Dominican Project
JOHN MCAULIFFE
25 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

April 1, 1939.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I have not had the pleasure of greeting you since your return but hope to do so in the coming week. In the interim thought you might be interested in the following extract from a letter from our agents in the Philippine Islands:

"The Commonwealth Government recently communicated to the Jewish Refugee Relief Organizations their willingness to admit 10,000 German Jewish refugees to homestead properties in Mindanao. The Government's Mindanao colonization program, which is now getting effectively underway, looks toward the eventual colonization of this area by about 500,000 homesteaders."

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Mr. Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.
Department of State
September 29, 1939

James N. Rosenberg, Esq.,
c/o George L. Warren, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
President’s Advisory Committee for Political Refugees,
122 East 22d St., New York.

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

I have seen your telegram of September 25, 1939 addressed to Mr. Pell of the European Division explaining that "There is a genuine opportunity for immigration" into the Dominican Republic, and stating that you are most anxious to aid in a "humanitarian, constructed effort along these lines." You indicate, however, that before taking a definite position you would wish to know officially from the Department of State that the establishment of a settlement project in the Dominican Republic has the approval of this Government.

Mr. Pell has also told me of the detailed explanation of the situation which you are facing furnished by Mr. George Warren, the Executive Secretary of the President’s Advisory Committee for Political Refugees. Mr. Pell has informed me, moreover, that, provided the details can be satisfactorily arranged, there will be formed in New York a corporation with approximately $1,000,000 of authorized capital which will be a non-profit corporation and which will engage an effort to aid or to bring about immigration of refugees into the Dominican Republic under agreement with the Government of that country.

The Department of State is most grateful for your explanation and the supplementary information furnished by Mr. Warren. We are familiar with the project, having examined the report of the Commission of Inquiry which visited the Dominican Republic at the instance of the President’s Advisory Committee for Political Refugees. I assure you that this project is in line with the views of the Department of State and that there is no objection on our part to this undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State

(Sd) ADOLF I. BERLE, JR.
Assistant Secretary.
James N. Rosenberg, Esq.,
c/o George L. Warren, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
President's Advisory Committee for Political Refugees,
122 East 22d St., New York.

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For the Secretary of State

(Sd) ADOLF I. BERLE, JR.

Assistant Secretary.
Myron Taylor, 71 Broadway, NY.

Charge to the account of

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, President
NEWCOMB CARLTON, Chairman of the Board
J. C. WILLEYER, First Vice-President

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 17 1939

Hon. Myron Taylor,
Hotel Mayflower, Washington (DC).

Message from Judge Rosenberg. QUOTE Yesterday on General Trujillo's invitation, I visited him at Hotel Plaza and had an informal and very pleasant talk with him and his Minister Pastoriza. The General expressed his keen personal desire to make this undertaking a success; I have arranged with Pastoriza for me to meet Pastoriza later this afternoon to begin discussions as to a definitive contract. I find the entire atmosphere encouraging. I gather there will be no public statement made by the Dominican Government at this time, and needless to say, I shall make no public statement at this time. Trujillo and Pastoriza informed me they would have no objection to a public statement made by either the President or yourself if you think it advisable at this time to do so. If such a statement is made, I take it that it will pay proper tribute to the Dominican Republic.

read back to Judge Rosenberg before releasing. - 11 am

S.
Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

- 2 -

General Trujillo will be in Washington on Thursday or perhaps Wednesday evening, and then will go to Kentucky. He will be back in Washington next Monday to remain there for a day or two. He will then return to his home. The General indicated it would give him great pleasure to meet you again and have a talk with you as to the Dominican matter. I get the impression that if such a meeting can be brought about, that it will be a very useful and important thing to accomplish. The General and Minister will be at Hotel Plaza until tomorrow afternoon. UNQUOTE.

W. C. FITCH.
Mr. Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

The enclosures, which inform you about important recent developments as to settlement in the Dominican Republic, speak for themselves. They represent the first concrete, definite offer of any government to deal on a large, constructive scale with the refugee problem. I trust you will find them of interest, and hope at a later date to be able to give you further details.

Sincerely,

James N. Rosenberg

JNR:JC
Enc.
DOMINICAN PROJECT, HAIRED AS "HISTORIC," TO BE LAUNCHED IN FEW MONTHS

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. (JTA) -- Hailing as "historic" the Dominican Republic's offer to admit immediately 500 refugee families and praising the "unprecedented generosity" of ex-President Rafael Trujillo in undertaking to finance the upkeep and education of unmarried persons among the settlers, James N. Rosenberg, chairman of the Agro-Joint (American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation) today declared that he expected the settlement project to get under way "within a few months."

Emphasizing that it was "more important to make the beginning right than to make it quick," Mr. Rosenberg outlined the steps still to be taken before actual settlement activity can be initiated. In an exclusive interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, he described these steps as follows:

1.-- Creation of a Dominican settlement corporation which will consult with the President's Advisory Committee and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees on every step to be taken;

2.-- Drawing up of a formal contract between the Dominican Republic and the settlement corporation, based on a letter addressed to Mr. Rosenberg by Minister Andrea Pastoriza containing a detailed outline of the Republic's offer;

3.-- Dispatch of a body of experts to conduct final detailed surveys preliminary to actual settlement.

Mr. Rosenberg at the same time made public the text of Mr. Pastoriza's letter to him, in which the Dominican Government is committed to an extensive program of facilitating the settlement project. High points of the letter (published in full elsewhere in this issue) are a pledge to enact legislation assuring the settlers full civil, economic and religious rights; naturalization after a two-year residence; waiving of import duties on necessary tools and equipment, as well as exemption from the $600 per person entry fee; precautions against discrimination, enabling the settlers to pursue their occupations "free of molestation and persecution," extension of diplomatic privileges to the representative of the settlement corporation, and a provision that the bulk of the settlers must engage in farming or related enterprises.

The letter and other details of the Dominican Republic's offer were discussed yesterday in Washington at a luncheon given by Mr. Rosenberg for officers of the Intergovernmental Committee, the Dominican representatives, the heads of interested organizations and Government officials.
Mr. Rosenberg revealed that he has been invited by the Dominican Government to visit the country and that he will probably avail himself of the opportunity sometime during the winter. He voiced the hope that the services of Dr. Joseph Rosen, Agro-Joint president, will be available to help the settlement project get under way and emphasized that ultimate success of the plan depended to a large extent upon the caliber of refugees selected and the proper personnel to direct its execution in the field.

Special praise for their "immensely helpful" activities in behalf of the project was accorded by Mr. Rosenberg to Arthur M. Lampert, the investment banker; Charles J. Liebman, president of the Refugee Economic Corporation, and George L. Warren, secretary of the President's Advisory Committee.

Guests at Mr. Rosenberg's luncheon in Washington included Dominican Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo; Andres Pastoriza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic; Sir Herbert Emerson, Paul Van Zeeland; also Adolf A. Berle, assistant secretary of State; Robert T. Fell of the State Department; Carlos Davila, former President of Chile; George Rullee, former director of the Intergovernmental Committee; Alfred Jaretzki, Arthur H. Lampert, Lessing J. Rosenwald, Edmund I. Kaufmann, George L. Warren, executive secretary of the President's Advisory Committee; Dr. Iraia Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Stephen V.G. Morris of the State Department; Joseph P. Cotton of the Treasury Department; Dr. Francisco Benzo, Dominican Secretary of Public Health; Plinio B. Pina, Chavaler, Commercial Attache of the Dominican Legation.

Among the speakers were Sir Herbert, Mr. Van Zeeland, Mr. Berle and Dr. Bowman who is universally recognized as the leading authority on resettlement problems. It was under Dr. Bowman's guidance, and through the efforts of the Refugee Economic Corporation of which Charles J. Liebman is president, that experts' surveys have been made demonstrating the satisfactory possibilities for settlement in the Dominican Republic.

The speakers, in expressing their appreciation to President Roosevelt, to the Dominican Government, to General Trujillo and Minister Pastoriza, and to Messrs. Myron C. Taylor and James G. McDonald, united in emphasizing the importance of this matter, pointing to it as the first definite, concrete governmental arrangement following the Evian conference called by President Roosevelt. This step, they all agreed, is a milestone in dealing with the problems of settlement of refugees.

Responding to a toast in his honor, General Trujillo, whose efforts to bring this project to realization have been unflagging, stated "I am happy to think this important project will soon achieve reality. The problem of resettlement of refugees is not either a racial or religious problem; it is much larger; it affects the peace of the world. I hope that my country will be able to contribute at least its share toward the solution of these grave problems. Settlers, pursuant to this plan, will not be considered as immigrants but as colonization settlers and will be free of the $500 per person entry tax which applies to immigrants."

General Trujillo's concluding statement that he would take the entire financial responsibility for a period of two years for the education of a group of young settlers met with great applause.

Minister Pastoriza gave special thanks to Mr. Warren for his valuable assistance, stating that his government and Mr. Rosenberg's group counted on their continued active cooperation. Following is the complete text of Minister Pastoriza's letter to Mr. Rosenberg which sets forth the basis of these settlement plans looking toward an ultimate settlement of 100,000 people in the Dominican Republic.
Mr. James N. Rosenberg
New York City.

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

When the President of the United States initiated the Evian Conference a year and half ago for the noble, humanitarian purpose of aiding the resettlement of refugees, the Dominican Republic informed Mr. Myron C. Taylor of its willingness to receive and give an opportunity for livelihood and permanent homes to 100,000 refugees; such refugees to come to our country over the course of such number of years as may be necessary to enable them to establish themselves soundly and permanently as useful and self-supporting citizens of the Dominican Republic. Practical progress along these lines has only recently become possible, following the creation of the Intergovernmental Committee, and the steps which have been taken by the nations of the world which have participated in that movement. Following our announcement to Mr. Taylor, surveys as to economic, agricultural and other opportunities in the Dominican Republic have been made at the instance of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees and upon the completion of the surveys and the favorable reports which were made as to settlement possibilities in our country, we have entered into conversations with your colleagues and yourself which have led to a definite proposal from you and then making possible the beginning of the work of settlement as soon as all preliminary arrangements can be completed.

On Tuesday last, October 17th, President Roosevelt, in welcoming Lord Winchendon, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee, and his colleagues, stated that "active steps have been taken to begin actual settlement made possible by the generous attitude of the Dominican Government." As you know, this statement has reference to the matters which have for some time been under discussion.

It need hardly be said that our government is deeply appreciative of President Roosevelt's statement. We wish, however, to make it clear that the government of the Dominican Republic is not actuated only by humanitarian impulses, but by a realization that just as the United States has been built into a great nation through emigration of hardy and useful settlers and pioneers, so we in our country also recognize the need and desirability of having such pioneer refugees settle and take part in the constructive progress of our country, which has been rapid and sound during the last decade. In our various conversations with Mr. George L. Warren, executive Secretary of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, yourself and your colleagues, we have all agreed that it is essential that such a settlement program should begin on a moderate scale and that it requires careful selection of the right kind of human material. Through the action of your colleagues and yourself, sufficient funds have now been allocated to make possible a beginning of this important project at an early date. Hence, it is appropriate that you should now have the following statement of the position of the Dominican Government which I have the honor to represent.

1. Following the preliminary surveys made by the experts sent to my country by the President's Advisory Committee, my government invites further visits in order that fully detailed plans may be worked out with the utmost promptness.
2.- With the aid of the President's Advisory Committee and in cooperation with your colleagues and yourself, we propose that steps shall be taken overseas for the selection of a first unit of approximately five hundred refugee families, Jewish and non-Jewish. These refugee families are to be selected for their fitness in the pioneering work which they will principally engage in, and also for their fitness in industry and production as well as in the necessary professional technical and skilled supplementation required for a balanced economy. In the discussions which we have had, there has been unanimity as to the wisdom of making a modest beginning with about five hundred families so as to avoid the pitfalls and dangers of initiating too large an undertaking at the outset.

3.- Through appropriate legislation, I am satisfied that my Government will take such steps as to give adequate assurances that such settlers shall enjoy full civil, economic and religious right after a reasonably brief period, say of two years, to acquire their naturalization in accordance with our laws. I beg to assure you that our government, which is keenly desirous of making this undertaking a milestone in the difficult refugee problems which confront the world, will take all appropriate steps to see to it that there shall be no discrimination against such settlers but that they shall be given an honorable, just and equal opportunity so that they may pursue their occupations and life free of molestation and persecution, and that our government will take appropriate steps to carry out such purposes. In conformity with these general statements, our government will be prepared to take steps so that settlers may be permitted to import, duty free, not for sale, but for their use on the soil, such tools, equipment, materials etc. as may be needed to establish them as economically self-supporting.

4.- As a result of the discussions with you, and according to information received from you and your colleagues, it is contemplated that at an early date a corporation will be formed by your colleagues and yourself which shall at the outset receive a sufficient amount of paid-in capital as agreed upon, to initiate the undertaking along the lines above described. Such corporation will be permitted to maintain an office, and its representative, experts and others will be accorded full rights to fully conduct this enterprise within my country. Such corporation, as all other humanitarian enterprises in my country as well as the enterprise for agricultural colonization under the control of the Department of Agriculture, will be exempted from any taxes. We shall be glad, provided the State Department of your country agrees, to give its official representatives such diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic privileges as may seem advisable. It is to be understood that the corporation shall pay or provide all the expenses for the transportation of the proposed settlers, their landing and their care on arrival in my country. We recognize that temporary housing may have to be provided for such settlers. To that end, my government will allocate an adequate piece of land for the free use of the settlers for an initial, reasonable period of time until they shall find their permanent homes. We shall facilitate in every way the efforts of the corporation to be formed, in the selection and erection of such suitable housing, which can be accomplished by use of material, largely if not entirely existent within my country. My government will also cooperate with the corporation for suitable employment of the settlers in agricultural work, road building and other similar activities, it being expected, however, that the bulk of these first settlers will engage in farming or in related enterprises. My Government will also facilitate and aid in the transportation of the refugees to my country and in their reception and care upon their arrival, and in securing appropriate legislation to expedite the carrying forward of the project herein discussed by appropriate statutes as to emigration, labor and other laws assuring full civil and economic rights and safeguards. My government will also take appropriate steps to aid in the selection of suitable lands for agricultural purposes and for the acquisition of such lands
by the corporation, either through lease or purchase at fair terms for the benefit of the settlers; and also the government will further be ready to enter into discussion with the corporation looking toward the giving of options to the corporation for larger adjacent suitable agricultural lands for later and greater settlement which is contemplated.

The question of unmarried young men and girls who are to come with this first group has been given much thought by my government, and I am happy to say that I have been able to make satisfactory arrangements for them. It is my understanding that the corporation to be formed will bring a small number of such young people to my country, and will construct a suitable dormitory, school house and agricultural training grounds for their care, upkeep and education.

Through the intense humanitarian and benevolent interests of a Dominican patriot, I am confident that arrangements will be made for financing the care of these young people for a period of two years so that they will be able to receive instruction in the religions in which they were born, as well as secular education which will fit them for citizenship in the Dominican Republic, and it is confidently hoped that the future will prove that they will turn out to be valuable acquisition to our future national life.

The corporation to be formed shall have by appropriate act of our government the right to purchase, lease, acquire or dispose of tracts of land, initiate industries, etc., provided such activities shall be in line with the general governmental policies of my country. We shall encourage the corporation to aid the establishment and development of industries; particularly at the outset, handcraft industries for the settlers.

The corporation is to have the right at its own expense to maintain an adequate, competent technical staff for the guidance of the settlers.

The selection of the settlers shall be recommended by the corporation but subject to the approval of my government. The corporation is to make every effort to use in the development of its projects all material, equipment and manpower which may be available in my country and which shall be appropriate for its purposes. The corporation is to have the right to equip and maintain receiving and training camps for the settlers. Should the corporation acquire lands or properties, it shall have the right to lease, sell, sublease or otherwise cede any or all of such properties to the settlers on terms to be arranged between the corporation and the settlers. My government will, at all times, assist the corporation in the selection of all necessary tracts of land on fair and advantageous terms. The government will permit the settlers to form purchase, sale or credit group cooperatives along such lines as may not be inconsistent with our general governmental policies. The education facilities, both in school and university in my government, shall be available to the settlers on the same conditions as those which apply to all citizens of my country. The settlers shall have full right to the protection of our courts and of the other branches of my government, as have all other citizens of my country.

Based upon this letter, my government is prepared to enter into a definite agreement with the corporation about to be formed. I understand that you will wish to submit any such proposed agreement to the President's Advisory Committee, to Mr. Myron C. Taylor and to the State Department of the United States for approval. This will be entirely satisfactory to the Dominican Government.

I close with the following statement:
If, with God's blessing, this initial undertaking, modest though it may be, can succeed, I trust that my country may have contributed, in collaboration with yours, to the solution of grave world problems by blazing a path, founded not merely on humanitarian principles, but on renewed recognition of the well established fact that the right kind of human material, given a fair opportunity, can and will become important elements in the upbuilding of countries of immigration. In his notable address on October 17th, President Roosevelt referred to the vast refugee problems which are daily being aggravated and increased by the exigencies of war and persecution; and to the vast numbers of human beings whose roots have literally been torn up. He pointed out that there are to-day, many vacant spaces on the earth's surface where, from the point of view of climate and resources, European settlers can live permanently. I trust that my country can do its share in pointing the way toward a wise, just and humane solution of these vast problems, so closely related to world peace. This my country offers wholeheartedly to do. All the more important will it become that we proceed gradually, seeing to it, step by step, that healthy and sound progress shall be made.

With these thoughts in mind, I am glad that there has been full agreement in the conferences which have led to this letter on the point that the beginning must be on a modest scale. Later steps will depend on many considerations. I emphasize this point, about which we are in full agreement, because we realize that as soon as the work begins and shows progress, there are apt to be early and pressing appeals from unfortunate refugees for the further opening of our doors; appeals to which we shall not wish to be deaf, but which we can meet only in due time.

No other arrangements for settlement purposes will be made by my Government excepting after conferences and consultations with officials of your organization.

Trusting that this effort which follows the noble initiative of the President of your country may meet with success, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Andrés Pastoriza,
E.E. and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Copy for Mr. G. L. Warren

February 2 1940

James N. Rosenberg,
American Legation,
Ciudad, Trujillo (Dominican Republic)

Kindly express to Generalissimo Trujillo my sincere gratification upon his generous response to appeal of Evian conference and Intergovernmental Committee to provide places of settlement for refugees. His persistent interest and generosity in making settlement possible under such favorable auspices deeply appreciated by me and I am sure by the other officers of Intergovernmental Committee. Sincere congratulations also to yourself and associates in completing these negotiations so successfully.

MYRON TAYLOR.
Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

‘Care of S. Kenney, From 49 43rd St., New York’

February 15, 1940

Hon. James G. McDonald,
50 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.

The consummation of the Dominican settlement project in behalf of refugees gives the greatest satisfaction to all of us who have been associated with the refugee problem and with the Intergovernmental Committee activity from its inception. STOP. I hope this is the forerunner of many different settlements in desirable places, and that it may be the beginning of the eventual solution of the refugee problem of the present and the future. STOP. I wish to express congratulations to all who have had a part in this difficult undertaking. Many have contributed intelligent effort in the Intergovernmental Committee, the President’s Advisory Committee, and among the most generous private organizations which have not only rendered assistance but material and financial support without which these results would not have been possible STOP. The slogan now is to go forward in a logical and intelligent way toward the expansion of this Dominican settlement, and the development of others. STOP. My
best regards to all concerned who are meeting with you today.

MYRON TAYLOR.
120 Broadway
New York

1/30/40

Dear Mr. Taylor

Welcome home!

The enclosed sounds good
and you will be interested.

Sincerely,

Paul Revere
ANXIOUS GENERALISSIMO TRUJILLO WHO HAS BEEN MAGNIFICENT SHOULD HAVE PROPER CREDIT HAVE THEREFORE SENT FOLLOWING CABLE TO SULLIVAN ROMER MAYER HACKER GEOFFREY PARSONS OF HERALD TRIBUNE STOP STUDIES YOU COPY STOP PERHAPS YOU SHOULD GIVE STATEMENT OF PRAISE TO TRUJILLO AND DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT EITHER TO IRA OR GENERAL PRESS STOP IF SO POINT TO EMPHASIZE IS TRUJILLO COOPERATION GENEROSITY STOP DO WHATEVER YOU THINK BEST STOP CABLE REFERRED ABOVE AS COLONEL SATISFACTORY CONTRACT BETWEEN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION SIGNED TODAY IN PRESENCE TRUJILLO AND DOMINICAN CIVILIAN AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS STOP SIGNED FOR GOVERNMENT SECRETARIES AGRICULTURE AND INSECTICIDE STOP FOR ASSOCIATION JACK H. ROSENBERG JOSEPH A. ROSEN STOP WITNESSES STEPHEN V. C. MORRIS SECRETARY INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE HAROLD LINDER MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COORDINATING FOUNDATION OF WHICH VANZERLAND PRESIDENT STOP OUR ENTIRE DELEGATION INCLUDING PELL STATE DEPARTMENT THOROUGHLY SATISIFIED SPLENDID COOPERATION STOP TRUJILLO HAS PERSONALLY CONTRIBUTED MAGNIFICENT TRACT 26,000 ACRES NORTHSHORE PADRE SOUSA WITH 17 GOOD HOUSES AND ALL FACILITIES FOR PROMPT SETTLEMENT THIS ROSEN'S FIRST CHOICE AFTER INVESTIGATION STOP CONTRACT EXCEPTS SETTLERS FROM ALL ENTRY TAXES STOP GUARANTEES FULL LEGAL CIVIC ECONOMIC EQUALITY FULL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OUR ASSOCIATION EXEMPTED FROM ALL TAXES STOP WORK TO BEGIN 500 FAMILIES JEWISH NONJEWISH PROCEED GRADUALLY ULTIMATE 100,000 STOP WE ARE DELIGHTED THIS HISTORIC RESULT BYAN BEGINNING ENQUOTE INFORM VANZERLAND TAYLOR THEY MAY WISH MAKE STATEMENT STOP AM CARLTON ROSENBERG.

ROSENBERG

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CIUDADTRUJILLO JANUARY 30 1940

LC RASHWALD 120 BROADWAY NEW YORK

THROUGH COORDINATE RELAY NEWS VANZERLAND AND INFORM OTHER MEMBERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COORDINATING FOUNDATION THANKS REMARKS.

LINDER
Europeans Get Refugee Haven From Trujillo

Dominican Settlement Is Slated To Be Biggest in World Outside Palestine

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 26—The largest refugee settlement project outside Palestine was formally begun here today with the signing of a contract between the Dominican Republic and the Dominican Republic Settlement Association for the admission of Jewish and non-Jewish refugees from Europe without paying the usual $500 immigration tax. The first settlers, numbering 500 families, are expected to arrive in the spring.

The contract was signed in the presence of former President Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, who has personally contributed a tract of 24,000 acres on the coast at Sosua with seventeen houses already built and other facilities for prompt settlement. It was announced today by Gen. Trujillo, still chief of staff of the Dominican Army, has personally guaranteed the project.

The republic's Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior signed the contract in today's ceremony, together with James N. Rosenberg and Joseph A. Rosen, officers of the refugee association. It was witnessed by Stephen V. C. Morris, secretary of the Intergovernmental Dominican on Political Refugees, and Harold Linder, member of the executive committee of the co-ordinating foundation, of which Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Premier, is president.

Under the terms of the contract the refugees, who will in all ultimately include 100,000 families, will be exempted from all entry taxes and guaranteed legal and economic equality, with full religious freedom. The Dominican Republic Settlement Association, of which Mr. Rosenberg is New York City bankruptcy lawyer and painter, is chairman, will be freed from all Dominican taxes.

Members of the American delegation, which concluded the contract, including Robert T. Pell, of the State Department's European affairs division, said this afternoon they were thoroughly satisfied with its provisions. The project grew out of an offer made by Gen. Trujillo in 1938 to Myron C. Taylor, who headed the committee named by President Roosevelt in 1940 to the Evian (France) conference on refugee questions.

Exiled Dominican's Warning

Exiled leaders of the Dominican Republic, in a cable sent last Sunday to Mr. Rosenberg from San Juan, P. R., warned the backers of the project that it was doomed to failure because of the "dictatorial" and "undemocratic" character of the Dominican government. They charged that Gen. Trujillo's regime was offering refuge to oppressed Europeans while it was forcing thousands of Dominicans to flee into exile from "the most savage and vicious dictatorship in the world."
Hon. Myron C. Taylor  
71 Broadway  
New York, N. Y.  

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thanks ever so much for your fine cable to me at Ciudad Trujillo. The Government people were greatly delighted with it, and the Dominican press featured it.

As you doubtless know, Mr. McDonald has called a large meeting at Town Hall on February 15th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which I am to report the results of my trip to the Dominican Republic. I hardly dare hope that you will be able to be present, though it goes without saying that I would be immensely pleased if you could do so.

As to the results of the trip to the Dominican Republic, the contract, of which I shall send you a copy tomorrow, speaks for itself. I am confident you will find it fair and indeed generous, and moved at once by a spirit of humanitarianism and by practical good sense. The general laws which have been drafted are also most satisfactory. The contribution by Generalissimo Trujillo of the magnificent 26,000 acre tract known as Sosua furnishes us the tract of land which is our very first choice.

My one real problem is now a financial one. As you know, the Dominican Republic Settlement Association has received a paid-in capital of $200,000. We cannot, however, make a real start with less than a half million dollars. An additional $300,000 is needed, and needed at once. This matter I regard as of supreme importance because it seems to me that if the necessary and modest minimum capital to make a real beginning is not supplied, the effect on large future efforts will be tragic and disastrous.

Knowing that you are as eager as I am to translate Evian into a concrete reality, I am sending you this very private letter to inform you of the situation as I now see it. Should you desire, I shall, of course, be happy indeed to visit you before you sail.

With all best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

JNR/rf

P.S. I enclose herewith a copy of the contract.
AGREEMENT entered into this thirtieth day of January, nineteen hundred and forty, between the Dominican Republic (henceforth referred to as the "REPUBLIC") and the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, Inc., a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America, (henceforth referred to as the "ASSOCIATION").

WHEREAS in 1938 His Excellency Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, invited thirty-two governments to consult with the Government of the United States of America at Evian, France, regarding aid to refugees; and

WHEREAS these Governments constituted themselves as the Intergovernmental Committee; and

WHEREAS His Excellency Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina as President and in the name of the Dominican Republic generously informed the Intergovernmental Committee at its first meeting of the disposition of the Dominican Republic gradually to receive settlers up to 100,000 within its territory; and

WHEREAS the Intergovernmental Committee and the Co-ordinating Foundation of which the Hon. Paul Van Zeeland is Executive President have shown a desire to avail themselves of the opportunity so offered by His Excellency Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina on behalf of his Government; and

WHEREAS the Republic and the Association are equally desirous to help and stimulate Jewish and non-Jewish settlers to establish themselves within the territory of the Dominican Republic and to make themselves citizens thereof; and

WHEREAS the Association is desirous to avail itself of the goodwill of the Republic for these purposes; and

WHEREAS this agreement has for its object the realization of said purposes; and

WHEREAS this agreement has been entered into in accordance with the Constitution, laws, decrees and other legal acts of the Republic and in their fulfillment, and consequently is invested with all legal power necessary or appropriate for its validity and compliance therewith;

THEREFORE the Republic, represented by Messrs. Mayor General Jose Garcia, Secretary of State for the Interior
and Police, and Raul Carbuccia, Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Labor, who have been duly authorized by the President of the Dominican Republic to execute this agreement in conformity with the laws of the Republic; and the Association, represented by James M. Rosenberg, President, and Joseph A. Rosen, Vice-President thereof, who have been duly authorized by a resolution of the Association to execute and deliver this agreement in its behalf; hereby COVENANT AND AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I
Rights of Settlers

The Republic, in conformity with its Constitution and laws, hereby guarantee to the settlers and their descendants full opportunity to continue their lives and occupations free from molestation, discrimination or persecution, with full freedom of religion and religious ceremonials, with equality of opportunities and of civil, legal and economic rights, as well as all other rights inherent to human beings.

ARTICLE II
Selection and Admission of Settlers

(a) The Republic shall receive and give every possible opportunity and help to the Jewish and non-Jewish settlers in order to leave their present residences, to enter and reside in the Dominican Republic and to make their livelihood, establish their permanent homes and acquire citizenship in the Dominican Republic in accordance with its Constitution and laws. Settlements shall progress gradually in the course of the number of years which may be desirable or necessary in order that the settlers may be placed in position to establish themselves as citizens of the Republic and to reimburse the Association for its expenditures on their behalf. It is understood that the Republic shall not be responsible either to the Association or any other institution whatsoever for any of the financial obligations of the settlers to the Association or for payment to the Association of any disbursements in which it may incur.

(b) The Association shall have the right to select the settlers who will be chosen in accordance with their fitness and technical ability for agriculture, industry, manufacture and trades. The Association will from time to time submit to the Republic through the Secretary of State for the Interior and Police the names of settlers thus chosen with statements as to their place of origin, abilities, experience and whatever other data may serve for their identification and evaluation of their special qualifications. The Association assumes full responsi-
bility for the correctness of this information. The Republic will within the most reasonably brief time, examine the information thus submitted and will promptly decide on its admission. As soon as this shall take place, the Department of Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic shall instruct Dominican consular officers to provide said settlers with the proper documentation for their trip and admission to the Republic, including visas and other formalities which may assist them to travel from their place of residence to the Dominican Republic, and said consular officers shall issue these documents to the settlers free of all costs, fees, taxes and any other charges. All settlers whose admission shall have thus been approved shall be freely admitted into the Dominican Republic upon their arrival at the Dominican port of entry.

(c) There shall be admitted to the Republic as the first contingent in one group or separate groups approximately 500 families of Jewish or non-Jewish settlers. There shall additionally and gradually later be admitted up to the number of 100,000 settlers in accordance with decision which in this respect shall be made jointly by the Republic and the Association. All settlers admitted to the Republic pursuant to this agreement shall have all rights granted and guaranteed by this agreement.

(d) The Association may furthermore recommend to the Republic the free admission in the manner previously stipulated of all those who may be specialized in their professions, trades or occupations, experts, artisans and other persons acceptable to the Republic.

(e) Infants of settlers born in transit shall have free right of entry and all benefits of this agreement.

ARTICLE III

Taxes

It is specifically agreed that the Executive Power of the Republic shall initiate a law to modify the Immigration Law now in force in order to exempt from all entry taxes, or similar taxes, present or future, the settlers covered by this agreement, who shall not be subject to any entry charges established by any subdivision of the Republic. Likewise, the Executive Power shall initiate a law by means of which there shall not be required of the persons who may come as settlers to Dominican territory, the deposits now required of navigation companies for the transportation of immigrants to the Dominican Republic, nor any other deposit of whatever nature, and so that these settlers may be permitted to bring with them, upon entering Dominican territory, free of duty and not for sale but for
their own personal use in their agricultural enterprises and others incidental thereto, such furniture, personal effects, tools, equipment, materials and other instruments which they may need in order to establish themselves with economic solvency. It is understood that the present agreement shall become effective only after the Congress of the Republic shall have enacted, in accordance with the Constitution, the laws proposed in the present agreement, and likewise any other laws which may be necessary to give this agreement full legal force and validity.

ARTICLE IV

Rights and obligations of the Association

(a) It shall be the duty of the Association to take care of and promote the economic life of the immigrants who enter the territory of the Republic for their enterprises;

(b) The Association shall maintain in the Dominican Republic an office or offices, and its representatives, experts, and other officials and employees shall enjoy full rights in order to carry out their mission within the territory of the Dominican Republic in accordance with this agreement and the Constitution and national laws of the Republic. Officers and employees of the Association shall receive from the Republic suitable documents enabling them freely and effectively to perform their duties, including travel within, to and from the Republic, and shall enjoy the cooperation of the Republic and its officials in the execution of their duties.

(c) The Association shall not be subject to the payment of any tax on property, or other duties or contributions on the transactions or any other acts incidental thereto which refer exclusively to the fulfillment of the essential purpose of transporting and establishing within the territory of the Republic the settlers referred to in this agreement, or to the carrying out of projects of general interest in the establishment of said settlers, provided they do not imply competition with other similar activities open to private initiative;

(d) The Association shall pay and supply or cause to be supplied all funds necessary to cover transportation expenses of settlers, their disembarkation and their needs in the Republic, until such time as they may become self-supporting;

(e) The Association shall have the right to buy, lease, receive by donation, concession or exchange, alienate, and in general to acquire, possess or enjoy real or personal property, to burden, mortgage, lease, sell, sub-lease, or otherwise dispose of, and in general to cede any of these rights to settlers or
groups of settlers; to loan monies to them, sell them properties or in any form deal with the settlers as the Association may deem necessary or convenient; to make regulations as to the mode of economic activities and conditions of granting loans, etc., etc., to settlers; and in general, shall have full rights to deal with the settlers and with others, as it may see fit, in accordance with Dominican law;

(f) The Association shall have the right to equip and maintain or otherwise dispose of places for the reception, training and education of the settlers; to construct for them adequate dormitories, school buildings, houses of worship, dwellings, experimental agricultural fields and in general supervise and promote the physical, social, economic and spiritual wellbeing of the settlers, as well as to organize, foster and assist purchasing, selling, credit, production, and consumption cooperatives and other types of cooperatives among the settlers.

(g) The President or Vice-President of the Association or their designees, when carrying out any project of the Association in respect of which the laws of the Republic may require action or intervention by the Government, shall get in touch previously with the department or official entrusted with taking cognizance of such case;

(h) Nothing said or stipulated in this contract shall be construed as meaning that the shareholders, officers, directors or employees of the Association are or will be subject to any personal or individual responsibility by reason of this contract or for the acts, deeds or omissions of the Association or of the settlers;

(i) It is understood that under the terms of this agreement the settlers are not to be considered in any way as employees of the Association but merely as beneficiaries of its activities.

(j) The Association shall have the right to take such steps and to petition the Executive Power of the Dominican Republic as may be necessary in the personal or collective interest of the settlers until such time as they may have acquired Dominican citizenship;

(k) It is understood that the rights which settlers and the Association may acquire pursuant to this agreement or any acts thereunder shall not be abrogated by subsequent legislation, as the principle of non-retroactivity of laws established by Article 42 of the Constitution of the Republic does not permit it;

(l) The Association shall have the right to engage in any lawful activities which it may deem necessary or convenient to carry out this agreement.
ARTICLE V

Cooperation of the Republic

(a) The Republic shall by all the means in its power, except when of a monetary nature, facilitate the efforts of the Association for the selection, construction and maintenance of adequate living quarters and other buildings which will so far as feasible be built with material existing within Dominican territory, and shall cooperate with the Association in so far as feasible for the proper employment of settlers in agricultural enterprises, construction of highways and other similar activities. The Republic, likewise, shall take appropriate measures through the departments of its administration to help in the selection of suitable lands for agricultural purposes and for the acquisition of said lands by the Association, and shall give its best assistance to the Association for the purpose of giving or obtaining desirable options to the Association for agricultural lands which may be deemed adequate and necessary for future large settlement.

(b) The Republic, in order to make this agreement effective and to insure the acquisition by the Association or settlers of suitable lands, buildings, water rights and other inherent rights, shall authorize and direct its appropriate departments to take such official measures as may from time to time be necessary or advisable in order to obtain and grant sound and valid titles, as well as the right to use said properties and to grant the Association and the settlers such rights, titles and benefits.

(c) The Republic hereby guarantees that all rights which may from this date be extended by the Republic to any other association, groups or agencies engaged in similar activities, will automatically thereupon accrue to and operate for the benefit of the Association and all settlers hereunder.

ARTICLE VI

Validity and Execution of this Agreement

The present Agreement shall not bind the contracting parties until the following conditions have been fulfilled:

1. That this Agreement has been ratified by express resolution of the Board of Directors of the Association;

2. That the Congress of the Republic, within the free exercise of its constitutional rights, shall have enacted a law whereby persons who may come for the purpose of establishing themselves in the country under the protection of a colonization agreement are exempt from discriminatory taxation; and likewise a law whereby persons who may come as settlers to Dominican
territory shall not be obliged to make the deposits at present required of navigation companies for the transportation of immigrants to the Dominican Republic, nor any other deposit whatever, and so that those settlers may be permitted to bring with them, upon entering Dominican territory, free of duty and not for sale but for their own personal use in their agricultural enterprises and others incidental thereto, such furniture, personal effects, tools, equipment, materials and other instruments which they may need in order to establish themselves with economic solvency; and furthermore, a law whereby associations organized for the establishment of colonies in the Dominican Republic shall be exempt from taxes on property or other duties or contributions on the transactions or any other acts incidental thereto which refer exclusively to the fulfillment of the essential purpose of said associations of transporting and establishing settlers in the Republic; and that said laws shall have been duly promulgated and published;

3.- That the present Agreement has been approved by the Congress of the Dominican Republic.

The present Agreement will come into full force and effect as soon as these conditions have been fulfilled, whereupon the Association, without further formalities on the part of the Republic, will proceed to engage in the activities mentioned in the present Agreement.

Done and signed in four originals, in Ciudad Trujillo, District of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, this thirtieth day of January, nineteen hundred and forty.

Jose Garcia
Secretary of State for the Interior and Police

James N. Rosenberg,
President, the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, Inc.

Raul Carbuccia,
Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Labor

Joseph A. Rosen
Vice-President, the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, Inc.

Witnesses:

For the Chairman
Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton

For the Director
Sir Herbert Emerson

By: Stephanus V.C. Morris
Secretary Intergovernmental Committee
For the Executive Committee
Coordinating Foundation

By: Harold F. Linder
Member of Executive Committee

Certificate of Translation

I hereby certify that this is a true and exact translation of the official Spanish text of the Agreement today entered into by the Dominican Republic and the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, Inc., and that I have been authorized by the Hon. Vice-President of the Dominican Government to make this translation and furnish this certificate.

(sgd) FRED C. RICKARDS
Fred C. Rickards

Seen: (sgd) M. de J. Troncoso

M. de J. Troncoso de la Concha,
Vice-President of the Dominican Republic

Stamp (Vicepresidencia de la Republica Dominicana)
February 16, 1940

My dear Ambassador,

Congratulations on yesterday's meeting. All of your splendid work since Evian is now showing tangible results. It must be stimulating to feel you are the spearhead of such a magnificent effort. Your telegram was read and applauded. Its epitome, The slogan now is to go forward, was the moving force for all of us. But how do you wish us to translate your advice into action? What may I do to help?

As you are the leader and you are going away so soon, can you not start your committees in the right direction? Is it not necessary at this moment to have something concrete and which can be pointed to as a start to be followed later by larger projects? Is not this Dominican settlement just what can be adequately handled now? Is not Rosenberg precisely the man to do the job? So, why not give him your public approval by some sort of action? He has $200,000.00 of the half million required—where and how can he seek with confidence the needed balance? Who should be asked to head the stock subscription list?

The best of luck to you.

As ever, yours,

[Signature]

Dave Hennan Morris

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor
16 East 70th Street
New York
December 19, 1940

Hon. Myron C. Taylor  
71 Broadway  
New York City  

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you so much for your most helpful and thoughtful letter of December 15th in reference to the Dominican matter. That you, despite your illness, should take the time and the trouble to write me this long letter, deeply moves and touches me.

With all best wishes for your complete recovery and for a happy year in 1941, I am

Faithfully and gratefully yours,

JNR:JC
November 17, 1940

Robert T. Pell, Esq.,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Robert:

I wired you yesterday that I would be glad to write a letter with respect to the Dominican Republic's settlement, so that it may be available when you go to that enterprising country on January 30, 1941.

It transpires that the statement made to me by the Dominican Minister at the luncheon we gave in London early in our work was not an idle gesture.

Sincerely yours,
November 16 1940

Robert T. Pell  
Department of State  
Washington DC

Of course I shall be very glad to write the Dominican letter you referred to. Best regards.

MYRON TAYLOR
December 15 1940

James N. Rosenberg, Esq.,
President,
Dominican Republic Settlement Ass'n, Inc.,
165 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

Upon the invitation of President Roosevelt, representatives of many nations assembled at Évian, France, in July of 1938, and sought through intergovernmental cooperation, to find some method of relief to those distressed persons who, for political, religious, or racial reasons, had been warned by the German government to leave Germany and countries under German control.

The history of those days, tragic for the peoples involved and awakening a broad sympathy in their behalf throughout the civilized world, calls for no repetition at this time. I was fortunate and am very happy to have had a part in the deliberations of the meeting at Évian, which led to the creation of a permanent Intergovernmental Committee, with its seat in London, and latterly, though of a private character, in the formation of the Coordinating Foundation, whose function is to study and revise and coordinate projects of resettlement.

In the work of the permanent Intergovernmental Committee at London, in which Mr. Robert T. Fell played such an important role, as did others, one of the most heartening
incidents occurred on a day when I was invited to luncheon by the Honorable Dr. A. Enríquez-Ureña, the Minister of the Dominican Republic to the Court of St. James's. I met there a group of most friendly colleagues of the host, and at the conclusion of the luncheon, but with surprisingly little elaboration, Dr. Enríquez-Ureña informed me in the presence of the assembled guests, that he had been authorized by the head of his government, His Excellency Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, to state that the Dominican Republic would take 100,000 of the refugees to form a colony.

I was surprised and overjoyed at this most generous proposal, and made known the satisfaction with which the Intergovernmental Committee and the Government of the United States would view it.

I promptly reported the proposal to my colleagues of the Intergovernmental Committee, and they found great satisfaction in the prospect.

The situs of the proposed settlement was thereupon investigated by representatives of the private organizations interested in the work, augmented by experts loaned by the Government of the United States. Their report proving favorable, it came about in due course that I had the pleasure of meeting Generalissimo Trujillo in Paris and discussing the project in general terms and the circumstances in which the
organizations which proposed to undertake and finance it in
behalf of the emigrants were acting and would continue to
carry on with respect to it.

Although I have been absent from America almost con-
tinuously since that time, I have read with profound interest
the reports of progress of the Dominican Settlement Associa-
tion, and followed with close attention your splendid work
and that of Doctor Rosen, which must not be permitted to
flag.

Moreover, while I was in Italy during this period I con-
ferred on various occasions with those who were concerned in
having groups embark for America at Italian ports, and gave
them what assistance I could as a manifest of my continuing
interest in this project.

The gift which Generalissimo Trujillo has made of the
very large acreage of well situated land for the purposes
of the colony, is another evidence of his interest and
generosity, and it would appear that the selective processes,
which are being adopted in providing colonists who are suited
to the work of development and the subsequent work of pro-
duction and marketing of the products of the colony, will re-
sult not only in opening new fields of trade for the Dominican
Republic, but will bring to that country increased revenues
and a body of citizenry which will appreciate a home in which
peace may prevail, property rights will be respected, and
where the fruits of their efforts and their personal liberty
may be enjoyed without fear.

The Dominican Republic may well claim to be the first to offer on a sizable scale a refuge to harbor these tortured and weary souls, and the cooperation and helpfulness displayed by that country will bring very great credit to those of its public officers whose foresight and generosity made possible this successful undertaking.

With kind regards and best wishes for the continuing success of the Association, believe me,

Sincerely yours,
At 16 East 70th Street

December 14 1940

James N. Rosenberg, Esq.,
Dominican Republic Settlement
Association, Inc.,
185 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

I have your letter of December 13th.

I am very glad to hear of the success that has attended your great efforts with respect to the Dominican settlement, and have read with much interest the pamphlet which you sent me.

I was aware of the fact that you and Mr. Pell are going to Dominica in January, and have agreed to write a letter which he asked me to do, for uses which he described. It will be done in ample time.

I have not been at the office for some time, because of illness; but hope to be there very soon again, and shall be glad to see you and talk with you about these and other projects.

With kind regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,
November 13, 1940

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I was very sorry indeed not to find you in your office last week but relieved to learn that you are in really very much better shape.

I am going to ask you a favor in the near future. You may have heard that a meeting is being organized at Ciudad Trujillo on January 30, 1941 to celebrate the anniversary of the signing of the contract for settlement in the Dominican Republic. It is hoped to have messages on that occasion from various distinguished personages connected with refugee work and I sincerely hope that you will consent to be among this number.

I feel strongly that the Dominican Association merits the support and encouragement because it is doing a splendid job and is the only settlement which has materialized to date.

The Department has given the meeting its imprimatur and I shall probably be designated to attend if I can be

Honorable Myron C. Taylor,

71 Broadway,

New York, New York.
be spared from the Division at that time. In any event Alfred Wagg will be present and could, if you are agreeable, read a message from you and I hope one from Lord Winterton and Sir Herbert Emerson as well.

I am merely asking for your agreement in principle at this point. I shall keep you posted on developments and make further suggestions later.

With respects to Mrs. Taylor,

Ever devotedly,

Robert T. Pell
November 16, 1940

Robert T. Fell
Department of State
Washington DC

Of course I shall be very glad to write the Dominican
letter you referred to. Best regards.

MYRON TAYLOR
James N. Rosenberg,
Care Seven O'clock Dinner of
Dominican Republic Settlement Association,
Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York.

It has been a matter of great interest to learn of the progress of the
Dominican Republic Settlement for Refugees. You and your associates who
have been so active in the development work which followed the initial
offer by the Dominican Government, the first offer of its kind that was
made following the Evian Conference, deserve the greatest praise. Your
continued interest and support of this development will be heartening to
the entire refugee movement in its present state and in the situation
which is sure to occur during and particularly after the conclusion of
the war. This initial Dominican example, embodying a definite
settlement, with prospects of substantial enlargement and ultimate success,
will play an important part in those activities. These are days when we
cannot afford to slacken our interest or our efforts in behalf of those in
need. I am sure the great spirit of generosity which has moved your asso-
ciates will impel them to continue their support of these great Refugee ac-
tivities both now and in the days to come. No more enduring satisfaction
can flow from concerted effort than that which springs from generous and
intelligent humanitarianism.

MYRON TAYLOR.
235 Pioneers in Santo Domingo May Solve War-Refugee Puzzle

Their Success as Farmers Expected to Open Latin America Generally to Oppressed Millions, if Way of Transport From Europe Can Be Found

By Seymour Freidin

The accomplishments of 235 European refugees, Jews and so-called Aryans, who are cultivating some of the 26,650 acres allotted to them at San Isidro, in the Dominican Republic, mark one important solution to the countless problems harassing millions of these victims.

If the handful of colonists can prove themselves capable of adjustment from a well-regulated urban life to a difficult and uncertain farming under tropical conditions, it is possible that all of Latin America may offer a solution to the refugees willing to undergo the transition.

This was the opinion of several officials of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association who have lived with the San Isidro refugees and helped to stimulate them since the first contingent arrived last March, a recent tour of the colony indicated.

To give proof of the settlers' ability to overcome the hardships of adjustment, Eugene J. Rosen, technical adviser of the colony, escorted me over roads built by the colonists and showed them at work in the fields.

Success Demonstrated

"I believe the answer is shown in the work already done," said Mr. Rosen. "The work has been done, and the settlers have adapted themselves to the environment better than almost any other refugees. "

Mr. Rosen said that the colony promised success in the near future. The entire island could be filled with settlers from Europe, "and the South American countries that are on the fence waiting to see what happens" might permit the entrance of refugees.

The Dominican officials are justified not only by humanitarian sentiments, they believe the republic will benefit by colonization and the influx of capital, new industries and general public improvements.

Talks with the refugees indicate that there was no anti-Semitic feeling, although some Nazi and Fascist sympathizers are said to be quarantined against the colonists. Apparently the Dominicans are convinced that the settlers will be useful and productive citizens and not prove a handicap to the colony.

Shuffles in Canadian Cabinet Forecast to Speed War Effort

Action Expected Tomorrow to Relieve Overloaded Ministers, Promote Unity and Step Up Plane Production; Envoy to London Is Proposed

By D. M. Halliday

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—War strain is operators for the Canadian production of war materials with United States output, it is felt, Mr. Carmichael would succeed E. P. Taylor, who becomes executive assistant to Mr. Messer.

U. S. Farm School at Salonica Finds Its Work Doubled by War

Emergencies caused by the war between Greece and Italy have more than doubled the activities of the American Farm School, an institution near Salonica devoted to teaching modern American farming methods to Greek peasants, it was learned yesterday. The school, under the auspices of the Greek government, organized the first section of the school, raised an appeal for funds from the government, and established its headquarters at Salonica. At the outbreak of hostilities, the school was immediately commandeered by the Greek government and put in charge of a responsibility, the institution has doubled its activities.

When war appeared inevitable, Charles L. House, director of the school, had a modern bomb shelter built in the basement of the school. The institution has doubled its activities.

In its thirty-seven years of existence, the school has survived three wars and several revolutions without closing its doors.

Spain Swelling Axis's Chorus

But Berlin-Inspired Madrid Is Told to Minimize Efforts on Government or Disclose

By Herbert M. Clark

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 16.—Spain, whose propaganda in this section of South America is directed especially against the Allied forces that are being defeated during the first year of the European war, has begun in this country to quote its voice to the totalitarian chorus.

The volume of newspaper and news magazine propaganda is increasing, and the tone is growing stronger. In addition, the "race" is receiving the support of the Consejo de Hispánico (Hispanic Council), created by decree in Madrid on Jan. 8, and from the Casa de España, the latter a sort of club of sympathizers with the Franco regime, of whatever nationality.

Spain may speak for itself in the following dispatch which appeared in "Noticias Graficas" on Jan. 8:

There is a million and a half in Argentina. In fact, there are about 2,000,000 "highway robbers"—people who consider Spain as a "holy land" and who are willing to fight for it. They are called "fascists" by the Allies, but they are considered by the Spanish as "good citizens." Their hatred for Spain, in turn, is what makes it possible to the press association that Madrid, "El Debate," is an official organ of the Government, to make these statements:

"The Allies have been misled by the false propaganda of the Axis powers. They are trying to make war on a country that is suffering the same fate as Greece and Italy. They are trying to make war on a country that is suffering the same fate as Greece and Italy. Spain is a great nation, and it will not be conquered by the Allies."

"Guess it will have to be one of the lowest priced three again"
235 Pioneers in Santo Domingo May Solve War-Refugee Puzzle

Their Success as Farmers Expected to Open Latin America Generally to Oppressed Millions, if Way of Transport From Europe Can Be Found

By Seymour Freidin

The accomplishments of 235 European refugees, Jews and so-called Aranzas, who are cultivating some of the 26,665 acres allotted to them at Bonua, in the Dominican Republic, may hold the ultimate solution to the countless problems that beset a sprawling million people displaced by invasion of their homeland.

If the handful of colonists can prove themselves capable of adjustment from well regulated urban life by tropical conditions, it is possible that all of Latin America may offer sanctuary to refugees who are willing to undergo the transition.

This was the opinion of officials of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association who have visited the Bonua refugees and helped to achieve the first harvest arrived last May, a recent tour of the colonists indicated.

To give proof of the settlers' ability to overcome the hardships of adjustment, Eugene J. Rosengren, technical adviser of the colony, escorted me over roads built by the colonists and showed me at work in the fields.

Success Demonstrated

"I believe the answer is shown in the work already done," said Mr. Rosengren. "As a matter of fact, not only are they able to work under tropical conditions, but they're actually doing it as long as enough volunteers for additional chores than regular work were ended for the day. These people can work here and make money."

Mr. Rosengren said that if the colony proved further successful, the entire island could be settled by refugees from Europe, "and the South American countries that are on the verge of war waiting to see what happens" might permit the entrance of refugees.

The Dominican officials are motivated not only by humanitarian sentiment; they believe that the movement will benefit by colonization and the influx of capital, new industries and public improvements.

Talks with the natives disclosed that there was no anti-Semitism felt by the settlers, with no complaints of bad will. The spokesmen are said to be against acting against the colonists. Apparently the Dominicans are convinced that the settlers will become a good and productive citizens and will not deprive them of a livelihood.

It is easy to see, however, that an accelerated demand to city life and to his business or profession, at first view would be the settlement with some misgivings. There are few of the accommodations or comforts that he would enjoy on the Continent. But for compensation he is free from alcoholism and free to work, which he did not do at home. Destiny.

Most Size On Farms

Not all the settlers are neophyte farmers. Some have had their own farms or at least a little farm training. The refugees are generally farmers, including German doctors, Austrian lawyers, Czech engineers, and a farmer from the Berlin area, who was once a farmer for his entire career.

The settlers, all of whom are fairly young and in good health, are selected in Europe, where they are told clearly that the colony is not a step down to be used before coming to the United States. They could remain in Bonua, or, if necessary, on the island.

A council formed by the settlers cooperates with the officials of the association in preparing the daily program. Each of the settlers is responsible for cleaning his own home, the colonists are called to breakfast at 5:30 a.m., and eat a public dinner, serving fifteen persons.

Each receives his instruction and men and women alike work in the fields, tend the cattle, work in the dairy or in the kitchen. At 10 a.m. they return to the settlement and do not work in the fields again until 3 p.m. They stop for the day at 6 p.m.

Modern farm equipment is used, including tractors brought from the United States, is used for cultivation, and the settlers appear particularly proud of the cheese factory, which was a success.

U.S. Farm School at Salonica Finds Its Work Doubled by War

Emergencies caused by the war between Greece and Italy have more than doubled the activities of the American Farm School, an institution near Salonica devoted to teaching modern American farming methods to Greek peasants. It was learned yesterday, however, that sources of the school have been more than tripled and that Mrs. Ethel H. Bliss, executive secretary of the school, issued an appeal to all friends of the school for funds from her office at 15 East Forty-second Street.

At the outbreak of hostilities, Greek authorities immediately commandeered farm horses and tractors to move artillery and supplies to the front. Recognizing the importance of the school's program, American officials permitted the institution to retain its animals and equipment.

When appeared inevitable that Charles L. House, director of the school, had a modern bomb shelter built, but he was able to keep the institution's largest building, which housed the living quarters of the students, destroyed.

At Home In Spain—Topi Community homes in Spain in which refugees from Europe live until acclimated to life in the Dominican Republic. Below: a farmer school teacher from Germany puts the sap on in the kitchen, where every one takes a turn

Shuffles in Canadian Cabinet Forecast to Speed War Effort

Action Expected Tomorrow to Relieve Overloaded Ministers, Promote Unity and Step Up Plane Production; Envoy to London Is Proposed

By D. M. Halliday

TORONTO, Feb. 15—War strain on ministers is accelerating at Ottawa for recognition of the Canadian Cabinet. Whether that will be a major or minor shuffle is expected to be revealed soon after Parliament opens Monday.

There has been some demand for a more representative Cabinet to give it a stronger sense of purpose and a greater capacity to promote the welfare of all the provinces and the country, and the present government, in Great Britain.

Evidence that another shuffle is likely was obtained from the statement of Mr. MacMillan, chairman of the War Requirements Board, that he shall be prepared to remain in Ottawa if there is a government in which he can be sufficiently effective to justify his continued service to the war effort. It is believed he has a good deal to do in converting the Canadian air to the task of production, for which he has been responsible.

Defense Minister J. L. Ralston has been asked to take time away from his work for medical treatment and Air Minister C. G. Power has been asked to be in London.

One report states Mr. Ralston for the position of chairman of the Defense Committee of the Cabinet, assuming some of the heavy load borne by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. For this position, the Department of Production Management, would be valuable in integrating Canadian production with United States output.

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Forecast to Speed War Effort

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TORONTO, Feb. 15—War strain on ministers is accelerating production at Ottawa for reorganization of the War Cabinet. Whether this will be a major or minor shuffle as expected to be revealed soon after Parliament opens Monday.

There has been some demand for a more representative Cabinet to give a singleness of purpose to the great capacity to promote the war and the well-being of the population and provinces, as exemplified by the present government in Great Britain.

Evidence that another shuffle is to be attempted is the statement of A-1-year man H. M. Macmillan, chairman of the War Requirements Board, that, "I shall be prepared to remain in Ottawa if there is a job in which I can be useful and effective to justify my continued neglect of my interests, which are all in British Columbia—his principal disagreement with his chief.

Munitions Minister C. L. Howe has reported to be on the move from Greenwich to Farnborough to take charge of Airplane Production, filling a position once held by Mr. M. H. MacDonald, who has been appointed as manufacturing manager of Airplane Production, filling a position once held by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

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Macleod of Upper Canada, as joint director general of munitions production with direct supervision over manufacture of all shells, guns, bombs and mechanical equipment, also is regarded as likely. His previous association with William Knudsen, director of the United States Office of Production Management, would be valuable in selling Canadian production of these war materials to United States officials.

If the War Cabinet reshuffle is announced, Mr. Macmillan would succeed E. P. Mackenzie King, who becomes executive assistant to Mr. Howe.

The need of getting from the chiefs of the munitions and military departments immediate reorganization of their departments is clear. Immediate efforts of the munitions department are essential to the success of the war effort and the well-being of the population and provinces.

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U. S. Farm School at Salonica Finds Its Work Doubled by War

Emergencies created by the war between Greece and Italy have more than doubled the activities of the American Farm School, an institution near Salonica devoted to teaching modern American farming methods to Greek peasants, it was announced yesterday. The schools, once a purely educational institution, has been transformed into a practical school of agriculture.

Many Greeks have been sent to the war front, and the schools have had to take on additional duties. The school has also been asked to help with the organization of a national cooperative farming organization.

The school has been expanded to accommodate the increasing number of students. New buildings have been erected and additional personnel have been hired to meet the demands of the war effort.

Spanish Swelling Axis's Chorus in South America

But Berlin-Inspired Madrid Is Told to Mind Its Own Business When It Tries to Dictate on Government or Discusses Hemisphere Defense

By Herber: M. Clark

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 15—Spain, whose propaganda is so effective in South America, was either silent or subordinated during the first year of the European war, has begun to add its own voice to the totalitarian chorus.

The volume of newspaper and magazine propaganda is increasing and the tone is growing stronger. In addition, the "counter" is receiving support from the Consejo de Hispanidad (Hispanism Council), created by decree in Madrid on Jan. 8.

Spain has a network of sympathizers with the Franco regime, even in Latin America, and by its propaganda in South America, many Latin Americans may be persuaded to support Franco.

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Death of Juhl Ends His Story
Of Edison's Day

Co-Worker, Who Saw Birth
of Electric Light, Failed
To Finish Third Volume

By Payson Jones

"Was Edison nervous during the 'death-wait' test? Edison never
was nervous." Mr. Juhl was Francis Juhl, the
last survivor of those who stood be-
side Thomas Alva Edison at Menlo
Park, N. J., during the forty-hour
test which, on Oct. 21, 1879, pro-
duced the modern incandescent elec-
tric light. In one of the last inter-
views before his death, which oc-
curred at St. Petersburg, Fla., last
Sunday, the eighty-year-old Mr. Juhl
bore and said he could not talk in
New York, once more was telling the story of inventor in whom, he
believed, was the greatest man in the
world.

"Edison did more for humanity
than all the governments that ever
existed," he said. "Edison gave man the
courage to go out and explore the
domains which he opened for them to explore."

Mr. Juhl's answers were black, like
the one Edison wore. His hair was
white, while, cropping out below his cap
he was gone, his eyes闪闪 when he remembered. When he said
he would bring out the third volume
of his "Menlo Park Reminiscences" in
1914, "I'm alive," his voice was
weak. About him there at Dear-
born, Mich., was his sanctuary.
Henry Ford's restoration of the Edi-
som laboratory at Menlo Park.

Devised Life to Edison

Mr. Juhl had been devoted to
former experiments and the one
of the greatest moments in history, and
he was best on telling the word that
story. The first two volumes of his,
unpublished at his death, the last volume
done as much to perpetuate the
story of Menlo Park as any writing that has
come off the press in recent years.
Mr. Juhl was a disciple of Edison and he passed his
life in spreading the gospel of the
inventor.

Thousands here and abroad had
heard Mr. Juhl's Edison story. Among them in Berlin in the 1890s
was Emil Rathenau, whom he knew as
"a poor man in a faded coat," but who
was one of the greatest Edison's
patrons in Europe; also Professor
Guiseppe Colombo, founder of
the great electrical system at Milan.
In Vienna I was invited to court
by the Emperor Franti Josef, and
had one of the greatest thrills of my
life," Mr. Juhl told the writer.
"I spoke with him in the Hofburg Pal-
ace. It was like a fairyland, filled
with official of the various departments
of the old Austria-Hungarian Empire.
Edison was a great man, the
Emperor told me. He said that when
Edison invented the phonograph he
had instructed his ambassador to
send him one right away. I spoke
to him in broken German and told
him about Edison and his work.
"Many years later, when he was in
Bohemia, Mr. Juhl was decorated by
order of the Emperor Franz Josef,
occasionally, must have been more
famous indeed than another Austrian
of that day, Baron Rathenau, who
lived here.

You'll find it

WE INVITE YOU to
comp...
History of War Traced at Yale In Propaganda

Exhibit Opening Saturday Gathered at Great Risk in Belligerent Countries

Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 — Washington's Birthday, marking the opening to public view at Yale's Sterling Memorial Library of a massive collection of documents from all parts of the globe related to the present war.

Gathered at the risk of imprisonment, enemies' crack-downs and customs penalties, posters, hand bills, pamphlets and all manner of printed material used by the warring nations have been brought recently at the rate of more than 200 pounds a day. Everything that might be classified as a war document, from a candy wrapper to a book, is in the collection. Carefully selected and catalogued, the score of printed matter will offer to future generations a complete picture of propaganda showered upon enemy nations to disrupt morale and break down within nations to harbor people to battle.

Professor Sherman Kent, chairman of the family committee on war literature, Dr. Charles Heymeyer, president of Yale, and Bernhard Kollnember, university librarian, are co-operating in assembling the material as a result of a call sent out more than a year ago, when it was evident that pamphleteers were to have an effect as they never had in past wars. Curator Russell C. Frenken is in charge of cataloging.

While printed matter from Great Britain and France is greater in quantity than that from Russia, Poland and other nations, Russia, Poland and other nations are represented in the mass of letters, Red Cross appeals, propaganda books, enlistment posters, war funds, appeals, air raid warnings, charts, maps, newspaper editorials and instructions issued by government and private organizations in different conditions. Terror or cold comfort of those engaged in the present struggle stand out in the clashing colors and blatan type.

In taking a French mobilization poster from a church wall in southern France, an unnamed contributor raised a long term in prison. Calling men in three services to the colors Sept. 3, 1939, that poster is considered one of the most valuable items in hand. Subscriptions for a French war loan were asked in a striking poster showing a sailor drawing on the cash of letters, German propaganda that arrived after a long trip across Siberia contains such statements as "The New Reich is the protector of German life; it is the encouragement of arts and craft; it is the purveyor of life and health to occupied Poland; it is fulfilling a truly majestic role in Europe." There are Hitler's "last appeal to reason," which was poured out over Britain from Nazi planes, and a caricature of Goebbels beaming up, which caused a Munich magazine to be suppressed. The last came sewed in the lining of a tourist's trunk.

Shocking posters of atrocities so prevalent during the World War are replaced largely by sentimental appeals such as those showing healthy, happy boys and girls in England being protected. Included, too, are British circulars telling what to do during an air raid, how women should dress in shelters, how to provide for pets of all kinds and how to grow vegetables to conserve food for the fighters.

Considerable material was received from the German Library of Information in New York, which was raided by the Dies Committee. In the American section are pamphlets and posters used by such bodies as the American Committee for Aiding the Allies and Bundles for Britain.

The books and documents, tracing the evolution of the struggle, are exhibited on display as a feature of the week in the administration building of the Federal Hall Memorial Museum in the basement of the Bank of New York, Nassau and Wall streets, as a part of the celebration of the Birthday of Rights Week.

The exhibit will be open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and the documents will be placed on display as a feature of the week designated by Governor Herbert H. Lehman by proclamation for observance of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of these guarantees of freedom.

Most of the exhibits have been acquired from members of the families of Revolutionary patriots, including Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Monroe, Marshall and Lee. The books and documents, tracing the evolution of the struggle, are exhibited on display as a feature of the week in the administration building of the Federal Hall Memorial Museum in the basement of the Bank of New York, Nassau and Wall streets, as a part of the celebration of the Birthday of Rights Week.

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Highway, with Construction Pending Only Approval by Congress and Parliament

By William A. Baker Jr.

A highway from the United States to Alaska, officially under consideration since 1926, will be started this year as part of the defense program if its proponents can induce Congress and the Canadian Parliament to approve measures which are to be introduced simultaneously at the current session.

It is estimated that a gravel road safe for heavy loads could be completed in three to fifteen years at a cost of $10,000,000 to $75,000,000. Great disparity in estimates is chiefly to the varying terrain through which it is proposed to build the road.

Three main routes are being considered—two from Seattle through British Columbia and one from Chicago through the prairie provinces.

You’ll find its SOFT A

W E INVITE YOU to compare the ride of your present car, no matter what it is, with the ride of this year’s Ford.

Never before in Ford history have we devoted so many improvements at once to producing increased comfort.

We lengthened both wheelbase and springbase. We designed entirely new bodies of greater length and width than ever before. Bodies with as much as seven inches added to seating width.

Bodies with wider doors, bigger windows than ever before.

Then we equipped this 1941 Ford with softer “Slow tion” springs. With a new shock absorber that is 100% more rigid.

improved shock absorbers with a perfected ride stable for steadiness on turns at high winds.

The result is a ride that say is new for a car of any
You'll find its SOFT AND QUIET RIDE

hard to beat

at any price!

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