Zionist Organization of America
June 14, 1934

By dear Mr. Rothenberg:

I was interested to learn that the Zionist Organization of America will hold its Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention on July first.

Will you please extend to all in attendance my sincere greetings and best wishes for the successful consideration of the problems confronting your organization.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Morris Rothenberg,
President, Zionist Organization of America,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.
His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America will take place on July 1, 1934, at the Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. You have on prior occasions expressed your fullest personal sympathy with the effort to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine, and have called attention to the fact that the United States played a leading role in the realization of that aim. During recent years Palestine has shown an uninterrupted economic development, due largely to Jewish effort and initiative. The prosperity which Palestine has thus enjoyed has not benefited Jews alone, but has undoubtedly benefited the Arab population as well, to which it has meant increasing opportunities for employment and a constantly rising standard of living. In the past year Palestine has absorbed 40,000 new Jewish settlers, a large number of whom were refugees made homeless by recent events in Germany.

It would greatly hearten the delegates to our Convention and inspire them in their labors to expand the opportunities for Jewish settlement in Palestine, if a word of greeting and encouragement were received from you, Mr. President, on this occasion.

Very respectfully yours,

Morris Rothenberg,
President.
Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Governor

Mr. Morris Rothenberg, President  
Zionist Organization of America  
111 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

Dear Mr. Rothenberg:

I greatly regret that I shall be unable to be present at the meeting to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration to be held under the auspices of the Zionist Organization of America, on November 2, 1932, at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

As you know, I have on prior occasions expressed my fullest sympathy with the purposes of the Balfour Declaration. Out of the World War came a matter of great spiritual significance -- the establishment of a Homeland for the Jewish people, recognized as such by the public law of the world. In the realization of this aim, the United States played a leading role. I know how close it was to the wish of President Wilson. The formal terms of its expression during the war, the so-called Balfour Declaration, had his personal approval and he did much to have it written into the peace treaty. The subsequent unanimous endorsement of the Balfour Declaration by both Houses of the United States Congress gave further proof of the deep interest of the American people in the purposes of the Declaration and in the fulfillment of the moral obligation which it involved.

Jewish achievement in Palestine since the Balfour Declaration vindicates the high hope which lay behind the sponsorship of the Homeland. The Jewish development in Palestine since the Balfour Declaration is not only a tribute to the creative powers of the Jewish people but by bringing great advancement into the sacred land has promoted the well-being of all the inhabitants thereof.

I shall personally watch with deep sympathy the progress of Palestine. I extend to your Organization my sincerest wishes for continued success and achievement.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The President:

Your message of continued sympathetic interest in upbuilding of national home received by Zionist convention with deep enthusiasm and gratitude. Zionists of America extend to you cordial greetings and express heartfelt hope that you may be strengthened in your great labors for America and mankind.

Morris Rothenberg, President,
Zionist organization of America.
My dear Rabbi Goldman:

I have been directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April seventh, requesting a message for the United Palestine Appeal conference which will meet in Chicago on April twenty-fourth to consider the problem of assisting homeless Jewish refugees in Europe.

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 that I extend his best wishes to the conference.

Very sincerely yours,

Stephen Early,
Secretary to the President.

Rabbi Solomon Goldman, x
National Co-Chairman,
United Palestine Appeal,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

x PPF 19
x 76-6
My dear Mr. Early:

With reference to Mr. Hassett’s memorandum of April 9, 1938, I am enclosing herewith a suggested draft of a letter for your signature, in reply to the communication from Rabbi Solomon Goldman who requests a message from the President for a United Palestine Appeal conference to be held in Chicago on April 24.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chief of Protocol.

Enclosures:
Original letter from Rabbi Goldman to the President, April 7, 1938;
Draft reply.

The Honorable
Stephen Early,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.
April 9, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

With the return of the accompanying letter from Rabbi Solomon Goldman, National Co-Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, will you please submit draft of a letter which the President could send to this organization, if you approve the sending of such a letter.

William D. Hassett
Assistant to Mr. EARLY

Let. to Pres., 4/7/38 from

Rabbi Solomon Goldman,
Natl. Co-Chairman, United Palestine Appeal,
111 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Holding conference in Chicago on April 24 for purpose of considering plight of tens of thousands of Jews made refugees by oppression in European lands. Conference will also undertake action to enlarge prospects in Palestine for absorption of a maximum number of these homeless Jews. Asks Pres. to send message for this conference.
Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The United Palestine Appeal plans to hold a conference in Chicago on April 24th for the purpose of considering the plight of tens of thousands of Jews made refugees by oppression in European lands. The conference will also undertake action to enlarge the prospects in Palestine for the absorption of a maximum number of these homeless Jews.

The Jews of America are indeed grateful for the generous and compassionate spirit which animated your administration in undertaking to arouse the world to the necessity of dealing promptly and effectively with the plight of refugees from Austria and Germany.

Knowing that through the years your sympathy and encouragement have been available for the reconstruction of Palestine, we are confident that in these desperate times for the great masses of our people who need new havens of refuge, your support may be counted upon to further the rebuilding activities in Palestine.

It would be an additional source of stimulation for the hundreds of leaders and workers who will assemble in Chicago if you might find the opportunity to address a message to the United Palestine Appeal conference.

Sincerely yours,

(Rabbi) Solomon Goldman
National Co-Chairman

"Let Every American Jew Measure His Gift in the Light of the Future He Is Creating For Jews in Palestine"
In reply refer to PR 840.48 Refugees/561

My dear Mr. Early:

I am enclosing for your information and future reference a copy of despatch No. 656, dated July 11, 1938, from the American Consulate General at Jerusalem, which contains on page 3 a reference to the message which the President sent to the Zionist Organization of America this year. Apparently the organization coupled the President's good wishes with their demands for unrestricted immigration into Palestine.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chief of Protocol.

Enclosure:
From Jerusalem, July 11, 1938.

The Honorable
Stephan Early,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.
NO. 656

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Jerusalem, Palestine, July 11, 1938.

SUBJECT: Palestine Arab Reaction to Evian Refugees Conference

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

SIR:

Diametrically opposed to the enthusiastic support shown in local Jewish circles for the objectives of the current Evian Conference on refugees—as reported in despatch No. 565 of April 2, last, and subsequent Press Reviews—is the reaction of the Palestine Arabs. This conflict of viewpoint, I have the honor to report, centers primarily on the question of whether this country should be opened to mass Jewish immigration from Central and Eastern Europe.

As the Department is well aware, Jewish organizations throughout the world are pressing strongly for an affirmative decision. The local Arab non-possumus is equally strong. Typical of the latter position were the several brief references thereto included in my Press Reviews of May 14 and 28 and July 8, last.

The first of these references stressed Arab fear that, "in the name of humanity" but primarily as the result of extensive pressure and influence of world Jewry, the Conference would occasion further and irreparable damage/
damage *to this innocent Arab land*. The implication was clear that the American Government could only be expected to yield to such pressure. I ventured to comment that Great Britain's handling of the Palestine conflict had done much to undermine its prestige in the Arab world and that I should be distressed to see our well-earned reputation for liberal impartiality similarly affected through a misconception of the motives prompting our leadership of the Conference.

My second reference quoted Mr. M. Moghannam, American-trained Christian-Arab lawyer and Secretary of the National Defence (Nashashibi) Party, as saying informally: "We, Arabs, because we can see in all this the controlling influence of Jewish pressure in Washington, have given up hope that any consideration of our rights can be expected from public or official opinion in the United States." He has since resigned his post with the Party but his views in this matter remain unchanged; and his wife, who is Secretary of the Arab Women's Committee, yesterday telegraphed to the Conference the Committee's conviction that to permit further Jewish immigration into Palestine would "convert it into an inferno" by "adding fuel to already smouldering fires".

My third reference was to an editorial of July first in the strongly-nationalistic, pro-Mufti weekly "Palestine and Trans-Jordan" urging that the humanitarian aspects of the problem should impel every other country represented at the Conference to welcome the refugees within its own borders/
borders "in proportion to the area of its lands and the density of its population"... "instead of imposing them upon other peoples".

In its subsequent issue of July 9—and this is the raison d'être of the present despatch—the same publication carried a long editorial on the subject entitled "Elian Again". Copies are enclosed. "One thing", it key-notes, "the Conference should always keep in mind...the futility of attempting to reduce one people's pain by imposing the same pain on another". Strong exception is taken to the Jewish thesis that "Palestine alone is the only place in the world on which Jewish effort should be concentrated". The Jews, it holds, can be assimilated nowhere; their presence gives rise to hatred and antagonism everywhere; the Conference is, therefore, "a real test of democracy"; can the Jews be assisted "without bringing devastation to Palestine and its Arab population?"

The editorial concludes with a reference to the message from President Roosevelt read at the opening meeting of the Zionist Organization of America held in New York, July 3. As featured in the local Jewish-controlled "Palestine Post" of July 5, under the headlines "American Zionists Urge Open Door—President Roosevelt's Good Wishes", the President was quoted as reiterating his deep interest in the rehabilitation of the Jewish Homeland and hope that "wise counsels will be taken for constructive action toward the realization of your noble ideal." This message, the Arab weekly writer, "has had a very unfavorable impression not
only upon the thousands of loyal American Arab citizens but throughout the Arab world." I am urged editorially to convey to the President and to the Department "the Arabs' feeling of dissatisfaction".

That such dissatisfaction is strongly felt in Palestine Arab circles is the burden of this despatch. But, in letters received recently from my colleagues and leading American educators in Egypt, Syria and Iraq, I have been reassured as to the situation in neighboring Arab countries. That growing sympathy for the Palestine Arab cause exists in those countries is evident; but, to quote only Minister Knabenshue in Baghdad, "in the eyes of the general public the prestige of the United States has not suffered measurably to date". I plan to submit an early special report on this subject.

Respectfully yours,

George Wadsworth
American Consul General

Enclosures:

Editorial from "Palestine and Trans-Jordan" of July 9, 1938.

DISTRIBUTION

Original and three copies to the Department of State.
One copy to the American Embassy, London.
One copy to the American Legation, Baghdad.
One copy to the American Legation, Cairo.
One copy to the American Consulate General, Beirut.
One copy to the American Delegation, Evian Conference.
One copy for the files of this office.
TEXT OF DECLARATION BY UNITED STATES SENATORS
AND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Twenty-five years ago the British Government issued the Balfour Declaration pledging itself to facilitate the establishment of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine. The Declaration was published to the world with the approval of the other Powers allied with Great Britain in the World War, and with the encouragement and support of the Government of the United States. It was written into the Peace Treaty with the aid and approval of President Wilson who publicly expressed his confidence that the purposes of the Declaration would be fulfilled. A few years later, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, by unanimous vote, adopted a joint resolution favoring the establishing of the Jewish National Home, and on September 21, 1922, the resolution was duly signed by President Harding. Since then, this policy has been reaffirmed by every succeeding Administration, including the present. It has thus become the declared and traditional policy of the United States to favor the restoration of the Jewish National Home.

The Balfour Declaration was justly hailed throughout the world as an act of historic reparation and as a charter of freedom for the Jewish people. It was designed to open the gates of Palestine to homeless and harassed multitudes and to pave the way for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth.

The reasons which, twenty-five years ago, led the American people and the Government of the United States to favor the cause of Jewish national restoration in Palestine are still valid today. In fact, the case for a Jewish Homeland is overwhelmingly stronger and the need more urgent now than ever before. In Palestine the resettlement has advanced from the status of a hopeful experiment to that of a heartening reality, while in Europe the position of the Jews has deteriorated to an appalling degree. Millions of uprooted and homeless Jews will strive to reconstruct their lives anew in their ancestral home when the hour of deliverance will come.

We, therefore, take this occasion, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the issuance of the Balfour Declaration, to record our continued interest in and support of the purposes and principles which it embodies. We wish to send a message of hope and cheer to those in Palestine who are confronting the common enemy with courage and fortitude and are contributing unstintingly of their manpower and effort to the democratic cause.
Faced as we are by the fact that the Nazi government, in its Jewish policy, is attempting to exterminate a whole people, we declare that, when the war is over, it shall be the common purpose of civilized mankind to right this cruel wrong insofar as may lie in our power, and, above all, to enable large numbers of the survivors to reconstruct their lives in Palestine where the Jewish people may once more assume a position of dignity and equality among the peoples of the earth.

Our Government may be assured that in continuing the traditional American policy in favor of so just a cause, it can rely upon our individual support and the approval of the American people.
Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 56 of July 11, 1933, from the American Consulate General, Jerusalem, on the subject of "Palestine Arab Reaction to Evian Refugees Conference".

Full Texts of Editorial from the Jerusalem Arab weekly "Palestine and Trans-Jordan" of July 9, 1933.

Evian Again

At Evian, the representatives of 22 governments are nowaday meeting for a joint consideration of the world political refugees problem. Although no specific type of political refugees had been officially assigned in the Constitution of the Conference, the Jewish press and Jewish news agencies, both local and foreign, have saved no effort to impress upon world public opinion that it is essentially with the anti-Semitic persecution in Germany and Austria that the conference will have to deal. The Conference has been arranged with American initiative; and participating countries have done so at the invitation of President Roosevelt who expressed the wish that the delegates should come out with practical and fruitful results.

Viewed from an objective viewpoint, the idea of holding a conference with the humane object of reducing human suffering in the world should gain everybody's support, whether the victims be Jews or other persecuted communities in the world. But one thing the participating members in the Conference should always keep in mind. It is the futility of attempting to reduce one people's pain by imposing the same pain upon another. The latter thing is practically what the Jews have been trying to prepare the way before since the idea of holding the Conference had been first enunciated. Palestine alone, so their argument runs, is the only place in the world on which Jewish effort should be concentrated and Jewish immigrants should flock into. In an editorial which appeared in the Palestine Post of July 3rd., the remark was given that "no lasting and effective solution of the problem can be obtained if merely the transplantation of Jewish individuals and groups to various overseas and colonial countries is attempted. The effect of such piece-meal methods could only be, as better experience has taught, to create new tensions in countries which have hitherto been fortunately free from anti-Semitic scourge... A permanent solution of the Jewish question in its fundamental aspects...can only be founded on territorial lines, and the experience of the past 30 years in this country, has shown that the effort of national reconstruction here undertaken offers prospects which, while not perhaps commensurate with the emigration needs in their numerical totality, bid fair to solve the basic problem both in its political and spiritual aspects."

Jewish Nature

Illogical as it may seem, while acknowledging the fact that Palestine can never absorb a considerable part of world Jewry, the Jews fail to see anything beyond their noses and they insist upon leaving the gates of Palestine wide-open before every persecuted Jew in the world. They admit also that they are a sect which cannot assimilate itself with any nation in the world; and whose presence always brings about waves of hatred and antagonism against
any doubt, partly due to this feeling of hatred, quickly spreading in all countries of the world including democratic countries themselves, to everything Jewish. The democratic governments, and we do not say countries, have voluntarily decided to cooperate in solving the problem of world Jewry before they are pressed upon by their natives to evict the Jews from their countries under the pressure of public opinion.

Test of Democracy

Viewed in higher perspectives, the Evian Conference represents a real test to democracy and to democratic countries in the world today. The democratic countries’ success or failure will very much depend upon whether they recommend the further burdening of saturated Palestine with Jewish immigration or not. If the 22 governments participating in the Conference lament the present position of the Jews and they feel inclined to assist them, they may do so but without bringing devastation to Palestine and its Arab population. "It is sufficient", as one Arabic daily commented, "that 400,000 Jews should have been imposed upon Palestine by force; when no comparison could be drawn up between it and any of the 22 countries in matters of area, potentialities and absorptive capacity. Notwithstanding all sorts of misery and wretchedness which have befallen Palestine, Western Democracy is still trying to deprive it of its bare necessities of life by leaving its narrow gates open before a torrent wave of immigration. Indeed there is nothing more shameful than that the Powerful should show generosity at the expense of the weak and, if the democratic countries are really sincere, they should try to relieve Palestine of its present burden and remove some of the Jews already in it to more suitable countries".

America and Zionism

In this connection, the remark should be made that Zionist propagandists never fair to make profit out of public statements made in good faith and after too much bootlicking by Zionist organisations and leaders by prominent personages in praise of Jewish efforts. A New York message reported a few days ago that President Roosevelt, of the United States of America, had written to the Chairman of the Jewish National Conference for Palestine in Washington, conveying his congratulations, his sympathy for the Jewish National Home movement and his high esteem of Zionist enterprise. The message has had a very unfavorable impression not only upon the thousands of loyal American Arab citizens, but throughout the Arab world at large.

It is sincerely hoped that the American Consul-General in Jerusalem would convey to President Roosevelt and to the American State Department the Arabs feeling of dissatisfaction upon this matter which has been repeated so far more than once; and we are confident that Mr. Roosevelt has, in each case, given his words in good faith without the slightest idea of offending his loyal Arab citizens and their fellow brethren throughout the world.
December 4, 1942

Dear Mr. President:

I am privileged to transmit herewith a statement commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, signed by sixty-three members of the Senate and one hundred eighty-two members of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Wagner
Chairman
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John H. Bankhead, 2nd</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Warren Barbour</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alben W. Barkley</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph C. Bremer</td>
<td>Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styles Bridges</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prentiss M. Brown</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold H. Burton</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh A. Butler</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Flood Byrd</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Gapper</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert B. Chandler</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Connally</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James J. Davis</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheridan Downey</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter F. George</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy M. Gillette</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter Glass</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore Francis Green</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph E. Guffey</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen Ourney</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl A. Hatch</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde L. Harring</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lister Hill</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufus C. Holman</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H. Hughes</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin C. Johnson</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harley M. Kilgore</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Langer</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Lee</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth McKellar</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles L. McNary</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Maloney</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnett R. Maybank</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M. Mead</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe Murdock</td>
<td>Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James E. Murray</td>
<td>Montana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur E. Nelson</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Norris</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald F. Nye</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Lee O'Daniel</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph C. O'Mahoney</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Overton</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claude Pepper</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George L. Radcliffe</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert R. Reynolds</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard B. Russell</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Stewart</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. H. Schwartz</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Smathers</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert A. Taft</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbert D. Thomas</td>
<td>Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmer Thomas</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles T. Tebey</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry S. Truman</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M. Tunnell</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millard E. Tydings</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur H. Vandenberg</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Van Nuys</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert F. Wagner</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David I. Walsh</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Wiley</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond E. Willis</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The full list of signatories in the House of Representatives (186):

- Leo B. Allen - Illinois
- John Z. Anderson - California
- Augustus Jones - New York
- W. R. Andrews - Oregon
- Homer D. Angell - New York
- Joseph Clark Baldwin - New York
- William A. Barry - New York
- Alfred E. Beeter - New York
- George H. Bender - Ohio
- Philip A. Bennett - Ohio
- Hale Boggs - Louisiana
- Frances P. Bolton - Ohio
- Frank V. Boykin - Alabama
- Michael J. Bradley - Pennsylvania
- Charles A. Barlow - New York
- Alfred L. Bulwinkle - Virginia
- Thomas C. Burch - North Dakota
- Esther L. Burdick - New York
- William T. Byrne - New York
- Clarence Cannon - Missouri
- Pat Cannon - Florida
- Louis V. Capozzoli - Maine
- Francis Case - South Dakota
- Joseph E. Casey - Massachusetts
- Emanuel Celler - New York
- Virgil Chapman - Kentucky
- Charles A. Clark - Massachusetts
- John H. Coffee - California
- Francis D. Colklin - New York
- Thomas H. Cullen - New York
- Paul Cunningham - Iowa
- Thomas D'Aleandro, Jr. - New York
- Clifford Davis - Tennessee
- John J. Delany - New York
- Charles S. Dewey - Illinois
- Samuel Dickstein - New York
- John D. Dingell - Michigan
- Everett M. Dirksen - Illinois
- James Donnengen - Louisiana
- Fred J. Douglass - New York
- Le Roy D. Downs - Connecticut
- Carl T. Durham - North Carolina
- Herman P. Eberhart - Pennsylvania
- Clyde T. Ellis - Arkansas
- Charles H. Faust - Michigan
- Albert J. Engel - Maryland
- Charles I. Faddis - Pennsylvania
- Frank Fellows - Maine
- Iver D. Fenton - Pennsylvania
- William J. FitzGerald - Connecticut
- James M. Fitzpatrick - New York
- Thomas A. Furbush - Massachusetts
- John H. Folger - North Carolina
- Aime J. Forand - Rhode Island
- Leland H. Ford - California
- Thomas F. Ford - California
- Richard P. Gale - Minnesota
- Ralph A. Gamble - New York
- B. E. Gashings - Arkansas
- Bertland W. Hearhart - California
- Charles L. Gerlach - Pennsylvania
- Charles L. Gifford - Massachusetts
- Wilson D. Gillette - Illinois
- George W. Gillie - Alabama
- George M. Grant - Indiana
- Robert A. Grant - Florida
- Lex Green - New York
- Leonard W. Hall - New York
- Charles A. Hallock - Oregon
- Green Harris - Virginia
- Winder R. Harris - Virginia
- Edward J. Hart - New Jersey
- Dew W. Harter - Ohio
- Fred Hartley, Jr. - New Jersey
- Elmer J. Holland - Massachusetts
- Pehr G. Holme - Michigan
- Frank E. Hook - Kansas
- John M. Houston - Illinois
- Evan Howard - Texas
- M. W. Ives - California
- Anton J. Johnson - Texas
- Lyndon B. Johnson - Indiana
- Bartell J. Jordan - Michigan
- Robert F. Keen - New Jersey
- John Kee - West Virginia
- Frank B. Keefe - Wisconsin
- Estes Kefauver - Tennessee
- Augustine B. Kelley - Pennsylvania
- Edward A. Kelly - Illinois
- John E. Kerr - North Carolina
- Clarence E. Kilburn - New York
- Arthur C. Klein - New York
- Harold Knutson - Minnesota
- Herman P. Keglemann - Connecticut
- Charles Kramer - California
- John C. Kunkel - Pennsylvania
- Thomas Lane - Massachusetts
- Clarence F. Lea - California
- Karl L. LeCompte - Iowa
- Louis Ludlow - Indiana
- Walter A. Lynch - New York
- John W. McCormack - Rhode Island
- Raymond S. McKee and Roy - Illinois
- Donald H. McLean - New York
- Melvin J. Maas - Minnesota
- Anton F. Maciejewski - Illinois
- Lucien J. Maclona - Massachusetts
- Joseph W. Martin, Jr. - New York
- Matthew J. Merritt - New York
- John A. Meyer - Maryland
- Thomas E. Miller - Pennsylvania
- Wilbur D. Mills - Arkansas
- Arthur W. Mitchell - Illinois
- Karl E. Mundt - South Dakota
- Francis J. Myers - Pennsylvania
- Mary E. Norton - New York
- Joseph J. O'Brien - California
- Caroline O'Day - New York
- Joseph P. O'Hara - Minnesota
- Emmet O'Neal - Kentucky
- Donald L. O'Toole - Texas
- Nathan P. Patton - New York
- Joseph L. Pfeifer - New York
- William H. Poindexter - Missouri
- Walter C. Proctor - Vermont
- D. L. Powers - New Jersey
- J. J. Purdy, Priest - Tennessee
- Robert Rampacke - Georgia
- Chaseney U. Reed - Illinois
- Robert F. Rich - Pennsylvania
- A. Willis Robertson - Virginia
- Charles E. Robertson - North Dakota
- Robert W. Rockwell - Colorado
- Robert L. Rodgers - Pennsylvania
- Edith Nourse Rogers - California
- Thomas Roff - Texas
- Sam M. Russell - Illinois
- Agnew V. Sabath - Pennsylvania
- Leon Sacks - Nevada
- Lane, J. O. Sasser - Maryland
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dave E. Satterfield, Jr.</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Sauthoff</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas E. Scanlon</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard W. Schuetz</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh D. Scott, Jr.</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James A. Shanley</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry R. Sheppard</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Edward Sheridan</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert L. P. Sikes</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis R. Smith</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe E. Smith</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence H. Smith</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Chase Smith</td>
<td>Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John J. Sparkman</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent Spence</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Stevenson</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Sutphin</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jos. E. Talbot</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry O. Talie</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudolph G. Tenerowicz</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis D. Thill</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harve Tibbott</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Tolan</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip A. Traynor</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry Voorhis</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James W. Wadsworth</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulon Weaver</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel A. Weiss</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard J. Welch</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compton I. White</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William M. Whittington</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Wilson</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles A. Wolverton</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy C. Woodruff</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James A. Wright</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen M. Young</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscar Youngdahl</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecil R. King</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>