Dominican Project

Refugees

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 Ornagizations 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,

John McAuliffe

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.

Department of State
September 29 1939

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c/o George L. Warren, Esq.,
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For the Secretary of State

(Sd) ADOLF I. BERLE, JR.

Assistant Secretary.

Charge to the account of Myron Taylor, 71 Broadway, NY. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Dominican

October 17 1939
10:30 am

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.

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

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

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.

Dominica
Refugee papers

JAMES N. ROSENBERG
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

November 6, 1939

n/a cons

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.

NEWS VIA CABLE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TELEPHONE
from all over the world
by the
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY
1560 BROADWAY N.Y.C.

VOL. VI. NO. 69. Friday, October 27, 1939.

DOMINICAN PROJECT, HAILED 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 $500 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. Lamport, 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. Pell of the State Department; Carlos Davila, former President of Chile; George Rublee, former director of the Intergovernmental Committee; Alfred Jaretzki, Arthur M. Lamport, Lessing J. Rosenwald, Edmund I. Kaufmann, George L. Warren, executive secretary of the President's Advisory Committee; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Stephen V.C. Morris of the State Department; Joseph P. Cotton of the Treasury Department; Dr. Francisco Benzo, Dominican Secretary of Public Health; Plinio B. Pina, Chevalier, 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 advice, 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.

TEXT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S REFUGEE OFFER

Legacion de la Republica Dominicana
Washington

October 19, 1939.

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 them 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 Winterton, 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 upon the soil 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 all 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,

Andres Pastoriza,
E.E. and Minister Plenipotentiary.

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DAY LETTER		DEFERRED	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT LETTER	
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R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1206-A

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

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.

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES.

Myron Taylor, 71 Broadway, NY

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TELEGRAM	✓	ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
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Care George Denney,
Town Hall Club,
123 West 43d St New York

February 15 1940

Hon. James G. McDonald,
50 Lafayette Av., 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 fererunner 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

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
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PRESIDENT

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

best regards to all concerned who are meeting with you today.

MYRON TAYLOR.

T

120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

1/30/40

Dear Mr Taylor

Welcome home!

the enclosed sounds good
& you will be interested!

Faithfully yours
Paul Kerwal

C
O
P
Y

CIUDADTRUJILLO JANUARY 30 1940

PRESS PAUL BAERWALD
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

ANXIOUS GENERALISSIMO TRUJILLO WHO HAS BEEN MAGNIFICENT SHOULD HAVE PROPER CREDIT HAVE THEREFORE SENT FOLLOWING CABLE TO SULZBERGER EUGENE MEYER BACKER GEOFFREY PARSONS OF HERALD TRIBUNE STOP SENDING YOU COPY STOP PERHAPS YOU SHOULD GIVE STATEMENT OF PRAISE TO TRUJILLO AND DMOMINICAN GOVERNMENT EITHER TO ITA OR GENERAL PRESS STOP `IF SO POINT TO EMPHASIZE IS TRUJILLO COOPERATION GENEROSITY STOP DO WHATEVER YOU THINK BEST STOP CABLE REFERRED ABOVE AS FOLLOWS QUOTE HIGHLY SATISFACTORY CONTRACT BETWEEN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION SIGNED TODAY IN PRESENCE TRUJILLO AND DOMINICAN CABINET AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS STOP SIGNERS FOR GOVERNMENT SECRETARIES AGRICULTURE AND INTERIOR STOP FOR ASSOCIATION JAMES N. ROSENBERG JOSEPH A. ROSEN STOP WITNESSES STEPHEN V. C. MORRIS SECRETARY INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE HAROLD LINDER MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COORDINATING FOUNDATION OF WHICH VANZEELAND PRESIDENT STOP OUR ENTIRE DELEGATION INCLUDING PELL STATE DEPARTMENT THOROUGHLY SATISFIED SPLENDID COOPERATION STOP TRUJILLO HAS PERSONALLY CONTRIBUTED MAGNIFICENT TRACT 24,000 ACRES NORTHSHORE NAMED SOSUA WITH 17 GOOD HOUSES AND ALL FACILITIES FOR PROMPT SETTLEMENT THIS ROSENS FIRST CHOICE AFTER MONTH INSPECTION STOP CONTRACT EXEMPTS 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 ALL DELIGHTED THIS HISTORIC RESULT EVIAN BEGINNING ENDQUOTE INFORM WARREN MCDONALD TAYLOR THEY MAY WISH MAKE STATEMENT STOP AM CABLING ROOSEVELT.

ROSENBERG

CIUDADTRUJILLO JANUARY 30 1940

LC BAERWALD
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

THROUGH CONDLIFFE RELAY NEWS VANZEELAND AND INFORM OTHER MEMBERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COORDINATING FOUNDATION THANKS REGARDS.

LINDER

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
January 31 1940

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. 30.—The largest refugee settlement project outside Palstine 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. 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 Committee 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 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, 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 to the Evian (France) conference on refugee questions.

Exiled Dominicans' 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."

Dominica

JAMES N. ROSENBERG
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

February 13, 1940

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 inthe 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,

James N Rosenberg

JNR/rf

P.S. I enclose herewith a copy of the contract.

COPY

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 Coordinating 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 Re ublic 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 N. 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 should 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 Associati n 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 those 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 insofar 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 whatsoever, 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

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

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

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

DAVE H. MORRIS
18 EAST 70TH STREET
NEW YORK

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,

Dave H. Morris,

Dave Hennen Morris

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor
16 East 70th Street
New York

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-6816
CABLE ADDRESS
"DORSA"

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC OFFICE
JOSEPH A. ROSEN, DIRECTOR
MALECON 27
CIUDAD TRUJILLO
CABLE ADDRESS
"DORSA"

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.
165 BROADWAY
ROOM 1627
NEW YORK

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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,

JN Rosenberg

JNR:JC

Department of State
Dominica
Refugees

November 17 1940

Robert T. Pell, Esq.,
Department of State,
W a s h i n g t o n, 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,

T

Charge to the account of MYRON C. TAYLOR 71 Broadway Room 2214 $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

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.,
P r e s i d e n t,
Dominican Republic Settlement Ass'n, Inc.,
165 Broadway, N e w Y o r k.

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

Upon the invitation of President Roosevelt, representatives of many nations assembled at Evian, 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 Evian, 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. Pell 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. M. Enriquez-Urena, 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. Enriquez-Urena 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 continuously since that time, I have read with profound interest the reports of progress of the Dominican Settlement Association, 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 conferred 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 production and marketing of the products of the colony, will result 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.,
165 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,

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 13, 1940
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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,

R. Pell

Robert T. Pell

Charge to the account of MYRON C. TAYLOR 71 Broadway Room 2214 $

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

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

Refugee

WU DAY LETTER
Charge Myron C Taylor 71 Bray
~~Phone Glen Cove 98F~~

Locust Valley NY Oct 19 1941 1220pm

30c) 50 2,20 +12

James N. Rosenberg,
Care Seven Oclock 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 ~~settlement~~ 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 associates will impel them to continue their support of these great Refugee activities 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.

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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 26,685 acres allotted to them at Sosua, in the Dominican Republic, may hold the ultimate solution to the countless problems harassing millions of these victims.

If the handful of colonists can prove themselves capable of adjustment from well regulated urban lives to difficult and uncertain farming under 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 several officials of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association who have lived with the Sosua refugees and helped to acclimate them since the first contingent arrived last May, 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. "As a matter of fact, not only are they able to work under tropical conditions but we've always had more than enough volunteers for additional chores when their regular tasks were ended for the day. These people can work here and make their own living."

Mr. Rosen said that if the colony proved further successful, 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 motivated not only by humanitarian sentiments; they believe the republic will benefit by colonization and the influx of capital, new industries and general public improvements.

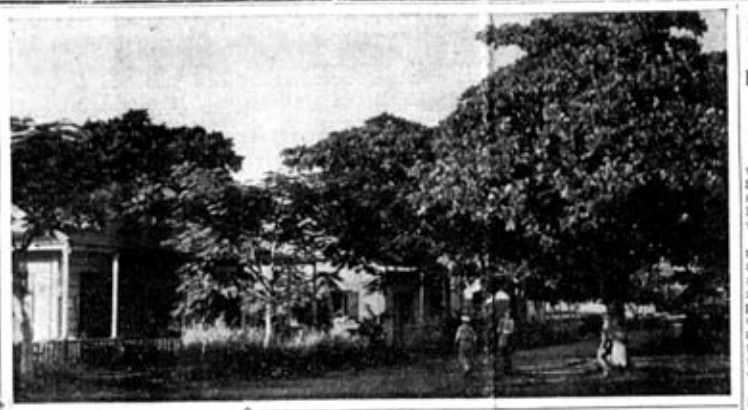
Talks with the natives disclosed that there was no anti-Semitic feeling, although some Nazi and Fascist sympathizers are said to be agitating against the colonists. Apparently the Dominicans are convinced that the settlers will become useful and productive citizens and will not deprive them of a livelihood.

It is easy to see, however, that a European, accustomed to city life and to his business or profession, at first would view the settlement with some misgivings. There are few of the accommodations or comparative luxuries he would enjoy on the Continent. But for compensation he is free from abuse and free to work out his own destiny.

Must Stay on Farms

Not all the settlers are neophyte farmers. Some have had their own farms or at least a little farm training. The refugees generally are a heterogeneous group, including German doctors, Austrian lawyers, Czech engineers, a former keeper in the Berlin zoo and a man who was once a butler for a nobleman.

The settlers, all of whom are fairly



Herald Tribune—Rosenberg

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By Herber M. Clark

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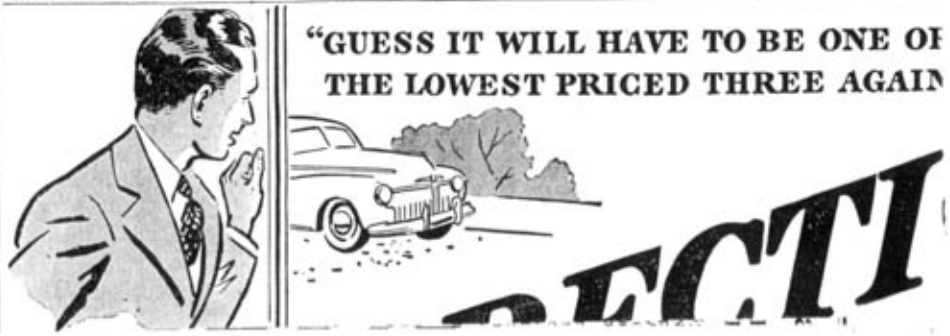

235 Pioneers in Santo Domingo May Solve War-Refugee Puzzle

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 26,685 acres allotted to them at Sosua, in the Dominican Republic, may hold the ultimate solution to the countless problems harassing millions of these victims.

If the handful of colonists can prove themselves capable of adjustment from well regulated urban lives to difficult and uncertain farming under 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 several officials of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association who have lived with the Sosua refugees and helped to acclimate them since the first contingent arrived last May, 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. "As a matter of fact, not only are they able to work under tropical conditions but we've always had more than enough volunteers for additional chores when their regular tasks were ended for the day. These people can work here and make their own living."

Mr. Rosen said that if the colony proved further successful, 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 motivated 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 natives disclosed that there was no anti-Semitic feeling, although some Nazi and Fascist sympathizers are said to be agitating against the colonists. Apparently the Dominicans are convinced that the settlers will become useful and productive citizens and will not deprive them of a livelihood.

It is easy to see, however, that a European, accustomed to city life and to his business or profession, at first would view the settlement with some misgivings. There are few of the accommodations or comparative luxuries he would enjoy on the Continent. But for compensation he is free from abuse and free to work out his own destiny.

Must Stay on Farms

Not all the settlers are neophyte farmers. Some have had their own farms or at least a little farm training. The refugees generally are a heterogeneous group, including German doctors, Austrian lawyers, Czech engineers, a former keeper in the Berlin zoo and a man who was once a butler for a nobleman.

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 stopgap to be used before coming to the United States. They must remain in Sosua or, if necessary, on the island.

A council formed by the settlers co-operates with the officials of the association in preparing the daily program. Except for those now living in their own homes, the colonists are called to breakfast at 5:30 a. m. and eat in a public dining hall seating fifty persons.

Each settler receives his instructions, and men and women alike work in the fields, tend the cattle, work in the dairy or in the kitchen. At 10:30 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.

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Evidence that smoother efficiency is to be attained is the statement of 81-a-year man H. R. 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 sufficiently effective to justify my continued neglect of my interests, which are all in British Columbia." His principal disagreement with his chief, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe, is reported to be over the decision of Mr. Howe to permit government-controlled Federal Aircraft, Ltd., to continue in charge of Anson airplane production, filling orders totaling $50,000,000. It has been suggested that the stabilizer be taken back of Production Management, would be valuable in integrating Canadian production of these war materials with United States output, it is felt. Mr. Carmichael would succeed E. P. Taylor, who becomes executive assistant to Mr. Howe.

To ease the load of war-time responsibilities on ministers, arrangements to delegate some of the detail work to advisory officials may be made. One possibility is the appointment of Parliamentary under secretaries, as in the British government, who could act as spokesmen for the ministers in the House of Commons and allow them to devote their full time to executive duties.

Defense Minister J. L. Ralston has been obliged, to take time out for medical treatment and Air Minister C. G. Power has been acting in both offices. War savings-campaign addresses also have taken much of the time of ministers.

One report slates Mr. Ralston for the position of chairman of the war committee of the Cabinet, assuming some of the heavy load now borne by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. For this Cabinet vacancy the names of Maj.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, chief of the Canadian Army overseas, and Maj.-Gen. G. H. D. Crerar, chief of staff.

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Modern farm equipment, including tractors brought from the United States, is used for cultivation, and the settlers appear particularly proud of the cheese factory, in which each works on a co-operative basis. They have used 700 acres to plant bananas, plantains, sweet potatoes, corn, beans and citrus fruits and hope soon to produce enough for export.

When a settler has been adjudged competent to farm without help, he receives a house, seven acres of land, two cows, a horse and some equipment. He is expected to devote certain hours daily to co-operative work and use the remaining time for his own enterprises. As an experiment, the first group of settlers has received ten cows each and will care for the cattle co-operatively. They will sell the milk to the settlement, and this added revenue is expected to make them nearly self-sustaining.

Refugees Taught Spanish

Besides the kitchens and dormitories, the settlers have shower rooms, a schoolhouse where they are taught Spanish, a pumphouse, electricity supplied by a two-kilowatt electric plant, and a fully equipped physician's office. A modern water-supply system is in operation, and plans are under way to develop higher sections of the land where there are heavy rains.

Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo offered the land now utilized by the settlers at the intergovernmental conference on refugees, which was called by President Roosevelt in 1938 and was held in Evian, France. The first anniversary of the signing of the contract between the Dominican government and the settlement association was observed Jan. 30. At the original signing last year there was considerable optimism, and officials hoped to bring 500 families to the island in the first year and gradually admit up to a total of 100,000.

The war has shattered those plans and the difficulties in transporting the refugees are admittedly considerable. It costs about $200 to bring a settler from Europe to the Dominican Republic, and the colony itself requires a weekly expenditure of $1,000 for maintenance of the settlers. The association was financed by private contributions and by $500,000 made available from the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation, which had administered the Russian Jewish refugee farm groups in the Soviet Union.

Recognizing increased possibilities for further development of the island, Generalissimo Trujillo recently pledged an additional 50,000 acres for the establishment of 1,000 more European refugees in 1941. The land contains some of the most fertile soil in the island, but since the war and transportation difficulties have permitted fewer than three hundred settlers to cross the Atlantic so far, observers in Trujillo City doubt that 1,000 will be able to come this year.

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Appointment of Harry J. Carmichael, formerly of General Motors of Canada, as joint director general of munitions production with direct supervision over manufacture of shells, tanks, guns, bombs and mechanized equipment, also is regarded as likely. His previous associations with William Knudsen, director of the United States Office of Production Management, would be valuable in integrating Canadian production of these war materials with United States output, it is felt. Mr. Carmichael would succeed E. P. Taylor, who becomes executive assistant to Mr. Howe.

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Another question under consideration in Ottawa is the appointment of an overseas minister for the duration of the war.

Even with an overseas telephone, which now is available only for official business, it has been necessary for four Cabinet ministers to visit England since the war started.

Machine-Tool Output to Soar

(Continued from page one)

during the four years 1931-'34 averaged only $30,000,000, was pushed up in 1939 to $200,000,000 through large exports to Britain, France, Germany and Russia. But this was merely a dress rehearsal. Within a year from the day Great Britain and Germany went to war output was doubled, amounting in 1940 to more than $400,000,000. Half the nation's machine-tool employees have been trained since September, 1939.

Even that was not enough. When it became evident last fall that the rearmament program was lagging far behind schedule, Defense Commissioner William Knudsen requested the industry to "do the impossible again" and increase output to $650,000,000 in 1941 through further plant expansion, training more men and working three shifts.

Now the machine-tool plants believe they can increase production this year to $750,000,000, mobilizing the full machine power of the nation to tool up American industry. This will be done through the British system of "bits and pieces"—placing all idle machine tools in industrial foundries or machine shops on subcontract or parts work.

There are many thousand small metal-working shops with idle capacity waiting to take their place on the defense production lines. Out of 8,500 such companies with an annual outputs of more than $100,000 each, an estimated 6,650 are without prime defense contracts, according to the publication "Iron Age." It is sometimes difficult for metal-working plants to meet the accuracy standards of machine tooling. Yet the use of these idle plants might speed up the defense program by as much as six months.

For the most part, defense contracts have been dealt out to the top layer of American industry—the large, well rounded and easily accessible concerns. This action of placing most defense orders with a relatively few contractors has obscured the fact that an untapped reservoir of secondary defense facilities is available.

In Milwaukee, the Kearney & Trecker Corporation, machine-tool builder, was one of the first defense contractors to farm out work on a big scale. Large orders for milling machines (for which the demand is especially pressing) were broken down and parceled out to more than seventy subcontractors. A separate outside work department was established, on the theory that prime contractors should set up a complete division of expert personnel, including engineers, production men, inspectors, etc., to co-ordinate subcontracting.

The plan worked, and the Trecker brothers, Francis and Joseph, were called to Washington to advise the Army on methods of spreading contracts to speed the arms program.

Today defense authorities consider the task of getting idle machinery quickly to work as their most important immediate problem. The Trecker brothers and Robert L. Mehorney, formerly of the small business activities office, have been appointed to a special division of Defense Contract Service.

A Kansas City survey revealed enough idle machine tools to equal those of the largest machine-tool plant in the country. Three rural Virginia counties turned up 350 tools. Such discoveries, along with the experience of manufacturers like Kearney & Trecker, convinced defense officials that the machine-tool industry had presented the most promising proposal for speeding defense. Some 13,000 concerns have received defense contracts of all sorts, but it is realized now that not until all the idle machines of another 130,000 small concerns are put to work will the program be operating at its highest efficiency.

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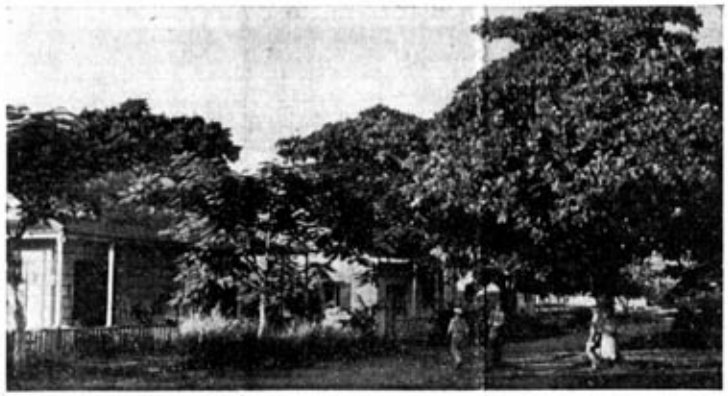

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Spain Swelling Axis's Chorus in South America

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

By Herbert M. Clark

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"The truth is that North America wants to exercise a strict vigilance over the River Plate . . . condemning such growing nations as Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina to a shameful slavery."

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Other Spanish efforts to tell South America how to run its affairs have met similar fates. On Christmas Day the press asociations carried a digest of a Madrid editorial calling Republican-Spanish refugees "highway robbers" and warning South America to beware of them if it wished to continue relations with Spain. In Buenos Aires, "Noticias Graficas" printed the dispatch with an editorial note saying: "There are a million Spaniards in Argentina. Ninety per cent are anti-Franco. That leaves us 900,000 'highway robbers'—whom we regard as good citizens." The note warned Spain, in turn, that it had better remember that "American nations are independent, not subject to domination from Madrid."

Boosting the Dictators

Principal duties of Franco propagandists, however, are to pat the generalissimo, and dictators in general, on the back, and to attack the United States and democracy. They "justify" the "justice of Franco," including concentration camps and executions, and glorify Franco, Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spanish Foreign Minister, and "martyr" Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, founder of the Falange, which is Spain's only political party. They are trying to make the latter a link to South America by genealogical tracts tending to prove that de Rivera is a descendant of Gen. Jose de San Martin, who, with Simon Bolivar, freed South America from Spanish rule a century and a quarter ago.

Spain has only limited means for its propaganda at present. No pamphlets are produced, in contrast to the flood of that type of material from German sources. The only organs available are "Diario Español," a morning tabloid with limited circulation, and "Orientacion Española," a monthly.

The latter calls itself "the authorized voice of Spain for all Spaniards of Argentina." Much of its material comes direct from Madrid to be edited locally under the eye of Jose Ignacio Ramos.

More Help Expected

Publications are receiving help from the Casa de España and expect more soon from the Consejo de Hispanidad. The former claims 2,000 members, for whom new rooms were opened on Jan. 11 in a once private house at Calle Entre Rios 757. The headquarters were inspected, at the openings, by the Spanish Ambassador, Admiral Antonio Magaz y Pers, Marques of Magaz. Secretary General Jose Coll is handling most of the group's affairs. Committee heads who have been named include Maria de Maetzu, Spanish culture and letters; Alejandro Gallart, once attached to Gen. Franco's headquarters, social affairs; Carmen Ponce de Leon, social service; Emilio Poblet, information and archives, and Ceraseo Goñi, propaganda.

The Casa de España is the Franco counterpart of the Centro Republicano Español, the larger and older organization of Republican Spaniards which has its headquarters at Calle Bartolome Mitre 950, and which, under Miguel Cervera, campaigns against the totalitarians.

The influence of the Consejo de Hispanidad has not yet been felt here. The organization was formed by decree in Madrid ten days ago, with Serrano Suñer at its head and an initial group of sixty directors.

Madrid will remain the headquarters for the Consejo, with one main office and other branches to be established in Latin America. The Marques de Magaz called on leading local papers this week, but so far there has been no outbreak of laudatory articles.

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n Expected Tomorrow to Relieve Overloaded ıisters, Promote Unity and Step Up Plane roduction; Envoy to London Is Proposed

By D. M. Halliday

-NTO, Feb. 15.—War strain ıters is accelerating pressure ra for reorganization of the n Cabinet. Whether this a major or minor shuffle is

of Production Management, would be valuable in integrating Canadian production of these war materials with United States output, it is felt. Mr. Carmichael would succeed E. P. Taylor, who becomes executive assistant to Mr. Howe.

"GUESS IT WILL HAVE TO BE ONE OF THE LOWEST PRICED THREE AGAIN..."

ECTION,

Death of Jehl Ends His Story Of Edison'sDay

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

By Payson Jones

"Was Edison nervous during the 'death watch' test? Edison never was nervous!"

The speaker was Francis Jehl, the last survivor of those who stood beside Thomas Alva Edison at Menlo Park, N. J., during the forty-hour test which, on Oct. 21, 1879, produced the modern incandescent electric light. In one of the last interviews before his death, which occurred in St. Petersburg, Fla., last Sunday, the eighty-year-old Mr. Jehl, born and bred in old gas-lit New York, once more was telling the story of the inventor who, 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. Jehl's skullcap was black, like the one Edison wore. His hair was white, cropping out below his cap. He was gnarled, but his eyes shone as he reminisced. When he said he would bring out the third volume of his "Menlo Park Reminiscences" in 1941, "if I'm alive," his voice was warm. About him there at Dearborn, Mich., was his sanctuary, Henry Ford's restoration of the Edison laboratory at Menlo Park.

Devoted Life to Edison

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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 due 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 and down the Mackenzie River Valley in the Northwest Territory. All three enter Alaska from Yukon Territory. Gravel roads on these routes now end at Hazelton, B. C.; Prince George, B. C., and Grimshaw, Alta.

The Alaskan International Highway Commission, representing the United States, seems to favor the route from Seattle, via Hazelton, and the British Columbia-Yukon-Alaska Highway commission, representing Canada, the more easterly route via Sifton Pass. Either would make possible the development of mineral and timber resources in British Columbia not reached by railway or steamship lines, and would surpass the Mackenzie valley route in scenic grandeur.

The route from Chicago via the Mackenzie valley is recommended by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, who recently inspected various routes.

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Special to the Herald Tribune

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Gathered at the risk of imprison ment, censors' crack-downs and co tosis penalties, posters, hand bill pamphlets and all manner of print material used by the warring go ernments have been arriving r cently at the rate of more than 3 pounds a day. Everything th might be classified as a war doc ment, from a candy wrapper to book, is in the collection. Car fully selected and catalogued, t store of printed matter will offer future generations a complete pi ture of propaganda showered up enemy nations to disrupt mora and broadcasts within nations to e hort people to battle.

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While printed matter from Great Britain and France has arrived in greater quantity than that from other countries, Spain, Germany, Russia, Poland and other nations are represented in the mass of letters, Red Cross appeals, propaganda books, enlistment posters, war-fund appeals, air-raid warnings, charts, maps, newspaper bulletins and instructions issued by governments and private organizations on three continents. Terror or cold confidence of those engaged in the present struggle stand out in the glaring colors and blatant type.

In taking a French mobilization poster from a church wall in southern France, an unnamed contributor risked a long term in prison. Calling men in three services to the colors Sept. 2, 1939, the printed card is considered one of the most valuable items at hand. Subscriptions for a French war loan were asked in a striking poster showing a sailor silhouetted against the sea.

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 encourager of arts and crafts; it is the purveyor of life and health to occupied Poland; it is fulfilling a truly messianic role in Europe." There is Hitler's "last appeal to reason," which was poured over Britain from Nazi planes, and a caricature of Goebbels beaten 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 displaced largely by sentimental appeals such as those showing healthy, happy boys and girls in England to be 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 pleas to grow vegetables to conserve food for the fighters.

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In the American section are pamphlets and posters used by such bodies as the American Committee for Aiding the Allies and Bundles for Britain.

Ration cards, timetables and wartime catalogues of business firms will be exhibited, along with a Japanese napkin which was distributed in Far Eastern tea houses, urging co-operation of the Chinese with Japan.

WAR PROPAGANDA—British and French posters used in the present war, now part of collection at Yale. The French poster reads, "He watches . . . contribute"

Bill of Rights Had Birthplace In Federal Hall

Exhibition Open Tomorrow Will Show Source Books Examined by Its Framers

An exhibition of records, documents, letters and books which show that Federal Hall in New York City was the birthplace of the Bill of Rights and many of which were consulted by the framers of the bill, will begin tomorrow in the Federal Hall Memorial Museum in the basement of the Sub-Treasury Building, Nassau and Wall Streets, as part of the celebration of Bill of Rights Week.

The exhibit will be open to the public daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and the documents have been 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 of peoples throughout the ages to secure the liberties provided in the Bill of Rights, were lent to the museum by Henry Woodhouse, president of the Historic Arts Association.

Among the books are a large folio volume of more than 1,000 pages, printed in small type in Latin and Greek, which reveals that Thomas Jefferson and John Adams prepared for the constitutional convention and the Bill of Rights debate by procuring many source books on jurisprudence, civil rights and government. Two trunkloads of these books were shipped from Paris by Jefferson in 1785 consigned to Adams.

You'll find its SOFT AND QUIET RIDE

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"My Dear Edison:

"Can you make use of a sturdy, strong boy about sixteen years old who has been for several years in our office, and, upon my recommendation, for nearly a year now in the Western Union Shops, under Mr. Phelps.

"This young fellow is a German, named Francis Jehl, and although he has a rather awkward appearance, and manners, and is rather slow and might seem to some stupid, he is quite an intelligent, industrious, faithful, honest and high-minded young fellow. He has always been greatly interested in electricity, and while an office boy used to make magnets and little electrical machines which he

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The Canadian commission estimates the cost of a twenty-foot gravel road (no paving) on a twenty-four-foot roadway, from Vancouver to the Alaskan boundary at Glacier Creek, Yukon Territory, at $23,610,000. This includes "cost of bringing existing roads in British Columbia up to the standard recommended for the Alaska highway," and also covers a rough estimate of construction on the Sifton Pass route through the Yukon Territory.

Members of the American commission believe that for a road which might be subjected to weights of heavy tanks or artillery the foregoing estimate should be doubled, making it $47,220,000 for the section in Canada. To this would be added $4,489,200 for the section in Alaska, bringing the total to $51,709,200 for a highway from Vancouver to Fairbanks, or $55,649,200 by Hazelton.

Proponents of the Mackenzie route point out that one of the reasons for its war-time importance also would be a factor in times of peace—the demand for oil and gasoline in Alaska, a territory now dependent upon the cargoes of ocean tankers. Gasoline sells for one dollar a gallon in the Yukon area near the Alaskan boundary, but is obtainable 300 miles away—at the Norman refinery—for 30 cents a gallon, plus tax. There are, in addition, vast oil reserves on the interior route at Waterways and Turner Valley, Alberta.

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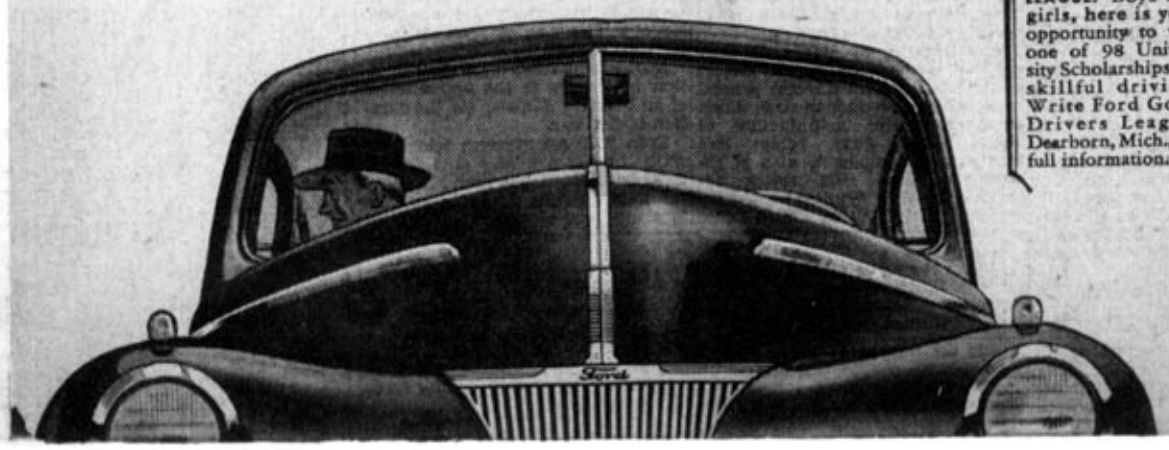

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"He has been kept at the most uninteresting work (I think boring holes and washing bottles, and that sort of thing) and although he would be perfectly willing to do that if he was surrounded by men or things which interested him, he cannot do it there, for, he says, the men and boys are all flatterers of the foreman and do not work honestly and right. . . . I have promised him to write you.

"I do not think Francis' dissatisfaction of Mr. Phelps is because of the meanness of the work which he is set to do, but because, having entered the shop with a mind full of interest in the subject of electricity, his hopes are disappointed and sickened by discovering that he might as well be in a coal yard for any chance there is for him to hear of the subject of electricity or to come any nearer to high mechanical work than drilling holes and washing bottles.

"You will doubtless sympathize with and understand this.

"Yours very truly,

"G. P. L."

[Edison understood. He put Mr. Jehl to work cleaning and charging battery cells. But before the year was out he gave the boy his imperishable moment, when the world's first successful incandescent electric lamp flamed forty hours, and then flickered out.]

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Mr. Stefansson's findings which convinced him that the Mackenzie route was the logical one for a highway between the United States and Alaska were: It would cost the least, could be completed quickest, would be most likely to be usable in winter, would be safest from attack and would provide a source of fuel.

Mackenzie in Air Lane

To these reasons may be added the importance of guarding the valley of the Mackenzie, wide-open air lane into the heart of America, as demonstrated by Russian "good-will" flyers and by two Canadian commercial air lines operating regularly between the Arctic Coast and Edmonton. This area contains, besides the strategically valuable oil fields, the world's greatest radium mine, 150 miles east of the Mackenzie on the Arctic Circle. There, where La-Biine Point juts into Great Bear Lake, deposits of pitchblende ore are yielding not only radium but also uranium—source of the potentially important U-235.

A winter road from Norman to Fairbanks, it is estimated, would cost $100,000. A road of this kind now is being used for the third winter by caterpillar tractor trains hauling freight between Grimshaw and Lower Hay River Post, on the southern shore of Great Slave Lake in the District of Mackenzie, N. W. T. Cost of continuing a gravel road, which now terminates at Grimshaw, to the Alaskan boundary at Glacier Creek, is estimated at $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

It is desirable, Mr. Stefansson believes, to construct highways eventually on both of the routes in British Columbia and also connecting roads from the westernmost route to cities along the coast, but the Norman-Mayo stretch, he contends, ought to be started immediately.

You'll find its SOFT AND

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