro-Chaldeans and a few Turks who likewise had no natural protectors. The League has refused, however, to take over the "stateless persons" of central Europe or such political refugees as the Ruthenians and Montenegrins. These remain dependent on chance or charity.

The work was carried on first by Nansen, then, under his supervision, by the International Labor Office and after Nansen's death by the Nansen International Office for Refugees, an international bureau under the auspices of the League, which contributes toward its upkeep. The office is assisted by an Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, on which the chief governments interested are represented, and an Advisory Committee of private organizations. The center is in Geneva, and many governments help the office to maintain local representatives.

The office acts as the agent for the distribution of certain relief funds; but its functions are not to supply relief, which if given at all is administered by governments or private societies. Its object is to enable the refugees to be absorbed in normal economic life. The most desirable solution is clearly repatriation. Nansen succeeded in negotiating the un molested return of several thousand Russians. A plan to irrigate a tract around Erivan in the Soviet Republic of Armenia and settle there 50,000 Armenians fell through because governments would not supply money or accept the security for a loan offered by the Soviet government. Recently, however, the government of Erivan itself has undertaken the cost of the scheme, and 20,000 Armenian refugees are to be settled there. Some thousands are returning annually to Erivan. For those definitely unable to return, "Nansen passports" for Russians and Armenians respectively were introduced; these were accepted by many governments in lieu of ordinary passports. Subsequent intergovernmental arrangements have enabled the holders of these certificates to enjoy certain rights usually granted to foreigners by treaty. They are thus no longer entirely defenseless, although their rights still lag far behind their needs.

The Nansen passports have proved a great help in the work of settlement. The relief of the congested areas was carried through with con-
Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences

siderable success, the office acting as organizer and intermediary. It soon became clear that the work was one of detailed placing in a labor market which was overcrowded in most countries. France and Belgium, however, absorbed large numbers for several years, and some refugees were successfully placed in overseas countries. The office still deals with several thousand cases annually. The economic depression which began in 1929, however, hit the refugees severely. They were usually the first to be discharged from employment and were sometimes expelled from their countries without a home to receive them. In 1933 nearly 150,000 who were able to work were unemployed.

The office proposes to wind up its work by December 31, 1938. It has done invaluable service at a cost which has never exceeded a few thousand pounds annually; but it is clear that the only final solution lies in repatriation or naturalization, and the latter is growing increasingly difficult in modern times.

A special settlement scheme was carried through in Syria by the mandatory government with the help of the Nansen office for the Armenians, thousands of whom had spent years in malarial concentration camps, foci of misery and disease. New urban quarters and some village settlements were constructed, and the camps were to be closed at the end of 1933. In this way about 40,000 Armenians were definitely settled.

Somewhat different problems arose in connection with Greece and Bulgaria. In the autumn of 1922, after the crushing defeat of the Greek army by the Turks in Anatolia, over 1,000,000 destitute and panic-stricken Greek refugees poured into Greece from Anatolia and Thrace. Greece was willing to receive them and to grant them nationality, but the task was far beyond its powers. Nansen was empowered to deal with the emergency and to distribute relief and medical aid. Afterward an exchange of population between Greece and Turkey was arranged.

This raised the final number of immigrants to some 1,700,000 but left a reasonable amount of land available for their settlement. The League of Nations gave its authority for the raising of a loan of £12,500,000, which was administered by a Refugee Settlement Commission consisting of representatives of the League and of the Greek government. The work was handed over to the Greek government on December 31, 1930. It has been brilliantly successful. Over 50,000 agricultural houses and some 30,000 urban houses have been built and about 170,000 agricultural families and 25,000 urban families established and maintained through their initial difficulties at an average cost of £14.0 per person. The appalling mortality of the first period has been checked, and the refugees have been turned into self-respecting and self-supporting members of the world community. The face of Macedonia has been reconstructed, drainage and irrigation have been carried through and a new source of wealth has been added to the world.

Similar work on a smaller scale was accomplished in Bulgaria, where out of the 220,000 refugees who had entered Bulgaria between 1913 and 1924 about 30,000 families, or 120,000 individuals, needed help. The task was begun in 1926 and almost completed by 1933. A loan of £2,400,000 and £4,500,000 was raised under League auspices. The land was surveyed and allotted, houses were built and drainage and improvement works were carried out. Incidentally the general health and agricultural standards had been greatly improved, both in Bulgaria and in Greece.

It is clear that the refugee problem has been affected profoundly by modern conditions of life. In the increasing complexity of present day society a man is less easily able than ever before to dispense with the normal protection of his state; and the delicate relations of economic life are more easily dislocated, and with more disastrous effects, than the cruder conditions of the past. Greece and Bulgaria were still exceptional cases, since the recent movements of population had made land available for the immigrants, whom the new countries could regard as a source of strength and wealth. Even so there was much ill feeling between the immigrants and the other inhabitants; and while the help of the League enabled the settlement to be carried out with comparative ease, the process was basically uneconomic, since subsequently neither country was able to meet the full service of the settlement loans. The position of the refugee who has no mother country to receive him is miserable indeed. Modern organization of charity and relief and advanced medical knowledge may relieve the acuteness of the first crisis. But the ultimate absorption of the refugee who is unable ever to return to his home has become increasingly difficult. The question has been inordinately complicated by the excessively difficult economic conditions of the post-war period. On the other hand, it is only in times of difficulty and unrest that refugee movements on a large
Refugees — Regional Planning

scale are likely to occur. Where repatriation has proved impossible, naturalization is the only final solution. The countries which are reluctant to facilitate this solution might well reflect on historical evidence, which indicates that while refugee movements have usually occasioned great suffering among the refugees themselves, they have often enriched the countries which have granted hospitality and have almost uniformly impoverished those from which they fled.

CARLILE A. MACARTNEY
The Right of Asylum: historical survey.

It is mainly in times of great economic and political stress that the ancient issue of the right of asylum receives, and should receive, a renewal of interest. It becomes of consequence not only to the refugee, but its preservation in a democratic country is of paramount interest to that democracy itself. That we are in the midst of a period of intense economic and political unrest cannot well be questioned. It is for that reason pertinent to clarify the historic role of the right of asylum and its importance to the concepts of democracy still prevailing.

Primitive Peoples

That the practice of asylum existed among the prehistoric nations is evident from the fact that it is found among all the primitive tribes known to civilization. Evidence of the prevalence of such an institution among the primitive nations is very ample. A. Hellwig, in Das Aaylrecht der Naturvölker, Berlin, 1903, proves its existence in Australia and the South Seas, in Africa and in the Americas. Places of refuge are found among the Hindus on the Malabar Coast and among the Kafies of Hindukush (Scott Robertson, Kafies of the Hindu-Kush, 1896, p. 44).

Ancient Jurisprudence

With the dawn of civilization, in written history, the references to the right of asylum become more numerous. No attempt is made here at an exhaustive citation of authorities. The reference to some instances will remind the reader that the Christian State adopted this political institution from the ancients in an already well developed form. The sources of such adoption were not only created by custom and usage but were derived from literature and the Bible itself. The clearest exposition of the idea of asylum is found in the Old Testament. In Palestine six cities of refuge were provided for unintentional homicides, in order to prevent their being killed by relatives of the victim. It was clearly an endeavor to mitigate the rigors of the bloodfeud. It is interesting to note that these cities were to serve as an asylum both for natives and foreigners. This Biblical law was further elaborated in the Talmud (Makkot, ch. 2).
Asylum was extended not only for involuntary offenses, but for crimes of any kind; even fugitive slaves received this protection (Plutarch, De Superstitione, sec. 4). Certain sanctuaries, such as the temple of Apollo at Delphi, became famous throughout the Mediterranean world as a haven for the fugitive. But all temples had this privilege and exercised it constantly. The Greek States themselves went even further, and welcomed as inviolable guests such foreigners as had fled from the justice of their own country (E. Caillemer in Darmember-Saglio, Dictionnaire des Antiquites, vol. 1, part 1, p. 509). For example, when in 404 B.C. an oligarchic revolution in Athens was followed by a reign of terror, the city of Thebes decreed: That every house and city in Boeotia should be open to such Athenians as needed succor; and that whoever did not help a fugitive should be fined one talent (Plutarch, Lysander, sec. 27). When the Greeks under the Ptolemies obtained control over Egypt they developed the right of asylum to an even greater extent. Unlike most ancient law, the law of asylum there took no cognizance of nationality, race or religion.

According to Roman tradition, immediately after Romulus and Remus founded the city of Rome, "they made a sanctuary of refuge for all fugitives ... there they received all who came, delivering none up" (Plutarch, Romulus, sec. 9; compare Livy, book 1, sec. 8 and Dio Cassius, book 47, sec. 19).

With the rise of Protestantism and the Reformation, great changes came about in the structure of the civil State and in political concepts. The canon and ecclesiastical law became narrowed down in its application to the different classes of population. For centuries the Church claimed, and tried to preserve, the right of sanctuary and political asylum.
The Huguenots - The French Commune

When the Inquisition was established in Spain and Italy the more enlightened countries accorded the right of asylum to the fleeing Protestants and other dissenters. With the beginning of the Thirty Years War in the 17th century, countries such as Holland, Sweden, Norway, the newly discovered America, and even Russia, opened their gates to the refugees from Central Europe. America itself was partly settled by these refugees. And in France, after the bloody St. Bartholomew's night, the French king allowed the city of LaRochelle to remain for years a city of refuge (ville de surete) for the Huguenots (Reinach, Orpheus, 1930, American edition, p. 363).

Colonial and American Principles

The colonists who emigrated to the United States, being themselves political and religious refugees, necessarily brought with them more than a mere observance of this tradition. It is true that quite early in American history there arose a conflict between property rights in slaves and the fundamental political concepts; and the colonies and states that were strongly slave-minded were not inclined to the right of political asylum in so far as it applied to servants and slaves. But the Biblical tradition which animated the Pilgrim Fathers caused them to write into the Body of Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony in New England, enacted by the General Court, in 1641, the following paragraphs: 2. Every person within this jurisdiction, whether inhabitant or foreigner, shall enjoy the same justice and law that is general for the plantation, which we constitute and execute one towards another, without partiality or delay. 89. If any people of other nations professing the true Christian religion shall flee to us from the tyranny or oppression of their persecutors, or from famine, wars, or the like necessary and compulsory cause, they shall be entertained and succored amongst us, according to that power and prudence God shall give us.
May 17, 1938

Memorandum For: Honorable Harry McBride
Department of State

Dear Mr. McBride:

The enclosed letter is respectfully referred to you for consideration. I would appreciate some word from you that I, in turn, may send to the President.

With my best wishes to you,

Very sincerely,

James Roosevelt
Secretary to the President

Enc. - Letter 5/19/33 from Dr. Zolly C. von Schwartz, Batavia, N. Y. offers his services to State Dept. without pay - merely for expenses of the travel - in aiding in placement of refugees.
May 17, 1938

Dear Doctor Von Schwartz:

Thank you very much for your letter of May tenth. I shall be glad to bring it to the attention of the Department of State for consideration. Just as soon as I have any word from them, I will send it along to you.

With my best wishes to you,

Very sincerely,

James Roosevelt
Secretary to the President

Dr. Zolly C. Von Schwartz
Batavia
New York
My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

The Department of State has received numerous communications from Dr. von Schwartz, forwarded through various channels, in which he offers his services in connection with the refugee problem.

The reply has been made to him that the Department does not contemplate increasing its regular personnel in dealing with this matter. The suggestion has been made to him, however, that he might wish to get in touch with the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees. The Committee has chosen Mr. James G. McDonald as its Chairman, and he may be reached temporarily in care of the Department of State.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure: File returned.

R. A. McBride, Assistant to the Secretary.

The Honorable
James Roosevelt, Secretary to the President,
The White House.
Dr. Solly C. von Schwartz

Memorandum

Batavia, New-York.

Honourable James Roosevelt,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir:

Upon recommendation of my many friends I am writing you in the hope that you may be able and shall assist me in the below-stated matter.

I have recently returned from an extended tour of the many countries of Europe, and of Northern Africa. I have been actively engaged in the splendid work of the Nansen Fundation, in behalf of the oppressed minorities of the many "absolute" countries. In spite of the fact, that I am a Hoosier, I speak all the principal languages of the more or less civilized Europe. I am well familiarised with the ethnography of all countries, their laws (where there are such) and the trials and tribulations of those persecuted. (of these there are many)

Immediately upon my return I have written to Mr. Cordel Hull, whose personal introduction gave me great help in Europe; and have made known many of the outrages I have seen. I have submitted to Mr. Pierrpont Moffat, of the State Department a hurriedly written account on Roumania. ("I have seen Murders")

In my decision to devote my time to those unfortunates of intolerance I was greatly encouraged by fellow-passengers on the return trip,
Memorandum

Dr. Sally C. von Schwartz

Date

namely,
Bishops Duffy, and Mooney (Buffalo, Detroit, resp.) and Madame Theodore Roosevelt, Sr.
I have, before the President has named Mr. Myron Taylor, offered my services and the benefit of my experiences to the State Department, in aiding in the successful placement of the many refugees of Europe. I offered to serve without pay; merely for the expenses of the travel, I am willing and able to foot the rest of the bill. I am motivated by the cause, which, in my point of view needs plenty of good intervention. I know, where the "meat" of the trouble is, and its cure.
I beg to refer to the enclosed copy of the letter of my good friend and all time sponsor, the Hon. Fred Van Nuys, of my home State.

I am also proud to recommend the names of the Hon. Mssrs. Minton, Shulte, McNutt; all of Indiana, for references.

In hopes that I shall hear from you real soon, and the reply will be encouraging, I beg to remain, Sir, with kind regards, and good wishes,

Respectfully Yours,

[Signature]
Dr. Zolly C. von Schwartz
Batavia, New-York.

Dear Doctor Von Schwartz:
Thank you very much for your most interesting letter of the 29-th of April. In view of the recommendation contained therein, I have recommended your appointment to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Moffat verbally via the State Department, because of your excellent background for this work.

I trust that our efforts will prove successful.

Cordially yours,

(Fredrick van Nuys, 1938)

May 4-th, 1938

Cordially yours,

Fredrick van Nuys.

Mr. Pierrepont Moffat,
Enclosure.
May 31, 1938

Respectfully referred to Honorable
Harry A. McBride, Assistant to the Secretary
of State, for consideration and acknowledgment.

JAMES ROOSEVELT
Secretary to the President

Card with enclosure from Mary Reed, Secretary to Dr. Zolly C.
Von Schwartz, Batavia, N. Y. again asking that the Dr. be
allowed to be of service in aiding the placement of refugees.
May 18, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY WOODRINO:

I attach herewith letter addressed to the President by Miss Sally R. Wolf, of New York City.

With the return of this communication I shall appreciate it if you will let me have a draft of a suitable reply for my signature.

Thank you.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Enclosure Let from Miss Sally R. Wolf, 3400 Tryon Avenue, Bronx, New York City, enclosing article entitled "Sterilization for Refugees is Urged by Army Leader", taken from The Home News, a local newspaper, covering Manhattan and Bronx. Asks that some rebuke be given to an Army official who permits himself such highly intolerant remarks, provided officer has been correctly quoted.
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

MAY 25 1938

Honorable M. H. McIntyre,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With reference to your memorandum of May 18, 1938, I am enclos-
ing a draft of a letter addressed to Miss Sally R. Wolf of 3400 Tryon
Avenue, Bronx New York, N. Y. regarding her complaint relative to
alleged statements of Major General George Van Horn Moseley, Commanding
General, Fourth Corps Area.

Sincerely yours,

Incl.

Ltr. Miss Wolf with 1 incl.
Draft of reply.

Secretary of War,
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/27/38

IMMEDIATE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Instead of replying to this letter to you, may I have the Secretary of War reply, stating that "your letter to the President has been referred to me"?
The White House
Washington

May 27, 1938.

Memo for Mac

Yes, have the Secretary of War reply to this.

F. D. R.
June 2, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

I am returning herewith correspondence addressed to the President on May thirteenth by Miss Sally R. Wolf regarding her complaint relative to alleged statements of Major General George Van Horn Moseley. I am also enclosing the draft of reply which you were good enough to prepare for my signature to Miss Wolf's letter but which has not been used.

I am returning these papers at the President's direction with the request that a reply be sent to Miss Wolf over your signature.

Thank you.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President

5/13/38. Miss Sally R. Wolf, 3400 Tryon Avenue, Bronx, New York. Encloses copy of an item appearing in local newspaper re statements of Major General George Van Horn Moseley, Commanding General, Fourth Corps Area. Returning suggested reply.
January 16, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Orlando Ward, Room 2026, Munitions Building, War Department.

Dear Colonel Ward:

At General Watson's request Colonel Bull sent the attached papers over to him last May.

The need for them here is now past, and they are returned herewith.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Lillian Dennison
Secretary to General Watson.

Incl - papers returned to War Dept as listed in memo of May 23, 1939, signed by H.R. Bull, Lt. Col., Secretary, General Staff, copy returned for our files.
MEMORANDUM FOR General E. M. Watson, Secretary to the President, The White House.

In answer to telephonic request from Mrs. Dennison, I am inclosing herewith original War Department files as follows:

1. The letter of May 13, 1938, from Miss Sally R. Wolf, Bronx, New York, to the President, concerning General Moseley’s statement on sterilization.

2. The inclosure to her letter – copy of an item from "The Home News", subject: "Sterilization for Refugees is urged by Army Leader".

3. Memorandum for Secretary Woodring from Mr. McIntyre, dated May 18, 1938, requesting draft of suitable reply.

4. Memorandum for the Secretary of War from Mr. McIntyre, dated June 2, 1938, returning the correspondence and requesting that reply be sent to Miss Wolf over the Secretary’s signature.

5. Letter dated June 8, 1938, to Miss Sally R. Wolf, in answer to her letter of May 13, 1938, as signed by the Secretary of War.

Since these are original files it is requested that they be returned to The Adjutant General when they have served your purpose.

H. R. BULL,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Secretary, General Staff.
May 24, 1938

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President

Letter from Mrs. Lena Gross, 922 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5/19/38 to the President. RE: Asks aid to obtain entry into the U. S. of her sister, Eva Greenberg, who is in Warsaw.
May 24, 1938

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President

Letter from Mrs. Savel Kwartin, 169 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5/18/38 to the President. RE: On behalf of her brother, Dr. Isak Wachs, who was forced to leave his child, Ilga, aged 6, in Vienna when fleeing the Nazi invasion. Asks aid to secure entry into the U.S. and reunite the child with his parents.
ESR/

Respectfully referred for consideration and acknowledgment by memorandum.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President.

WIRE:

Executive Committee Federal Sweets and Snack Company, Employees
Ass'n., Brooklyn, N.Y., 168 39th St., 5/25. Asks for protection
made upon them by members of a Union, whose demands are that they
join them. Labor Dept.

Dan H. Brown, Pres., Morris Mills Co., 105 W. Adams St., Chicago,
Illinois, 5/25. Facts contained in wire quoted to Dr. Knight
verifies Pres. claim of big business interference with economic
progress this country. Cereal chemists can inform Pres. what it
will mean to have Europe get the benefit of this American
discovery before our country due to inertia of larger American milling
interests. Suggests early Gov't action. Sec. Agriculture.

Respectfully referred to the State Department, by memorandum.

Krotine, Brooklyn, N.Y. 5/25. "Will mail letter to you what will settle
European situation."

The Audience of over 200 Assembled at The Jewish Theological Seminary
at Student Affair to aid oppressed Jewry, New York, NY 5/25.
re political refugees. Urge Mr. Myron Taylor to request a lifting
the limited immigration quota now in effect in Palestine.


Respectfully referred by memorandum for consideration and
acknowledgment. MMM

LETTERS:

Maude Parrish, Quenemo, Kans. 5/23 Postmaster John L. Rogers, is resigning. Writer is present Assistant Postmaster - asks to be appointed
Acting Postmaster. Postm.
DURKEE, Reverend Doctor J. Stanley
Pastor, Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims
Brooklyn, New York
February 29, 1938 (?)  

Wrote the President, commending him for his attitude toward political refugees, and requesting message in connection with essay contest being held by Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims, concerning religion. Information re contest is enclosed. The President wrote Doctor Durkee March 31st that he is interested in their plans and that it is in keeping with the fine traditions of Henry Ward Beecher's old church, now united with the Church of the Pilgrims, that this idea to stimulate interest in religion in Greater New York has been undertaken. Says he has long felt that a revival of religion would lead the way to a happy solution of the most vexatious problems that confront this nation and the world today, and that what is needed more than anything else is the every day exemplification in real life of the plain teachings of the Sermon on the Mount. Says any movement which aims to stimulate a return to religion is most praiseworthy and he hopes their contest will be fruitful of a rich harvest for the Kingdom of God.
HULL, Hon. Cordell
Secretary of State
March 29, 1938

Mr. McIntyre referred to him for draft of reply, telegram sent to the President March 28th by Isaac Zuckerman, Brooklyn, N. Y., re difficulty experienced by his son-in-law, Wolf Ber Blady, in obtaining immigration visas for himself and family at our Consulate General at Warsaw, Poland. Mr. Zuckerman commented upon the President's statement regarding political refugees. -- In accordance with draft submitted by Under Secretary Sumner Welles April 2nd, Mr. McIntyre wrote Mr. Zuckerman April 4th that the State Department says that the Consul General was requested March 1, 1938 to submit report present status of visa applications of Mr. and Mrs. Blady, and family, and the nature of any difficulty which may have arisen therein. Says report will be received in the near future, but that telegraphic reply will be made at Mr. Zuckerman's expense. Mr. McIntyre has asked State Department to advise him of the circumstances.
ETTINGER, Alfred
Detroit, Michigan
4-4-38

Wrote to Mr. Forster re the possibility of his interceding with the Dept. of State to have the American Consul in Vienna contact the Viennese authorities to the end that Ludwig Klausner, Director General of the Delka Shoe Company, Mrs. Fanny Hulles and her son, Emil Hulles, of the Ha-Ha Shoe Company, all of Vienna, and his relatives may be released from jail where they have been placed without cause by the German Nazi in Vienna, and be permitted to come to this country after approval of the guarantees by the American Consul. Said that Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ettinger, his parents, are greatly concerned and anxious about this situation and the writer and his brother Fred wish to guarantee to the United States Government for the immigration visa in the usual manner prescribed by law, for these relatives. ----- Mr. Forster replied to Mr. Ettinger, April 7, 1938, giving information re the situation and suggestions made by State Dept. - the draft of this letter was supplied by Hon. R. Southgate, State Dept., April 7.

SEE ETTINGER
Swope, Hon. Herbert Bayard  
N.Y., N. Y.,  
April 5, 1938.

Writes the President re the President's stand on helping the oppressed to find refuge. Comments on the words which are engraved on the Statue of Liberty.---The President wrote Mr. Swope, April 7th, saying the lines engraved on the Statue of Liberty were wonderful and he did wish more could be done for the oppressed.

SEE P.P.F. 331
STATE, The Secretary of  
April 9, 1938

Mr. Hassett referred to him, for draft of message, if same is deemed advisable, letter to the President April 7th from Rabbi Solomon Goldman, National Co-Chairman, United Palestine Appeal, New York, N. Y., requesting a Presidential message for the United Palestine Appeal conference which will meet in Chicago, Illinois, April 24th to consider the problem of assisting homeless Jewish refugees in Europe. In accordance with draft submitted by Mr. George Summerlin, Chief of Protocol, April 19th, Mr. Early wrote Rabbi Goldman April 19th that although the great pressure of national and international affairs at this time has made it necessary for the President to adopt the practice of declining requests for messages, he desires Mr. Early to extend his best wishes to the conference.

SEE - PPF 601
OSBORN, Chase S.
Poulan, Worth County, Ga.
4-13-38

Sent Mr. McIntyre a copy of a letter he has received from Stanley D. Newton of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, 4-9-38, re Mr. Osborn's book "Madagascar". — believes that might be a haven for the oppressed groups of Europe instead of America as "the President has hinted".

—Mr. McIntyre sent this correspondence to Sumner Welles with the statement "Thought you might get a kick out of this".

SEK Newton, Stanley D.
Stern, Hermann, Esq.,
District No. 1, The Free Sons of Israel,
New York, N.Y.
April 24, 1938

Wrote the President in behalf of the members of District No. 1, The Free Sons of Israel, a patriotic organization of Americans of Jewish Faith, saluting him as the most outstanding humanitarian, a man possessed with the noblest instincts to help his fellowmen. States further, "By calling on all civilized nations to open their doors to Gentiles and Jews persecuted in Germany and Austria, to find a place of safety for them in lands of liberty, you have again proven to the world your noble personality." Says that the proceeds of their annual Moonlight Sail this year will be devoted to the support of this noble undertaking, and invites the President to grace this occasion with his presence, on June 15, 1938.

See Invitation - New York
LAbOR, The Secretary of
May 13, 1938

The President referred for draft of reply a letter of May 8 written to
Miss LeJand by Dr. Nathaniel A. Davis, Los Angeles, Cal., enclosing copy of letter
he sent to the Sec. of Labor, in re admission to this country of Heinz Charasch,
a refugee from Germany. Mr. Charasch is now on a British ship in the Los Angeles
harbor and Mr. Davis asks that he be granted entrance into the U.S. — Sec. Perkins
replied on May 20, submitting draft, which the President sent on May 21 stating
inquiry into this case reveals that to admit him for permanent residence in the
U.S. would be contrary to the Immigration Act of 1924. Says, unfortunately, adminis-
trative officers have no discretion to waive the requirements of this law.
BERGMAN, Alfred,
New York, N.Y.
May 13, 1938.

Letter to Mr. McIntyre, enclosing an article by Dorothy Thompson, regarding political refugees from Europe. Writer asks if President cannot help these unfortunate.

See Thompson, Dorothy
GOLDSTEIN, Dr. Israel
President, Jewish National Fund of America,
New York, N. Y.
May 20, 1938

Wrote Mr. James Roosevelt, that in appreciation of the President's attitude with reference to political refugees, the Jewish National Fund of America has decided to dedicate a section of the Golden Book to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and wants to present a replica of same to the President when completed. — Mr. McIntyre wrote Dr. Goldstein June 7th that he will be glad to arrange for a presentation of the replica of the volume at a convenient time, and that the President asked him to express his appreciation.
ERNST, Morris L.
New York, N.Y.,
May 27, 1936

Writes to James Roosevelt on three subjects: 1. Says he has done some scouting on Mead. (It is understood that Representative James M. Meade is the strongest Democratic candidate for the Governorship or the U.S. Senatorship in western New York.) Attaches a copy of "News of the Week" an American Labor Party publication of May 14th saying Rep. Mead praised Laborites for aid to New Deal and comments on Wages-Hours Bill. 2. Mentions the Jersey City situation. 3. Says he has written to Felix Frankfurter, attaches copy, dated April 26th. Says he has spoken to James McDonald and to Adolph Berle in re a way of impressing the American people with the American tradition of political asylum to the outcasts of Europe. Says he is sure he can deliver Bill Green and John Lewis on a real program. Says he does not represent anyone in the situation and asks if he can be helpful. -- On June 9, James Roosevelt replied thanking for his interesting note saying he is passing it along to the officials who are studying the problem. Says it would be nice to see him. Sends best wishes.

SEE - P.P.F. 2841