

Misc. Refugee Corres.  
Apr. - June 1938

MISCELLANEOUS  
REFUGEE CORRESPOND.

APR 1938

**The Following Pages Are the Best Available**

## BEWILDERED REFUGEES FIND A FRIEND IN TAYLOR

By CLARENCE K. STRÉIT

GENEVA.

**K**NOWN yesterday to Americans as chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, Myron C. Taylor is known now to the world as chairman of the Evian conference and the American member of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, which is at work in London. In his person the American big business man returns to the position on the world stage he left when Owen D. Young and Charles G. Dawes adjourned their committees on German reparations.

The picture of the business man applying business methods in the diplomatic field has made the front page again, but with a difference. He is no longer concerned with the problem of translating reparations and war debts into dollars and cents while putting Germany and the mark on their feet. His plans for solving that baffling problem have long since broken down. He has returned to the stage on a mission of mercy. He has come to help refugees instead of bondholders in the latest attempt to get money out of Germany and find new homes for homeless masses.

Chosen by President Roosevelt to organize machinery for handling this tremendous task, Mr. Taylor came to Evian for his debut in diplomacy. Those who saw the debut at close hand agree it was a remarkably successful one. Mr. Taylor came out of Evian with more than a name for getting things done quietly and quickly. He achieved there perhaps the hardest feat in diplomacy: He came out of a conference with a reputation for sincerity and for kindness.

Here is the international problem he faced: The number of refugees, actual and potential, is growing rapidly inside and outside Germany. Meanwhile unemployment is growing in the countries of refuge and the doors to immigration, already narrow, have been closing. To make matters worse Germany has reduced to nothing the fraction of the possessions she allows her forced emigrants to take out with them.

**B**BROADLY speaking, there are two possible policies for the countries of refuge to adopt dealing with this problem; they may be tagged liberal and conservative. Both policies are set in motion by a humane interest in the refugees; both are braked by fears of possible consequences of helping the refugees. There is especially fear of thus encouraging the German Government to accelerate the process of driving out the Jews and at the same time encouraging the Polish, Rumanian and Hungarian Governments to follow the German example. There is also fear, particularly as regards the Italian anti-fascist refugees, of interfering with such "high policy" as Anglo-Italian and Franco-Italian rapprochement.

The conservative policy came to Evian seeking to limit that conference strictly to the refugees from Greater Germany. It sought also to use the Evian meeting to secure for League refugee work the cooperation of the United States Government—which, until the Evian invitation, had stood aloof ever since the war from all intergovernmental refugee work—while keeping the refugee machinery under the League's control. To this end it favored consolidating all refugee work under the League and bringing in the non-Leagueurs by providing the council's high commis-

sioner with an advisory committee, meant to include the United States and Brazil.

As for Germany, the conservative policy sought at Evian, as always, to keep the refugees from leaving that country. It sought to make the German Government, if it insisted on driving them out, agree to let them take at least some of their money with them. It aimed to do both these things by refusing to receive the refugees either penniless or in mass. It sought by this stiffness toward the refugees and Germany, and by a piecemeal "infiltration" system of settling the refugees who did break through, to allay the fears of countries of refuge that they would be overrun.

The liberal refugee policy—about the opposite of all this—came to Evian desirous of organizing machinery competent to deal with all refugees, actual or potential, inside or outside Germany. It wanted machinery with much more "drive" to it than the existing machinery had. To this end it sought to organize this machinery predominantly outside the League, though cooperating with Geneva. It sought also to organize the machinery on a business basis in the sense of centering authority in the hands of some big personality who would be a full-time executive and whose relations to the government members of the refugee organization would be that of a business executive to his board—responsible to it but enjoying much discretionary power and expected to lead.

**T**HE liberal policy aimed by the League to obtain continuously in behalf of the refugees not simply the most effective cooperation but the leadership of the United States Government, which would be handicapped by non-membership in the League were Geneva to continue to have the major role in refugee work. The aim also was (1) to enable the new executive or director (as he is actually called) to deal more effectively with the German Government than could any one connected with the League; (2) to exclude refugee-producing countries, actual or "probable" (Russia, Poland and Rumania sit on the League Council and can complicate its consideration of the problem), and limit the organization to countries which have the common interest of refugee receivers, and (3) to protect refugee work as much as possible from general political bargaining such as goes on in the council sessions.

The conservative policy sought to get Germany to let the Jews take their money with them through fear that she would not otherwise get others to receive them. The liberal policy sought to achieve this end by offering Germany the prospect of disposing of her Jewish population much more quickly provided this movement was done—like the Turko-Greek exchange of population—by plan, with the refugees allowed to finance their resettlement with their own property and not harassed while waiting their turn to leave.

The outlook for agreement was dark indeed when the delegates of thirty-two refugee-receiving countries met at Evian. The conservative policy had behind it Great Britain, backed by France and most of the other delegations. The United States was the outstanding champion of the liberal policy.

Britain had sent to Evian as chief delegate a Cabinet Minister, Earl Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who was well fitted to champion the conservative policy. France sent Senator Henri Berenger, veteran of politics and

diplomacy. All the other delegates were diplomats or police officials.

**S**UCH was the problem and the line-up. Yet this conference without once suffering a deadlock—that malady of conferences—reached a unanimous agreement in only ten days on its basic problem, that of organizing the machinery for tackling the refugee question. The agreement was a substantial victory for the liberal policy. The only important point in that policy as outlined by Mr. Taylor which did not carry through was the principle that the door should be explicitly opened to all refugees. Even here he kept the door from being explicitly closed to all but those from Greater Germany.

What accounts for this success? The big business man and his methods? It seems to some that the explanation is rather the big man than the business man.

There is no doubt that Mr. Taylor uses business methods on international problems. "I have to," he himself said, "for these are the only methods I know." European diplo-

matists and journalists who found his manner of presiding "rather pompous," more quaint than quick, were surprised to hear an explanation that he was presiding over the meeting as he would have presided over the board of the United States Steel Corporation. European are used to chairmen who give the floor by merely naming the speaker and dispose of all but important questions by the formula, "No objection? Adopted." Mr. Taylor would rise and say, "The chair recognizes His Excellency, Mr. So-and-so," or "The chair would be pleased to hear His Excellency," or "would like to present His Excellency." He put all questions to an "aye and no" vote or sometimes to a rising vote, a procedure almost unknown to Continental conferences.

**T**HESSE little differences of method indicated Mr. Taylor's newness to the international meeting table. There was no other evidence of it. To the real work of diplomatic bargaining he took like a duck to water.

"There is much diplomacy in business, especially in selling," he explained one day at Evian to an inquiring neighbor at lunch. "In both business and diplomacy you have something to sell, and you have to make it palatable, attractive, to the other man."

The differences nationality and language make in this problem of selling do not seem so important to him; one has to adjust one's self, but "people are much the same," he said. He suggested another difference when he recalled how Ambassador Page and other business men who went into diplomacy complained of having "worked out ideas carefully and sent them to Washington and then never getting an answer." Had that been his own experience, too?

"No. Mine has been quite the opposite. The answer always came back quick as a flash. But here, of course, we are dealing with a special question; it is much to the fore and the President is personally interested in it."

Mr. Taylor looks enough the business man to serve for a caricaturist's type. He has the "buffalo build," a large head set forward on powerful shoulders. These lines are carried on by a longish rectangular face and hair

brushed straight back. The mouth is a straight line, the chin aggressive, the jaw's heavy. "A nutcracker face," a Swiss journalist remarked.

Mr. Taylor's tactics make good use of this picture of power. He starts by hitting straighter and harder than the other man expects whether in public meeting or private conference. One likely result is that the other man feels that he has won a victory if he gets or avoids half of what he is expected to get or avoid. There is that in Mr. Taylor which asserts this impression. It is in the eyes, the voice, his manner.

His eyes are not simply clear; they are young and warm with life, they are the green of Spring.

His voice is not simply firm; it is quiet, even, pleasant, persuasive, because it speaks both of a strong will and a warm heart. It is the same generally in public and in private, but takes on a tone of intense earnestness when he is deeply moved. His manner is not simply self-controlled; it is gentle.

**O**NE may not think so at first. A lifetime in the business of making money has left its mark on him. And one might stop at "Tycoon" Taylor, former head of United States Steel. But he spoils that picture by showing a lively interest in all the arts and dwelling affectionately on the American Academy in Rome. That prepares one to learn that he has long been chairman of the Academy's finance committee, that he is a director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, vice president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"Public affairs are not burdened with a profit and loss account," Mr. Taylor says. "The tragedy of business is the profit and loss account. You can do all

kinds of things for the public, for the government, the consumers, the workers, the stockholders, but if the business keeps in the red—well, it is bad business and you can't get away from that."

One does not often hear a business man call the need of making profits the "tragedy of business."

**M**R. TAYLOR grows inspiring when he talks of refugees, whether in private or in public. It is not so much what he says as the way he says it.

"This is a serious question," he said to a man who seemed to consider refugees as simply another question. "There are human lives at stake. There are hundreds of thousands of them. Have you talked with any refugees? Where is that telegram I just got from Vienna about the situation?"

He let his food get cold while he himself went to get the telegram and read it.

Early in the Evian meeting Mr. Taylor invited all the delegates to dinner. There he made an extemporaneous speech that changed the atmosphere and remains the remembered speech of the session.

"A very moving speech," said one Latin-American diplomat, "something new in my diplomatic experience. The man is so straightforward, speaks with such sincerity and feeling. We were all stirred. There is something of the crusader in him."

What had Mr. Taylor said?

"Oh, it was around that passage, you know, 'I was an hanged and ye gave me meat, a stranger and ye took me in, naked and ye clothed me, in prison and ye came unto me' \* \* \* and 'as you have done unto the least of these my brethren, you have done unto me.' It was the way he said it. He brought home to us what this refugee problem really is."

Thus did Mr. Taylor give new life to the world's refugee organization, new hope to oppressed and harried millions. As he organized the work at Evian so he is helping to do the work itself at London, as one of the big six of the International Refugee Committee. Having taken hold, he told a friend, he felt that letting go would be betraying the trust of those who had pinned their faith to Evian, and that would be a wicked thing to do. "Wicked" was the word he used.

In Handling a Delicate Diplomatic Problem  
The American Steel Man Uses Business Tactics



*"In both business and diplomacy you have something to sell, and you have to make it palatable, attractive, to the other man."*



Interphoto

*Myron C. Taylor presiding at the Evian conference.*



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A **MYRON TAYLOR**  
To \_\_\_\_\_

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REFERENCE OUR RECENT TALKS NAMWI HAS DISCUSSED WITH ME STOP I FELL WITH MAXAL THAT TO TAKE NAVHU ANY TIME IN NEXT FEW MONTHS WITH REGISTRATION MATTERS ETC PENDING WOULD BE VERY UNFORTUNATE STOP IN ANY EVENT I CONSIDER A PERSON LIKE GEORGE RUBLEE WHO IS INTIMATE FRIEND OF WELLES CLOSELY CONVERSANT WITH STATE DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS AND WHO WOULD WORK IN BEAUTIFULLY WITH THAT STAFF AND WHO SERVED DRIGHT MORROW ON REPEATED MISSIONS IN THE SAME RELATIONSHIP THAT YOU HAVE IN MIND WOULD BE MUCH BETTER MAN FOR YOU COMPLETELY DISCREET TACTFUL EXCELLENT JUDGMENT STOP TALKED WITH RUBLEE BRIEFLY THIS MORNIG SAID UNLESS HE OBJECTED I MIGHT SUGGEST HIS NAME TO YOU BUT WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST COMMITMENT BECAUSE VERY LIKELY YOU HAD ALREADY CHOSEN SOME OTHER NAME MORE INTIMATE TO YOU PERSONALLY STOP

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May first 1938.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor,  
Florence, Italy.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Please accept my warmest felicitations on your appointment. I doubt if the President could have made a better choice for this high humanitarian office, and I know the Refugees will owe him - as well as you - a deep debt of gratitude.

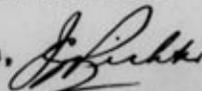
Profoundly convinced that I could be of great service to you, I would appreciate a word from you as to whether you could consider me as your personal aide-de-camp or for any other work in connection with your mission.

I am an American citizen, forty-seven years of age, a matriculated student of London University, an expert linguist (Italian, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Yiddish and Hebrew), equipped with a thorough business and cultural background. My activities over the past 25 years include fund-raising, government financing, export trade, teaching and writing, translating, interpreting and kindred jobs. I possess organizing and executive abilities, and can be absolutely depended upon to properly and meticulously carry out any tasks assigned to me.

If I add that I am myself a victim of the notorious Kishineff Massacres and that consequently my heart is with the unfortunate Refugees, you will understand why I am so eager to join you in your noble endeavor, and why I will consider it an honor and a privilege to become associated with you. If necessary I could leave within two or three weeks.

With my very best wishes for your health and happiness, believe me,

Sincerely yours,



P.S. Please reply to  
my new address 220 West 42nd Street, New York City.

To Mr. Myron C. Taylor, as  
a humble tribute to your  
noble work, and hoping  
these lines will give you  
a pleasant moment or two.

WEDDING OF THE SEASONS

I. S. Richter.

*I. S. Richter*  
220 W 42  
N.Y.C.

5/1/38

Rejoice! For Heaven in the garb of spring  
Drives winter with his cold and icy sting  
Away from earth, and yonder rapture-bearing  
Swallow wakes the heart to dance and sing.

The trees are dressed in holiday array,  
A festive mood is everywhere at play;  
A benediction stirs on every lip,  
And all humanity is free and gay.

An Eden fragrance fills the atmosphere,  
The sunshine warms and floods the air with cheer;  
The birds are caroling a symphony of bliss,  
And sweet is all the earth, for Spring is here.

How exquisitely good is life today!  
How warm and lovely each auspicious ray!  
Each breath inhales intoxicating glee,  
And dear is life, and fresh, and sweet in May.

When all the world is one exulting throng,  
And all of Nature, jubilant and strong,  
How can I brood if I but ask myself:  
"How long this lovely spring will last, how long?"

If Bacchus greets my wine-depleted gale  
And holds before my lips too dry of late,  
A nectar from his finest vintage prest,  
By all the laws of reason, dare I wait?

Of all the knowledge gleaned from classic pen,  
Of all the wisdom harvested from men,  
One adage I have garnered as my guide:  
"If not myself, who? And if not now - when?"

Each day is like a peerless diamond, mined  
From some cold, unyielding earth; a matchless find  
Which some relentless god of Time, in his  
Mad flight unconsciously has left behind.

And this sweet moment that is so rarely mine,  
And lifts my yearning soul to some divine  
Beatitude, I shall not sell it for  
Some empty ware or less ethereal wine.

Bacchus, if you would heed but one desire  
Of him who let no other gods conspire  
Against your higher divinity, then deign  
To fill me with your old celestial fire.

Ah Love, come to my heart insatiate,  
 And still my hunger, or obliterate;  
 Ah Life, go help your best-belovéd, Love,  
 And prove your love ere yet it is too late.

If we can bring to life's parched lips a taste  
 Of the one true oasis in the Waste,  
 What law of God dare chide our pilgrimage,  
 What fellowman dare say that we're unchaste?

Would He, my Father, rob me of a bliss  
 I find, or hope to find, in Bacchus' kiss?  
 Well I, for one, do not believe that ever  
 Father was unfatherly like this.

How often I pronounced the sacred ban  
 Upon myself: "I will, I must, I can!"  
 And then came s h e, and ah, how instantly  
 The god in me changed back again to man!

If ever again love beckons to my feet,  
 I'll flee to some confessional retreat  
 And quench my thirst in penitence - but not  
 While spring is ~~spring~~ and touch of flesh is sweet.

Why, if this blazing fire that you and I  
 Are cinders to, IS the all-consuming cry,  
 The one pure, unadulterated joy,  
 Why rob two mortals of such heaven - why?

Like snow at heat's white point, my prison bars  
 Shall melt; I scorn life's enemies and scars;  
 With Love's warm hand securely held in mine,  
 Why, I could build a world above the stars.

A fragrant nook where nature stoutly clings  
 To all her ancient glory, remote from things  
 Mundane; my mates, the singing birds, and you  
 Beside me, Love, and I'm the King of Kings!

To me each day is one whole life complete,  
 Each night, a sweet forgetting of defeat,  
 Each dawn a glorious rebirth which ushers  
 In another life, unsoiled and sweet.

So may I live that when Hereafter's Priest  
 Commands my presence, though I be the least  
 Among Earth's visitors, I go without  
 Regret, like one surfeited with the Feast.

. . . . .

Enough, my friend, of this and that dispute.  
 There IS no dogma one cannot refute;  
 Far better, ere the fleeting Summer wanes,  
 To feast yourself on Summer's luscious fruit.

But whether I drink the nectar or deny  
 Myself its vaunted juice, I know not why,  
 A chilling echo keeps ringing in my ears  
 That this sweet life is slipping by and by.

Alike for mighty king and abject slave,  
 For meek and humble, arrogant and brave,  
 The Master Reaper waits, and scythe in hand,  
 Matures us for the harvest of the grave.

Unasked, He breathed into this mound of clay  
 A breath of life; but plead as hard we may,  
 He never spares another. "Ah, but He  
 Is just and merciful", the Faithful say.

Forlorn, from Time's first cry of life, we shriek  
 To Him for help, we pray with Him to speak.  
 In vain, in vain! O God, do You not hear  
 Or feel, or are You playing "Hide and Seek"?

Why, all the saints, the sages and the Just  
 But lived to prove their kinship with the crust  
 Of earth, as one by one they fell and joined  
 The grand kaleidoscope of Adam's dust.

Lament not those who passed on to their rest,  
 Nor those who lost their pawn, unsung, unblest;  
 For soon or late we all must go, and life  
 Is but another day or two at best.

A storm-lashed vessel drifting on a wave,  
 Creation-bound, from Creation's birth, to save  
 No man; a false phantasmagoric Show  
 From which all exits open to the grave.

A meaningless mirage by day, a dream  
 By night, in which things are not what they seem;  
 A debt which only some unthinking forbear,  
 Could contract, and only Death, redeem.

A legendary, momentary race  
 Which we may run through Time's unending space  
 But once. The race is over, and lost or won,  
 We cannot ever earn a minute's grace.

If only for an instant He would hear  
 Our prayer, and break this life-tormenting fear  
 Of Death, that we might welcome what we dread  
 And wish away our everlasting lead!

A drama lasting all eternity,  
 Whose actors, helpless clowns like you and me,  
 Must play a part we never rehearsed nor chose,  
 To entertain a lone spectator "He".

And whether you are the wonder of the show,  
 Or merely pace the stage, to and fro,  
 When HE lets down the curtain, though the play  
 Be still unfinished, finis! you must go.

We're nothing but an atom in His plan,  
 But phantoms fighting as we each one can,  
 A long-lost fight; a mound of moldering earth,  
 Dressed in flesh, to masquerade as Man.

Earth's tenant for an hour, foredoomed to squirm -  
 "Man!" - "Blustering Maggot" were a fitter term!  
 Nor vainly seek to move the heart of Him  
 Who in the fairest rose conceals a worm.

Another day from your swift life is shorn,  
 Another page from life's thin diary torn;  
 And neither you nor all your gods can ever  
 Halt Eternity's contempt and scorn.

If we could lift the impenetrable veil  
 and grasp the object of this aimless trail,  
 That we might know the Mission, ere the end  
 Of this dust-destined journey we bewail!

If to His "innocent, beloved sheep",  
 The Shepherd gave the faintest pledge to keep  
 A vigil through the night, how they would lay  
 Themselves contentedly to rest - and sleep!

Were but a single drop of manna lent  
 Our famished lips by the Omnipotent!  
 That we who know but fruit of earth, thenceforth  
 Seek only the divine, and Heaven-bent!

If only for a trice He would reveal  
 Himself, that we might learn to sense the Real  
 From the Unreal, and then, with consciousness  
 Of Him, live up to His divine ideal!

One re-assuring glimpse of Him before  
 My fading eyes shall close forevermore!  
 One re-assuring glimpse, so that, at last,  
 My shipwrecked faith may safely land on shore.

If only for an instant He would hear  
 Our prayer, and crush this life-tormenting fear  
 Of Death, that we might welcome what we dread  
 And wash away our everlasting tear!

If we, His masterpiece, but owned the power  
Possessed by every feeblest, lowliest flower:  
To bloom again each spring through all  
Eternity, if only for one hour!

He will not answer either me or you.  
Well, who are we to merit His ado?  
If we could only visit Him up there  
While He is napping, and pilfer a decade or two!

.....

As thus I lay enmeshed in reverie's grip,  
There came, in answer to my panting lip,  
A fairy form, who stood before me with  
A cup of nectar - and she bade me sip:

The nectar which is sovereign absolute  
Of all; distilled from some immortal fruit  
Which once transformed a paradise to hell,  
And now can hell to paradise transmute.

.....

And she is not the highest, perfect state  
Which man has ever striven to attain,  
And which, if he but will, and wills it right,  
The highest and of gods will attain.

Would not the light be all, we are told,  
And none as in His name, each individual  
Of all imperishable, and in the end  
Wings over its existence, heaven-stained gold?

He, would not we have instant certainty  
While there is life, such as the agonies  
Of words, that he, of lower world, we  
The cold of death is a momentary.

Perhaps the Master then will condescend  
To let us share in Heaven's banquet,  
And in good fellowship invite us to  
His banquet as an equal and a friend.

All words are but a shadow of the light  
And words are but a shadow of the light,  
And neither the immortal nor the dead  
Are vital but the presence of their word.

Ah Love, Creation's deepest joy, the first  
 And last reward of a world with pain accurst,  
 Come now to one who bartered all for thee,  
 And kiss my lips with love of thee athirst.

Ah World, to one who spurns your worst alarms,  
 Will you not spare a measure of your charms  
 In payment for life's stewardship, and 'ere  
 My arch-fiend, Death, enfolds me in his arms.

If you and I our Balm in Gilead find,  
 And leave the world untouched, unharmed behind,  
 Do we ask more or less than those who seek  
 The Balm elsewhere, or of a different kind?

Perplexed by doubts of that belief and this,  
 I sent my soul to find the highest bliss  
 Of Earth and Heaven, and soon my soul returned  
 Triumphant, and said: "A lover's kiss".

This love of beauty, be it for the sod,  
 Or woman's face, or where some angel trod;  
 This mad, insatiate and compelling love,  
 Is but the soul's sweet hunger after God.

And God is but the highest, perfect state  
 Which man has ever striven to create,  
 and which, if we but will, and willing, build,  
 The highest god of gods will emulate.

Would but the Alchemist who, we are told,  
 Did make us in His image, wash this mold  
 Of all impurities, and to the ore  
 Bring back its pristine, Heaven-kindred gold!

Ah, would our own innate divinity,  
 While there is life, gush forth its symphony  
 Of angels, that He, of baser metal, see  
 The gold of human camaraderie!

Perhaps the Master then will condescend  
 To let us share in Heaven's dividend,  
 And in good fellowship invite us to  
 His Kingdom as an equal and a friend.

All creeds are one if we remove the hood;  
 My creed were yours if we but understood,  
 As neither the ingredients nor the food  
 Are vital but the measure of their good.

Who sent you here this thing to label true  
Or false, and who sent ME to gainsay you?  
When all we know and all we'll EVER know,  
Is naught save that one and one are two.

What! Give up the Known for the Unknown!  
Be whipped for a thirst which no one can dothrono!  
Is this the logic you want me to accept?  
Pray leave my puny intellect alone.

Today I live, so let me live today,  
And drain Life's wonder-cup while yet I may!  
For Yesterday, alas, is mine no more;  
Tomorrow? Ah, THAT may never be today.

.....

*[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*

As thus I mused upon my worthless fate,  
 And still some token sought of high estate,  
 I met a youngster blowing bubbles, and  
 I stopped, entranced, to look - and watch - and wait.

Some bubbles rose to Heaven's very door,  
 While others could not reach above its floor;  
 But one by one soon disappeared, and fell  
 Into oblivion forevermore.

Said one: "I'm made so delicate and frail,  
 I surely never could resist the gale  
 And hurricane of life; meseems I'll die  
 At wind's first gust; so prithee, what avail?"

As then another, crystal-clear and strong  
 Emerged, and followed by a motley throng  
 Of bubbles wonderful, magnificent,  
 I asked: "How long will these endure, how long?"

More bubbles blew the boy, and more he blew,  
 And blustered with a feverish ado.  
 But lo, the ill wind came, and all in vain!  
 The bubble-maker blew, the ill wind slew.

Then spoke the exquisite one: "You foolish boy,  
 If you would have a good and lasting toy,  
 You better use a more enduring soap,  
 And then this game might be a perfect joy".

At last some rebels, holding him at bay:  
 "We are but worthless bubbles, true, but pray:  
 What sin do you impute to us, to doom  
 Us to this brief and ignominious stay?"

Once more he blew and frolicked like an elf;  
 The bubbles could not live for all the pelf  
 I offered. "O, the soap's no good", he said.  
 Chimed in a bubble: "You're no good yourself!"

Then came the best and loveliest of all.  
 "How rainbow-tinted, beautiful and tall!",  
 I gasped. It lived a moment, and then it burst.  
 "The shame", I cried, "such loveliness should fall!"

"O stop this cruel game and better play  
 Another", I exhorted in dismay.  
 "I'll keep on blowing", replied the boy,  
 "They're only worthless bubbles anyway".....

\*\*\*\*\*

*Henry Green*

165 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

M A Y  
Second  
1938.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor,  
c/o The American Embassy,  
Rome, Italy.

Dear Mr. Taylor:-

Delighted to read of your appointment to membership of Inter-Governmental Committee to aid Emigration. The cause is one that grips the human heart. I have sprung from those people and the thought that you are about to put your energies and ability to tackle big problems in a large way to this task thrills me. It is a great field for your abilities and sympathies. Even though the honor came unsolicited you could not have asked for a worthier service which will add new distinctions to your glorious career.

My sincerest wishes that your health is equal to the task. I wish I were privileged to render some assistance in this worthy cause. If in any way I can serve do not hesitate to call on me. They are a people whose struggle and psychology I am intimately acquainted with.

I do hope that your trip across has been a pleasant one and that you are enjoying the best of health, with kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

*Henry Green*

7 East 62<sup>d</sup> Street  
New York.

May 2<sup>d</sup> 1938

Dear Myron Taylor,

A few hours after you left New York, I read of your appointment as American member of the Committee for German and Austrian refugees. I wish to extend to you my heartiest congratulations: I know you will be the right man for such a delicate work.

With regard to this, may I take the liberty to let you know that, if, by any chance, I could be of any help in your enterprise, I would be very interested with such an opportunity. As you know, I am quite internationally minded and have, as a newspaper correspondent, some experience with world's politics. I speak good German, English as you know, and French. I am a graduate of the Law School of the University of Paris and a graduate of the School of Political Sciences in Paris. I have been often in Germany and Austria.

Maybe such a suggestion is just a foolish one! But I

think that I know you well enough to expound it to you.  
If you would be interested with the idea, you could send  
me a cable in New-York till the first of June. I intend  
to sail for Paris on June 1<sup>st</sup> - but, if necessary could change  
my plans and could leave a week sooner if I could be  
of any use to you in Europe.

I hope you had a nice trip and are enjoying Florence.  
Give my best regards to Anabel and believe me

yours very sincerely

Raymond Longo

8001  
WALKER 8-0002  
8002

86 LEONARD STREET

ALFRED W. SONN COMPANY  
NEW YORK  
\*  
CLOTH BROKERS

May 2nd. 1938.

Hon. Myron Taylor,

Dear Sir,

The N. Y. Times announced your taking up the work of helping persecuted peoples. The enclosed essay has laid dormant in my desk for several years, but if this will give you any inspiration, so much the better.

The opportunities for doing good for the oppressed are many, and you could be the, "Such a man"

Hoping you and your dear wife great health and happiness in your work,

Sincerely



Vienna May 10-38  
Impelweiser Gasse 7.

Mr Myron Taylor  
Florence Italy.

Ans.  
May 11/38.

My dear Mr Taylor:.

I noticed by the U.S. Papers, that you have been appointed to head a Committee to investigate the Jewish situation in Austria and Germany, and I am very glad indeed that Pres. Roosevelt has named one who has had such a large and great experience in American and World affairs. It is a very important cause to which you have been called.

As to myself, and my reasons for writing to you. I am a Professor at the University of Michigan and I have been spending the past year in Europe, principally in Austria studying my economic and social conditions. Being here for the year I have had the opportunity of seeing the old order at work, and of witnessing the

Concerning of the new regime. 2

If it is possible I should like to have a talk with you. I am especially interested in having your impressions of European and American affairs, as I deem it most valuable for a teacher to have the views and opinions of a man who has done so much and has had such a wide experience as yourself.

If it will be possible to have a talk with you when you come to Vienna I should appreciate it very much.

Yours very truly  
E. S. Walaver.

Kupelwieser Gasse 7  
Vienna VII  
Austria.

May 3 1938

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Books

Brandeis, L. D.

The Jewish problem, how to solve it. New ed., 1934, Cleveland, O. Joseph Saslow, 429 Leader Building. (Note: According to our Jewish Division Zionism as such ceased in 1920. This pamphlet by Justice Brandeis was originally published about 1915 and is probably the one to which Mr. Taylor referred) (Note also: In case the above cannot be obtained you may be interested to know that Justice Brandeis's miscellaneous papers were published by the Viking Press in New York in 1934 under the title The Curse of Bigness. Part 5 is on Zionism)

Asylum for refugees under our immigration laws. Prepared for Committee of Ten (Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman) N. Y., The Committee, 1624 Grand Central Terminal Bldg., 1934, 32p.

Bentwick, Norman

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\*Sampter, Jessie E.

Modern Palestine, 3rd ed. N. Y. Hadassah, 111 5th Ave., 1935. \$2.50

Stein, Leonard J.

Zionism. London, E. Benn, 1925. 218p.

Melchett (Lord), Henry M.

Thy Neighbor, N.Y., H. C. Kinsey & Co., 1937. 288p. \$2

\*Report of the Executives of the Zionist organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, submitted to the 20th Zionist Congress, 1937. (Published in Palestine, but perhaps can be obtained from Zionist Organization, 111 Fifth Avenue, NYC)

\*Revusky, A.

Jews in Palestine, rev. ed. N.Y., Vanguard, 1936. \$2.50

Zuckerman, Wm.

The Jew in revolt. London, M. Secher & Warburg, 1937. 255p.

\* Probably amongst best

Periodicals

Survey Graphic, vol. 25, page 467-9 (Aug. 1936) People without a country; who besides Jews have been forced to flee from Germany, by M.G. Cary.

International Affairs, vol. 15; 716-84. (Sept. 1956) The refugee problem, by J.L. Rubenstein. (Address: Royal Inst. of Inter. Aff., 10 St. James Square, London, S.W.1)

Royal Central Asian Society Journal, vol. 24; 397-410 (July 1957) The refugee problem in the Near East, by Michael Hansson. (Address: 77 Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1)

Living Age, vol. 350, page 66-70 (March 1956) Refugees for refugees: Netherlands and Switzerland. (Address: 65 Park Row, New York City)

Scholastic, vol. 27; 21-2 (Jan 25, 1956) Proposed scheme for the wholesale simultaneous deportation of Jews from Germany. (Address: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh)

Fortnightly, vol. 145, page 708-17 (June 1955) Russia in exile, by G. Solonoytchik. (Address: 15 Buckingham St., London, W.C.2)

Commonweal, vol. 25, pages 572-3 (March 20, 1956) "The Way of an Emigrant" by J. Martinus. Address: 586 Fourth Avenue, NYC

Foreign Affairs, vol. 16; 537-46 (April 1957) Great new migration, by Countess Waldeck. (Address: 45 East 85th St., NYC)

Contemporary Review, vol. 150; 35-42 (July 1956) Problem of the refugees in Europe, by N. Bentwick (Address: 249 West 15th St., NYC)

Christian Century, vol 53; 101-27 (Jan. 15 1956) Letter of resignation, with annex containing an analysis of the measures in Germany against non-Aryans, by J. G. McDonald, Bibliographical footnotes. (Address: 4405 Dearborn St., Chicago)

Survey, vol. 74; 111 (April 1958) German emigres help each other; self-help for German emigres, by T. Stolper. (Address: 112 E. 19th St., NYC)

Same issue, page 112, Lands of refuge.

Contemporary Review, vol. 153; 190-6 (Feb. 1958) Growing Refuge problem, by N. Bentwick.

Fortnightly (London), vol. 149; 225-30 (Feb. 1958) League of Nations and refugees, by T. J. Simpson.

Foreign Affairs, vol. 16; 575-87 (April 1958) Refugees: a world problem, by D. Thompson.

#### Publications

Menorah Journal, vol. 24; 55-67 (Jan. 1956) German Jews in Palestine, by E. Gottgetreu. (Address: 65 Fifth Avenue, NYC)

Publications of League of Nations Committee on International Assistance to Refugees. (These are available from Internat. Doc. Soc., Columbia University Press, New York City)

PAUL E. SCHWABE

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
Evergreen 2592

3907 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.

May 3, 1938

Myron C. Taylor, Esq.  
Florence, Italy

Dear Sir:-

I note from the New York Times that you were appointed by President Roosevelt as the American chairman of the committee for the assistance of political refugees from Germany and other European countries, and that you have gone to Europe to organize this work.

I am writing you these lines as I consider it possible that for the administrative staff of the office or offices to be opened in Europe the services of an American citizen may be required, who should have the following qualifications:

1. A high educational and cultural standing;
2. Full mastery of the English and German languages, including the ability of fluent interpreting, of public speaking in both languages, and of literary use of both of them;
3. Complete familiarity with conditions in the respective countries, especially Germany and Austria, through extended journeys therein;
4. Administrative and business ability, coupled with the faculty of rapidly adapting one's self to new tasks; and last not least,
5. Sincere sympathy with the aims of the inter-governmental committee in aiding those who are practically driven out of their country by acts of various European governments - which applies in the first place to the Jews of Germany and Austria.

If the committee under your chairmanship is in need of a man in whom these qualifications are united, I believe that I could satisfy your requirements fully. With reference to the last point I might add that on several extended trips in Germany during the last five years I have had ample opportunity of coming into personal contact with Jews (I myself am of Protestant faith), and that I have become convinced

that the "cold program" of expropriation is to a large extent a war against women and children.

With reference to the other points above enumerated I cannot go into all details, but will state that I was born in Berlin, Germany, hold the degree of Ph.D. of the University of Leipzig, have been an American citizen since 1916, and have had wide experience in various lines of work, teaching as well as business, and during the last ten years genealogical research. Through this latter work I came into personal contact with Mr. William Robbins of Brooklyn, N.Y. who, if I remember correctly, told me that he has done genealogical research work for you. My work has often taken me on trips to Germany and other European countries, such as Poland, Hungary, etc. One of my assignments was for the New York law firm of Root, Clarke, Buckner & Ballantine, in a case of which Mr. John M. Harlan of said firm had charge. On this assignment I was with Mr. Harlan in Bremen, Germany for about seven weeks in 1935, and when we returned to New York, I asked Mr. Harlan for a letter of reference in another matter. Mr. Harlan thereupon wrote a letter on board of the "Europa" to an attorney in Frankfurt on Main, Germany, of which letter I beg to enclose a copy. I am also attaching photostatic copies of two letters to substantiate the above statement as to my activity in the teaching profession as well as in business.

I could give you additional references in the U.S. as well as in Germany, in the latter country for instance Dr. F. Strube, attorney at law in Bremen, who represented the North German Lloyd in the proceeding before the Mixed Claim Commission for the fixing of the compensation due to the German steamship company for the use of its ships by our government during the war, and Mr. E. Moessinger, the managing director of the Heilbronn Trust Company of Heilbronn, Germany.

I understand, of course, that it would be impossible for you to decide a matter of this nature on the strength of a letter alone. I would, therefore, be prepared to come to a point in Europe, which is to be designated by you, at my own risk and expense, if you advise me that in the organization of the committee the services of a man of the above described type can be utilized and that you wish to discuss the matter with me personally. I could depart on short notice as I am unattached since the death of my wife. I would assume that the position carries a moderate salary.

Very sincerely yours

*Paul E. Schwabe, Ph.D.*

Paul E. Schwabe

June 11th 1938.

Dear Sir,

Acknowledging your favour of May 29th, I have taken note of your several suggestions, and perhaps I had not made clear in my earlier letter that I very naturally would spend a good deal of time examining into the situation before the Conference. That I have been and am doing, and am confident that the Group who will be interested will be able to render some constructive service in this important matter.

Again thanking you for your suggestions, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Schwabe Esq.,  
3907 Walnut Street,  
Philadelphia.

Personal

Thanking you very much for the

May 19th 1938.

Paul E. Schwabe Esq.,  
3907 Walnut Street,  
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge your favour of May 3rd, and in reply would say that at the moment it is not possible to make such an arrangement as that proposed by you - this because, in its early stages at least, the activities of the international group will undoubtedly centre around the formation of a plan of procedure and the determination of such an organization as may be found necessary.

If there should be an opportunity to avail of your services, as proposed by you, I should be only too glad to communicate with you again.





D. „EUROPA“

C O P Y

August 29, 1935

Dr. Fritz Pape, Esq.  
Attorney at Law  
Biebergasse 9  
Frankfurt a.M.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Paul E. Schwabe has informed me that he recently has talked with you about the estate of the late Mrs. Henrietta E. Garrett of Philadelphia, and has asked me to write you concerning my knowledge of him and his qualifications.

I became acquainted with Mr. Schwabe in connection with the estate of the late Miss Ella Wendel of New York for which my firm, Root, Clarke, Buckner & Ballantine, during the last four years has been acting as trial counsel in various litigated matters. Mr. Schwabe conducted all of the genealogical research for the estate in foreign countries, the greater part being in Germany. In addition to the work which was concerned with establishing the true next of kin of Miss Wendel, Mr. Schwabe was also called upon to investigate a number of claims which were subsequently shown to be unfounded or deliberately spurious. Out of some 2300 claimants nine persons were eventually established as the only next of kin of Miss Wendel.

From my contact with Mr. Schwabe in these matters I can say that he is a man of wide experience in his field, and that I found his work throughout accurate, reliable and dependable.

Very truly yours

(signed)

JOHN M. HARLAN

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PORTLAND, OREGON

Oct. 11, 1923.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mr. P. E. Schwabe, Ph.D. was a teacher in Lincoln High School of this city. By the action of the Board of Education, German was discontinued as a subject of study in the Portland school system.

At that time I was a teacher in the Lincoln High School. Mr. Schwabe impressed me as a man of ability, of fine character, conscientious in his work. From my observation of him and his work, I believe no one would make a mistake in securing him for any position which he feels he is qualified to fill.

Prin. Lincoln High School.

E. D. GIBERSON & COMPANY

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

NEW YORK  
40 Rector Street

IRON AND STEEL

OCTOBER 16, 1923

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

This is to certify that Mr P.E. Schwabe has been in our employment from January 1st, 1923 to this date. His position was that of Manager of our Import Department, and the only reason why he leaves our services is that we have to discontinue this Department for the time being, owing to the unsettled conditions in Germany from which country most of our imports came.

Mr Schwabe has handled for us a large volume of foreign correspondence and he has done all other work in connection with his responsible position. We have been highly satisfied with his work and are pleased to recommend him for any position for which he may make application.

E. D. GIBERSON & CO. INC.

*E. D. Giberson*  
Pres.

71 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

May 4 1938---#5

Myron Taylor, Esq.,  
115 Via Boccaccio, Florence.  
(By SS "Normandi").

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Monday we received your wireless from the "Savoia," to "Mail selected books on exiles and Zionism, including pamphlet by Brandeis. Advise Crowther send similar."

Mr. Crowther came to New York yesterday to see his son off. I haven't been able to reach him by phone, but his secretary says he has been working on your request for refugee literature.

The New York Public Library has always been very helpful to us in matters concerning books, and so I phoned the Director's office and asked if they could advise us as to the best books on these subjects. They responded with a two-page list of which a copy is enclosed.

You will see that "The Refugees from Germany" by Norman Bentwick, published by G. Allen & Unwin, London, is listed as "Not published in this country, probably best book on list." We have cabled Hatchard's to send you a copy.

Among the books the Library indicated four as "Probably among best," and these we bought and send you by post yesterday, as follows:

- "The Jews in Nazi Germany"; published by The American Jewish Committee.
- "Modern Palestine," by Jessie E. Sampter; published by New York Hadassah.
- "Report of the Executives of the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine," submitted to the 20th Zionist Congress, 1937. (2 volumes).
- "Jews in Palestine," by A. Revusky; published by Vanguard Press.
- "The Jewish Problem; How to Solve It," by L. D. Brandeis. Part 5 is on Zionism, and is believed to be the Brandeis pamphlet you wanted.

We also included in the package several of the periodicals listed by the Library, as containing short articles.

To send all of the literature listed by the Library would overwhelm you, but if you want any of those not sent, we will



May 3 1938

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Books

Brandeis, L. D.

The Jewish problem, how to solve it. New ed., 1934, Cleveland, O. Joseph Saslow, 420 Leader Building. (Note: According to our Jewish Division Zionism as such ceased in 1920. This pamphlet by Justice Brandeis was originally published about 1915 and is probably the one to which Mr. Taylor referred) (Note also: In case the above cannot be obtained you may be interested to know that Justice Brandeis's miscellaneous papers were published by the Viking Press in New York in 1954 under the title The Curse of Bigness. Part 5 is on Zionism)

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✓ \*Report of the Executives of the Zionist organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, submitted to the 20th Zionist Congress, 1937. (Published in Palestine, but perhaps can be obtained from Zionist Organization, 111 Fifth Avenue, NYC)

✓ \*Revusky, A.  
Jews in Palestine, rev. ed. N.Y., Vanguard, 1936. \$2.50

Zuckerman, Wm.  
The Jew in revolt. London, M. Secher & Warburg, 1937. 255p.

✓ \* Probably amongst best

Periodicals

Survey Graphic, vol. 25, page 487-9 (Aug. 1936) People without a country; who besides Jews have been forced to flee from Germany, by M.G. Cary.

International Affairs, vol. 15; 716-34. (Sept. 1936) The refugee problem, by J.L. Rubenstein. (Address: Royal Inst. of Inter. Aff., 10 St. James Square, London, S.W.1)

Royal Central Asian Society Journal, vol. 24; 397-410 (July 1937) The refugee problem in the Near East, by Michael Hansson. (Address: 77 Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1)

Living Age, vol. 550, page 66-70 (March 1936) Refugees for refugees: Netherlands and Switzerland. (Address: 63 Park Row, New York City)

Scholastic, vol. 27; 21-2 (Jan 25, 1936) Proposed scheme for the wholesale simultaneous deportation of Jews from Germany. (Address: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh)

Fortnightly, vol. 145, page 708-17 (June 1935) Russia in exile, by G. Soloneytchik. (Address: 15 Buckingham St., London, W.C.2)

Commonweal, vol. 23, pages 572-3 (March 20, 1936) "The Way of an Emigrant" by J. Martinus. Address: 388 Fourth Avenue, NYC

Foreign Affairs, vol. 15; 537-46 (April 1937) Great new migration, by Countess Waldeck. (Address: 45 East 85th St., NYC)

Contemporary Review, vol. 150; 55-42 (July 1935) Problem of the refugees in Europe, by N. Bentwick (Address: 249 West 13th St., NYC)

Christian Century, vol 53; 101-27 (Jan. 15 1936) Letter of resignation, with annex containing an analysis of the measures in Germany against non-Aryans, by J. G. McDonald, Bibliographical footnotes. (Address: 4405 Dearborn St., Chicago)

Survey, vol. 74; 111 (April 1936) German emigres help each other; self-help for German emigres, by T. Stolper. (Address: 112 E. 19th St., NYC)

Same issue, page 112, Lands of refuge.

Contemporary Review, vol. 153; 190-6 (Feb. 1938) Growing Refuge problem, by N. Bentwick.

Fortnightly (London), vol. 149; 225-30 (Feb. 1938) League of Nations and refugees, by T. J. Simpson.

Foreign Affairs, vol. 16; 375-87 (April 1938) Refugees: a world problem, by D. Thompson.

#### Publications

Menorah Journal, vol. 24; 55-67 (Jan. 1936) German Jews in Palestine, by E. Gottgetreu. (Address: 63 Fifth Avenue, NYC)

Publications of League of Nations Committee on International Assistance to Refugees. (These are available from Internat. Doc. Soc., Columbia University Press, New York City)

EDWARD K. LOVE, Pres't  
ANDREW SPENCER LOVE, Vice-Pres't

Edw. K. Love, Jr., Sec'y  
H. M. WILKINSON, Treas.

## EDWARD K. LOVE REALTY CO.

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IN BUSINESS OVER A  
THIRD OF A CENTURY

ST. LOUIS May 5, 1938.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the American Committee on Refugees,  
c/o United States Steel Co.,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of writing you concerning the possible enormous increase of foreigners coming to this country. We have a very large number of unemployed people and to tell the world we are opening our doors to more dependents, for that is what they are, will aggravate the unemployment situation. Ninety percent or at least a large percentage will be Jews and even with sympathy toward them it is most unwise to give them the urge to come over here in competition with our own unemployed.

For the last six years I have spent from three to five months each year abroad - Austria, Hungary, Germany mostly - and the ships coming home the steerage is filled with immigrants to this country and it is no secret that certain organizations in this country watch unfilled quotas and a German may come in as a Finn.

To be on the ship gives one the close actual situation and one does not get the real touch until they travel on the ship itself and see. The main idea is to get in sponsored by some relative or someone and then the grave point of taking someone's job or eventually getting on relief.

With all the sympathy one might have the idea that must prevail is that charity begins at home and we should and must take care of our own which is now running us into billions of dollars debt.

Any European country sees to it that all immigration is stopped, law or no law, and we must see the facts and cut out all immigration until we are on our feet. The ratio of common sense must prevail over the sympathetic side.

Take warning on this immigration or we will regret it deeply.

Get the facts and you will stop letting them in. What is happening is astounding. Stop it!!

Yours very truly,

Edward K. Love

# United States Steel Corporation

71 Broadway, New York.

May 6, 1938

ASSISTANT TO CHAIRMAN

Mr. Myron C. Taylor  
Villa Schifanoia  
115 via Boccaccio  
Florence, Italy

Dear Mr. Taylor:

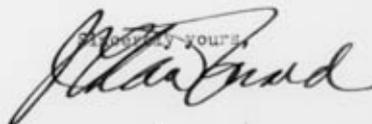
I am enclosing all the clippings received to date concerning your appointment as American representative on the International Committee for Refugees. The only editorial comment which has come to our attention is the one on the top of the pile from the Montgomery, Alabama "Advertiser". The New York newspapers did not mention the appointment in their editorial comments nor did any of the out-of-town newspapers received by this office.

While it is true there has been a considerable number of important news stories to engage the attention of editorial writers, I am just a little bit surprised at the almost complete lack of editorials on a subject of such wide interest. From my own observations, based partly upon conversations with newspaper men, I would say that the reaction to your appointment has been favorable in a personal sense.

In all frankness (which is what I know you want from me), there is in my opinion a distinct undercurrent of, shall I say uneasiness about the possibility of thousands of German and Austrian Jews being admitted into this country. This feeling may be the very reason for the absence of editorial comment because it is a delicate subject which newspapers generally would try to avoid. Furthermore, some of the leading newspapers of the country, as you know, are owned by Jews. Any plan, therefore, which would result in the admission beyond the normal quota of a considerable number of German and Austrian refugees, of whom 90% would undoubtedly be Jews, would very likely have an unpopular reception in this country, although evidence of this might not appear in the press itself.

In view of the delicacy of this question and the possibility of embarrassing developments, I hope you will not mind my expressing some personal concern for the responsibility which appears to be yours in connection with the proposed International Conference on the subject.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,  


AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY  
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS STEEL CORPORATION  
NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY  
TENNESSEE COAL IRON & R.R. CO.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.  
UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT COMPANY

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION SUBSIDIARIES

AMERICAN SECURITY BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

326

HARRY F. KNAPP  
MANAGER OF SALES  
ANDREW J. SNOW  
ASST. MANAGER OF SALES

May 7, 1938.

*State Department officials to get...  
it is hoped that it will be...  
for this country.  
It may be that you will...  
proceeds with the...  
Washington, D.C. in New York, where...  
Further details in connection...*

Dear Mr. Fitch:-

Referring to our telephone conversation, I am enclosing, in duplicate, the laws and the rules and regulations pertaining to the United States Immigration Service. The mimeographed material brings up to date the booklet, which you will notice is revised only to December 31, 1936. In addition are enclosed some slip laws which bring the legal section of the booklet up to date.

Also enclosed are some press statements from the State Department relating to the general question of political refugees, and the Department's efforts to secure cooperation of other nations in solving the problem.

Privately, friends at the State Department advise that the recent immigration quota "revision" (copy of which is enclosed) and about which there was considerable publicity due to the big increase in Germany's quota, merely was the result of taking the previous Austrian figure, eliminating it, and shifting it to the existing German total. Therefore, it is pointed out, no larger quotas are actually provided, although Austria is not recognized as a country in the latest quota figures.

However, it is said that the publicity in connection with the quotas and the Department's attempts to secure international cooperation in the problem, resulted in a sudden disappearance, to a great extent, of religious persecution in Germany.

Although no definite date has yet been set for an international meeting on the subject of political refugee immigration problems, Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles recently told a newspaperman that efforts were being made to bring the various delegates together at some European point, early in June.

Immigration Service authorities here know of no relief in present laws which could be utilized in the present situation. The only legal provision applying, is that noted on pages 4 and 5 of the attached pamphlet, relating to the waiving of reading requirements for refugees fleeing from religious persecution. However, Immigration authorities note that by far the larger percentage of German refugees are well educated and would not profit from this provision.

*check 5/9/38  
W.F.  
one set to  
Am. Sec. by  
check from 5/9/38  
of*

State Department officials do not know what benefits will result from the international cooperation program, but through it, it is hoped that it will be unnecessary to raise quota restrictions for this country.

It may be that you will want to discuss this situation, in its practical aspects with the District Commissioner of the Immigration Service, at Ellis Island in New York, whose name is Rudolph Reimer.

If anything further develops in connection with this study, in which I can be of any service, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Very truly yours,

  
Manager of Sales.

To:

Mr. W.C. Fitch,  
Secretary to Chairman,  
U.S. Steel Corporation,  
New York, N.Y.

(5/10/34)

*Ans.  
May. 12/38*

BRITISH CONSULATE,  
FLORENCE.

12th May, 1938.

Sir,

I have been asked by Mr. George Spence, whose address is Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4., and who is prominently associated with the movement dealing with the question of political refugees, if I can ascertain from you when you expect to leave Florence for London, and by what route. Mr. Spence tells me you represent President Roosevelt on the question of political refugees, and he is very desirous of interviewing you.

I would be most obliged if you could let me have the information he seeks.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*James Fielding*  
H.B.M. Consul.

Myron Taylor, Esq.,  
Villa Schifanoia,  
115, Via Boccaccio,  
Florence.

permanent Europe address  
Brown Shipley & Co  
123 Pall Mall London

17 Rue de la Buffa  
Nice A/M France  
May 14 '38

Dear Mr Taylor

I intended to write you before sailing from New York in February, to thank you and Mrs Taylor for your delightful hospitality at your brilliant evening party, where I met a number of old friends who I had not seen since I had been in America six years ago. Mrs Ormond Lawson Johnston was glad to hear my news on my return to London.

I am writing now on a matter which I cannot help but think will interest you considerably at this time. According to the press - in London and Paris, you have lately been appointed by the President to a post which it would seem is likely to be the most important mission abroad since Mr Hoover went to the relief of Belgium - or is likely to be so, in your hands, - the relief of such Austrians as have been driven ~~by~~ out of what is almost the last seat of old civilization in Europe that remained to us. I visited Vienna last summer, and had two long talks with the then British Minister, Sir Walford Selby, since promoted to the Ambassadorship to Portugal. He said to me then, "Right here in Vienna is the one danger spot of Europe, and Archduke Otto, heir of all the Habsburgs for 700 years past, is the key man." He referred to what we both considered was true, that the Habsburg tradition was still the strongest living force in both Austria and Hungary, and the fear of this dynasty, ~~xxxxxxx~~ - in the person of Archduke Otto, was the one specter to Hitlerism that ~~may~~ might yet prevent German penetration of eastern Europe, and absorption of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and possible other states, into Greater Germany.

I also visited Hungary, and spent a month in Buda Pest, meeting many of the leading statesmen there and some in Vienna, among them leading Legitimists - working for restoration of Otto to the throne in each country. I was a guest at a dinner

of the Revision League in Buda Pest together with three members of Parliament, and in my short speech, warned them of German aggression ~~xxxxxxx~~ and advised them to get together under the all-powerful symbol of the Hapsburg dynasty, and form a bloc which would effectually stay Germany's progress towards European domination. I talked with Tibor Eckhardt, a most brilliant younger Hungarian statesman, with Count Sigray - whose wife, nee Daly, is Mrs James Gerard's sister - and in Vienna with Prince Furstenberg, leader of the Legitimists there as Sigray is in Hungary.

It so happened that knowing well young Baron von Grimm, one of Otto's trusted aides, an Austrian living much in Holland and Belgium, with whom I had discussed the eastern problem, I wrote him fully about my visit, and observations re Otto's prospects.

Turkey, he might be of use to you on your committee.

von Grimm showed this letter to the Archduke, who sent me through von Grimm an invitation to call on him at his Chateau of Steenockerzeel, just outside of Brussels, where he has been living for some years with his mother the Empress Zita, widow of the late and last- so far- Emperor of Austro-Hungary, who died in exile in Madeira in 1922, and who was ousted from the throne at the conclusion of the war by internal disturbances and- I'm sorry to say, by Allied policies- keeping away the one symbol- Hapsburg rule- which might have consolidated the remnants of the old Empire- and prevented Germany from ~~stealing~~ ~~her~~ ~~piecemeal~~- as she is doing, to the menace of Europe, and as I believe, the future menace of the British Empire.

I was not able to accept this invitation until my return to Europe from America, on March 11<sup>th</sup> last, when the date set by His Majesty Emperor and King Otto- as he is always styled by his environment and all loyal Legitimists- happened to be the Monday following the "rape of Austria," as the London Times termed it, which took place on Friday preceding, March 11<sup>th</sup>.

It was therefore on Monday, March 14<sup>th</sup>, when I was received by this most remarkable young man, not yet 26, at Steen, when, altho he had suffered the loss of half of his prospective empire only three days before, and when the fate of his elder sister the Archduchess Adelheid and brother the Archduke Felix, just escaping from Vienna in time in the car of the Hungarian Minister- was still unknown- he showed the most perfect composure and poise, and even confidence, and discussed the situation for an hour and a quarter, giving me his news and views with a grasp and fluency which few if any statesmen of Europe could have equalled- if that.

This visit led to a second invitation, and on leaving England ten days ago for Nice, where I plan to stay some time at my sister-in-law's home here, I was received by him again on May 2<sup>nd</sup>, a week ago last Monday, and again had a wonderful talk with Otto, already a wise statesman, with a personality of rare charm, of extreme good looks, and a sympathetic understanding that wins all who meet him.

Now I am arriving at the point of my communication after a long preamble, which I feel cannot help interesting you. He described to me, with intimate knowledge <sup>etc.</sup> the fearful cruelties Hitler has imposed not only on his own supporters, the Legitimists, but Catholics; and notoriously the Jews- even those who have been Germans for generations; and the aristocrats. He told me that at least 500 Legitimists alone have been imprisoned in Austria- and the Germans plan to try them in Germany, where doubtless even worse fates await them than now, in prison in Austria; that most of the so-called suicides have been actual murders by the Nazis. The situation parallels the French revolution- only reaching many more people. There has been a considerable exodus, but only of the few able to escape in time. Germany will not permit the Jews to escape, or even others mentioned, till they have been robbed of all possessions, of money, securities, art works, motor cars, furs, etc etc, -then they are thrust out into the world- beggars. Hitler has made of Germany the pickpocket of ~~the~~ nations..

I first learned that altho Hitler has ~~stolen~~ all the great Hapsburg possessions, properties, palaces, etc etc, that they have actually ~~only~~ been in Otto's possession, restored under Schussnig, since only four months ago, and that as yet, he has received no income

Turkey, he might be of use to you on your committee.

from them, except from some apartment houses in Vienna- and Hitler stopped that source at once. On sounding him on my second visit, he assured me that his own affairs were still in such condition that he could continue living as he had, altho he might find another chateau nearer Brussels- Steen is about twenty minutes out by motor car. His concern however was for his friends who were either in prison, or had escaped into France, with little or nothing; and he had just organized in Paris, under the charge of Dr Ernest Hoor, and with Baron Manfred von Grimm assisting him, what they call

Eutraide Autrichien, 113bis Boulevard Malherbes.  
tel Laborde 03-53.

He then said that if any of my friends in England or America wished to help the Austrian refugees and sufferers, they could do so by aiding this committee.

He said many young Austrians are getting to Paris penniless, had been inveigled into the Red-or Government-army in Spain, and placed in the most dangerous places.

Dr Hoor and von Grimm left Paris for Geneva about the same day that I did, ten days ago, to make an appeal to the League of Nations.

Now I have come to the point. Assuming that newspaper reports are correct as to your mission, composed or to be formed from a dozen different countries, of which you are to be the chairman- it occurred to me after reaching Paris, that it might of great interest to you and to Archduke Otto if you could meet and discuss the whole question. (I imagine that the United States will-or have- voted some funds to dispense, in this cause.) Certainly Otto could enlighten you as no one else. At any rate, I gave von Grimm a clipping from the London Daily Telegraph of about two weeks ago, about your mission and yourself, and suggested a meeting between you and Otto. He sent me back word by von Grimm that nothing would please him more, and he sent an invitation to you to call on him at his Chateau of Steenockerzeel, Brussels, or, to meet you in Paris, where he goes quite recently. Only, for the present at least, such a meeting should be kept confidential, as he is anxious above all things not to incite Hitler by any activities of his to bring retaliation on his Legitimist friends now in prison in Austria.

I have therefore written fully to Commandant Joseph Verhoeven, 138, Boulevard General Jacques, Brussels, who would arrange such a meeting whenever it is convenient to you to see him in Brussels, -or, convenient to yourself, when Otto is in Paris. This obviates the matter going thro myself, at this distance. Now I think you have the whole story. I might add further, still assuming that you are to actively engage in this business, that I dined ten days ago with my old friend from our home town, Canton, Ohio, (McKinleys town,) Robert Feet Skinner, lately retired after forty years in the diplomatic and consular service from his last post of Ambassador to Turkey- and his delightful wife, at their historic old house, 142 Rue de Grenelle. Skinner, altho over seventy, is still in robust health, and it occurs to me that considering his unique experience of Europe, Consul General at Marseilles, Hamburg, Berlin, Paris and London, Minister to Greece, Minister to Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania, then Ambassador to Turkey, he might be of use to you on your committee.

I believe he worked with Hoover on Belgium relief.

I see by today's-or yesterday's rather,-New York Herald that you have arrived in Florence, so address you there. Knowing nothing of your plans, except from what I've seen in the press, all this may be superfluous, but I have no possible interest except in the good of the cause, and that of Otto. Should you find yourself in Brussels, it could be so easily arranged. You would also certainly be received by his mother, the ex Empress Zita- especially if Mrs Taylor should be with you. Otherwise, I'm sure he would make the journey to Paris especially to see you, *or to fit in with his plans.*

My only plans are to remain here for some considerable time and work at my book of memoirs and my thirty years experience of English social, political, literary and country life, the Peace Conference in 1919, etc etc, and I have purposely given up the London season on this account, as I can't work there.

Perhaps you will let me know if you receive this, and if it is a matter which interests you, or one you may be able to give some attention.

Sincerely yours

Wade Chandler

Please pardon

my amateur typing!

Mr Grimm told me our 50,000 Legationists, assistants, Jews & Catholics have been imprisoned throughout Austria (which is after all but 1% of its population) by Hitler.

2612 TILDEN STREET, NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 15, 1938.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor,  
Villa Schifanoia  
Florence  
Italy

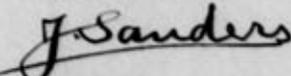
Dear Mr. Taylor:

In connection with the work of your committee, may I suggest an idea that, I believe, would be a great step forward in handling this migration problem.

If the German Government could be induced to permit a fair or even a partially fair exchange of the property of the refugees for such property as the German Nazis own in foreign countries, it might stimulate the return of such Nazis or other persons who may wish to migrate to Germany to the benefit of the countries in which they now live, and it would benefit the migrants from Germany in that they would have a fair amount of property in the country to which they migrate.

I am not enlarging on the details, as I have no doubt that your committee can see the advantages of this idea, both politically and financially if the resistance of the German Government to it could be overcome.

Very truly yours,

  
J. Sanders.

JS:HHS

June 4th 1938.

J. Sanders Esq.,  
2612 Tilden Street  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge with many thanks your letter of May 15th with the suggestion which you have made with respect to the exchange of property of refugees. This suggestion is certainly worthy of much consideration, and I am very greatly obliged.

Sincerely yours,

Copy for Mr. Taylor  
May 18 1938

Mr. Rudolph Reimer,  
District Commissioner,  
Immigration and Naturalization Service,  
Ellis Island, New York.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of yesterday is received in the absence of Mr. Taylor. He is at present in Italy, and the letter will be forwarded to him.

We are sure that he will appreciate your kind offer of office space, but we are not yet informed whether an organization for activities of the International Committee on Refugees will be created here.

Yours very truly,  
(Sd) W. C. FITCH,

Secretary to Mr. Myron Taylor.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE  
Ellis Island, N. Y.

May 17 1938

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

Dear Mr. Taylor:

If the International Committee on Political Refugees needs office accommodation, I would be very glad to make arrangements for you at Ellis Island.

I can give you first class space. Our communication from the mainland, while it is by boat, is nevertheless good.

It might also be of advantage to be at Ellis Island, since there we have many records.

The buildings here, being Government owned, will be without expense.

We have heat, hot water and facilities for staying over night.

Telephone communications are good.

Very truly yours,  
(Sd) RUDOLPH REIMER  
District Commissioner.

The Ferry takes 15 minutes.

RR

RR:W

Personal

Thanking you very much for the offer, and for your suggestions,

Believe us, May 19th 1938.

Sincerely yours,

Herr Walter Gilbert  
Vienna.

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge your favour of May 18th, and in reply would say that at the moment it is not possible to make such an arrangement as that proposed by you - this because, in its early stages at least, the activities of the international group will undoubtedly centre around the formation of a plan of procedure and the determination of such an organization as may be found necessary.

If there should be an opportunity to avail of your services, as proposed by you, I should be only too glad to communicate with you again.

DEAR SIR

ATTENTION  
HOLLAND STRAITS

NOV 1898

*Handwritten signature*

Thanking you very much for the  
offer, and for your suggestions,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

WAL

October

1898  
1898  
1898  
1898  
1898

WALTER GILBERT

Prokurist der  
Osterreichischen Creditanstalt-  
Wiener Bankverein I.P.

WIEN, 12th May 1938.

Mr. Myron C. TAYLOR,

Florence  
Italy

Sir:-

Being informed by a good friend of mine, living in New York, of your appointment as American Representative on the International Committee for Refugees I, upon his instigation, am taking a chance in asking you whether you would permit my working, likewise, for the Committee.

In brief my personal data are:

Born in Vienna 1892, thus 46 of age, of Austrian nationality, father was Public teacher in Vienna over 40 years. Schoollife: Humanistic and Commercial schools. Married, wife & daughter(5) living in Vienna, boy (12) in Haifa.

First employment: Union Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. London  
1909 - 1912

Second " Banque Belge, Brussels  
1913 - 1914

Third " Wiener Bank-Verein, Vienna  
1915 - 1938

Languages: German, English, French, Spanish, Czech, also Italian after a sojourn of a few weeks in Italy, though I know enough already to understand the Italians

Being a member of the Hebrew community, I was forced to retire.

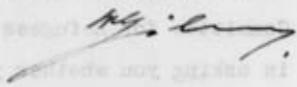
Should you agree to my working on the Committee I hope to be able to secure that during my absence my pension be paid to my wife. Consequently, the remuneration you are expected to set out on my behalf need be on a moderate scale only, the fact of your giving me an opportunity of being occupied somehow - in this country almost impossible - constituting in itself a gratifying deed. P.t.o.

WALTER GIBBERT

I shall be only too pleased to give whatever other details needed ( Photo, references s.s.o.) either in writing or verbally before the American Consul or some other representative of yours, whose help will, no doubt, be required, in order to secure a temporary exit-permit from the Authorities of this Country.-

Thanking you ever so much for your kind consideration of my offer, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Respectfully yours,



Private address:

Vienna IX. Liechtensteinstr. 52/27

*[Faint, mirrored text from the reverse side of the page, likely bleed-through or a ghost image of the original document.]*

Personal

May 19th 1938.

Herr Georg Wintner,  
Vienna.

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge your favour of May 16th, and in reply would say that at the moment it is not possible to make such an arrangement as that proposed by you - this because, in its early stages at least, the activities of the international group will undoubtedly centre around the formation of a plan of procedure and the determination of such an organization as may be found necessary.

If there should be an opportunity to avail of your services, as proposed by you, I should be only too glad to communicate with you again.

1/10/38

1/10/38

1/10/38

... to make ...  
... the ...  
... of ...  
Dear Sir,

ATTEST  
HALL GEORGE MICHUEL

NOV 18 1920

Thanking you very much for the  
offer, and for your suggestions,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

my copy  
add

Handwritten text on the reverse side of the paper, including "Bücherei", "Bottel", and other illegible words.

Kanzlei für:  
Buchhaltung und Bilanz.  
Revision u. Begutachtung.  
Organisation und Überwachung.  
Kalkulation u. Statistik.  
Stener und Wirtschaftsberatung.  
Pauschalen und Abonnements.

### GEORG WINTNER

Mitglied der Gesellschaft [vorm. Gremium] der Buchsachverständigen,  
Obmannstellvertreter der „Treuhand“ Verein für Interessen der Steuerträger Oesterreichs

Wien, VIII. Blindengasse 7, I. Stock, Tür Nr. 21  
Fernsprecher: 46941 A 26-9-33

Wien, am 16. Mai 1938

HON.  
MYRON C. TAYLOR  
Esq.  
FLORENCE, ITALY.

Dear Sir,

I owe it to my cousin, Mr. Fred Miller, New York City, that I know your address and I beg your pardon for troubling you with my affairs.

You know you are in this country in need. I am an expert for accounting, bookkeeping, tax-affairs, organization and it is not the remotest chance to practise or to enter an other profession because I am a Jew. I am 36 years of age, my wife is 37, my daughter 7. My cousin wrote me about your noble mission and because I am in need of assistance I call for your help. It is our resolution to emigrate to U.S.A and to become an inductious American subject.

Our personally data:

GEORGE WINTNER, VIENNA VIII. BLINDENGASSE 7.  
born in KOMAROM (HUNGARY, now CZECHOSLOVAKIA) 11<sup>th</sup> OKTOBER 1902  
subject of HUNGARY (SAROSPATAK, ZEMPLEN MEGYE)  
married since 7. SEPTEMBER 1929, JEW

LEOPOLDINE WINTNER, the same address.  
born in WEISSENBACH-TRG, SCHATZEN (AUSTRIA, now GERMANIA) 16. <sup>th</sup> July 1901  
subject of HUNGARY. married since 7. SEPTEMBER 1929, CATHOLIC

LILIAN RUTH WINTNER, the same address,  
born in VIENNA (AUSTRIA, now GERMANIA) 29. <sup>th</sup> JANUARY 1931  
subject of HUNGARY, CATHOLIC

I am living in Vienna since 1922.

I wrote my cousin for affidavits, but I beg you to help, because we are not in security about this.

I thank you very much for your kindness

Your very obedient servant

Georg Wintner

my cousin  
Address: Fred Miller, 523 WEST 112<sup>th</sup> ST. NEW YORK CITY

May 19th 1938.

Frank Gervasi Esq.,  
Chief of Bureau,  
International News Service,  
Rome.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your telegram. I shall be glad to co-operate with you and your organization when any need arises, and I am very much obliged for your offer.

Sincerely yours,

May 19th 1938.

Personal

Edward K. Love Esq.,  
704 Chestnut Street,  
St. Louis.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge and have read with interest your letter of May 5th. I am fully aware of the conditions in our own county as you well know. Our first efforts will be devoted to a study of the entire situation with a view to meeting such responsibilities as are involved in membership of the international family of nations.

I am very glad to have your suggestions, and beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

FOREIGN  AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG  
EDITOR

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET  
NEW YORK  
CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

May 20, 1938

Myron C. Taylor, Esq.  
115 Via Boccaccio  
Florence, Italy

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I was delighted to hear of your appointment by the President as the American delegate to the forthcoming international conference to deal with the problem of political refugees, and was only sorry that I didn't have a chance of seeing you before you sailed. Meanwhile, the President's Advisory Committee is trying to devise ways of being useful to you in carrying out the difficult job you have ahead, and laying plans for the work of organization to be done in this country in the coming months. I had some hesitation about serving on the Committee, as I am not familiar with the work of the various relief and humanitarian organizations (sectarian and non-sectarian) already in existence in this country, and I certainly don't feel very competent to be of much use in raising money. However, I was assured that our Committee might possibly be of use to the State Department in connection with some of the international problems with which I have had at least a speaking acquaintance, and I didn't feel that I could pass up any possible opportunity of being of use in a situation which is so heart-rending from the humanitarian point of view and so dangerous and important politically.

As you receive FOREIGN AFFAIRS regularly, you doubtless saw Dorothy Thompson's article on the refugee problem which appeared in our April issue. Perhaps, however, you haven't got a copy at hand and would like to see this article again now that you are occupying yourself with some of the problems she raises. I therefore am sending you a copy, under separate cover, as also a copy of a book published recently by the Council on Foreign Relations, entitled "Limits of Land Settlement." This latter is written by President Isaiah Bowman of Johns Hopkins University and a group of experts. You may find it of use in your consideration of various areas on the surface of the globe which may offer some opportunity for further settlement.

- 2 -

Myron C. Taylor, Esq.

May 20, 1938

Please remember me to Mrs. Taylor, and believe me, with best wishes for your success in the important work you have consented to undertake,

Yours very sincerely,

*Hamilton Line Accounting*

Ankara, May 23. 1938

Myron C. Taylor, Esquire,  
Florence

Dear Sir!

Excuse me for taking the liberty of writing you without your knowing me. I read your name in the newspaper, in connection with the committee for German and Austrian refugees.

I am born Austrian myself

-2-

but now married to an American in the American Embassy.

I am not yet American citizen though, because I didn't live in the United States for one year continually. I want to take my parents to the United States as soon as possible but as I am not American citizen it is somewhat difficult and I don't quite know what steps must be taken.

-3-

It made me airfully glad when I read about that committee for refugees. Maybe you know a way to stop that brutality which with the non-aryan population of Austria is treated now. I am so afraid it might be impossible to interfere, because it will be regarded as an inner political affair. But I have hopes that the German government has no knowledge that people have been taken from their homes or caught on the street, brought to coffeehouses

- 2 -

but <sup>4</sup> and public toilet places, where they must do washing, some have been beaten until bloody, some robbed and some have been taken out of their beds at night and brought to unknown places.

Please, should nobody interfere in a delicate way and ask the German government to stop that? There are still more than 4 weeks before the committee will be meeting and much irreparable harm might be done. Not everybody is strong enough to stand all that for such a long time.

Maybe you know of something that can be done even before the 6<sup>th</sup> of July.

- 5 -

Excuse me for bothering you, one really wants to try everything in times like this.

Thanking you anyway for your humane endeavors in this work, I remain,

yours very truly

Gerty Geyer.

Address:

- 2 -

but <sup>- 4 -</sup> and public toilet places, where they must do washing, some have been beaten until bloody, some robbed and some have been taken out of their beds at night and brought to unknown places.

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- 5 -

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Thanking you anyway for your humane endeavors in this work, I remain,

yours very truly

Gerty Gyser.

Address:

American Embassy  
Ankara  
Turkey.

- 2 -  
head - 4 -

May 28th 1938.

Dear Madam,

Acknowledging your favour, I believe the matter that you have suggested as regards your personal desires can best be answered by the Ambassador. I of course appreciate and sympathise very much with the situation which you describe, and it is my aim to do all in my power to alleviate the distress involved. I believe if you were to discuss your situation frankly with the Ambassador, you would be able to reach practical conclusions.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. G. Speer,  
Ankara,  
Turkey.

American Embassy  
Ankara  
Turkey

Myron C. Taylor, Esq.

Dear Sir!

I want to thank you  
my heart for your very  
Though I am not an  
person or in a high po  
thought I also might  
help a little or do s  
unlucky people. I don  
know, what I could

Ankara, May 23. 1938

Myron C. Taylor, Esquire,  
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Dear Sir!

Excuse me for taking the liberty of writing you without your knowing me. I read your name in the newspaper, in connection with the committee for German and Austrian refugees.

I am born Austrian myself

there were anything you think I could do I would be glad to know it.

Very thankfully yours,

Gerty Speer,

Norman

"Bretwich - Director of  
High Commission for  
Refugees from Germany

After reading your book  
"The Refugees from Germany"

"I am anxious

to learn from you of

developments since December

whether things stop

would you <sup>be good enough to</sup> write me

a confidential letter since

giving a <sup>general</sup> synopsis <sup>of the</sup> stop

~~my~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~received~~ -

at least my address here

"until June ~~is~~ is VILLA

Schifanoia - 115 via

Boccaccio - and telegraphic  
code address is Purod.

Home - with ~~great~~ <sup>greatly</sup>  
~~thanks~~ appreciate your cooperation.

Myron Taylor

TELEPHONES: EUSTON { 3925.  
3926.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
INLAND: "MIGRATE, KINGCROSS, LONDON."  
CABLEGRAMS: "MIGRATE, LONDON."

# THE COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY *May 28*

CHAIRMAN:  
THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT SAMUEL,  
P.C., G.C.B., G.S.E.

JOINT SECRETARIES:  
L. BAKSTANSKY, LL.B., B.Sc.(ECON).  
M. STEPHANY, P.L.A.A.

NB/HL.

WOBURN HOUSE,  
UPPER WOBURN PLACE,  
LONDON, W.C.1.  
22nd. May 1938.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

I received your telegram only on Friday, because it was posted on from Geneva.

Confirming my 'phone talk, I am sending you a note on the work of the High Commission for the refugees from Germany, since the resignation of James McDonald; and I am sending also some documents which deal with that work and with the activity of the principal bodies dealing with the German Jewish refugees.

I should say that I resigned the office of the Director of the High Commission shortly after James McDonald left, namely, in February 1936. Since that time, however, I have been closely associated with the League High Commissioner, Sir Neill Malcolm, and have been a member of the "Liaison Committee" of the Refugee Organisations. Most of my time has been devoted to the Council for German Jewry, which was formed at the beginning of 1936, and which has been concerned with the whole problem. I have been the Honorary Director of Emigration and Training for the Council, and have been several times in Germany and also at most of the Meetings of the League Council and Assembly at Geneva, which has considered the refugee questions.

I went to Vienna for a few days shortly after the German occupation, and, as I told you on the telephone, am intending to go there again on Tuesday next for about ten days. My address there will be -

c/o. The Quakers' Centre,  
Singerstrasse 16,  
WIEN. I.

Mr. Myron Taylor.22nd. May 1938.

If you wish it, I could come to Florence either on my way back to England or before, and give you any information about the position both in Germany and in Austria.

The address on this notepaper will always find me; and a cable sent to the address: BENTWICH, MIGRATE LONDON will be immediately forwarded.

The documents which I am sending with the note are:-

1. Report of the High Commissioner for the Refugees from Germany, presented to the Assembly in 1936:
2. Report of the High Commissioner as above for 1937:
3. The International Convention concerning the legal status of the German refugees, adopted at Geneva on February 1938;
4. A note which I wrote for the Refugee Survey on the work and constitution of the two High Commissions for the Refugees:
5. The last Report of the Council for German Jewry, which, as you will note, is the body that comprises the principal organisations in England and America and the Continent of Europe concerned with the emigration and settlement of the Jews from Germany:
6. A reprint of an article which I wrote for "The Nineteenth Century and After" on The Plight of the Jews in Central Europe. That of course, is rather outside the scope of the Conference, but may have some slight bearing on it.

*nos 1, 2, 5 & 6 have been sent in a separate envelope*

*Norman Bentwich*

NORMAN BENTWICH.

Myron C. Taylor Esq.,  
115, Via Boccaccio,  
FLORENCE.

TELEPHONES: EUSTON { 3925.  
3926.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
INLAND: "MIGRATE, KINCROSS, LONDON."  
CABLEGRAMS: "MIGRATE, LONDON."

## THE COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

---

CHAIRMAN:  
THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT SAMUEL.  
P.C., B.C.S., G.B.E.

JOINT SECRETARIES:  
L. BAKSTANSKY, LL.B., B.Sc.(econ.),  
M. STEPHANY, F.L.A.A.

HL.

WOBURN HOUSE,  
UPPER WOBURN PLACE,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

27th May 1938.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor,  
115, Via Bocaccio,  
Florence,  
ITALY.

Sir,

On the instructions of Mr. Norman Bentwich, who is at present in Vienna, I have pleasure in enclosing herewith a Memorandum, "The Problem of the German and Austrian Jews", Part II, which is a supplement to the Memorandum sent to you on the 21st. May.

Yours faithfully,

*Hertha Lewy*  
Secretary to NORMAN BENTWICH.



Jewish family, who was deprived of his right to practice and has then entered the services of a corporation of which his father is one of the principal stockholders. When I saw him last about a year ago, he told me that his firm had not been disturbed by the government up to that time, but that he never knew when their turn would come. (This corporation, which is entirely Jewish owned, may have been expropriated since). I have no doubt that this gentleman would be willing to give you a picture of the Jewish situation in all its details, providing he is assured of complete privacy, and to put you in touch with the leaders of his creed, with whom further discussion could be had, also in regard to practical questions as to procedure etc.

On the issue of persecution of Protestants the best source of information would probably be the men connected with those American denominations which have congregations in Germany, principally the Methodists and Baptists. There are several Methodist congregations in Berlin, and their spokesmen are likely to be able to give you an impartial judgment on the church situation, as far as the Protestant side is concerned, the more so because they are entirely independent from the State Church.

Since Berlin is the seat of a Catholic bishop, there would probably be no difficulty in arranging an interview with someone in authority, who is willing to speak about the German-Catholic situation, if it is understood that his identity will not be divulged, and that the information is wanted solely for your enlightenment and that of the international committee.

I assume that, if you entertain the idea of a fact-finding enterprise of this kind, you would require the services of someone who is fully conversant with the English and German languages and is able to make the necessary contacts as well as to act as interpreter in all conversations with persons who do not speak English. As above stated, I would be willing to act in this capacity without salary, although I would expect that my traveling expenses in Europe are paid. (I mentioned in my first letter that I would make the transatlantic voyage at my own expense.) I can make this offer because I do not have to look for an immediate income. Thus the question whether the committee will make an arrangement with me for more permanent work, could be left open for decision at a later time.

I might add that I write shorthand in English as well as in German, and that I always travel with my portable typewriter. I could therefore attend to your correspondence on this trip, and also take down and transcribe any memoranda or reports which you may wish to prepare.

I have at present no information for which day in July the meeting in Evian-les-Bains is scheduled. Assuming that your trip would be to Berlin and to Vienna, it might require at least two weeks to cover the ground. If the meeting is to be held during the second half of July, I could take the "Conte di Savoia", sailing from New York June 18th, which would bring me to Genoa on June 26th. If necessary, however, I could take the "Rex" on July 11th, so that I would be in Genoa on June 19th. In both cases the time would be too short for a letter from you to reach me, and I would ask you therefore, to send me a cablegram, if you desire me to come to Europe. In that case I would also have to know whether you would still be in Florence at the time of my arrival, or wish to meet me at some other place for which I would have to take the North-Atlantic route.

By sending this letter by the "Normandie" and air-mailing it from Havre, I hope that it will reach you not later than June 7th.

I have given the subject matter of this letter considerable thought since receiving your letter two days ago, and I have come to the conclusion that what I have designated as the "fact-finding enterprise", would undoubtedly yield a valuable fund of practical information as to what can be done and how it can be done.

Very sincerely yours

*Paul E Schwabe*

Paul E. Schwabe

JUN 1958

Brussels. 44 rue du Monastère  
I June 1938.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

The International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation has advised me to put myself in touch with you in connection with the question of Austrian refugees.

I am very much interested in this new organisation and should be glad indeed to have the opportunity of knowing more about it.

I had hoped to be able to meet you in Paris and talk over this question. If you had been in Paris I certainly should have found some acquaintance who could have introduced us to each other.

So I have to run the risk of your being astonished at receiving a letter from an "unknown lady".

I am deeply convinced that the Washington Government is making the most humanitarian gesture of our century which may have entirely unexpected, unlimited and fruitful consequences.

I have had very extensive experience in the sphere of humanitarian organizations. It is not a job which I am looking for, but a work where I could make myself useful and take advantage of all the knowledge and experience I have acquired during a number of years.

I was born in Hungary, I lived a long time in Vienna, later in Paris and now in Brussels. I know all those countries, their conditions and languages.- I was twice in the U.S.A. On the last occasion in 1937 for a lecture tour sponsored by the Belgian Government. From 1920 until 1928 I was on the board of organisation of the Central European Children's Relief Committee, which was a social organisation between Belgium, Switzerland, Hungary and Austria. With regard to this you can be further informed by his Excellency Paul Petri, former Under Secretary of State in Hungary and now managing director of the League for Protection of Children. /address, Budapest, 10 Báthory street/ From Belgian side you can be informed by Mgr. Jansen vicaire général à l'Archevêché de Malines. MALINES. BELGIUM.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor  
Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation,  
F I R E N Z E .

Not wanting to occupy too much of your time I mention only my most recent work. Namely in connection with the Belgian officials I organized a tourist cooperation between the U.S.A. and Belgium. In regard to the latter Mr. Marcel Grégoire Secrétaire Particulier du Premier Ministre / Address, Présidence du Conseil, 16 rue de la Loi, Bruxelles. / could give you the necessary informations.

It seems somewhat presumptuous asking you an appointment, however I hope sincerely that you will see your way to grant me an early interview, as I am convinced that my interest and experience could be advantageous to the great work, which you are undertaking on behalf of the refugees.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter

Cordially ,

*Claire de Hédervary*

Claire de Hédervary,

June 11th 1938.

Dear Mlle. de Hedervary,

I am very much obliged for your letter of June 1st and the offer to be of service at the Intergovernmental Conference on the problem of political refugees which is to be held at Evian next month.

In reply, I regret to say that at present there does not seem to be an opportunity for service, but should one arise we shall be very glad to keep in mind your enquiry.

At the moment, such assistants as I require have been provided by the United States Government.

Thanking you for your offer, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Mlle. Claire de Hedervary,  
Brussels.

Karl Wickerhauser  
Vicolo del Cionfo, 6

Florence,  
June 1, 1938

Mr. Myron C. Taylor  
Villa Schifanoia  
Via Boccaccio, 115  
Città

*Mr. Cargill  
The name  
never before  
met*

Sir,

by a cousin of mine I am informed that you have come to Europe to start work for the refugees from Austria. Now I have not been in my country at the time of the upheaval, so I am a refugee only inasmuch I cannot and shall not return there; but I should like to speak to you on behalf of my sister (who is married to a man of Jewish origin), on behalf of friends and relations, and on my own behalf. Would you please concede me an interview?

Yours truly,

*Wickerhauser*

Telephone number 400.075

June 28<sup>th</sup> 1933.

Dear Sir,

Acknowledging your favour, I believe the matter you have suggested can best be dealt with by the American Consulate. I of course appreciate and sympathise very much with the situation which you describe, and it is my aim to do all in my power to alleviate the distress involved, but in its early stages at least, the activities of the International Group will undoubtedly centre around the formation of a plan of procedure and the determination of such an organization as may be found necessary. In the circumstances, therefore, I fear no good purpose could be served by an interview.

Thanking you for your letter, I am,

Yours very truly,

Mr. Karl Wickerhauser,  
Florence.

## Jewish Telegraphic Agency Ltd.

LUDGATE HOUSE,

107-111, FLEET STREET,

LONDON, E. C. 4.

NEW YORK.  
PARIS.  
BERLIN.  
WARSAW.  
JERUSALEM.  
PRAGUE.

Paris, France  
June 3, 1938

Mr. Myron C. Taylor  
Villa Schifandia  
115 Boccaccio Via  
Florence, Italy

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Mr. Harold Guinzburg and I recently came over to Europe in the interest of Jewish communities. Mr. Guinzburg is a wellknown New York publisher, the owner of the Viking Press. He is a member of the board of the American Joint Distribution Committee, a leading American Jewish organization for extending assistance to Jewish communities in Europe. Since the World War, when this organization came into existence, it has spent more than 80 million dollars for the alleviation of Jewish suffering. Mr. Guinzburg is also a member of the American Jewish Committee, the most important American Jewish body, which endeavors to fight antisemitism and to protect Jewish rights whenever they are jeopardized. He is a member of the board of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency of which I am managing director.

We have come over particularly because of our interest in the refugee problem. I am enclosing a copy of the letter which Mr. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary in the State Department has given us to American diplomatic representatives in Europe. We would appreciate the opportunity of meeting you.

Yours very faithfully,

*Jacob Landau*  
Jacob Landau  
Managing Director  
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

P.S. I am enclosing the latest bulletin of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency published by the London office. We maintain an American correspondent in Germany who keeps us posted on developments there. While you are in Europe we would be very glad to put you on our mailing list.

*My present address is: Le Reynolds,  
6 Avenue du Parc Monceau  
Paris.*

June 7th 1938.

Dear Mr. Landau,

Acknowledging your favour of June 3rd, I am expecting within the next ten days to be in Paris for a short stay, and should be very glad to see you at that time. I shall take note of your suggestion, and address, and communicate with you in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau Esq, <sup>m</sup>  
Managing Director  
Jewish Telegraphic Agency  
c/- Le Reynolds  
6th Avenue, Parc du Monceau  
Paris.

COPY

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

May 2, 1938

My dear Mr. Gibson:

I am taking the liberty of giving this brief word of introduction to Mr. Harold K. Guinzberg of the Viking Press in New York and Mr. Jacob Landau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency of New York who are proceeding to Europe in the near future for the purpose of informing themselves concerning steps which may be taken usefully to aid refugees from Germany and Austria. Mr. Guinzburg and Mr. Landau have long shown a very intelligent and constructive interest in this problem and I shall be appreciative of any courtesy which you may be able to show them and of any information which you feel you may usefully be able to give them.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) G. Messersmith

The Honorable

Hugh S. Gibson,

American Ambassador,

Brussels.

NYT - 22-5-38  
p 33

## EUROPE LOOKS HERE FOR REFUGEE PLAN

H. K. Guinzburg Finds Trend  
in Surveying Situation for the  
American Jewish Committee

SEES SOLUTION POSSIBLE

Stresses Need for Regarding  
Many Refugees as 'Assets'  
Instead of Liabilities'

By CLARENCE K. STREIT

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 21.—The central fact in the refugee problem just now, according to Harold K. Guinzburg, president of the Viking Press, New York, who has been surveying the situation for the American Jewish Committee, is that "all other nations and agencies interested in it are looking eagerly toward Washington to follow up the lead it has taken with a widespread concrete program coordinating all present efforts and suggesting new ones."

Conversations that Mr. Guinzburg has had in London, Paris and Geneva convince him that the problem is not insuperable, especially compared with previous ones, and that its solution has been helped by the trend in some quarters to regard many of the refugees as really "assets instead of liabilities" to other countries.

Explaining the last point, Mr. Guinzburg stressed to the writer the present competition throughout the world for the place in music Salzburg has lost as an example capable of much development and as evidence of a changing viewpoint toward the problem.

"What city is going to seize this opportunity to take Vienna's place as the psychoanalytic capital of the world by drawing to it the men who gave it that name?" he asked. "What town is going to get the men who made the village of St. Anton famous as the world's ski school and whom the Nazis have imprisoned?"

### All Sorts of Opportunities Seen

"There are all sorts of opportunities for towns and countries with an eye to their future possibilities who are the first to see the present situation in its true historical perspective.

"Opportunity lies not merely in a few big names but in the fact that the situation increasingly tends to turn into refugees a whole layer of able, highly trained people of great immediate or potential value to other countries.

"My attention has been drawn here to what the Huguenots did to build up Geneva and Basle. Who remembers big names among the mass of Huguenot refugees and who forgets that France's loss then was a gain for her neighbors and for America?"

"It seems to me very hopeful that people are beginning to talk of the problem in this way and see these refugees as assets instead of liabilities.

"Calling them refugees tends to give a picture of helpless, destitute people. It obscures the fact that they are potential sources of strength, that they are really political emigrants and that such emigrants cannot be compared with ordinary emigrants. Such political upheavals as the world is now witnessing have always provided the highest class of emigrant."

Mr. Guinzburg said he had found that the Europeans regarded President Roosevelt's initiative in suggesting the conference at Evian-les-Bains, France, in July of the inter-governmental committee to facilitate the immigration of refugees from Germany and Austria as the most important new element in the situation and as one that promised most to produce the "very broad and inclusive program" deemed necessary for a solution of the problem.

### Finds Europe Marking Time

But this feeling and the desire he had found everywhere to cooperate with the United States, he said, has resulted meanwhile "in every one over here marking time" until they learn Washington's plans.

He gave as an instance that the council of the League of Nations, in deciding last week certain questions of principle regarding its existing refugee work, "stressed its desire not to do anything which might in any way interfere with or jeopardize whatever plans the American Government puts forward and also provided that its refugee decisions should be transmitted to Washington for its information with a view to facilitating any cooperation Washington may desire."

Although he found a general expectation that the United States, as host at the Evian conference, would open its discussion by proposing some big-scale plan, Mr. Guinzburg said:

"Government and interested circles over here seem as yet to have practically no precise information of any sort as to just what the United States will propose to do at Evian."

He found a widespread desire to get such information as early as possible and a hope that it would soon be available encouraged by the announcement of the appointment of Myron C. Taylor as head of the American delegation and by the news that he had already arrived in Europe.

Karl Wickerhauser  
Vicolo del Cionfo, 6

Florence,  
June 1, 1938

Mr. Myron C. Taylor  
Villa Schifanoia  
Via Boccaccio, 115  
Città

*Mrs. Carpi  
The name  
near Florence  
Met*

Sir,

by a cousin of mine I am informed that you have come to Europe to start work for the refugees from Austria. Now I have not been in my country at the time of the upheaval, so I am a refugee only inasmuch I cannot and shall not return there; but I should like to speak to you on behalf of my sister (who is married to a man of Jewish origin), on behalf of friends and relations, and on my own behalf. Would you please concede me an interview?

Yours truly,

*Wickerhauser*

Telephone number 400.075

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Thanking you for your letter, I am,

Yours very truly,

Mr. Karl Wickerhauser,  
Florence.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3821-2  
TELEX 9222

TELEGRAMS: JEWGORRAU, LONDON.

## Jewish Telegraphic Agency Ltd.

LUDGATE HOUSE,

107-III, FLEET STREET,

LONDON, E.C. 4.

NEW YORK.  
PARIS.  
BERLIN.  
WARSAW.  
JERUSALEM.  
PRAGUE.

Paris, France  
June 3, 1938

Mr. Myron C. Taylor  
Villa Schifandia  
115 Boccaccio Via  
Florence, Italy

Dear Mr. Taylor,

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Jacob Landau  
Managing Director  
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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June 7th 1938.

Dear Mr. Landau,

Acknowledging your favour of June 3rd, I am expecting within the next ten days to be in Paris for a short stay, and should be very glad to see you at that time. I shall take note of your suggestion, and address, and communicate with you in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Landau Esq.,  
Managing Director  
Jewish Telegraphic Agency  
c/- Le Reynolds  
6th Avenue, Parc du Monceau  
Paris.

COPY

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

May 2, 1938

My dear Mr. Gibson:

I am taking the liberty of giving this brief word of introduction to Mr. Harold K. Guinzberg of the Viking Press in New York and Mr. Jacob Landau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency of New York who are proceeding to Europe in the near future for the purpose of informing themselves concerning steps which may be taken usefully to aid refugees from Germany and Austria. Mr. Guinzburg and Mr. Landau have long shown a very intelligent and constructive interest in this problem and I shall be appreciative of any courtesy which you may be able to show them and of any information which you feel you may usefully be able to give them.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) G. Messersmith

The Honorable

Hugh S. Gibson,

American Ambassador,

Brussels.

NY T. 22-5-38  
p 33

## EUROPE LOOKS HERE FOR REFUGEE PLAN

H. K. Guinzburg Finds Trend  
in Surveying Situation for the  
American Jewish Committee

SEES SOLUTION POSSIBLE

Stresses Need for Regarding  
Many Refugees as 'Assets  
Instead of Liabilities'

By CLARENCE K. STREIT

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
GENEVA, May 21.—The central fact in the refugee problem just now, according to Harold K. Guinzburg, president of the Viking Press, New York, who has been surveying the situation for the American Jewish Committee, is that "all other nations and agencies interested in it are looking eagerly toward Washington to follow up the lead it has taken with a widespread concrete program coordinating all present efforts and suggesting new ones."

Conversations that Mr. Guinzburg has had in London, Paris and Geneva convince him that the problem is not insuperable, especially compared with previous ones, and that its solution has been helped by the trend in some quarters to regard many of the refugees as really "assets instead of liabilities" to other countries.

Explaining the last point, Mr. Guinzburg stressed to the writer the present competition throughout the world for the place in music Salzburg has lost as an example capable of much development and as evidence of a changing viewpoint toward the problem.

"What city is going to seize this opportunity to take Vienna's place as the psychoanalytic capital of the world by drawing to it the men who gave it that name?" he asked. "What town is going to get the men who made the village of St. Anton famous as the world's ski school and whom the Nazis have imprisoned?"

### All Sorts of Opportunities Seen

"There are all sorts of opportunities for towns and countries with an eye to their future possibilities who are the first to see the present situation in its true historical perspective.

"Opportunity lies not merely in a few big names but in the fact that the situation increasingly tends to turn into refugees a whole layer of able, highly trained people of great immediate or potential value to other countries.

"My attention has been drawn here to what the Huguenots did to build up Geneva and Basle. Who remembers big names among the mass of Huguenot refugees and who forgets that France's loss then was a gain for her neighbors and for America?"

"It seems to me very hopeful that people are beginning to talk of the problem in this way and see these refugees as assets instead of liabilities.

"Calling them refugees tends to give a picture of helpless, destitute people. It obscures the fact that they are potential sources of strength, that they are really political emigrants and that such emigrants cannot be compared with ordinary emigrants. Such political upheavals as the world is now witnessing have always provided the highest class of emigrant."

Mr. Guinzburg said he had found that the Europeans regarded President Roosevelt's initiative in suggesting the conference at Evian-les-Bains, France, in July of the inter-governmental committee to facilitate the immigration of refugees from Germany and Austria as the most important new element in the situation and as one that promised most to produce the "very broad and inclusive program" deemed necessary for a solution of the problem.

### Finds Europe Marking Time

But this feeling and the desire he had found everywhere to cooperate with the United States, he said, has resulted meanwhile "in every one over here marking time" until they learn Washington's plans.

He gave as an instance that the council of the League of Nations, in deciding last week certain questions of principle regarding its existing refugee work, "stressed its desire not to do anything which might in any way interfere with or jeopardize whatever plans the American Government puts forward and also provided that its refugee decisions should be transmitted to Washington for its information with a view to facilitating any cooperation Washington may desire."

Although he found a general expectation that the United States, as host at the Evian conference, would open its discussion by proposing some big-scale plan, Mr. Guinzburg said:

"Government and interested circles over here seem as yet to have practically no precise information of any sort as to just what the United States will propose to do at Evian."

He found a widespread desire to get such information as early as possible and a hope that it would soon be available encouraged by the announcement of the appointment of Myron C. Taylor as head of the American delegation and by the news that he had already arrived in Europe.

17 Rue de la Buffa  
Nice A/M France  
June 4 38

Dear Mr Taylor

On getting your reply to my letter re  
H M Archduke Otto, etc, I wrote to Commandant Joseph  
Verhoeven, at Brussels, and he wrote me -

(most heartily  
"His Majesty asks me to thank you for sending him  
Lennhof's "The Last Five Hours of Austria", he is very  
touched that you thought of sending it.

"He also instructs me to say that he will be  
very pleased to see Mr Myron Taylor, and asks that you kindly  
inform me as soon as you know the approximate date of his coming  
here or to Paris."

I also wrote to Baron Manfred von Grimm, and had  
a letter from him after his return from Geneva, which may  
be of interest to you-

"I was most interested in everything you wrote  
me about Mr Myron Taylor. You know how happy we all are  
about Mr Roosevelt's support for the distressed Austrians.  
I think I already told you in Paris how important it would  
be for the Austrians waiting to go to the States, if  
there could be found a possibility to get people in-  
neither in possession of 5,000 nor having American rela-  
tives to guarantee them. In fact, there is hardly any  
refugee in possession of the 5,000, nor with such relatives.  
I spoke the question over in Geneva with Mr Sweetzer, and  
he thought the last word about all this belonged in  
Washington, where possibly anything could be done.

"Dr Hoor and I had a difficult time in Geneva,  
especially as we found the tendency among a lot of people  
there to avoid all difficulties, -by the easy way of making  
us German refugees! It seems now, that refugees will  
get the same passports as the Germans, when their Austrian  
ones are no more valid. Etc et etc."

One watches the moves on the political chessboard,  
and deplores the general tendency to report that "the tension  
has lessened," as though diplomacy and statesmanship were doing  
their full duty when concessions to Germany were made little by  
little - simply putting off the evil day when Germany will  
throw aside every pretence, and eventually, will be ready to im-  
pose a Pax Germanica- on the rest of Europe,-including the  
British Empire.

I am not sure if I mentioned to you in my former  
letter of what I consider is the most remarkable and ablest  
book on Germany, the perils of Hitlerism, and the various  
problems of Central Europe that has yet appeared, "Insanity  
Fair," by Douglas Reed, an Englishman, Times correspondent  
in recent times, -and by a piece of enterprise on the part  
of the author and the publishers, he wrote a most notable

additional chapter on the last days of Vienna, which the publishers then sent out to all owners of the book- and on my writing them my views on the book, and asking for ~~the~~ copies of additional chapters, they have just sent me 8 copies, of which I enclose one for you. I strongly recommend it, as in my opinion the most understanding and correct estimate not only of the problem, but an absolutely clairvoyant forecast, of Germany's future plans. I think I shall send a copy of these two chapters to President Roosevelt, who must do some reading-even with his gigantic labours, and I hope he will read this, as he did read my article printed in the Bankers Magazine of London in May 1933, and sent it on to the Secretary of the Treasury, as Mr Douglas wrote me they had received it from him. It so happened that I anticipated America's going off the gold standard, and when I sent my first typed copy of this article, in February of that year, to Col House, he wrote me that he had "given"-not sent- it to the President elect. And the reason I know that he read it, was his use of the phrase, "We must drive the money changers from the temple,"- which he adopted from my article, last page!

My regret is that while Chamberlain and the cabinet seem to realize at long last the imminence of the German peril, they will not formulate a plan to cover the whole of the problem, but deal with it piecemeal.

At any rate I regard Reeds last chapter re Vienna, as the last word.

Yours sincerely,

*W. E. D. Howe*

*But it doesn't  
take much  
clairvoyance!*

*calls  
"Restoration  
of Gold"*

June 11th 1938.

Dear Mr. Chance,

I have your second letter which I have read with much interest, and also have taken a great deal of interest in the final chapters of your friend's book which, being written under the spell of the great events in the last days of Austria, make it most interesting and dramatic. I am very glad to have had them.

In respect to the other matters which you have suggested, nothing constructive could be done now until our groups assemble, preliminary to the Conference. I shall be leaving here for Paris early next week to continue the preliminary arrangements and discussions.

Sincerely yours,

Wade Chance Esq.,  
Nice.

May 19th 1938.

Wade Chance Esq.,  
17 Rue de la Buffa,  
Nice, A/M.

Dear Mr. Chance,

I have your very interesting letter of the 14th inst., and in reply would advise that at the moment it would not be possible for me to make the appointment which you suggest, but in due course when the work in question has been studied sufficiently to evolve a programme, I shall undoubtedly be in communication with you again in order to carry out your very kind suggestion.

In the meantime, with best wishes,  
believe me,

Sincerely yours,

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

--AIR MAIL to New York--  
(Via Cherbourg to Florence)

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA

June 7, 1938.

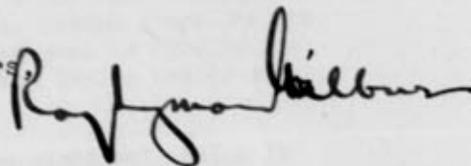
Mr. Myron C. Taylor,  
Chairman, Committee on Refugees,  
Villa Schifanoia,  
Florence, Italy.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

The enclosed letter of June 5th from Mr. ALBERT F. COYLE, of New York City, is self-explanatory. I have known Mr. Coyle for a number of years. He has traits that sometimes make one feel that he is a little bizarre; but he is persistent and when he takes hold of anything he works on it with great enthusiasm. I do not know just what your problems are, but you will note that Mr. Coyle is willing to come and serve without compensation if he can be helpful. If you are interested he would like to have you cable to him in time for him to make the necessary arrangements to leave.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



R.L. Wilbur/ELF  
Enc.

ALBERT F. COYLE  
INTERNATIONAL LAW  
42 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

5 June 1938

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur,  
Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Dr. Wilbur:

For the past two years I have been profoundly interested in the plight of the victims of the various brands of dictatorships infesting Europe. Indeed, much of the two months I have just spent abroad was used to aid emigres or intending emigrants in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort, Zurich, Paris and London.

One of the few things that President Roosevelt has done in recent months which has commanded hearty public approval is his appointment of a Committee on Refugees under the Chairmanship of Mr. Myron C. Taylor. There is a great opportunity for splendid service here, comparable only to what Herbert Hoover did in 1914-1918 for the helpless victims of the world war. But it will not be done unless someone who knows the situation thoroughly and who is conversant with the politics, languages and policies of the principal powers is on hand to assist Mr. Taylor when he meets the representatives of the other nations at Evian-les-Bains on July 6th. The other members of the President's Committee are all very busy men, who can give only limited and incidental attention to this tremendous problem. Several of them have discussed the matter with me, and at their specific request I have prepared a detailed memorandum concretely suggesting some of the most urgently needed steps for the amelioration of the lot of these refugees. But what is finally accomplished will depend almost wholly on what Mr. Taylor can do at Evian-les-Bains.

I do not know Mr. Taylor personally, and might well think it presumptuous if a stranger should write him about this matter. You and President Hoover do know him, and he would doubtless appreciate any suggestion you might give him. I am not looking for a job: on the contrary, I have a very busy office, with five assistants, and every day I am away means a financial loss to me. But this situation is heavy on my heart. I am today helping more worthy emigres to obtain their American visas than is any other lawyer in New York. Both Christian and Jewish relief committees now send me their hard cases to solve. But this is only helping piecemeal, and does not get at the core of the problem. I therefore write to you as an old friend who knows something of my academic background and personal character to say that if you or Mr. Hoover think well of it, and would care to so advise Mr. Taylor, (now at Villa Schifanoia, Florence, Italy), I should be willing to come to Evian-les-Bains without compensation and serve him until something constructive is accomplished. I have three secretaries of my own now;

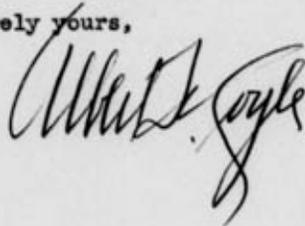
Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur...Page 2.

but it would not be one whit embarrassing to me to use my knowledge of international law and my experience in aiding the refugees as well as my command of French, German, Spanish and Russian to help Mr. Taylor as secretary or assistant or in any capacity he may wish.

Since there is little time before the Evian Conference, you or Mr. Hoover might care to write Mr. Taylor by airmail to New York and from Cherbourg to Florence, so that he could cable back in time for me to make necessary arrangements here.

With loyal regards and best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Albert J. Doyle". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Sincerely yours,".

AFC/C

14 PLACE VENDOME  
PARIS

7th June 1938

Dear Mr. Taylor,

I have been in Paris off and on for two weeks, and regret to say that I am leaving for Holland and England this evening. I am particularly sorry to miss you, as I understand that you may be in Paris within the next week or ten days.

I received a visit this morning from a personal acquaintance of mine in New York, Mr. Harold Ginzburg, a Jew and the President of the Viking Press. He is a particularly close friend of my sister Frances and Ward Cheney. He has been in Europe for about two weeks, devoting most of his time to the question of German and Austrian refugees. He tells me that he is very keenly interested in this problem and would like to help you in any way he can. I gather that he has not been in touch with your organization, but would like to call on you when you come to Paris, to volunteer his services. He seems to have this situation very much at heart, and if you are in need of volunteers he might prove to be useful.

I hope that you have a good rest in Italy and that your new duties will not be too arduous.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) HARRY P. DAVISON.

Myron C. Taylor, Esq.,  
Villa Schifanoia,  
115 Via Boccaccio,  
Florence, Italy.

BORGO DEGLI ALBIZI 9

FLORENCE

June 7th, 1938

Dear Mr. Taylor,

I hope you will forgive me if I turn to you for a word of advice in a matter very close to my heart.

I shall be brief. There are two families closely related to me in Vienna, very worthy citizens, who wish to get out. Is there any way you would advice to proceed in their behalf? Life has become impossible for them.

I am sorry to put you to any trouble.

With kindest regards believe me

very sincerely yours

*Richard Offner*

Richard Offner

June 9th 1938.

Dear Mr. Offner,

Acknowledging your letter, I am very sorry but the only suggestion I can make at the present time would be for the parties concerned to consult with the American Consul in Vienna.

At the moment I can make no further suggestion than this, unless you in turn care to discuss the matter with the American Consul in Florence.

Hoping that the distress you indicate will be relieved,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Richard Offner Esq.,  
Borgo degli Albizi 9

EDWARD K. LOVE, Pres't  
ANDREW SPAULS LOVE, Vice-Pres't

Edw. K. Love, Jr., Sec'y  
H. M. WILCOXEN, Treas.

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IN BUSINESS OVER A  
THIRD OF A CENTURY

ST. LOUIS

Mr. Myron Taylor  
Villa Schifanoia  
115 Via Boccaccio,  
Florence, Italy

June 8, 1938

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 19th from  
Villa Schifanoia.

On account of extensive traveling, I have become very  
interested in the immigration situation and I know you are. I have had  
some correspondence with the State Department and I enclose herewith a copy  
of my last letter to them. They have been very friendly but mechanical.

The Immigration situation needs a complete overhauling  
and much more stringent rules. As a young country, we could absorb much  
heretofore. As things are now getting complicated, we must be careful as  
we go along.

Cordially

*Edward K Love*

EKL:AT

EDWARD K. LOVE, Pres't  
ANDREW SPROULE LOVE, Vice-Pres't

G. H. DUBLEY, Sec'y  
H. M. WILHEISEN, Treas.

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IN BUSINESS OVER A  
THIRD OF A CENTURY

ST. LOUIS  
June 7, 1938

Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Inre: VD 150.626 J/394

Gentlemen:

Thanks very much for your friendly letter of May 13th. Having had an unusual amount of experience in traveling extensively, I am constrained to say our immigration affairs need a thorough overhauling, checking over and revising to protect our own.

As per your letter, we assume that the rules are followed out. It is assumed your enclosure "General information regarding Visas for Immigrants" will be carried out. It is also assumed that consular officers stationed abroad will follow, etc., etc. All of these silent assumptions are repeatedly violated or much too leniently observed until now it is a most serious matter.

In my rather extensive experience in traveling, I am struck with the ominousness of the immigration situation and am amazed at the number coming over and as many of them acknowledged, with jobs in their pockets.

What becomes of these aliens eventually? Their sponsor cannot keep on supporting them. Maybe these sponsors put them in their own business as a worker and discharge others. How can you definitely check on this, after the aliens get in? Isn't it quite probable they take away a job from someone who has more right to that job than they? I am sympathetic with these refugees but that ratio of sympathy is over balanced by the natural apprehension that is bound to cross ones mind. i.e. our own people and our own unemployment should be protected and come first.

There are many people of other countries in the United States who have been here for years, have not been naturalized, have not taken out their papers, - lost in the general shuffle, who have jobs and work here. This does not happen in other countries. No alien can take a job away from a citizen of that country and is under strict police surveillance. The cooperation of the other countries is nil. They have stopped immigration of all kinds on account of their unemployment, etc.

Some of you should take a few trips and see. Also see what is let loose in our country from the New York Docks. Read the enclosed clipping signed "Disgusted". Also the enclosed clipping of a drive for money, which seems to indicate conclusively the money will be used to get foreigners into this country.

France has taken decided action. They were getting more than they wanted. The natural drift will be over to the United States.

EDWARD K. LOVE, Pres't  
ANDREW SPROULE LOVE, Vice-Pres't

G. H. DUDLEY, Sec'y  
H. M. WILDEISEN, Treas.

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          { MA in 1208  
          { GA rfd 0776

IN BUSINESS OVER A  
THIRD OF A CENTURY

ST. LOUIS

#2.

It seems to me, we are quite derelict at this crucial time in not giving the subject of immigration a great deal more thought and checking up in detail the entire situation. In former times as a young country, we could absorb much. We cannot anymore and should act accordingly and promptly.

This immigration has no good side to it. Look into the facts and stop it.

Is it a fact that five to ten thousand per month is the average entry into the United States? Is it a fact that certain organizations in the United States know the quota's of each country and if one country's quota is full, they successfully bring in a German as a Finn, etc., etc.

Thank you very much for your time.

Cordially

EKL:AT

Paris le 8 juin 1938

Mademoiselle Marie Schriro  
146bis, quai Louis Blériot  
Paris XVI<sup>e</sup>  
Téléphone: Auteuil 87-38

Dear Sir,

Having heard that an Intergovernmental Conference on the Problem of Political Refugees is to be held on 6th July next at Evian, I take this opportunity to offer you my services as stenotypist-reporter ( official reporter ) for French .

I would mention that I have specialised in taking speeches at International Conferences . The following are a few references:

Comité International Permanent ( C.I.P. ) des Anciens Combattants- congrès de Paris en 1937 et congrès de Londres en 1938.

Congrès de la Jeunesse, organisé à Genève en 1936 par l'Union des Associations pour la S.D.N.

Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Canada Royal Grain Enquiry Commission .

Chambre de Commerce Internationale, à Paris .etc.

If the arrangements for the Secretariat of the Evian Conference are not in your hands, I would be extremely obliged if you could let me know the name and address of the office undertaking this matter .

Thanking you in advance for your kind attention to my request,

I am,

Very truly yours

*Marie Schriro*

P.S. Mr. Nathan Katz gave me your address.

June 11th 1938.

Dear Mlle. Schriro,

I am very much obliged for your letter of June 8th and the offer to be of service at the Intergovernmental Conference on the problem of political refugees which is to be held in Evian next month.

In reply, I regret to say that at present there does not seem to be an opportunity for service, but should one arise we shall be very glad to keep in mind your enquiry.

At the moment, such assistants as I require have been provided by the United States Government.

Thanking you for your offer, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Mlle. Schriro,  
Paris.

KANZLEI DER RECHTSANWÄLTE  
DR. OTTO POLLAK ■ DR. RUDOLF LÖBL  
WIEN, I., OPPOLZERGASSE 6

TELEGRAMM - ADRESSE: „MONDROIT WIEN“  
SCHECK-KONTO DES POSTSPARKASSENAMTES NR. 20.618  
TELEPHONNUMMERN A-29-5-90 bis 92 (Serie)

WIEN, June 9th 1938

IN SACHEN: L/S

Dear Sir,

I learned from the newspapers, that you have been appointed chairman of a committee, dealing with the Jewish emigration. Thus I am bold to lay my case before you.

I am born in Vienna, my father was an engineer and a higher official of the Austrian State-Railways. I am fortyfive years of age and at present I am exercising the profession of a lawyer (Rechtsanwalt) in Vienna. My wife is also born in Vienna and fortytwo years of age. She is doctor of Chemistry and Magister of Pharmacy. After one and a half year's of practice in a pharmacy she passed the obligatory practical examination, by virtue of which she is authorized to carry on the profession of a chemist. At present she is attending a Course in Clinical Analysis which is training her to meet efficiently all requirements connected with the work of a physician's or laboratory's assistant.

Neither my wife nor I dealt with any political activity.

There are no children.  
I wrote and published the following scientific papers, which will prove to you, that I have a wide practical and theoretical experience in all matters concerning law.

1./ Legal Philosophy : " Zum Problem der reinen Rechtslehre" published in the "Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für öffentliches Recht " 3rd annual set ( at that time edited by Prof. Hans Kelsen). These papers deal with the principles of Legal Philosophy established by Kelsen.

2./ Civil and Commercial Law: From the year 1919 until February 1938 I was permanent collaborator and later on editor of the "Rechtsprechung" a periodical issued by the Benker's Association of Vienna. In this periodical decisions of the Austrian Supreme Court and not unfrequently also decisions of Foreign High Courts concerning Commercial, Financial and especially Currency-Law were published and annotated.

In the year 1928 I published a more elaborate treatise entitled "Geltendmachung fremder Forderungsrechte im eigenen Namen" in the "German Archiv für zivilistische Praxis" one of the most renowned Scientific Law periodicals in Germany (annual set 1938 P.257-339 and 1929 P. 1-72) . This treatise discussed the problems of Fiduciary Transfer of Debts under German, Swiss and

Austrian Law. I further published in the "Oesterreichisches Zentralblatt für juristische Praxis" (annual set 1929 p.82-109, 187 -193) an article "Studien zur Zessionslehre des österreichischen Rechtes" also discussing the problem of Transfer of Debts under Austrian Law but especially viewed in the light of the history of Austrian Law.

I further was a collaborator of the "Kommentar zum österreichischen Handelsrecht" by Staub-Pisko, which is the leading commentary on Austrian Commercial Law. I especially treated the section concerning the assignment of debt II.Vol. page 159-189 and the law of stock-exchange transactions II.Vol. page 749-797 and various other matters.

3./ Currency Law: Owing to the fact that I was co-editor of the "Rechtsprechung" and that I mostly have to do with commercial matters in my practice I am familiar with all problems concerning Currency-Law and also published various articles in this line in which I especially discussed all relative problems of international law. Lately I published 2 articles entitled : "Der Einfluss des französischen Währungsgesetzes vom 1.Oktober 1936 auf die Erfüllung von Verbindlichkeiten in französischer Währung" (Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Bankwesen 1937 page 175-191).

4./ Finally I also published various articles on Austrian Tax Law.

I beg to add that in my practice I mostly have to do with cases of Commercial (especially of Currency-Law) and International Private Law and this makes it quite clear that my scientific publications are in close connection with my practical work. Lawyers very often seek my advise on all kinds of questions concerning these matters.

I further beg to inform you that, when I was a young lawyer I was Reader in "Financial Science" at the "Volksheim" of Vienna and that I also gave private lessons to students of law, teaching them various matters concerning law. Lately one or the other well known Lawyer's Association of Vienna invited me to deliver a lecture in International Private Law and on Tax Law. I therefore may venture to say that I have a thorough knowledge of all matters concerning law and a wide experience in scientific work and in the line of instruction and lecturing.

I was a disciple of Prof. Hans Kelsen and Prof. Mises ( National-Economist) and belonged to their narrower scientific circle, participating on the scientific discussions which took place at the various meetings of this circle.

I am intending and endeavouring to get some work in the law-line in America and to be admitted

at the bar, provided that there is any possibility. As I only can apply for my naturalization after a 5 year's stay in America I am compelled to earn my living during this period. Owing to my wide experience in scientific work I should very much like to get a temporary occupation in some field of scientific law, which does not necessitate the knowledge of positive American law, which I have yet to study. I should very much like to get an appointment as Reader in Private International Law, Commercial Law or Legal Philosophy. I also have a very wide experience in National Economy, Social Science, General Philosophy especially in the History of Philosophy and further having a special liking for teaching I should appreciate it very much to get an appointment at a college or at any other High School of Education. I should also be very glad to get an occupation at the study of an American lawyer firm, who might need a collaborator versed in European Law and in international Law or to get a job at the staff of a joint company. It goes without saying, that I am content with the smallest salary, more so as my wife is likely to get some employment sooner than I and besides I have means of my own, which according to the present regulations, I shall be permitted to take along, and on which I presumably will be able to live for a year or so.

May I name as references for my scientific working : Dr. Gustav W a l k e r , Professor of Civil Law

and International Private Law at the University of Vienna,  
Vienna VII., Kirchengasse 25, Dr. Oskar P i s k o, Professor  
of Civil-Law at the University of Vienna, Vienna VIII.,  
Piaristengasse 62, Dr. Josef H u p k a, Professor of  
Commercial Law at the University of Vienna, Vienna XVIII.,  
Edelhofgasse 36, Dr. Ludwig von M i s e s, Professor of  
National Economy at the " Institut des hautes études  
Genève", 3, avenue Dumas, Genf.

I should be extremely thankful to you, if  
you would help me to get such an occupation or any job  
for my wife in her branch and thanking you in advance  
for any trouble you may take on my behalf, I am,

yours very sincerely

*Russell Hill*

Mr. Myron T a y l o r  
c/o American Consulate  
F l o r e n z e

June 16th 1938.

Dear Dr. Löbl,

I acknowledge your letter of June 9th and in reply would say that the meeting of the Intergovernmental representatives is set for July 6th. It is hoped that its deliberations will evolve a plan that will be useful in assisting in the solution of the very difficult problem which you so ably describe.

At the moment there is nothing to be done except, in such cases as you indicate, for the person or persons affected to make application to our General Consul in your City who is authorised, under our laws, to act within the limits that are now set.

I regret very much that I cannot at this time make a more satisfactory reply to the enquiry, but I do trust that in due course

some modification of the present conditions  
will be accomplished, and that in addition fur-  
ther possibilities of assistance will be pro-  
vided through the efforts that are now being  
undertaken.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Rudolf Lobl,  
1 Oppolzergasse,  
Wien.

VILLA LA COSTA  
8 VIA FORTE SAN GIORGIO  
FLORENCE

June 10<sup>th</sup> 1938

Dear Mr. Myron Taylor,

I am sorry to bother you again -  
as I could not get through to you  
on the telephone. It is again about  
the Jewish question in Austria.

I met in Assisi an Austrian  
welfare worker who tells me -  
that at the present moment  
the position of the 'non-arian  
Christians' is most serious & help  
is wanted urgently in Vienna.  
They are the baptized Jews - who

Hitlers people wont do anything  
for - after talking the possibility  
for earning their lives + the Jews  
who have got funds for helping  
Jews along until they find  
permanent help - dont consider  
them either. So these people  
are terribly in need of help.  
Would they come under your  
council? Help is very urgently  
wanted as suicides occur every  
day.

Would it be any use to

you to see this Austrian welfare  
worker? She will be here in  
Florence on Sunday from 12 to  
2 p.m. when she takes the train  
back to Vienna? If I hear from  
you in time I might ring her  
up in Assisi + arrange for you  
to meet. She can give you a  
general description of the  
conditions + also a list of  
personal cases that she has  
typed out.

Please forgive this letter.  
I feel that if anybody  
can help - it is you + one

is to worry for the poor people

Yours sincerely

Illicit Watkins - Hoya



LEGATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Lisbon,

June 13, 1938

*Myron*  
*Jug*

Myron C. Taylor, Esquire  
71 Broadway  
New York City

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I want to congratulate you very much indeed on your appointment to the Evian Commission. It is an excellent and wise appointment to an important place. Your problem will be difficult. Probably the best collection of immigrants that ever came to the United States were the Germans who came after the revolution of 1848. We will probably get some pretty good citizens at the present time.

You will have as secretary my cousin, Robert Pell, who is an extremely, intelligent, hard-working, boy. He has that most valuable of characteristics, perfect loyalty. You can count on him to any extent and you may be sure that he will never let you down.

I hope that Ixx will be able to pass through Evian during the time of your sessions and that I will see you at that time.

I trust you will always ask me if there is ever anything I can do for you,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

*Herbert Pell*

Herbert C. Pell

HCP:DG

TELEPHONES: EUSTON ( 3925.  
3926.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
INLAND: "MIGRATE, KINCROSS, LONDON."  
CABLEGRAMS: "MIGRATE, LONDON."

## THE COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

CHAIRMAN:  
THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT SAMUEL,  
P.C., G.C.B., G.S.E.

JOINT SECRETARIES:  
L. BAKYANSKY, LL.B., B.Sc.(econ.),  
M. STEPHANY, F.L.A.A.

NB/HL.

WOBURN HOUSE,  
UPPER WOBURN PLACE,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

14th June, 1938.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Many thanks for your programme telling me that the arrival of the American staff of the Conference has been postponed. I am sorry for that, because it will leave a very short time after their arrival to prepare a programme and plans for the Conference. But I hope it has been possible for you or the State Department to inform the Governments of the scope and broad lines of the programme of the Conference, and of the constitution of the American Delegation.

On my return from Florence I saw the official at our Foreign Office, who has been particularly concerned with the refugee questions, and told him of our talk, and he was very glad to have the information.

I am disappointed also that it has not been possible yet to get an agreement of the Jewish Organisations represented on the Council about a Memorandum concerning the whole problem. There is a great diversity of view among them. The preparation of the **charts** about the distribution of the Jews in the world, the Jewish population in Germany and Austria, etc., which you wished to have for the Conference, has been undertaken by the office of the American Joint Distribution Committee in Paris, and I hope the charts will be ready for you when you arrive in Paris next week.

2.

Mr. Myron Taylor.

14th June, 1938.

I am sending you a copy of a little book which I wrote a few years ago about the Jews, for some series. It may give you some information.

*My regards to Mrs Taylor*

*Norman Bentwich*

NORMAN BENTWICH.

P.S. I feel that I should warn you that the suggestions which I made about the Conference, particularly with regard to its scope and its attitude to the larger problem of the Jews in Eastern Europe may not be in conformity with the views of some of the principal Jewish Organisations. Would you regard what I say as my private opinion?

KANZLEI DER RECHTSANWÄLTE  
DR. OTTO POLLAK ■ DR. RUDOLF LÖBL

WIEN, I., OPPOLZERGASSE 6

Neue Adresse:

TELEGRAMM-ADRESSE: „MONDROIT WIEN“  
SHECK-KONTO DES POSTSPARKASSENAMTES NR. 20.012  
TELEPHONNUMMERN A-29-B-90 bis 92 (Serie)

Wipplingerstraße 14  
Telefon U 23-209 - U 24-419

WIEN, June 22nd 1938....

IN SACHEN: L/S .....

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your kind letter of 16th inst. I am fully aware, that at the present state of affairs no concrete settlement of the questions, I laid before you, was to be expected; all the more I must appreciate that notwithstanding you answered me in such a nice and sympathetic way. You will realise, that in my situation any sign of readiness to help, especially when shown by a man in your position, inspires new hope and gives moral support.

May I ask you to keep your friendly interest for me.

Thanking you once more

Yours most sincerely

*Rudolf Löbl*

MR.  
Myron T aylor  
Villa Schifanoia  
115, via Boccaccio  
Florence

BRITISH EMBASSY  
PARIS

30th June 1938

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Herewith I return the interesting memorandum you let me.

The whole problem is so vast and terrifying that it is difficult to see the ultimate outcome of the various countries' efforts. The Refugees are indeed lucky that anyone with your vast experience has undertaken the task of helping their dreadful situation.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) CHARLES MENDEL.