

Refugee Book

March 30 1939

The Honorable Cordell Hull,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Upon my return from Europe last Thursday, I promptly arranged for a meeting here last Friday with the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees. I then outlined the tentative plans that had been set up by a group of the leading members of the Jewish community in London as the basis for the formation of the external corporation, which, upon its being qualified, will become the negotiating agency between those on the outside of Germany who are interested in the relief of the German-Austrian emigrants and the three trustees in Germany, for the administration of their property which it is contemplated under the German proposal shall be placed in the trustees' hands.

There were present at that meeting the following:

Messrs. Theodore C. Achilles  
Joseph P. Chamberlain  
Basil Harris  
Louis Kenedy  
James G. McDonald  
James S. Wise  
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

I urged prompt contact by members of the American Jewish community with those of London and Paris, to set up and complete the organization of such external corporation, and advised that a representative group should promptly visit London for the purpose of conference in that respect.

Before seeing the President, yourself, and Secretary Welles on Monday, I spent an hour discussing the subject with former Justice Brandeis at his home in Washington.

On returning from Washington Monday evening, I arranged to have a meeting in my office of other representatives of the Jewish community, which took place at four o'clock Tuesday and at which were present the following:

Messrs. Joseph Hyman  
Henry Ittleson  
Albert Lasker  
Charles Liedman  
Harold Linder  
James G. McDonald  
Lewis Strauss  
George L. Warren

I then reviewed the entire position at length with this group, who gave assurance of their interest and appreciation, and that they would undertake to contact other interested members of their race and faith, with the view to action upon the suggestion above outlined.

Yesterday, Wednesday, I had still another group, similarly constituted, consisting of:

Messrs. Paul M. Baerwald  
Henry Morgenthau, Sr.  
James N. Rosenberg  
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

To them I likewise explained the situation in detail, and they too gave satisfactory assurance of their interest and their intention to cooperate as promptly as possible in planning action with their associates.

I did not avail myself of the opportunity which the President accorded me to bring a group to see him Wednesday before he left for the South, but indicated to Secretary Welles on the telephone that I would rather postpone such meeting until the President returns in order to have a better coordinated group/through the contacts now planned will be representative of a larger number of the leaders.

In each of these meetings I took particular pains to point out that the President and you, in initiating the Intergovernmental Committee and in its subsequent activities, had sought to bring about a basis of adjustment of the German-Austrian refugee question, so that ultimately the detail of administrative action could be brought within the control of the refugees and/or their friends in the outside world through the medium of the internal trust and the external corporation; that these efforts have now reached the point of success; that the obligation to proceed in order that the opportunity may not lapse through laches was one that must be availed of without delay; that the many questions which might arise would have to be met as they arose

rather than postpone action through an attempt to solve in advance a great many problems which might never arise, or if they did, might arise out of entirely changed circumstances than can presently be visualized. I am happy to say that this line of discussion brought forth very generally the fullest commendation of the efforts which the President and yourself and your colleagues have made toward the solution of this very difficult problem.

I undertook to invite Mr. Bernard Baruch to the last two meetings, but found him out of town.

I am writing this letter for your personal information, so that you may be fully acquainted with the present position, in which there will I believe be further prompt developments.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) MYRON C. TAYLOR.

June 5 1959

Mr. Taylor:

This morning I telephoned Mr. James G. McDonald:

"Mr. Taylor wanted me to ask you for a little review of what has been done. I am to see him, and would like to tell him the situation, especially as to the conduct of these people here on the formation of the outside Foundation; that he hopes to be about very soon again, and would like to see you then."

Mr. McDonald said:

"Saturday, May 27th, although it was the beginning of a long weekend, I induced Mr. Ittleson to see me at his office that morning. After a long talk with him he got in touch with a number of his colleagues. They agreed to hold a meeting the following Monday, May 28th.

"At the Monday conference, at which Baerwald, Max Warburg, Ittleson, Linder, and I were present, there was a rather comprehensive review of the program Mr. Baerwald and Mr. Linder were to take with them to London. They were to sail on the Normandie the following Wednesday.

"In the course of our discussion a cable reply was drafted to the cable message just received from Rothschild. The latter had again urged tying up the new Foundation with British Guiana and with the raising of a very large sum of money for settlement in Guiana and elsewhere. Our group decided to resist this British pressure. The cable which was sent and the instructions which were given Baerwald both insisted on the separation of the Foundation from other projects. This separation seemed to us essential, if anything tangible were to come out of Mr. Baerwald's visit.

"At the same conference it was confirmed that Mr. Strauss would sail June 10th to join Mr. Baerwald.

"We discussed the possibility of inducing Proskauer to go. Mr. Ittleson talked with him on the telephone, but could get no definite commitment. Last Thursday, June 1st, I made a special trip to Washington to see members of the State Department. While there I urged Mr. Welles to ask the President if the latter would be willing to pick up the telephone and urge Proskauer to go to London. I took this step because it had become clear to me by that time that nothing short of presidential pressure would move Proskauer.

"While in Mr. Moffat's office he read to me a communication just received from Pell. It emphasized again the need for prompt action. It was particularly significant however because in it he disclosed the fact that the British officials, including Winterton, were now strongly of the opinion that it would be a mistake to make any commitment about a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee. They were not willing to go beyond committing themselves to a meeting of the officers of that Committee, to be held in London at a time suiting the convenience of Mr. Taylor. They felt that until there was such a meeting of the officers, and until that committee were able to report the setting up of the Foundation or other tangible progress, it would be a mistake to hold a meeting of the Committee as a whole.

"Pell reported that the Wheling Conference is to be postponed until July. This means, Pell assumed, that Wohlthat would not be coming to London before the 10th or so of July.

"This delay obviously gives a little more time, but I have not passed on this information to the Jewish groups here. It seems to me that there is no need to relax any of the pressure.

"Last Friday, June 2d, I went to see Rabbi Silver, head of the Zionist portion of the United Jewish Appeal. I did this at the special request of Mr. Baerwald, who thought that my intervention might clear up the Zionist assent to the earmarking of a half million dollars by the United Jewish Appeal for the proposed Foundation.

"Though I had known Rabbi Silver rather well and had been associated with him in various efforts at raising money, I was shocked by his attitude toward not only the earmarking of this fund, but also toward the Evian effort and everything which has followed it. In substance, Mr. Silver not only said that he was personally opposed to earmarking the fund, but that he had been opposed to the Evian effort; that he saw no particular good in it; that he thought the work of the President's Committee was useless, and that it was only with considerable difficulty that he had been able to induce his Zionist colleagues to vote a few thousand dollars to contribute toward the expenses of the President's Committee. As to the proposed earmarking of the funds for the Foundation, he stated there was no one in this country who could give such an O.K. on behalf of the Zionists. This must wait on the action of the Zionist leaders in Palestine or in London. Finally he said that if Dr. Weisman and Ben Goren, both now in London, were to assent

to the earmarking, the Zionists in this country would agree. Dr. Silver suggested that I get busy to secure this assent. I told him that I did not think it my business to do this, nor the business of anyone on the President's Committee; that it was a Jewish matter and for the Jewish leaders themselves to settle. Nevertheless, I confess that even I, after seven years of experience, was a little shocked by Rabbi Silver's attitude. He implied that Rabbi Wise, though admittedly the outstanding Zionist leader in this country, does not represent the Zionists on the President's Committee. He implied that nothing Rabbi Wise said or promised binds anyone else.

"Back of this attitude of Rabbi Silver is a long story of rivalry between him and Rabbi Wise for Zionist leadership. Helping also to explain that attitude is a similar rivalry between Rabbi Wise and Dr. Goldman, the present head of the Zionist organization in America. The fact is that, though Dr. Wise is unquestionably the most popular Zionist spokesman, he has ceased to have any control either of the Zionist portion of the United Appeal or of the Zionist organization in this country. In other words, Dr. Silver's attitude is in part at least explained by a conflict of personalities and organizational politics.

"Immediately following my conference with Silver I got in touch with Mr. Ittleson, who was to see Silver that afternoon. I warned Ittleson as to what he should expect. What the results of the Ittleson-Silver conference were I have not yet learned.

"Last Friday I also saw and had a long talk with James Rosenberg. You will recall that Rosenberg was not very enthusiastic about the venture, but, as I thought would be the case, he is better than his word. Rosenberg is prepared, should Baerwald urge him to do so, to do everything possible to persuade the Joint Distribution Committee to put up the whole half million dollars should the Zionists continue recalcitrant. In such an effort Rosenberg's leadership would be invaluable.

"I am continuing to do whatever seems to be practicable. I am staying in town all week until Friday, when I go to my daughter's Commencement at Smith College, but will be back on Tuesday, June 13th, and am at Mr. Taylor's disposition."

W. C. F.

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Killingworth, Locust Valley.

June 25 1939

contribute to and permanently develop and support in a  
The Honorable Sumner Welles, if so, the situs of such  
Under Secretary of State, accessible; it should have a  
Washington, D. C. characteristics that would  
justify it as the basis for its permanent and costly develop-  
My dear Mr. Welles:

I am very happy to have your letter of June 22d, and to be able to say that I am at home and making daily improvement toward restoration to full vigor. I am pleased to have put behind me an unpleasant experience and glad to have removed an uncertainty that might some day have caused real difficulty--more real, in fact, than I had imagined. I have greatly appreciated the friendly interest and expressions of yourself and your associates in the Government.

In response to your letter I am glad to say that we are in accord upon the general interpretation of the situation in the realistic sense, and that our procedures thus far taken have proved constructive and sufficiently cautious to be safe, the attitude of our Government and those of us who have been working in its behalf considered.

I am planning to sail on the 12th of July. In the meantime I hope to have at least one thorough discussion with you, so that some of the minor questions can be determined definitely. I think it will not be possible for me to come to Washington until just prior to my departure. Perhaps in the interim you may find occasion to visit New York, in which case we could meet here.

Relative to the proposed September meeting of the executive officers of the Intergovernmental Committee, I am not quite clear as to the precise objective toward which its deliberations would be directed. I am wondering also if you have considered whether in all likelihood it would be imposing a new obligation on our Government in a field which, to say the least, is difficult. One of the chief difficulties in the present situation, as you know, so far as Jewish refugees are concerned, is three-fold:

First, it is not clear that there is available a suitable area for mass colonization that would be permanently acceptable to the Jewish refugees. (Their real objective is to get into settled countries where they can set up their lives in existing communities and in professional, commercial and industrial activities.)

Secondly, do the Jewish people really want a new "Palestine" in another part of the world sufficiently to

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contribute to and permanently develop and support in a large way such an activity? (If so, the situs of such development should be easily accessible; it should have a climate, soil and general characteristics that would justify it as the basis for its permanent and costly development.)

Thirdly, is our own Government prepared to contribute or invest perhaps one hundred million dollars to such a development? (If so, would it be willing to use such a sum in development of a scheme in foreign lands; e. g. British Guiana?) We must bear in mind that certainly thus far on the question of finance the British and French Jewish committees have shown no disposition to finance large settlement projects. This has also been the attitude of the British and French governments. The suggestion has been bluntly made that American Jewry and the American Government should do it all.

It seems advisable to consider these questions before the final objective of the proposed September meeting is adopted.

In a day or two I hope to talk with you on the telephone on the whole matter, before you have taken the next step in formulating plans.

With kind regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Sd) MYRON C. TAYLOR.

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TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

MYRON C. TAYLOR

and

JAMES CLEMENT DUNN

Department of State

July 11 1939--12:15 P.M.

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MR. DUNN. Mr. Welles had me in this morning on the questions you asked. I am going to give you the answers to as many as I can. Mr. Welles will call you later in the day on some of the things he wants to talk to you about.

1. The question of what you should say. He said if you will just make an optimistic statement about the work of the Intergovernmental Committee--how it is progressing, and so on--that will be all right.

MR. TAYLOR. Suppose I simply say I am going to London to attend a meeting of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, which had its first meeting a year ago, and which is making progress in a very difficult problem--just that and no more.

MR. DUNN. I think that would be sufficient.

2. Your suggested statement to the Intergovernmental Committee.....

MR. TAYLOR. I have your letter, and Pell and I will talk it over.

3. Mr. Welles sent me that. I can move it around more or less?

MR. DUNN. Yes.

Remarks for the dinner--that message that Mr. Welles sent

you will be sufficient for that question. If you want anything more, we can telegraph Pell to start working on it.

MR. TAYLOR. I have already asked Pell to consider for my benefit who the speakers will be. We cannot tell until we know who the British are who accept. I asked him also to make some suggestions by way of proper introduction when I asked them to speak.

MR. DUNN. You will probably have time to work on that when you arrive.

MR. TAYLOR. On my own remarks, I think I can cover that, except that I wanted something from the President so that I could bring him into it.

MR. DUNN. Mr. Welles sent you that?

MR. TAYLOR. You may be able to improve on it. I wonder if the President saw it?

MR. DUNN. I am sure he did.

MR. TAYLOR. I think it can be strengthened. I think it didn't have enough punch in it.

MR. DUNN. I think you can elaborate.

MR. TAYLOR. It ought to be the high spot of my remarks-- if you can look it over again and give it some of his usual warmth.

MR. DUNN. If they are coming over here, you want to have that fairly strong.

MR. TAYLOR. If you can improve it at all, let me have it before I leave; otherwise it will<sup>not</sup>/be strong enough.

4. Achilles--the last talk I had with him, we were of the opinion that as we were easing off in one respect we would not actually elect him as Vice Director. He suggested the man from the Christian Science Monitor, but I don't think he would be heavy enough to be Vice Director.

MR. DUNN. I remember that was a possibility--that he might not be put in as Vice Director; but this morning Mr. Welles thought that in the present situation he should be. Then we can consider later how long he will stay there.

MR. TAYLOR. He would continue to be Secretary of the Embassy?

MR. DUNN. I don't think he will. If he becomes Vice Director, he will have to go on leave, which was all arranged before he left here.

MR. TAYLOR. The question of finance. If we are going to put our money through the League, how would he get his compensation? Would the Department still pay him?

MR. DUNN. You mean the Intergovernmental Committee won't have any funds as such?

MR. TAYLOR. I don't think so, not any considerable amount. Our Government might have some funds they could use if you get that appropriation through, and I presume you will, won't you?

MR. DUNN. There is a technical difficulty about carrying him as Secretary of the Embassy and having him work as Vice Director of the Intergovernmental Committee.

MR. TAYLOR. Would it be possible from our own Government funds? We had something last year for the Intergovernmental Committee, and I suppose that has been included in this year's budget.

MR. DUNN. I don't really know. I will look into that.

MR. TAYLOR. The question of Achilles' pay--whether he can be paid from the Embassy or from the Intergovernmental Committee. The point is that Winterton gets no compensation, nor Emerson, from the Committee. If we paid our own representative, it would put us on the basis of equality.

MR. DUNN. Achilles, Morris, and Joe Harsch.

MR. TAYLOR. I think that is a pretty big load, if we are going to round off a little.

MR. DUNN. Harsch was given leave from his paper to stay there about a year. I think the best thing to do is to talk it over with Pell and Achilles when you get there, and work on what you think the necessities of the case will warrant--the question of how he is to be paid. We will leave that in suspense until you work it out, using your best judgment when you get there with Pell and Achilles.

MR. TAYLOR. That is what I wanted you to say.

MR. DUNN. We really could not decide here.

6. In view of this meeting in September, we are very anxious to keep Morris here, even if Pell comes back, because there will be quite a lot of detail. One thing Mr. Welles wants to do, and we all feel sure it will be use-

ful, is for Morris to go over for a couple of weeks between now and the September meeting. We will work that out some way. If Pell gets back by the first of August, we can work it in very nicely.

MR. TAYLOR. That can be done, but don't let him go over until we get the September meeting definitely settled, because there may not be one. I mean, if the French are opposed. I forced the French into our last meeting by appealing through Bullitt to Daladier and Bonnet, and the old man got awfully mad because I went over his head. He is very sensitive.

MR. DUNN. He is a damn nuisance.

7. The next one is the question of offices on which you want to arrange. It would be a little better for the picture if they could possibly have separate entrances.

MR. TAYLOR. They will have a separate room.

MR. DUNN. No reason why they should not be physically right along with the other offices.

8. The question of contribution for the High Commissioner's office.

MR. TAYLOR. We will work that out.

MR. DUNN. As it was in the President's letter, it must have been considered before the question was made. You will give us a report before the contribution is made?

MR. TAYLOR. It will be a percentage rate related to the British.

MR. DUNN. That is the usual method of calculating here.

MR. TAYLOR. If it is on that basis, you would be satisfied?

MR. DUNN. If there is any difficulty we will have to check it, but if you do not hear from us, go right ahead with the usual system of percentages similar to the British.

9. If we do make a contribution according to your question number 8, there will be no reason why we should not ask other governments, not members, to contribute.

10. Mr. Welles will call you up about that a little later in the day. So far as that memorandum is concerned, Mr. Welles hasn't any copy and doesn't recall it. Can you tell me something about it?

MR. TAYLOR. Monick handed me a manuscript for the President. I wrote Bullitt that Monick had come to me just before he sailed, and Monick promised me he would tell Bullitt what it was. I spoke to Mr. Welles when I got home, and asked whether I should hand it to the President. He said Yes. I took it over and handed it to the President that day, when I saw him, and he took it. It was on stabilization of exchange through a gold clearing house in which England, France, and the United States would be the principal parties. If I meet Monick and just say I handed it to the President, and nothing else, it will not look very strong. If the President wanted me to say that he was looking into it, or

having it examined--I don't know what he did with it.

MR. DUNN. Mr. Welles will speak about it to you later in the day if he has anything to suggest. Does that clear it up?

MR. TAYLOR. Very satisfactorily.

MR. DUNN. Where can we reach you--at your home?

MR. TAYLOR. I will be here 3 o'clock, 2 o'clock your time, and will be here until 4, because Baerwald is coming in about the Foundation.

MR. DUNN. Is there anything more about the Foundation?

MR. TAYLOR. I have acceptances from four trustees-- Dave Hennen Morris, Governor Miller, Owen Young, Professor Jones--and am awaiting reply from John Davis, who is on a salmon stream. I had a talk with him before I became ill. I could give you the British--do you want them?

MR. DUNN. No. It seems to be going along pretty good. I suppose we will get a report from Warren.

MR. TAYLOR. I gave the names to Warren yesterday; I had got them from London.

I think that covers everything.

MR. DUNN. We will call you between three and four.

# CHAMBERLAIN PLANS TO ASK ROOSEVELT TO JOIN IN MOVEMENT TO RESCUE JEWS

## KENNEDY IS ACTIVE

## Large-Scale Move by 2 Nations to Resettle Jews Held Urgent

## ANGLO-REICH TALKS WAIT

## Britain Protests to Germany Against Press Attacks on Leading Statesmen

By FERDINAND KUHN Jr.

Special Cable to The New York Times.  
LONDON, Nov. 14.—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is considering a direct approach to President Roosevelt for Anglo-American cooperation to rescue Jews from Germany.

British officials believe that the future of Anglo-German relations and European "appeasement" will be endangered unless there is a rapid solution of the German Jewish problem on the largest possible scale. Already the atmosphere is so bad as the result of the past few days' events in Germany that there is no possibility of an immediate resumption of Anglo-German conversations on armaments, colonies or other items in the "appeasement" program.

The Prime Minister is said to feel that mere protests are useless unless they take the form of organized action to move large numbers of Jews from Germany and settle them elsewhere. The belief in Downing Street now is that such action can be launched only by the British and United States Governments and probably without reference to the intergovernmental committee established after the Evian conference last summer.

### "Fine" Upsets Deal Plan

With the imposition of the German billion-mark "fine" against the Jewish community the whole basis of the proposed deal by the intergovernmental committee has disappeared. The original intention was to offer commercial inducements to Germany in return for allowing a stated number of refugees to leave Germany each year with at least part of their property.

Now it is seen here that the Jews of Germany will have no property left and may find themselves actually in debt to the State that has dispossessed them. In these circumstances it is felt that the only alternative is to organize and subsidize vast emigration with the least possible delay or to leave the Jews in Germany where their plight would be a constant irritant to Anglo-German friendship and an obstacle to the "appeasement" on which Mr. Chamberlain has set his heart.

Nobody knows yet where the emigrants can settle permanently, although the United States can take about 30,000 annually under the quota system and Australia has expressed a willingness to take about 5,000 annually. The general idea, however, is that governments and private citizens together would provide ships and money, that British and United States Governments would ask the German Government's help in arranging emigration and that temporary refugee camps might be established until permanent settlements could be found.

In recent weeks George Rublee, director of the intergovernmental committee, has been studying the possibilities of establishing another Jewish national home in some relatively empty and secure part of the world. Various places have been examined, among them parts of South Africa and Northern Rhodesia, both of which are suitable for European colonization.

Ultimately such territory may be set aside for the Jews, but vast amounts of money would have to be invested for its development before large numbers of Jews could settle there. The first task, it is recognized here, is to get the Jews out, and this would be the primary object of the British approach if it is made.

### Pressure on Chamberlain

If Mr. Chamberlain finally decides to appeal to President Roosevelt it will be after much hesitation. Only a few days ago the Prime Minister was reluctant to say anything or do anything about the Jews for fear of snapping the thread of personal access between himself and Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Since then, however, he has been subjected to a wave of public feeling and private persuasion which seems to have had some effect.

United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy has been active in this process of persuasion. On Friday he discussed the German Jewish problem with Mr. Chamberlain and spent most of yesterday at Malcolm MacDonald's country cottage in Essex. It is believed Mr. Kennedy gave the young Dominion and Colonial Secretary a "fight talk," although Mr. MacDonald feels the present situation deeply enough and knows its urgency from his work on the Palestine problem.

It is known Mr. Kennedy talked earnestly of the need for action by

Britain and all nations of the British Commonwealth. Emotion and sympathy were useless in the present circumstances, he said; the need now was for deeds, not words, to rescue hundreds of thousands quickly from a fate that was growing worse every day.

Presumably this message reached Mr. Chamberlain today, not only from Mr. MacDonald but also from Mr. Kennedy, who visited Downing Street again late this afternoon.

Prior to Mr. Kennedy's visit Mr. Chamberlain was cautious but sympathetic in the House of Commons today when asked for a statement on the past few days' events in Germany.

"I regret I have to say that the reports in the press of actions against Jews in Germany appear to be substantially correct," said the Prime Minister. "They have indeed to some extent been corroborated by Propaganda Minister Goebbels to the foreign press correspondents in Berlin and the measures taken by the German Government have now been published.

"No one in this country would for a moment seek to defend the senseless crime committed in Paris. At the same time there will be deep and widespread sympathy here for

those who are being made to suffer so severely for it."

Mr. Chamberlain then announced that Sir George Ogilvie-Forbes, British Charge d'Affaires, had taken action to safeguard the rights of British subjects and to reserve the right to present claims for damage.

### Protest Made to Berlin

"His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires also has been instructed to address a strong protest to the German Government regarding recent articles in the German press associating former British Ministers and members of this house with the recent murder of a member of the German Embassy in Paris," said Mr. Chamberlain.

This referred to the charge in Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels's newspaper, the *Angriff*, that Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, Alfred Duff Cooper and Clement R. Attlee had "incited the assassination."

Philip Noel Baker, a Laborite, asked:

"Will the Prime Minister endeavor to find some means, either alone or in cooperation with other powers, whereby he can make known to the German Government the deep feeling of horror which has been aroused in this country among all sections of the people by the action taken against the Jews?"

"There are many means of that being made known," Mr. Chamberlain replied. "In fact, I do not think there can be any doubt about it."

Answering other questions, Mr. Chamberlain said that an immediate meeting of the intergovernmental committee was not necessary as "the whole matter is under consideration of the committee." But it was significant that when Albert V. Alexander, former First Lord of the Admiralty, asked whether Mr. Chamberlain had "considered hav-

ing consultations with the President or officers of the United States with a view to joint representations being made" the Prime Minister simply answered that he would need written notice of such a question before answering.

This is the time honored device used by British Ministers when a questioner asks something awkward or premature.

George Lansbury, Laborite, then asked whether some place could not be found for German Jews in the British Commonwealth.

"That is not a matter for His Majesty's Government," said Mr. Chamberlain, "but I have no doubt we shall be taking into consideration any possible way in which we can assist these people."

Answering still another question Mr. Chamberlain said an intergovernmental committee already was considering settlement of refugees in Britain's colonial empire.

### Anglicans Pray for Jews

Meanwhile the tide of protest and condemnation continued to rise in many parts of the country. The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding over the Autumn meeting of the church assembly, called for prayers for those suffering under "the renewed and fierce persecution of the Jews in Germany" and all churchmen present bowed their heads in silent prayer.

But the emphasis had shifted and for the first time since the Nazis came to power in Germany one found serious discussion in the British press and in the lobbies of Parliament about the possibilities of emigration into the open spaces of the British Empire.

The Labor party tonight sought an opportunity for an early debate in Parliament on the emigration of German Jews. More significant was the fact that *The Times*—of all London newspapers the most sympathetic toward Germany—gave the most prominent position in the paper to letters demanding "deeds not words" in solving the German Jewish problem.

## Kennedy Project To Be Laid Before Commons by Premier

### Chamberlain Says Problem of Finding Homes for German Refugees Is Urgent

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The British government was said by a high authority today to have agreed to try to operate a plan offered by United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy for removing thousands of Jews now in Nazi Ger-

many.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told Commons that the matter of finding new homes for such refugees was being treated as one of urgency.

He said the problem had been taken up with Governors of a number of British colonies, including Tanganyika, former German East Africa, now a British mandate.

He added that he hoped to make a statement on the whole question early next week.

Mr. Kennedy laid his proposals before Chamberlain Tuesday.

The "Kennedy plan" has been described authoritatively as calling for an effort to remove the majority of the 600,000 Jews now in Germany to

North and South America and parts of the British, French and Netherlands empires.

### \$150,000,000 Cost For Kennedy Plan

By the United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Kennedy plan, which will cost approximately \$150,000,000, is expected to be submitted to a five-power directorate of the Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee.

In its essence the plan calls for Great Britain to provide land in her colonies while Jewish and other private organizations of the United States raise money to finance their settlement.

France and other colonial Powers, as well as South American nations, might also be asked to contribute land.

#### Many Difficulties.

If the negotiations succeed Lord Winterton would summon representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, The Netherlands and Brazil within two weeks.

Diplomatic circles warned, however, that there were many difficulties to overcome.

According to British sources, Ambassador Kennedy told Lord Halifax, British Foreign Minister, that the United States government would not be able to contribute money, but that a huge fund could be raised privately in the United States if Britain found land for the Jews.

#### Madagascar Possible.

As a result Britain began scouring the empire for likely places and picked British Guiana as one. This hot corner of northeastern South America has great natural resources, but is swampy and its climate is not generally considered too healthful.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Several non-Jews who recently visited the big Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen concentration camp have reported separately but identically what they considered evidence that mass arrests of Jews had been planned for some time.

They said that so many new barracks, completed weeks ago, had been built in the camp that they could not doubt that the Nazi regime would have made the arrests of Jews even if the killing of Ernst vom Rath by a young Jew in Paris had not furnished the specific occasion.

Most of the Jews arrested in north Germany are believed to have been sent to Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen, near Berlin.

It was learned that Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Dominions Secretary, and Stanley M. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia, discussed the Australian mandated territory of New Guinea as a possible Jewish refuge.

It was also reported that the French were prepared to offer territory in Madagascar. Both New Guinea and Madagascar are undeveloped and great amounts of capital would be needed, but their climates are more suitable than that of British Guiana.

It was also reported that the British had offered to relinquish the annual quota of British immigrants to the United States if the United States would add it to the German and Austrian quotas.

Mr. Kennedy replied that the immigration laws could be changed only by Congress.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Prominent Jews suggested today that the United States "mortgage" the German immigration quota for the next three years and accept 81,000 Jews immediately.

Practically trying to arrange refuge from the Nazi laws against them, they pleaded that America, England and France and Germany permit them to migrate without passports and visas "because of the acute need."

The Jews kept away from population centers today, afraid that the funeral at Duesseldorf of Ernst vom Rath might lead to more violence, like that of a week ago after the Paris embassy secretary died of wounds from a Jewish boy's revolver fire.

56,000 in Arrest.

Jewish estimates today were that 56,000 of their number had been arrested, an increase from the 40,000 figure they gave yesterday.

They said they had reports from concentration camps that new Jewish prisoners were quickly put in uniform and had their heads shaved, indicating they would not be released soon.

The first reaction to President Roosevelt's press conference statement of plans for an air force that could defend both North and South America came in an editorial published by Voelkischer Beobachter, Chancellor Hitler's newspaper.

It said the President pictured an "imaginary menace" to America and that "suspicions were cast on other powers in the interest of United States armaments."

There still was no indication of what feeling may have been aroused by the President's statement against Nazi treatment of the Jews.

The Boersen Zeitung am Mittag.

under the caption "The Garrulous President," said editorially that as the Pan-American conference date drew near "the more talkative President Roosevelt becomes, for he expects to be president of that conference."

The South American republics, the editorial read, have shown often "how independently" they could "safeguard their own interests" and:—

"They will, therefore, also be able to judge in how far Roosevelt speaks about good neighborhood, but in reality means \$5,000,000,000 of invested North American capital, and in how far the mere will to power of the United States stands behind plans for assistance."

[The United Press reported that the Lokalanzeiger published a dispatch from its New York correspondent which made reference to the President's statement. The head line said:—"Roosevelt apparently is after power."

"Everything seems favorable for the President to promote his far-reaching aims and to cement his position after the recent defeat in the elections," the dispatch said.

"It will also permit further increase in United States armaments. Even the Jew question serves him for this purpose. Regarding Jewish immigration, he made a statement which, in the last analysis, aims at United States economic and military hegemony over the entire American continent."

[The report did not give a single sentence of the President's statement and did not refer to his utterances regarding the treatment of Jews in Germany.]

By the United Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Under the caption "German Baiting in the United States Inspired by Vatican," the newspaper Der Angriff today published a photograph of the papal nuncio to Washington, Mgr. Amleto Cicognani, Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia and rector Joseph M. Corrigan at the jubilee celebration of the Catholic University of America at Washington.

The newspaper called attention to a message from Pope Pius urging the university to "pay attention to studies opposed to philosophies which are destroying human liberty."

# BRITISH MINISTERS APPROVE OPENING COLONIES TO JEWS; FINANCIAL AID SOUGHT HERE

## QUICK ACTION SEEN

### Guiana Is Stressed as a Sanctuary as Urgent Plea Is Sent to U. S.

## OFFICIALS DENOUNCE NAZIS

### Inskip Decries 'Appalling' Acts —Cabinet Aide Predicts the Overthrow of Dictators

By FERDINAND KUHN Jr.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British Cabinet is understood to have given tentative approval today to a plan for opening thinly settled parts of the British colonial empire as a sanctuary for some of the oppressed Jews and other "non-Aryans" in Germany.

The plan, which calls for financial help from United States citizens, now has been submitted to Washington as a matter of utmost urgency.

It is not yet known whether the German Government will permit large-scale emigration without stripping the Jews of all their remaining property and even demanding a huge financial payment as the price of letting them go.

As for resettlement in new homes across the sea, many details remain to be settled, particularly the precise share of the cost that will have to be borne by private individuals and by the British Government. For this reason no final decisions were reached today, and a definite announcement may not be forthcoming until next Tuesday on the eve of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's departure for Paris.

But there is every reason to believe that the Ministers agreed in general with the plans that had been discussed in the last few days between Mr. Chamberlain and Joseph P. Kennedy, the United States Ambassador, and that they also realized

the need for speedy action in cooperation with the United States.

"Something Important" in View

One Minister said after the meeting that "something important" would be done. Apparently it is hoped that an immediate British offer of new homes for German Jews will be a pattern that other colonial powers can follow.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Coordination of Defense, said in a speech tonight that it was Britain's first duty to help the Jews, not only in this country but if possible in the Empire.

"I hope and believe that other nations will play their part," he declared. "I have no desire to divide the German Government from the German people, but I find it very difficult to believe that the German people approve such appalling treatment of innocent people. We feel pity and sorrow for the Jews and shame that such things are possible."

Sir Walter Womersley, Assistant Postmaster General, called for "action in unison with the United States and the other democracies of the world so that Germany shall know that in this matter she has the whole democratic world against her."

"If we have patience and allow the German people time to work out their own salvation, I am convinced that they will not stand dictators for very many more years," Sir Walter declared.

Finally, former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden promised in a speech broadcast to the United States tonight that the British people would not be backward in their association with President Roosevelt and Premier Hendryk Colijn of The Netherlands "in an attempt to mitigate a great tragedy in human history."

Netherlands Seeks Information

Count John Paul van Limburg Strum, the Netherland Minister, called at the Foreign Office today on behalf of his government to ascertain what the British Government was planning to do for refugees. His instructions had been simply to get information, but the impression left by his visit was that The Netherlands would do her share if Britain and the United States did theirs.

The governments of France, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland have informed The Hague that they are planning no new action on behalf of refugees, but the Netherlands are still true to their centuries-old tradition of giving asylum

to the oppressed. It is believed here that the creation of temporary training camps for refugees in Holland will be a great and essential help in the larger plan that was put before the British Cabinet today.

Specifically, a scheme for colonizing British Guiana is in the forefront of the discussions in London at the moment, although it is not the only one that is being examined. From the British viewpoint, Jewish settlement in the uplands of British Guiana has many advantages, among them Guiana's urgent need of labor and capital for development and her geographical situation under the sheltering arm of the United States Navy.

Climate Not of the Best

But climatically Guiana is not the most pleasant spot in Britain's colonial empire: in the healthful upland areas the colony can take only a limited number of new settlers, perhaps 20,000 to 30,000. Experts here see no physical reason, however, why its rich resources of minerals and timber and its productive areas of sugar cane, coffee and rice cannot be developed by the same kind of pioneering effort that has made a desert blossom into orange groves in Palestine.

The same is believed to be true of Northern Rhodesia and other sparsely settled parts of the British Empire, both in colonies and dominions, that have been examined as possible homes for the Jews of Germany.

The cost of such mass emigration and resettlement, even for a single colony, is bound to run into millions of pounds. The figure of £30,000,000 has been mentioned for the Guiana project alone, although such estimates must be sheer guesswork until it is known how much the emigrants will be able to take with them.

The original idea of the British Colonial Office was to let the whole cost be borne by private citizens of Britain and the United States, but this conception was speedily abandoned. It appears to be accepted now that the British Government must help pay for what, after all, will be the development of long-neglected parts of the colonial empire.

"Non-Aryans" Also Aided

In this connection, the problem of "non-Aryan" Christians in Germany is not being overlooked. The Church Assembly, which is the national assembly of the Church of England, agreed today to raise £50,000 for the relief of these victims

of the anti-Semitic drive in Germany, who are almost as numerous as the Jews.

Members of the assembly, consisting of Bishops, lesser clergy and laymen, subscribed £1,700 on the spot after they had adopted a strongly worded resolution condemning the persecution in Germany and welcoming the formation of a Christian council for refugees from Germany.

"We all recognize that there is a common bond which unites Jews and Christians," the Bishop of Chester said in moving adoption of the resolution, "and there ought to be a common bond of sympathy which unites them in a determination to relieve the present sufferings. If we could only see the desolation of the victims, I am sure we would stretch out our hands to help them without too much thinking of politics or diplomacy."

The Earl of Selborne said that the time had come for deeds, not words, and that it would expose the British people to "the just charge of hypocrisy" if they did nothing but adopt resolutions of horror and sympathy.

"Surely," he declared, "all the governments and Parliaments of the British Empire should greatly dare and do a great thing—to suspend immigration laws, to suspend all this long-drawn-out paraphernalia of government visas in Berlin

and Vienna. Let us not wait until a plan is agreed upon by all the governments and Parliaments of the empire. If we do that then the Jews will all be dead before the time comes."

Finally the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed the hope that "the disappointing results of the Evian conference" would not be allowed to remain, but that "our own government and all others will address themselves to meeting this unprecedented situation."

"Everything that is happening now quickens my desire," the Archbishop said, "that whatever policy in Palestine may be ultimately adopted there will be some means of assuring the Jewish race throughout the world that there is one spot where they are not regarded as outcasts and aliens."

Afterward an appeal for Christian refugees from Germany was issued jointly by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Hinsley, James Black, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and Robert Bond, Moderator of the Federal Council of Evangelical Free Churches of England.

Number Driven Out Cited

The appeal said that since the advent of the Nazi regime there had been driven from Germany more than 200,000 men, women and children whose "sole crime under the cruel 'racial' decrees of the Nazi regime is that they are Jews or

have Jewish blood in their veins or are against the policy of that regime regarding religion."

"We appeal to our own government and to the Dominion Governments to open their doors generously to refugees before it is too late," the statement said. "They will have their reward in the skill and labor of devoted new citizens and in the gratitude of posterity. Above all, they will have the satisfaction of knowledge that they have done right."

The appeal not only urged individuals to contribute to refugee funds, but also invited all parishes and congregations to adopt individual refugees and train them for new careers.

Meanwhile quiet but devoted work on behalf of Jewish and Christian refugees went on in the offices of George Rublee, director general of the intergovernmental committee set up as a result of the Evian conference. Financial schemes drawn up by Mr. Rublee for submission to Germany have been destroyed to a large extent by the crippling "fine" imposed on the Jewish community in Germany.

Refugee Committee to Meet

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP).—A meeting of the five heads of the intergovernmental committee on refugees to consider the position of Jews in Germany is planned within the next two weeks.

The four vice chairmen, representing the United States, France, The Netherlands and Brazil, were approached by Earl Winterton, the chairman, in arranging for the conference here. Myron C. Taylor represents the United States.

It was learned authoritatively that diplomatic representatives of the thirty-one nations that had set up the intergovernmental committee last July at Evian, France, had made separate overtures about two weeks ago to the Berlin Foreign Office.

They requested that George Rublee of the United States, head of the committee, be received for discussion of ways to start orderly emigration of Jews from Germany. Berlin replied that the request would be considered. Mr. Rublee is still in London.

# BRITAIN OFFERS REICH JEWS LAND IN AFRICA AND GUIANA \$100,000,000 FUND IS SOUGHT

## TANGANYIKA IS OPEN

London Ready to Lease  
10,000 Square Miles  
in British Guiana

## PROMPT AID FOR CHILDREN

Big Share of Fund Expected  
From U. S.—Commons Votes  
for a 'Concerted Effort'

Text of Chamberlain statement  
on Jewish refugees Page 8.

By FERDINAND KUHN Jr.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British Government today offered new homelands in distant colonies and temporary havens of refuge in this country for many thousands who are now suffering persecution in Nazi Germany.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons that there probably were opportunities for "large-scale settlement" in formerly German Tanganyika Territory and in the uplands of British Guiana, and good prospects of smaller colonization schemes in fertile Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

If new surveys of British Guiana prove promising, said Mr. Chamberlain, Britain will lease "on generous terms" an area of 10,000 square miles, about the size of New Hampshire, where refugees might start their lives over again.

Mr. Chamberlain did not mention the cost of such an undertaking, but in answer to a question he hinted that Britain might help to finance the emigration and settlement by a revolving loan. It is understood the British Government is waiting to see the response of private persons in the United States, Britain and elsewhere before offering a share in the admittedly great expense of the colonization efforts.

### \$100,000,000 Fund Sought

Before making his proposals today Mr. Chamberlain had been assured that as much as \$100,000,000

might be raised by private citizens and organizations if suitable colonization territory could be offered. The British Government's hope is that the major part of such a fund—but by no means all—could be obtained in the United States.

But the colonization projects will take time and it may be years before the new refugee colonies can begin to flourish. More immediate help was offered tonight by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, who announced that the government would gladly admit "an exceptionally large number" of refugee children into this country as speedily as they could be brought from Germany.

If the children could be supported by private organizations and trained for ultimate emigration overseas, said Sir Samuel, Britain would be ready to shelter them in the same spirit as she received 66,000 Belgian children in the first year of the World War.

"I commend this effort to my fellow countrymen," said Sir Samuel amid cheers from all parts of the Commons. "Here is a chance of saving a young generation of a great people, of mitigating to some extent the terrible sufferings of their parents and friends. What a heartbreaking dilemma for Jewish parents in Germany—to have to choose between sending their children to a foreign country, into the unknown, and continuing to live in the terrible conditions to which they are now reduced in Germany."

### Labor Resolution Adopted

The House showed the depth of its feelings by unanimously adopting a Labor party resolution "that this House notes with profound concern the deplorable treatment suffered by certain racial, religious and political minorities in Europe and, in view of the growing gravity of the refugee problem, would welcome an immediate concerted effort among the nations, including the United States, to secure a common policy." It is a long time since the Commons has been unanimous on any international issue.

But before there can be a "concerted effort" to resettle refugees, Germany must first be persuaded to let them go. Despite all that has happened in recent weeks there is still a faint hope here—reflected

in Mr. Chamberlain's statement today—that Germany will allow her unwanted Jews and other "non-Aryans" to take some of their property with them into exile.

But the hope admittedly is based

upon slender foundations and there is not even any certainty that the Germans will allow Jewish children to leave until the billion-mark "fine" upon the Jewish community has been paid.

Sir Samuel Hoare revealed anxiety on this score when he said that although Britain had been issuing "fifty, sixty and seventy" visas every day in Berlin and Vienna, a far smaller number than this actually had been reaching British shores since the start of what is coming to be called the "refugee crisis."

British and American diplomacy already is working on the manner and the moment of an approach to Germany. But Mr. Chamberlain's reference to Tanganyika today has already infuriated German officials and the fact that the Prime Minister was willing to make it is some indication of what has happened to Anglo-German relations since the Munich agreement brought "peace in our time."

There were rumors tonight that the German Ambassador here, Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, might be recalled as a sign of Berlin's displeasure at the British attitude toward refugees. The British Ambassador to Berlin, Neville Henderson, is still in London recuperating from a minor operation and will be unable to return to his post for some time.

Mr. Chamberlain told a questioner in the Commons that no meeting between members of the British and German Governments was contemplated in the near future.

Altogether "appeasement" seems to be indefinitely postponed as far as Britain and Germany are concerned. Instead of an understanding of the sort confidently expected a few weeks ago there is every prospect now of a thoroughly unpleasant period in Anglo-German relations.

Mr. Chamberlain chose his words carefully in outlining his government's resettlement proposals to the Commons today. He reminded the House not to imagine that the colonial empire could absorb large numbers of immigrants just because it looked big on the map. Many thinly peopled areas, he said, are unfitted climatically or economically for European settlement. By this he implied that the areas proposed for Jewish settlement were all fit for Europeans to live in.

The British Guiana project, which has been derided as a "pipe dream" by some colonization experts, is still regarded by the British Government as promising.

In answering a question, Mr. Chamberlain indicated that the Guiana territory included tracts proposed for Assyrian settlement in 1934, but others as well. It is understood the area extends from the Essequibo River on the east to the Brazilian frontier on the west, and

from Lat. 3 on the north to Lat. 2 on the south. Its greatest drawback is not the climate but the complete lack of communications except by cattle tracks from the head of navigation on the river.

In a British Government memorandum to the League of Nations Council in 1934 the climate was said to be "healthy," with a temperature ranging from a minimum of 71 degrees to a maximum of 91. "Nights throughout the year are uniformly cool," said this memorandum. The rainfall ranges from fifty-five to eighty inches a year with a rainy season in Summer and a dry season in Winter.

There are two hilly areas of forest-covered mountains rising to heights between 2,000 and 3,000 feet but the remainder of the area proposed for the Assyrians and now for the Jews is open savannah "of undulating parkland sloping upward to the mountains." Some of the area is already used for grazing horses and cattle, but according to the British Government's report four years ago agricultural development might be possible.

The Assyrian plan collapsed not so much because the country was unsuitable as because no nation cared enough about the Assyrians to raise the big sums needed for their resettlement.

Anxious questions followed Mr. Chamberlain's statement.

"How about colonization in the dominions?" asked one Labor member.

"I spoke only about matters we could control," the Prime Minister answered.

"Will the government consider granting a revolving loan for the maintenance of these refugees in view of the fact that private organizations may not have the money?" asked Eleanor Rathbone, Independent member.

"That would be a little premature at this stage," replied Mr. Chamberlain, who was careful not to deny the project, which in fact has already been considered. A revolving loan was used with great success to help refugees at the time of the Greek-Turkish exchange of populations fifteen years ago.

The debate that followed showed members of all parties bitter in condemning the anti-Jewish measures in Germany and eager for

Britain to do something for the refugees. Not a word was spoken against helping the refugees. Several speakers suggested retaliation against German trade if the German Government refused to let the refugees leave with part of their shrunken possessions.

It was left to Sir Samuel Hoare to fill some of the gaps in Mr. Chamberlain's statement. He said that 11,000 German refugees had been settled here since 1933 and had given employment to 15,000 British workmen in industries they had established. No quota limit would be placed upon the number admitted here, but each case for admission would be judged on its own merits.

Sir Samuel said Britain would be glad to admit large numbers of temporary immigrants who could be trained here for future emigration to other parts of the empire. As to children, he said he had agreed to the admission of all German refugee children who could be maintained here by private organizations or individuals.

#### Noel Baker Suggests Action

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP).—Today's House of Commons debate was on a resolution offered by Philip J. Noel Baker, Laborite, attacking persecutions in Europe and suggesting "an immediate concerted effort" by the nations.

After having detailed specific instances of maltreatment of Jews—including an assertion that seventy Jews had been killed in a concentration camp—of which he said he had been informed, Mr. Noel Baker advocated steps to "check persecution and expulsion of new hordes of penniless refugees." He hinted at retaliatory action.

Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal, suggested the British Empire take a quarter of the Jews, the United States another quarter and South American countries the rest. He picked up Mr. Noel Baker's idea of retaliation against Germany and suggested methods of applying pressure on Germany.

George Rublee, American director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, was jubilant over the attitude and action of Britain. He said his committee hoped to concentrate first on the moving of young Jews.

United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy also was pleased.

"The first job," he said, "was to find places to put the Jews. Now we will see how sorry the world is for them. It's a case of getting money now."

## Text of the Statement by Chamberlain

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, Nov. 21.—The text of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons today on the settlement of Jewish refugees from Germany follows:

In conformity with the recommendations of the Evian meeting of July last, His Majesty's Government have under constant examination the contribution it could make with respect to the United Kingdom and the colonial empire to the international effort to facilitate the admission and settlement of involuntary emigrants from Germany.

It has also had in mind the view expressed by the Evian representatives that the country of origin should make its contribution to this problem of migration by enabling intending emigrants to take with them their property and possessions. The extent to which countries can be expected to receive immigrants must depend very largely upon the conditions in which they are able to leave their country of origin.

His Majesty's Government have been greatly impressed by the urgency of the problem created by the anxiety to migrate overseas of sections of the population in Germany and of individuals who in consequence of recent events in that country have found temporary asylum in countries of first refuge.

In the light of these circumstances and the recommendations of the Evian meeting His Majesty's Government have again reviewed the situation.

### Limit in United Kingdom

In regard to the United Kingdom, the number of refugees Great Britain can agree to admit either for a temporary stay or for permanent settlement is limited by the capacity of voluntary organizations dealing with the refugee problem to undertake responsibility for selecting, receiving and maintaining a further number of refugees. The government is keeping in close touch with the committee set up to coordinate the activities of voluntary organizations engaged on this task. The United Kingdom has since 1933 permitted about 11,000 men, women and children to land in this country in addition to some 4,000 or 5,000 others who have since emigrated overseas.

As regards the colonial empire, it must be remembered that although covering a great extent of territory it is not necessarily capable of immediate absorption of large numbers of refugees. Many of our colonies, protectorates and mandated territories in East and West Africa contain native populations of many millions for whom we are trustees and whose interests must not be prejudiced. Many large areas which at present are sparsely

populated are unsuitable either climatically or economically for European settlement.

The colonial government could only cooperate in any schemes of large or small scale settlement provided the schemes were formulated and carried out by responsible organizations.

### No Place for Large Project

As was indicated here by Lord Harlech [the former William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, ex-Secretary for Colonies] on March 30 and as was subsequently made clear by the United Kingdom representative at the Evian meeting, the government considers that there is no territory in the colonial empire where suitable land is available for the immediate settlement of refugees in large numbers, although in certain territories small-scale settlement might be practicable.

The Governors of Tanganyika and British Guiana, however, have been asked to state whether without detriment to native interests land could be made available for leasing on generous terms for the purpose of large-scale settlement to voluntary organizations concerned with refugees, provided they undertake full responsibility for the cost of preparing the land and settling refugees of suitable types as the land is made available.

The Governor of Tanganyika replied, expressing his readiness to cooperate in any schemes of settlement of refugees as far as existing obligations will permit. While he has not yet had an opportunity of consulting the Legislative Council, the Governor has expressed the view that the only suitable areas for large-scale settlement are likely to be found in the southern highlands and in part of the Western Province, but thorough investigation will be required before a definite indication of the available areas can be given.

### Would Welcome Mission

He would welcome a mission from refugee organizations and would readily give them all facilities for inspecting the areas and forming an opinion on the possibilities. The area that might be available comprises about 50,000 acres of land. In addition, a scheme for small scale settlement of up to a total of 200 settlers is being considered.

A small experimental private scheme in Kenya, devised by one of the Jewish organizations in London, has been approved by the Governor after consultation with the Legislative Council, and young men who have undergone a course of training at one of the agricultural training centres established by the Jewish organizations in Germany have already been selected for this scheme. These men will be settled on farms purchased by Jewish organizations after a further period of training in the colony, and if the scheme proves successful they will be

joined by other members of their families.

Inquiries have been made of the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland as to the possibilities of small-scale settlement in those territories also, and I am glad to say that the replies received from both Governors indicate this may be possible.

### Space Available in Guiana

I turn now to British Guiana. In the interior of this colony there are extensive tracts of sparsely occupied land consisting mainly of forest and savannah. These areas include certain Indian reservations, but the Governor states that ample space is available to provide fully for all possible needs of the Indian tribes and still leave large areas worthy of examination as to their suitability for refugee settlement.

Agricultural development in these areas hitherto has been prevented by unfavorable conditions and lack of communications. It would, therefore, be essential that careful surveys by experts should be made before any definite scheme can be formulated and His Majesty's Government proposes to invite voluntary organizations to send out their own representatives as early as possible to conduct such surveys on the spot. They will be given all facilities for this purpose by the colonial government and His Majesty's Government would also be ready to send out some experienced official to advise and cooperate with them.

Provided the results of the surveys are satisfactory, His Majesty's Government contemplates the lease of large areas of land on generous terms under conditions to be settled hereafter.

### At Least 10,000 Square Miles

It is not possible at this stage to give exact figures of the total area which could be made available to be leased for this purpose, but it would certainly be not less than 10,000 square miles and possibly more.

Finally I must mention Palestine. It is generally recognized that that small country could not in any case provide a solution of the Jewish refugee problem, but Palestine has been making its own contribution. No less than 40 per cent of the Jewish immigrants entering the country during the last twelve months have come from Germany.

His Majesty's Government hopes that the other countries represented on the Intergovernmental Committee to continue and develop the work of the Evian meeting will also endeavor to make what contribution they can to the urgent need of facilitating emigration from Germany and from countries of first refuge.

In conclusion, I must emphasize that the help which may be our desire and other countries to assist in dealing with this grave situation, the possibilities of settlement are strictly limited.

# Excerpts From Commons Debate on Refugees

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, Nov. 21.—Following are excerpts from the principal addresses on Jewish refugees in the debate in the House of Commons tonight:

## Sir Samuel Hoare

Home Secretary

I speak as a convinced believer in the possibility of Anglo-German friendship and as a staunch supporter of the Munich agreement. It is because I am so anxious to see a complete and permanent settlement of the questions dividing the two countries that I am speaking frankly and unreservedly.

I am opposed to all attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries, but an issue has been raised in the last days by measures taken against the Jews in Germany, and the way in which it has been raised forces it upon the attention of other countries.

How can the question remain exclusively domestic when it involves scores of thousands of men, women and children, destitute and penniless, seeking admission into other countries? However deep may be our sympathies, the problem is and must remain an international one. No single country can hope to solve it.

I am in agreement with everything that has been said about the need for the fullest possible cooperation between all thirty-two governments concerned. I do not take the view that the problem is insoluble, but that it is insoluble unless there is an international effort in which all governments will cooperate actively in effective organization.

### Responsibility Is Accepted

The United Kingdom and the British Empire are prepared to play their full part and take a full share with other nations. We accept the responsibility that is on our shoulders from the fact that we possess a great part of the surface of the world and, owing to our wealth and other resources, can play an important part. Each of the Dominion governments has given very urgent attention to the question and a substantial number of refugees already have been admitted into one or other of the Dominion territories.

Although some of the territory in British Guiana mentioned by the Prime Minister is the same that has proved unsuitable for the settlement of Assyrians—there is, however, another block of territory being contemplated—there were special features connected with the settlement of the Assyrians, many of whom had been many years in exile and had become out of touch with agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

The problem of the Jews is somewhat different. It is not

necessary to settle all at once. Temporary homes may be secured for them and it is possible that large sums of capital will be provided to support them for the purpose by their coreligionists.

Do not set aside the possibility of experiments of this kind because a particular territory in the past was not suitable. What the government wishes to do is test out all these possibilities with the intention of trying to find territory where immigration on a large scale is likely to succeed.

### Problem of United Kingdom

In regard to the United Kingdom, we are a thickly populated industrial community with, at present, a large number of unemployed. Competition with foreign countries is very keen. It is difficult for many of our fellow-countrymen to make a livelihood and keep their industries and business going without failure.

Moreover, there is an underlying current of suspicion and anxiety, rightly or wrongly, about immigration on a big scale. It is a fact—you had better face these facts frankly—that below the surface there is the making of a definite anti-Jewish movement. As Home Secretary I do my best to stamp upon evil of that kind.

Faced with that, I have to be careful to avoid anything in the nature of mass immigration. That will inevitably lead to the growth of a movement which all wish to see suppressed. That means we must keep a check on individual cases of immigrants.

I agree that we must have as little red tape as possible. Nonetheless, it is essential, if we are to avoid an influx of undesirable behind the cloak of refugee immigration, that we must keep a check on individual cases. Inevitably that must involve some delay.

We try at the Home Office to work in closest cooperation with various organizations directly engaged on the refugee problem. The Home Office also works in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, and where we see a chance of settling a refugee without damage to British employment or industry we do everything we can to facilitate the settlement of that refugee.

### Strain on Machinery

I admit that the machinery has been strained to the breaking point in the last ten days. I admit also that my organization at the Home Office also has been strained to the breaking point, but what can you expect with an organization hitherto based upon a limited number of emigrants, which could easily be controlled, and now faced with applications running into many thousands a day?

We have already made considerable extensions to the machinery, both in Germany and at ports and in London, but I admit it is still inadequate to deal with this great mass of applicants. Accordingly, we are in the act of making a much greater expansion of the machinery, and I hope that by this means we shall avoid

some delays which inevitably have taken place in the past.

I am opposed to anything in the nature of a quota. Many people might think it too big, many others too small. It is much safer for the Home Secretary, working in close touch with a coordinating committee representing the principal Jewish organizations, Quakers and Christian churches to treat individual cases on their merits and not be bound by a figure.

There are classes of cases which can be dealt with en masse and in which individual inquiries are not essential, and there are transients for whom we might provide a temporary home on the understanding that at some future time they will go elsewhere for their permanent home. The government is prepared to look favorably on proposals of this kind.

### Training Course Needed

For example, refugees to be settled in the colonial empire will need an intensive course of training if they are to make good in undeveloped parts of the empire. The government will look most favorably on proposals for keeping the refugees in Britain during their period of training.

An interesting experiment already has been started under the auspices of the coordinating committee for training Jewish boys in agriculture and Jewish girls for domestic service. The experiment is still in its early stages, but thus far has proceeded satisfactorily, and some hundreds of boys and girls already have been trained.

A number of older men—I believe several thousand—also have been trained here under the committee's auspices and already are beginning to make good in other parts of the world. The government will encourage and facilitate other experiments of that kind.

I had a discussion this morning with Lord Samuel and a number of Jewish and other religious workers who are cooperating in attempting to mitigate the suffering of their co-religionists. They brought forward a very interesting proposal about "non-Aryan" children. They pointed to our experience during the war when we gave homes to many thousands of Belgian children.

### Homes for Children

I believe that we can also find homes here for large numbers of Jewish children without any harm to our population. The coordinating committee and other organizations told me that they were prepared to bring over here all the children whose maintenance can be guaranteed either by the organization's own funds or by generous individuals, and all that will probably be necessary will be for the Home Office to give the necessary visas and facilitate their entry into Britain.

I told Lord Samuel that the Home Office will be prepared to provide facilities of that kind. I take this opportunity of commending that effort to my fellow-countrymen in general. Here is a

chance of saving a young generation of a great people, of mitigating to some extent the terrible suffering of their parents and friends.

I saw this morning one of the representatives of a Quaker organization who has only just arrived in England from a visit to Germany and Holland. My visitor had inquired from a Jewish organization in Germany what would be the attitude of Jewish society to a proposal of that kind. They told him that they would be almost unanimously in favor of being this party with their children.

#### Netherlands to Aid

My visitor went on to Holland and found there that Dr. Colijn, the Dutch Prime Minister, was prepared to give temporary refuge to children and transients of this kind provided that there was a hope of our receiving them. I can give Dr. Colijn assurance that we shall put no obstacle in the way of these children coming here.

The question of an international pact can only be dealt with internationally. No government is more anxious to solve this problem, if it can be solved, than the British Government and, if it proves to be insoluble in its entirety, at any rate to mitigate to the utmost the sufferings now being inflicted upon these unfortunate people.

My last word shall be a tribute to the representatives of the Jewish community of Britain and other religious bodies which co-operated with them. Already they have done an immense amount of valuable work in helping their co-religionists. Let us wish them every success in their mission of mercy and let me assure them that as Home Secretary I will do my utmost to facilitate their work.

#### Philip J. Noel Baker

##### Labels

A boarding school near Potsdam was invaded and utterly demolished at 2 A. M. Children were driven without adult guidance or protection into the night. The only Jewish home for consumptives in Germany was destroyed, smothered and the patients driven away with nothing on except the shirts in which they slept.

The inmates of the Jewish hospital at Nuremberg were forced to line up on parade. Some had just had serious operations and one of them dropped down dead.

At Elms the asylum for aged Jews was raided and the old people driven out. A paralyzed old man was unable to leave his bed. His wife refused to leave his side. She was assaulted with axes and her crippled husband was dragged away.

In Silesia Jewish boys in camp were summoned to parade and a few were absent. A Sturm Trooper with a patrol asked a young Jew if he knew the whereabouts of the others. He was either afraid to answer or did not know. He was shot dead and as he lay there the Sturm Trooper kicked him with his boot.

#### Killed Before News

In a concentration camp near Weimar seventy Jews were killed during the night of Nov. 8-9, before it was known that von Raub was dead. (The killing of Ernst von Raub was the official cause for the outbreak.)

This martyrdom of Jews in Germany is not a natural consequence of a distorted race. However it started, it has become part of the Nazi party plan to disturb and dominate the world. Goebbels (Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels) is not condemning the Jews to death; he is making it impossible for them to live. He means to rob them of all their worldly possessions, first for his party funds, and second for the bankrupt budget of the State.

For once he has been stirring up anti-Semitism in other countries in order to increase the focus of disorder in the world. Now he is planning to drive out the Jews, in his own picturesque phrase, "with one suit and handbag," and leave them on the charity of the democratic world, and he is planning to send them all.

#### No Cordial Relations

The outside world must have a program also and must have it now. That program must comprise two parts. First, it must comprise action of some kind designed to check the persecution and expulsion of new horde of penniless refugees.

In the second place, we can make it clear in Berlin that there can be no cordial relations between the German Government and the British people while the martyrdom of Jews, Socialists, Protestants and Catholics continues. It is hypocrisy to pretend that in the present conditions a policy of confidence and trust can be pursued. No British Government has a right to leave Berlin with such a hope.

We might have to consider whether we should not take measures of active self-protection. If foreign sales are to be thrust on us and our countries, we may be driven to seek measures whereby we can make room . . . and the time may come when we shall have to think of economic measures such as taxes on German products and control of German assets here.

#### Samuel S. Hammondy

##### Concrete

The objective of settling these Jews in other countries is well within the capacity of the world to achieve. Parliament and the British Empire are in a position naturally to help.

The most obvious way in which immediate help can come, of course, is from Palestine. There should be an immediate increase in available immigration there. There are other parts of the empire where immediate prospects are not so favorable but where a great deal can be done.

British Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika and, in a smaller way, British Guiana, will greatly benefit through the immigration of intelligent and industrious individuals whom Germany has first dispossessed and is now driving out. This is a challenge which Britain, champion of the oppressed, cannot ignore.

#### Geoffrey Harrier

##### Labels

It is most important that Great Britain shall take the lead. It will not do for us, possessing an enormous empire, to tell other nations that we cannot find room for refugees. I am particularly attracted by the idea about Dar-

gazilla. This is a tremendous suggestion for reasons that are obvious.

Certain powers might be applied to Germany diplomatically, financially and commercially. We might impose a high tariff on German goods exported here, using the proceeds to aid the refugees. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of sending back considerable numbers of Nazi Germans who are engaged in propaganda here.

We should not rule out altogether the finding of a region of property of Germans in Britain to see if some of it cannot be appropriated to help Jews who have been expelled and driven out of Germany.

#### Herbert W. Satcher

##### Labels Labels

Before we act with our counterparts the position of these unfortunate we must have a discussion plan for rescuing those who are in the greatest danger. This plan should include provision for a temporary home for say, 10,000 people in Britain.

To help meet the cost of assisting the refugees an annual fund should be made on the savings of German and American citizens resident here. A loan might be guaranteed by the countries represented on the inter-governmental committee dealing with the refugee problem.

#### Dr. Archibald Soudby

##### Concrete

It is not better that the vast majority of the German people is a committing party to several points. Sir-in-L. believes that the rules of Germany are unattractive in support of this policy.

The outstanding thing which emerges from these points is that they tend to make an understanding between the people of the two countries more difficult.

However, it must not be forgotten that there exists in the minds of many people here a fear that there is a tremendous influx of refugees, unable to maintain themselves, who would have to compete with our own citizens for a livelihood. Many of our own people are not enough pitied to be able to make a means of livelihood for themselves and our taxpayers and taxpayers are already shouldering heavy burdens.

It should be remembered that there are in London alone 250,000 Jews and one of the difficulties in finding a solution for this problem is that many of these people from Germany are not suitable for work upon the land.

#### James Whiston

##### Independent Labor

The immediate need is to get them away from the danger they are in and it urges me to have one after one brought to me of people who have all the qualifications for getting away but are blocked in getting a visa.

Surely the spirit of the House of Commons and of the country is not one of quibbling about official details.



combined in the person of the League High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Emerson.

8. It is understood, as stated in the President's letter, that we are free to make a commitment, all other conditions being satisfactory, for a reasonable contribution to the League High Commissioner's office.

9. Shall we take any part in asking other Governments not now members or contributors to the League of Nations to contribute in future as we propose to do?

10. We should have a few further words in regard to the September invitation.

11. In regard to the memorandum which Monick handed to me as I was leaving London, and of which I spoke to you and gave later in the day to the President, will you advise what reply I may make to Monick should I meet him abroad?

You will perhaps find it more convenient if I call you on the telephone, as I shall be in my home in New York, Monday, Tuesday, and until sailing at two o'clock Wednesday.

My home telephone number in New York is Rhineland 4-3545.

MYRON C. TAYLOR.

BASIC PRINCIPLES  
Which have Governed  
My Conduct in Respect of  
The Organization and the Procedures  
Taken by the  
EVIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL REFUGEES  
For the Year July 1 1938 to June 30 1939

MYRON C. TAYLOR,  
New York,  
July 8, 1939

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President Roosevelt's call for the meeting of the various countries to consider the plight of German refugees defined the activity as:

1. Limited to refugees from Germany, including Austria.
2. It made clear that the revision of existing immigration laws was not contemplated.
3. Asserted that the governments party to the Evian Conference would not be called upon to provide funds for emigration or settlement.
4. Undertook through its Director to negotiate with Germany with a view to providing an orderly means for emigration
5. To secure and preserve as great as possible a cessation of persecution.
6. To preserve the properties of the refugees.

A long delay occurred before any representative of the German Government would contact the Director of the Intergovernmental Committee, but in January 1939, first through the medium of Montagu Norman, such a meeting took place between Herr Schacht and Lord Winterton, Chairman, and George Rublee, Director of the Committee. Herr Schacht presented certain proposals which he thought his Government would support. The Committee undertook to reduce to writing the proposals of Herr Schacht, in which they had the cooperation of the British Foreign Office and of British and French Treasury officials and the Legal Department of the British Government. A day was fixed for Mr. Rublee to visit Herr Schacht in Berlin, when he presented a memorandum of the earlier conversation and sought approval of it. Further conversations followed. Herr Schacht however was

relieved of his office as President of the Reichsbank, and Herr Wohlthat at the instance of General Goering was appointed to carry on the conversations in place of Herr Schacht.

In the interim the officers of the Intergovernmental Committee met in Paris, where Mr. Rublee read a draft purporting to contain the statements made by Herr Schacht. He was authorized to return to Berlin and continue the conversations, without committing the Intergovernmental Committee. This he did, and after several days of conversation with Herr Wohlthat a revised memorandum was submitted to the latter, who acknowledged in writing that it correctly set forth the substance of the conversations.

Mr. Rublee returned to London, where a meeting of the officers of the Intergovernmental Committee was held, followed the succeeding day by a full meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee. Senator Berenger would not attend. The French Ambassador to London took his place, at the intercession of Mr. Taylor with Ambassador Bullitt, who contacted Mons. Bonnet and Mons. Deladier. Berenger resented our going over his head, but it was necessary, to prevent France from falling out of the Intergovernmental Committee. These meetings occurred on the and of February 1939. The Intergovernmental Committee received the memorandum from Mr. Rublee, and took cognizance of it in a resolution of which the following is a copy:

(Copy to be supplied)

A draft of a letter from Mr. Rublee to Herr Wohlthat was at the same time approved.

The principles which governed the Intergovernmental Committee during these conversations were as follows:

1. That the Intergovernmental Committee authorized no agreement of any sort with the German Government.

2. It was clearly understood that any change of the status quo by the German Government must be by unilateral action or decree, as had been Germany's uniform previous practice.

3. The memorandum presented to the Intergovernmental Committee was to be designated "German Proposals." There has been no authority for the use of the term "Intergovernmental Plan" or "Rublee Plan", either of which would assume that a representative of the Intergovernmental Committee had proposed a plan which the German Government might or might not reject, and which, if not ultimately carried out by the individuals, private organizations or such external corporation as was prescribed

in the German proposals, would leave the burden of failure upon the Intergovernmental Committee and not upon the German Government. It should continue to be made clear that neither the Intergovernmental Committee nor its representative, Mr. Rublee, then Director, presented to the German Government any plan. Individuals and private organizations have, since the presentation of the German proposals to the Intergovernmental Committee in February, been working diligently to set up a foundation which would be sufficiently representative of the affected interests to carry on the more detailed activities in respect to the external and internal relationships governing this problem. After such analysis and debate, such foundation is in process of being set up at this time, and it is believed that by the time of the meeting of the Intergovernmental officers on July 19th and of the full Intergovernmental Committee on July 20th the organization of this facility will have been completed. The foundation through its president or chairman and other officers will carry on negotiations with the internal trust in Germany, as well as with the individuals and organizations interested in the solution of the problem both inside and outside of Germany. It should cooperate with the League High Commissioner, and should provide a current and on-the-spot medium for the further handling of the detailed problem of emigration from Germany, beyond the scope of the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee.

#### INFILTRATION

Infiltration has been greatly speeded up since the formation of the Evian Committee in July 1938. Nearly all countries have assisted in this humanitarian necessity. Solution of the problem by means of infiltration over a world-wide field will continue. It must be recognized that aside from the orderly and planned movement of refugees from Germany there has been a very considerable movement, voluntary and individual in character, which has sent into countries as far to the east as China numbers of refugees who were not equipped with passports or who were not willing to await their turn in the more orderly movement and have sought independent means of escape. This applies in a substantial measure in the case of those countries bordering upon Germany, but, as is well known, likewise applies on a worldwide basis in substantial numbers. What the ultimate lot of these unhappy people will be, no one can foretell, but the voluntary movement is one that no one but Germany herself could prevent, and she has made no effort to do so. On the contrary, it has been stated that she actually connived at any plan that removed Jewish refugees in particular from Germany.

#### PLACES OF PERMANENT COLONIZATION.

On the question of colonies of final settlement in new lands,

we may well list the following principal prospects for either large or small colonization efforts:

1. British Guiana
2. Philippines
3. Dominico
4. Northern Rhodesia
- 5.

The opinion has been held by a number of those who were interested in the problem that the foundation should be the medium through which all plans for colonization would be developed and financed. We have not shared this view. We believe that as a negotiating body to contact the Internal German Trust or other groups, governmental or racial, within Germany, or even as a transfer facility or as a coordinating body in an international sense, the Foundation is an urgently needed agency, now wholly lacking. It is extremely doubtful if private funds for so general a project could be found, and it would seem most unlikely that government funds could be secured on so vague a proposal.

Another point of view has been that each colony for development should be separately set up; for example, that British Guiana, after once being accepted as a permanent place of settlement on a large scale, should be separately organized, officered, promoted and financed as a distinct corporate entity. In this case the British Government and the Government of British Guiana would undoubtedly feel that their interest in the development and colonization would be more intimate and the fruits of it more beneficial to themselves than would be the case of any other Government member of the Intergovernmental Committee. It would seem natural therefore that the British Government and the Government of British Guiana would be more inclined to expend government funds in the development of something particularly within their own jurisdiction than other governments with solely a humanitarian interest in the problem would be expected to do. So also is the case of Mindanao in the Philippine Islands. If it were accepted as a suitable field for permanent settlement, it is more than likely that the Government of the Philippine Islands and the Government of the United States would be expected to take a much greater interest in the promotion of such plan than could reasonably be expected of any other government member of the Intergovernmental Committee.

Thus each project will need to be considered on its separate merits and promoted from a basis of fact that will not leave

room for disappointment or failure. It will be important to discover how great are the numbers of Jewish refugees who will be willing to take advantage of colonization opportunities in a new part of the world, probably with a different climate than they have been accustomed to, and to undertake pioneering in an effort to build themselves into a permanent colony somewhat on the lines of the Jewish colony in Palestine, without any hopeful prospect in the future of moving elsewhere into the more settled countries and communities. Projects of the kind we have been visualizing must not be considered way stations, but as permanent homes for the present and succeeding generations--else the effort will be futile, while the cost will be great.

This summary represents very briefly the care we have taken:

1. To avoid a commitment beyond existing immigration laws.
2. To avoid any representation that our Government would finance settlement projects.
3. To avoid any actual or implied agreement with Germany by the Intergovernmental Committee (This would have disrupted the Intergovernmental Committee if it had been attempted; it was not attempted. )
4. To prevent turning the Foundation into a vague and indefinite financial agency, the assured scene of future misunderstanding and probable bad feeling. The British financial interests and Government as well supported this effort. We have not been favorable, and the effort has, after long delay, apparently been abandoned.
5. A proposed charter of the Foundation now submitted has been reviewed by the Department of State and myself. With suggested modifications, it is under discussion by the Jewish leaders in New York. They shrink from anything that looks like negotiation with the German Government in any form. We will have their conclusions on Monday.

(7-8-39)

BERENGER-COULON

For correspondence re *Handbook of Diplomatic*

*International Law* - see *INTERNATIONAL*

WESTERN UNION

July 7 1939

His Excellency  
Henry Berenger  
Senate, Paris (France)

I am hopeful that you and your associates will do me the honor of dining with me at Claridge's on the night of twentieth at eight oclock. It will be a great pleasure to have a reunion with you commemorating our meeting under your distinguished auspices at Evian last July. Kind regards to Madame Berenger.

MYRON TAYLOR.

WESTERN UNION

May 18 1939

H. E. Ambassador Henry Berenger,  
Senate, Paris (France)

We both regret the occasion which prevents your visit with us at this time STOP Perhaps I will be running over to Paris to see you and spend a day or two around the anniversary of Evian where your friendship for our country and humanity contributed such constructive and cooperative efforts. Kindest regards.

TAYLOR.

WESTERN UNION

July 4 1939

The Honorable  
Georges Coulon  
46 rue du Ranelagh  
Paris (France)

Many thanks for your kind letter June 27th. Looking forward to seeing Ambassador Berenger and yourself in London July 18th. Kind regards to all.

MYRON TAYLOR.

WESTERN UNION

June 28 1939

The Honorable  
Georges Coulon,  
46 rue du Ranelagh,  
Paris (France)

Greatly appreciate your kind telegram. Am progressing steadily and hoping to sail Normandie twelfth for few days London meeting, but must return promptly. Kind regards to His Excellency President Berenger and yourself, and look forward to meeting you both in London.

MYRON TAYLOR.

46 RUE DU RANELAGH

June 27 1959

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I take the opportunity of the new air-mail to America to renew to you the best wishes I wired you last evening for your quick recovery.

I have no doubt that we will see you quite O.K. in the last decade of July.

Once more, my best hommages and kindest regards.

(Sd) GEORGES COULON.

WESTERN UNION

May 24 1939

The Honorable Georges Coulon,  
46 rue du Ranelagh, Paris (France)

Many thanks for your message. Best regards to  
Senator Berenger. Looking forward to an early reunion.  
Best wishes to you and Madame.

MYRON TAYLOR.

FRENCH CABLE COMPANY

May 21 1939

Hon. Myron Taylor  
16 East 70 Street  
New York

President actually Saint Raphael begs me to tell you how glad he will be seeing you here around anniversary of Evian where you initiated such great human cooperative efforts or before. Our kindest regards.

COULON.

46, Rue du Ranelagh  
P a r i s

March 2 1939

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you very much for your kind letter. We are happy at last, since a few days, we are completely free from this disagreeable grippe. It is useless to repeat to you how very sorry I was about this inconvenience which absolutely prevented me from going to London for the Committee meetings.

We hope that you may enjoy nice weather during your stay in Florence.

With the Pope's election that we just learn now, this cutting gives the last news from Italy.

We shall be very glad to see you again when you are back in Paris.

With my respects for Madame Myron Taylor, and our kind regards,

(Sd) GEORGE COULON.

EMERSON

卷之二

此書之體裁，與前書無異，其間亦多論及世道人心，其言皆切實，非徒為文辭之工也。

其言曰：

夫君子之於小人，猶天之於地也。君子居之，小人仰之。君子之德，小人景之。

此言君子之德，足以化民成俗，其言甚切。

又曰：君子之德，猶玉也。玉有瑕，不可棄也。君子之德，不可棄也。

此言君子之德，不可棄也。

夫君子之於小人，猶天之於地也。君子居之，小人仰之。君子之德，小人景之。

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此言君子之德，不可棄也。

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE  
1, Central Buildings  
London, S.W.1

June 5 1959

My dear Mr. Myron Taylor:

I was very distressed to hear from Pell that you have had to have an operation and that we shall not have the pleasure of seeing you for a few weeks.

You have my real sympathy - as I know from experience how painful those things can be.

There are meetings today between the Bearsted group and the American representatives and I hope they will get down to brass tacks.

Wohlthat came tonight on a very short and impressive visit - so it looks as if things were moving however. I am not going to worry you with official news, but send my best wishes for an early and complete recovery.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) H. W. EMERSON.

FOUNDATION

WESTERN UNION

July 11 1939

Myron Taylor  
71 Broadway  
New York

Thanks for your telegram. I accept Trustee appointment. Best wishes.

RUFUS M. JONES.

WESTERN UNION

July 10 1939

Dr. Rufus M. Jones,  
South China, Maine. HIRSH TAYLOR

I have recovered sufficiently from my illness to be able to sail Wednesday in the Normandie for London to attend meetings July 18th to 20th of the Intergovernmental Committee STOP The Foundation which I discussed with you is now ready to be formed on my arrival in London STOP The preliminary papers have been reviewed by State Department and myself and the Jewish groups here and in London, and are acceptable STOP Governor Miller, Dave Hennen Morris, Owen Young and McDonald have all agreed to accept trusteeships, as you did, and this wire is to advise you that these names are incorporated in the papers and will be filed in London very shortly STOP The British Christian members are Lord Bessborough, Harold Butler, Sir Horace Rumbold, Sir John Hope Simpson, and one continental member not yet selected, probably Wallenberg STOP I am contacting Mr. John Davis, who is out of town, and am hopeful he also will be a trustee STOP Everyone appreciates your willingness to serve, and I would thank you for a brief telegram before sailing to include in my papers as completing the file in this matter STOP My illness caused considerable delay in these matters, but now, though somewhat weak, I think I can make the voyage with confidence STOP



WESTERN UNION

July 10 1939

Hon. John W. Davis,  
Fraser Lumber Company Camp  
on Rapids of Keswick River,  
Ristigouche County,  
New Brunswick, Canada.

Am I authorized to include your name with Owen Young, Governor Miller, Dave Hennen Morris, Dr. Rufus M. Jones, as the five Christian American members of the group of twenty members who will constitute the trustees of the Coordinating Foundation STOP The Christian members of the British group are Lord Bessborough, Harold Butler, Sir Horace Rumbold, Sir John Hope Simpson, and probably Mr. Wallenberg from the Continent STOP All the American members above named, who are the only ones beside yourself whom I have approached, have accepted STOP Intergovernmental meeting has been called for July eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and I am sailing in the Normandie Wednesday to take part in the proceedings in which the Foundation plays a very important part STOP I would have talked with you further about this but for my illness, and although I feel I had your consent at our meeting with Morris, I did not want to use your name formally as I must now do in cabling London to proceed with the filing of the papers without further word from you STOP Please wire accordingly. Everyone wants very much to have you a member STOP I hope you catch the biggest fish in the river. Best regards.

MYRON TAYLOR.

July 10 1939

Hon. Nathan L. Miller,  
15 Broad Street, New York.

Dear Governor:

The vital features of the Foundation in the refugee matter, as they stand at the moment, are shown by the attached memorandum.

The Intergovernmental Committee is to meet in London on July 18th, 19th, and 20th. My doctor has given me full permission to sail Wednesday of this week, the 18th, on the Normandie. I am sure the voyage will be good for me, and as this concluding feature of the first year's effort in behalf of the refugees is one that I have had so much to do with, I am quite anxious to be present in London when it is brought to the attention of the full Intergovernmental Committee consisting of the ambassadors or representatives of thirty-two governments.

The American group is to have ten directors, five of whom are outstanding Jewish leaders and the other five a Christian group including, besides yourself, Dr. Rufus M. Jones (whom you met at my office), Hon. Dave Hennen Morris, recently American Ambassador to Belgium, Hon. Owen D. Young, and I think either Hon. John W. Davis or Dr. James G. McDonald, President of the Foreign Policy Association.

A group of ten likewise constituted, and of similar standing, is to be designated in London. The Christian members are as follows:

Bessborough, Lord  
Butler, Harold  
Rumbold, Sir Horace  
Simpson, Sir John Hope

And probably a Continental member, Mr. Wallenberg.

The Chairman will be an outstanding Britisher.

As 75% of the capital of \$1,000,000 is furnished by the American-Jewish group, the by-laws will contain a provision that if and when the ten American trustees by majority vote decide to liquidate the Foundation, they shall have the sole voting power to do so.

- 2 -

I think that of all the private organizations that are in being or under discussion, this will be the outstanding one and has the very best opportunity to do something of great benefit in the field of refugee assistance.

I hope to see you tomorrow, and we will have a word at that time--but I wanted you to see in the interim these provisions as they now stand.

We did appreciate seeing you and Mrs. Miller a week ago; and until tomorrow, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Sd) MYRON C. TAYLOR.

July 10 1939

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

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed is the draft of the definitions and objects of the Foundation which Mr. Hyman, Mr. Jaretski and I worked out on Saturday. These will be presented to a meeting of the Steering Committee at six o'clock tonight, at which Judge Proskauer and Mr. Baerwald who arrive at noon on the "Normandie" will be present. This draft has already been cabled to Mr. Linder in London.

You will note that we were unable to eliminate the definition of Germany. Mr. Eustace Seligman and Mr. Jaretski, and Mr. Linder in London, insisted on its inclusion.

Article (C) provides the authority for dealing with Mr. Wohlthat or his successor. It was impossible to secure acceptance for the words - to negotiate with the German authorities or the country of origin.

Article (E) provides the authority for dealing with the trust fund in Germany with reference to the transfer of goods. The term "intermediary agency" was used because the Steering Committee insisted on avoiding every implication that the Foundation would engage directly in settlement. The Steering Committee may be willing to accept this function of dealing with the trust fund in Germany providing the Foundation acts as intermediary agency for such settlement corporations as may later be developed, such as the British Guiana Company.

Article (F) provides the authority to negotiate with Mr. Wohlthat or his successor concerning the living and working conditions of those who must remain in Germany.

A copy of this letter and draft of the articles are going simultaneously to Mr. Fitch.

Yours very truly,

(Sd) GEORGE L. WARREN.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1939

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COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT  
HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL.

---

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION  
OF

---

1. The name of the Company (hereinafter called "the Foundation") is "Coordinating Foundation."

2. The Registered Office of the Foundation will be situate in England.

3. In this Memorandum of Association the words standing in the first column of the Table next hereinafter contained shall bear the meaning set opposite to them respectively in the second column thereof if not inconsistent with the subject or context:-

GERMANY means territory recognized under English law as constituting the German Reich on the date of incorporation of Foundation and any other territory hereafter recognized by the Intergovernmental Committee as coming within its scope.

RESIDENT

BENEFICIARIES means persons who are discriminated against in Germany whether German citizens or otherwise because of their political opinions, religious beliefs or racial origin and who for reasons of age, health, inability to emigrate or otherwise remain as residents of Germany.

INVOLUNTARY

EMIGRANTS means (1) persons who have not already left Germany but who are impelled to emigrate because of their political opinions, religious beliefs or racial origin and (2) persons as defined in (1) who have already left Germany and who have not yet established themselves permanently elsewhere.

BENEFICIARIES means and includes Resident Beneficiaries and Involuntary Emigrants.

4. The objects for which the Foundation is established are:-
- (A) To cooperate with individuals and organizations engaged in improving the conditions of Beneficiaries and in facilitating the emigration of Involuntary Emigrants from Germany.
  - (B) To cooperate negotiate and deal with the Intergovernmental Committee, the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and any government or governments and any authority, body, trustee or any other agency or official created by any government where in the opinion of the Foundation such action is calculated to benefit the Beneficiaries.
  - (C) To endeavor to bring about the improvement of the conditions of Resident Beneficiaries the orderly emigration of Involuntary Emigrants and the protection and transfer of their property.
  - (D) To perform the functions of a secretariat organization

in cooperating with individuals and organizations public or private engaged in any or all of the following:

1. Investigating the facilities and suitability of places of settlement for Involuntary Emigrants.
2. Negotiating and facilitating the making of arrangements for providing land services and facilities of all kinds in such places.
3. Coordinating the flow of Involuntary Emigrants with the possibilities and capacities of such places of settlement.
4. Facilitating in general the orderly emigration of Involuntary Emigrants.

- (E) To furnish and provide services as an intermediary agency in facilitating and improving arrangements for the transfer of goods and assets of every kind including facilities for obtaining passports and other emigration papers calculated to be useful to Involuntary Emigrants in preparation for and during and after their emigration from Germany.
- (F) To endeavor to bring about the improvement of the conditions of Resident Beneficiaries including arrangements for the provision and improvement of -

living and working conditions  
housing facilities  
training and re-training facilities  
support and maintenance for those unable  
to support themselves.

- (G) To do all such other things as may be incidental  
or conducive to the attainment of above objects  
or any of them.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

July 3 1939

Myron Taylor  
71 Broadway  
New York

Planning sail Normandie since believe matters  
adequately handled by Linder and besides Strauss  
sailing Queen Mary STOP Although anxious return  
fully prepared defer to your judgment if you feel  
strongly I should stay STOP Delighted to have been  
posted your continued recovery. Regards.

BAERWALD.

PERSONAL

June 27 1939

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Esq.,  
45 East 65th St., New York.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

I have your letter of June 26th, with accompanying plan to finance refugee settlement, which I have read with interest.

Of course that is entirely a private enterprise, and it seems to me that the British group are talking pretty big when they propose that someone put up £100,000,000, whereas they could not find their way clear so far to raise a part of £200,000 to accomplish what we all believe to be the most important next step in the whole matter. A recent communication indicated that they look to America to find, through Government and through private sources, practically all of the capital required for all settlement projects! That situation is not new to me, because of past experiences; I have found our friends across the sea very slow upon the "put-up."

Thank you for the copy of the plan and your letter; and looking forward to seeing you soon, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Sd) MYRON C. TAYLOR.

June 25 1959

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Judge Proskauer sailed for London last Wednesday. While he went on personal business he will help in any way possible to advance the effort which Mr. Baerwald has initiated. Mr. Lewis Strauss is sailing on July 5th.

Yesterday Mr. Baerwald advised his New York office by cable that he will be in Paris until June 29th, when he will return to London, and that he is sailing from Southampton on July 5th. In view of the fact that he will be replaced by Judge Proskauer and Mr. Strauss there is no disposition here to urge him to remain longer.

Mr. Strauss has received the first draft of the articles of incorporation of the Foundation and will present them to a meeting of the Steering Committee this afternoon at 4:50 p.m.

This morning Mr. Strauss received a cable concerning a conference which Mr. Pell arranged between Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Baerwald. This matter has also been covered in a cable from Mr. Pell to the Department, the gist of which is that Mr. MacDonald expressed to Mr. Pell and Mr. Baerwald the disappointment of the Prime Minister and himself that we in America have failed to take more aggressive action on British Guiana. Mr. MacDonald inquired as to the reaction to the British Guiana report in New York and specifically wanted to know what the response of the American group would be to Anthony de Rothschild's latest communication on British Guiana. The communication from Anthony de Rothschild referred to reached my office Monday, June 19th. It has been copied and will be distributed to the key persons today. A copy is attached to this letter.

Mr. Strauss will reply to Mr. Linder's inquiry that opinion on British Guiana has not crystallized here as yet, that financing of the settlement in British Guiana is but a part of the total problem of the financing of settlement which has been under discussion in London in connection with the Foundation, and that Anthony de Rothschild's

... .. and particularly  
... .. the ... .. of the ... ..  
... .. which has been called for June 24th.

... .. I was very pleased to learn of your  
... .. and he has asked me today to ...  
... .. at your disposal  
... .. to go to Long  
... ..

Yours very truly,

(S) GEORGE I. WASHINGTON.



June 19 1959

Mr. Taylor:

When I talked with Mr. Moffat he said he had told Mr. Warren that in view of Mr. Strauss' reluctance to go to London he "thought it might almost be better to concentrate on sending a leading lawyer for the actual drawing up of the Foundation, so that it can be carried out with the least possible delay. So far as I can make out, no documents have been worked out, and we are working against the dead line of July 18. Since the Americans are willing to put up the major portion of the money, I think we ought to put our foot down in the papers to be made ready. Mr. Warren is going to stress along those lines. He said Rosenman and Proskauer have definitely disappeared from the picture. My impression is that the hitch that occurred last Tuesday is not quite so serious as we thought at first. I think the disposition to go forward with the Foundation is still present."

I have phoned Mr. Warren about the above, and he said:

"I may not have covered it adequately in my letter to Mr. Taylor, due to my desire to be as brief as possible. I did discuss it with Mr. Strauss. He said the American group have perfect confidence in Slaughter & May, the London attorneys whom the American group would retain to protect their interest in the Foundation and the proper drafting of it and particularly the control of the funds. That is now covered by Mr. Strauss' cable Saturday giving Mr. Baerwald the news that the money had been appropriated and suggesting that he retain Slaughter & May, apparently a law firm with whom Mr. Strauss is familiar and in whom he has complete confidence. They are to draft the articles of incorporation, submit them to Fell for cabling over here, so that the State Department can pass on them before final adoption."

His letter on the subject is attached.

W. C. F.

June 19 1939

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

Dear Mr. Taylor:

June 19 - 12 noon.

Mr. Strauss has just reported to me that the larger group numbering between 30 and 40, which met Saturday evening approved the decision of the Joint Distribution Committee to appropriate the entire capital for the Foundation. Mr. Strauss cabled this action to Mr. Baerwald late Saturday evening suggesting that the Board of Directors of the Foundation be constituted as originally planned, namely, of 10 British and 10 American members, including Jews and Christians. In the interest of control of the funds of the Foundation Mr. Strauss suggested further that the voting power of the Foundation be based proportionately on the contributions made by the different groups to its capitalization. He also suggested that Mr. Baerwald consult Slaughter and May, attorneys in London, in drafting the articles of incorporation. When drafted, the articles of incorporation will be submitted to Mr. Pell and cabled to New York for approval.

Yours very truly,

(Sd) GEORGE L. WARREN.

## S U M M A R Y

The attitude of the British Group remains unchanged. Emerson gives it leadership and may reflect British Government opinion. Baerwald suggests American group provide all of the \$1,000,000 capital fund of the Foundation. Situation has been explained to Wohlthat, who was at first surprised at small capitalization proposed but accepted the fact, and stated trust fund in Germany would be set up in small installments. Baerwald and Linder want President to know that Emerson's views as Director of Intergovernmental Committee do not coincide with concept of Foundation as worked out here. Emerson has asked whether if British Government contributed for settlement dollar for dollar subscribed by private groups for long term bonds the U. S. Government would join British Government in guaranteeing the bonds. He had British Guiana in mind. There is hope of a meeting of American steering committee on Monday.

G. L. W.

Friday, June 9 1939  
11:45 a.m.

Mr. Warren's report of conversation with Lewis Strauss  
at his office.

Mr. Strauss said that Mr. Max Warburg and Mr. Hyman had reported to him the gist of the Wednesday evening conference of Warburg, Hyman, Liebman and Warren. Before there was time to discuss the matter with Mr. Strauss the telephone rang and Linder was on the phone from London. Mr. Strauss had to tell him that nothing had developed here since the previous call on Wednesday afternoon. Linder then said that there had been no change in the British point of view, which Mr. Baerwald and Mr. Linder believed had developed under the leadership of Sir Herbert Emerson. Linder reported that there is no atmosphere of urgency in the discussions in London. Mr. Baerwald and he felt that the President and Mr. Taylor should be informed that contrary to their expectation on arrival, they found that Emerson's concept of the necessary next steps did not coincide with that of the President and of Mr. Taylor.

It is Emerson's belief that the foundation, as we visualized it here with capitalization of \$1,000,000 and a function of transfer only, would not serve the purpose of putting the Wohlthat plan into operation. This attitude appeared to have some justification, because at the Wohlthat conference, at which Bearsted, Lionel and Anthony Rothschild, Baerwald, Linder and Pell were present, Wohlthat said that he was shocked to find that a capitalization of from 50 to 100 million had not been planned for the foundation. The situation was explained at length to Wohlthat, who seemed to accept it in the end. Under these circumstances he said that the trust fund would be set up in Berlin on the installment plan, small amounts being set aside bearing some relation to the capitalization of the foundation. This appealed to everyone as a favorable development, as small amount of the remaining Jewish wealth would be set aside over a period of time, and thus risk of misappropriation of the trust fund would be reduced.

Wohlthat has since returned to Berlin. Baerwald and Linder left the conference with the feeling the Britishers had made a poor impression on him as they appeared a bit truculent and indisposed to accept Wohlthat's personal sincerity in working toward an orderly solution.

As a result of the conferences in London Baerwald and Linder have come to the conclusion that the American group should meet and decide to put up the total of \$1,000,000 for the foundation as originally proposed here. Baerwald and Linder hope that a decision to do so might result in the British group subscribing \$200,000 in the end. They also feel that the President and Mr. Taylor should be informed immediately of Emerson's attitude which in the light of the following may reflect the attitude of the British Government.

During the discussions in London Sir Herbert Emerson made the following proposal and asked the judgment of Baerwald, Linder, Pell and Achilles as to probable American reaction to it. The proposal was that the British Government make an outright contribution toward settlement in the amount of dollar for dollar raised from private sources for settlement. The private subscribers would receive long term bonds in the amount of their subscriptions, the bonds to be guaranteed jointly by the British and American Governments. This proposal was understood to be based on the British Guiana project. It was considered by the Americans as a feeler from the British Government.

Mr. Strauss asked Linder to send a complete statement of the proposal immediately by cable.

At the end of the telephone conversation Mr. Strauss asked Linder if in the light of these developments he and Baerwald did not agree that he should remain to give leadership to the discussions which must take place here. Strauss said that the others concerned here were preoccupied with other responsibilities and that he would have to remain here to keep the discussions going. While I (Warren) could not hear all of the conversation, it was clear that Linder in response urged Strauss to catch the Normandie next Wednesday. Mr. Strauss will be out of town until Tuesday morning, but during the telephone conversation with Linder said that an effort would be made to get the American group of 8 or 9 together on Monday if possible. He asked Linder whether the British Government would guarantee the proposed bonds alone if the U. S. Government found it impossible to participate in such financing. Linder could not answer the question.

May 24 1959

Dear Mr. President:

Your very kind letter of May 22d is received, and I shall plan to follow the procedure which you have indicated, and expect to leave here around the 14th of June.

I am very hopeful that this meeting will obviate the necessity of any subsequent meeting in the near future, as I believe the plans which you and the officials of the Department of State and I have discussed should introduce a facility for contact and negotiation between the representatives of the German Government and the external organizations and individuals who are interested in this humanitarian enterprise, and which will reduce the need for similar Intergovernmental Committee contact with the German Government on details.

Sincerely yours,

(Sd) MYRON C. TAYLOR.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

May 22 1948

My dear Myron:

I am delighted to hear that progress is being made in the matter of setting up the Refugee Foundation. As the final steps will undoubtedly be taken in London, and as they should be followed by a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee, I should greatly appreciate it if you could see your way to returning to London some time in June to attend the meeting and to help in completing arrangements.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sd) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Honorable  
Myron C. Taylor,  
71 Broadway,  
New York, New York.

May 19 1939

Mr. Taylor:

1:45 pm Mr. Morris of the State Department telephoned:  
DRAFT TELEGRAM TO 695 May 17th NOON FOR LORD WINTERTON.

"I am greatly encouraged by the belief that the British and American points of view regarding the establishment of the refugee foundation are rapidly nearing accord. Virtually the only point where there is still disagreement is the suggestion of the British group that a second holding company should be set up to control the settlement corporation. I do not believe that such a holding company is necessary. On the contrary I believe that the individual corporations could function more successfully as completely independent entities. I envisaged the Foundation as a negotiating medium to be set up to meet the terms in Rublee memorandum. The independent corporations would naturally work in conjunction with it to the extent which may be necessary.

"The suggestion that the American group should come to London as soon as possible is accepted in principle. The American group feels that it should not sail until there is a closer meeting of mind with the London group, but believe that this can be accomplished by telegraph within the next few days."

DRAFT TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY LONDON for PELL from MYRON TAYLOR.

"I feel that we can now assume that the foundation will be established early in June and that its establishment should be followed very shortly by a meeting first by the officers and second by the whole committee. In particular it appears desirable to hold these meetings while Wohlthat is still in London and while the directors of the foundation are also there.

"I expect to sail on the Normandie on June 14th spending two days in Paris and reaching London June 21st. I suggest that a meeting of the officers be held on the 26th and a meeting of the full committee on the 27th. If the other officers of the committee are agreeable to these dates, I propose to give on the evening of June 27th a large dinner to which I would be glad to have you invite on my behalf the officers and members of the committee, the chiefs of mission of the countries represented, Lord Halifax and perhaps the Prime Minister, Mr. Wohlthat and the German Ambassador, and such





"He reminded the German group that the authorities in Berlin had shown an intention of doing many things, for example, retraining persons for emigration, establishing a central organization to deal with emigration etc., but that none of these things had been done. A number of the governments represented on the committee were restless. He was nevertheless not yet prepared to question the good faith of the German officials with whom contact had been established, and was ready to take further action pari-passu with them.

"The spokesman for the German group, Mr. Israel, stated that the sincerity of Wohlthat and Goering could not be questioned but that they were in danger of losing a hard battle. He said that when Wohlthat recently reported to Hitler the Chancellor had made it plain that he was not impressed and had refused permission for the issuance of Wohlthat's decree until the committee had made more substantial progress.

"The German group was distressed by Winterton's reception of their plea but was somewhat consoled by his actions in asking Emerson and me to study their memorandum with them. We shall do so tomorrow morning but we have made clear that the U.S. naturally cannot commit the member governments to any specific course of action."

(Telephoned by Mr. Morris of the State Department)

London - May 18 1959

STRAUSS  
LOEB  
NEW YORK

GENERAL POLICY BRITISH GOVERNMENT APPEARS DECIDED TO  
ASSIST WITH SERVICES AND IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS  
BUT MONEY GRANTS IMPRACTICABLE STOP THEREFORE UNLESS  
LARGE AMOUNTS FORTHCOMING YOUR SIDE FOR VARIOUS  
SETTLEMENT PLANS FEAR MUCH PROGRESS THIS DIRECTION  
IMPOSSIBLE STOP FOUNDATION COULD BE SET UP WITHIN  
FEW DAYS WHEN AGREEMENT REACHED AND CAPITAL PROVIDED  
STOP FULL AMERICAN REPRESENTATION ESSENTIAL ONLY  
NECESSARY INCLUDE LIMITED CONTINENTAL REPRESENTATION.

BEARSTEAD

C  
O  
P  
Y

LONDON -- May 16 1959

STRAUSS  
LOEB  
NEW YORK

AT TODAY'S CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY ANTHONY  
ROTHSCHILD READING LIONEL COHEN LIONEL MONTAGU  
LORD HAILEY SIR HERBERT EMERSON AND SELF ALL  
UNANIMOUSLY OF OPINION FURTHER DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN  
AMERICAN BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL GROUPS MUST BE  
HELD HERE ESPECIALLY IN VIEW FOUNDATION TO BE  
BRITISH STOP ANOTHER MATTER FOR IMMEDIATE DIS-  
CUSSION IS ESTABLISHMENT MACHINERY FOR SETTLEMENT  
CORPORATIONS PARTICULARLY GUIANA URGENT IN VIEW OF  
BRITISH GOVERNMENTS OFFER STOP THEREFORE URGE  
YOU STRONGLY SEND YOUR REPRESENTATIVES HERE STOP  
CONSIDER LUCAS VISIT YOUR SIDE PREMATURE AT THIS  
JUNCTURE

BEARSTED

VIEW OF U. S. GROUP

A number of persons in the U.S.A., interested in the fate of refugees from the Reich and of political, religious and racial groups discriminated against by the Reich and who wish assist in coping with the problem, have concluded to associate themselves with similarly interested persons in other countries in order to coordinate the efforts of individuals and philanthropic organizations to reduce as far as possible the hardships of enforced emigration from Germany. To this end it is proposed that a non-profit foundation under the management of a non-sectarian board of trustees representative of the various national groups cooperating in this effort be created. The management of the foundation shall in particular have power to confer and negotiate with respect to such subject matter with all those interested therein.

\* \* \* \* \*

The foundation will be incorporated with broad charter powers; and wherever legal considerations dictate, but it is anticipated that the principal seat of the executive personnel will be in London.

\* \* \* \* \*

The foundation will accept contributions from individuals, groups and from philanthropic organizations. It is expected that an initial amount approximating £200,000 will be contributed. It shall be authorized to expend its capital at the discretion of its board of trustees to carry out the objectives of the foundation. It shall have the right to solicit funds from time to time as its board deems necessary. If at any time its board considers that the foundation no longer serves a useful purpose, its existence may be terminated and its capital, if any remains, shall be disbursed to American, British, Dutch, French, Belgian, Swiss, Danish, Swedish and other organizations engaged in refugee work as its board shall determine.

\* \* \* \* \*

The trustees of the foundation shall be chosen from the nationals of such of the countries mentioned as shall join in contributing to the capital of the foundation. The trustees shall be a self-perpetuating body. The initial board of trustees shall consist of not less than but may be expanded at the discretion of the trustees to a maximum of .

May 12 1959

DEFERRED CABLE TO

VISCOUNT BEARSTED  
UPTON HOUSE  
BANBURY

AT MEETING LIMITED TO STEERING GROUP YESTERDAY  
COTTON AND LINDER WERE REQUESTED TO DRAFT PRIOR  
ARRIVAL YOUR REPRESENTATIVES CHARTER FOR INFORMA-  
TION BRITISH ELEEMOSYNARY FOUNDATION WITH INTER-  
DENOMINATIONAL MANAGEMENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES STOP  
PURPOSES STATED BROADLY DO WHATEVER POSSIBLE CO-  
ORDINATE ACTIVITIES VARIOUS PRIVATE ORGANIZA-  
TIONS AND WHATEVER REFERENCE IMPLIED IN ASSISTING  
ORDERLY EMIGRATION FROM REICH STOP CAPITAL TO  
INDICATE SUBSTANCE AND PAY FOR SECRETARIAT APPROX-  
IMATELY HALF ASSUMING BALANCE WILL BE SUBSCRIBED  
BY BRITISH DUTCH FRENCH SWISS GROUPS STOP HOW  
DOES THIS STRIKE YOU STOP WILL CABLE TEXT OF  
MEMORANDUM SOON AS COMPLETED STOP WE ARE GIVING  
THIS ABSOLUTELY NO PUBLICITY THUS FAR.

STRAUSS

April 20 1938

The Hon. Cordell Hull,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I wish to inform you that the Jewish individuals and members of various organizations whom I have been contacting since my return from Europe, with a view to encouraging them to organize a foundation or corporation in which they, the British, the French, and others concerned, would take part in order to negotiate with the internal German trust as provided in the German proposals, held a large meeting last Saturday, at which I am told around seventy were present. The point was to engage the interest of a large number, and to arrive at unanimity in the action proposed to be taken. I am informed that as a result of that meeting a committee of the following persons was selected, who in turn through a smaller number, will confer with me tomorrow (Friday) afternoon:

Greenbaum, Edward  
Jaretski, Alfred  
Ittleson, Henry  
Linder, Harold  
Proskauer, Judge Joseph H.  
Rosenberg, James W.  
Rosennan, Judge Samuel L., Chairman  
Strauss, Lewis L.  
Stroock, Solomon M.

Baerwald, Paul  
Wise, Rabbi Stephen

I discussed with Mr. Moffat this morning the general position and suggested that the deferred call upon the President with yourself and/or such of your associates as you may designate, would now become important — suggesting that, as I shall be in Washington the early part of next week, it would be desirable to have the meeting at that time. I shall propose this procedure at the meeting tomorrow.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
57 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607  
TEL: 773-936-3700  
FAX: 773-936-3701  
WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

57 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE

1944

The Commission  
Federal Reserve  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to have been invited to participate in the  
study which is being conducted by the Federal Reserve  
Board on the subject of the "Federal Reserve System and  
the Public". I am sure that the results of this study  
will be of great value to the public.

I am sure that the study will be of great value to the  
public and I am sure that the results of this study  
will be of great value to the public. I am sure that the  
results of this study will be of great value to the public.  
I am sure that the results of this study will be of great  
value to the public.

Sincerely yours,

(S) [Name]

April 10 1939

Dear Mr. Moffat:

Acknowledging your letter of April 8th, I agree with you that we shall need ultimately the cooperation of all individuals, groups, and particularly the Friends, whom I look upon with great favor in their proper sphere. But I believe it would confuse matters if we concentrated upon any other activity at this moment than the formation of the external corporation, to comply with the conditions of the German proposal. In that I am doing all that I possibly can. Once the corporation is set up, we shall establish the medium for contact between the external groups, who must be looked to largely to finance the projects as they develop, and the internal German trust, which I assume will represent not only the Jewish property in Germany but also the Jews themselves to an ever increasing extent.

I shall be in Washington during the week beginning April 24th, and am hoping that such definite action will be taken with respect to the external corporation before that time. I think that during the week that I shall be in Washington we will have an opportunity for full discussion of the whole situation. This was referred to in the conversation I last had with Mr. Welles.

Meantime I hope no misunderstanding will occur among any of the groups here as to what was the actual statement by the British Government to Minister Beck on his visit to London with respect to the Polish situation. I mention this because in talking with Count Potocki one night last week, I gained the impression that the Polish interpretation of the conversation seemed to be somewhat at variance from the London statement reported in the press. It would be very unfortunate if this Polish incident operated to discourage the formation of the external corporation, based upon the hope that Angola would be opened to settlement, whereas, unless you are in possession of further information than I, there has not yet appeared any evidence that Angola was available.

I suggested to the Advisory Committee the other day that a desirable person for the corporation might be Mr. Young, but I think it too early to approach him until we have your further approval and a more definite plan

with respect to the compensation which we hope to  
have in the near future, as above indicated. It  
would seem that action by the Executive Committee  
can well await our full discussion in Washington,  
as proposed.

Sincerely yours,

(Sd) WESLEY C. TAYLOR.

April 3 1939

Mr. J. P. Moffat,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moffat:

I am sending the attached memorandum and a clipping which will indicate something of the activities in which some of the groups are engaging.

In my own mind the first step in this whole refugee matter is that those interested in relieving the plight of the refugees and securing what remains of their wealth in Germany and Austria is for them to go forward without any delay in the formation of the external corporation and by the formal selection of the outside trustee for the internal German trust, to put into definite action the points involved in the German proposals.

If that were accomplished, it would be quite in order, if the Government felt inclined to do so to take steps, political and otherwise, to avoid a repetition of the German trouble in other countries which have a racial or religious problem, but it seems to me that we should proceed in orderly fashion and accomplish one step before we undertake others which obviously are much more difficult.

The President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, as you know, are lunching here with me tomorrow, and I shall take the above position at that meeting, if this second question arises.

Sincerely yours,

(Sd) MYRON C. TAYLOR.

Pen notation by Mr. Taylor:

P.S.:

I have suggested to Mr. Pickett that he consult the State Department before undertaking such a political activity as he seems to have in mind.

HORNSBY

HORNSBY, Sir Bertram, Kt., cr. 1926;  
C.B.E. 1919; Grand Cordon Order  
of the Nile (Egypt).

Address: The Old Rectory,  
Ifield, near Crawley,  
Sussex.

PELL

WESTERN UNION

July 12 1959

Robert Fell  
5 Colroce St  
Park Lane  
London (England)

Send invitations to John Bailey, Hon. Alexander  
Baring, Sir Robert Kindersley, Rt. Hon. Montagu  
Norman, Sir H. H. Peacock, and S'Avigdor Goldsmith.

MYRON TAYLOR

\*\*\*\*\*

July 10 1968

J. F. Morgan  
Morgan  
London (England)

Would like you, Tom, and your partners to be guests  
at dinner Thursday, July twelfth, which is in honor  
in honor of Intergovernmental Committee at Claridge's,  
Special Invitations on my behalf,  
Affectionate regards.

WFMW.

WESTERN UNION

July 12 1959

FORWARD  
New York

Approximately one hundred fifty invited including  
Haldwin STOP Regrets so far about equal acceptances  
STOP Oblige begin dinner late account royal garden  
party to which delegates probably invited therefore  
speakers should be few STOP Adequate room your personal  
travels. For usage.

00000.

WESTERN UNION

July 11 1939

Robert Pell,  
5 Culross St.,  
Park Lane, London

Wire probable number dinner guests STOP How many  
additional can be accommodated? Have several friends in  
mind STOP Consult Winterton relative inviting Lord  
Baldwin STOP Meeting Christian members impossible, as  
all but one on holiday STOP All five have confirmed  
acceptance STOP Sailing Normandie two oclock Wednesday.  
Regards.

PENROD

WESTERN UNION

July 11 1939

Robert Pell  
5 Culross St  
Parklane, London (England)

Pending arrival please prepare suggestion for  
dinner speakers and my introduction of same STOP  
Also any suggestions for my own dinner remarks STOP  
You may ask the American and British press representa-  
tives as you originally proposed if you wish.

TAYLOR.

R A D I O G R A M

July 10 1939

LC PENROD  
New York

English Christian members include Harold Butler  
STOP Lord Bessborough STOP Sir Horace Rumbold  
STOP Sir John Hope Simpson STOP Considering  
asking Wallenberg from Continent.

ROBERT.

WESTERN UNION

July 10 1959

Robert Pell  
5 Culross St  
Park Lane, London (England)

Please advise names of British Christian trustees  
STOP Most of our prospective trustees on holiday but  
will confer with Baerwald.

PENROD.

ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington

July 1 1939  
received July 6 1939

My dear Mr. Taylor:

I am enclosing a copy of a telegram received from Mr. Achilles. It may be that you will wish to have some comment or suggestion telegraphed to Mr. Pell or Mr. Achilles regarding the last paragraph of this telegram.

I am delighted to hear that you are home again from the hospital and that your progress towards recovery has been rapid.

Sincerely yours,

(Sd) JAMES CLEMENT DUNN.

Enclosure:

Paraphrase of telegram no.912,  
June 28, from Embassy, London.

The Honorable  
Myron C. Taylor,  
71 Broadway,  
New York, N. Y.

PARAPHRASE OF A TELEGRAM

To: Secretary of State, Washington,  
From: Embassy, London, Mr. Achilles.  
Dated: June 28, 1959, 7 p.m.  
Number 912.

The Foreign Office is now sending out formal invitations for the meeting of the officers on the morning of July 19 and of the full committee on the morning of July 20.

Winterton states that the Rhodesia report will shortly be made public and hopes that the Dominican and Philippine reports will have been released before the meetings. If the Philippine report is not completed in time, it would be helpful if we could make public a substantial indication of its conclusions.

He states that confidential discussions are in progress among the private groups and in the interested branches of the Government here concerning the financing of settlement in British Guiana, and that he hopes that a point will have been reached where definite plans can be announced at the time of the meeting, he holds that private groups in England and the United States must make a beginning by raising at least the \$1,500,000 estimated to be necessary for experimental settlement in Guiana and Rhodesia and that all questions of large scale financing may await the outcome of trial settlement in these and other areas.

It is hoped by Winterton that a formal press conference for foreign and British correspondents may be held on the morning of July 18 at the Foreign Office at which Emerson and possibly Mr. Taylor may be present. It was indicated by

Wintertime that the most important part of the  
exploration work is done in the winter by the  
German icebreaker, "Gorchokoff," it is possible that  
there is considerable ice in the region of the  
Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. It is  
true it would be very difficult to get into the  
ice but the icebreaker is very strong.

Wintertime

WESTERN UNION

July 6 1959  
10:38 a.m.

LC PENROD  
New York

Sure dinner nineteenth will be success.

ROBERT.

---

WESTERN UNION

July 6 1959  
11:56 a.m.

LC PENROD  
New York

Chairman now reveals has made arrangements private  
dinner Berenger Halifax nineteenth so I am arranging our  
dinner twentieth probably much better since meeting will  
certainly require two days.

ROBERT.

WESTERN UNION

July 5 1959

L C PENROD  
New York.

Have had further discussion with Winterton Emerson and they now agree that British Government will give luncheon 19th and all would appreciate and be grateful accept your hospitality at dinner night of 19th instead of 20th STOP Although Germans will not attend and Kennedy will be absent all Delegates including Seranger will be present that night and Winterton believes certain number of distinguished Britishers might be in town and would accept STOP Believe advisable invite selected number from private groups and courtesy invitation principal American newspapermen who have been highly cooperative would be appreciated STOP Of course would be made clear no publicity STOP Recommend this as best plan and am sure all will be grateful for your invitation.

PELL.

WESTERN UNION

July 6 1960

Robert Fell  
5 Culross St., Park Lane,  
London (England)

Whatever plan Winterton and you decide upon will be  
satisfactory to me. Give him my best regards.

PENBOD

WESTERN UNION

July 4 1959

PENROD  
New York

Despite doubts in certain quarters, believe your  
hospitality will be appreciated. Would like to suggest  
you invite to dinner small group of actual refugees  
selected by their colleagues at Richborough Camp.

ROBERT.

WESTERN UNION

July 4 1939

Robert Pell  
5 Culross Street  
London (England)

The basis for my first inquiry was to discover whether under existing British and European conditions it was timely to have a dinner of the character intended, and whether such attendance would be possible as would help to make it a constructive move STOP Your message July second was discouraging on both counts STOP My second inquiry was then to discover whether a smaller and more informal dinner, made up of those who have worked closely with us and those of the American and British foreign service with whom you have been particularly active, would be a desirable alternative. I favor the latter project, as it would be most unwise to go forward with the formal entertainment if it should fail in interest and enthusiasm or be misunderstood STOP It seems to me a group confined to Government officials second in command who have been active in these matters, together of course with Winterton, Emerson, MacDonald and others, including group from our Embassy, would be desirable, but preserving most informal character and without publicity.

PENROD.

W E S T E R N   U N I O N

July 3 1939

Robert Pell  
5 Culross Street  
Park Lane, London, (England)

In view of your telegram would you suggest postponing formal dinner and perhaps I could have a smaller dinner of your particular friends and associates in lieu of official dinner to the members of Intergovernmental Committee STOP It seems to me that under the circumstances this would be more appropriate. What is your opinion?

PENROD.

WESTERN UNION

July 3 1939

PENROD  
New York

Taking immediate steps organize dinner 20th although Winterton and Emerson question appropriateness and advisability in view general situation and particularly situation of refugees STOP Had already made preparations and had been informed by German contact that Germans could not attend in any circumstance STOP Kennedy says will not be in London at that time STOP Berenger regrets cannot remain over for dinner STOP English political leaders will be out of town STOP Dinner will therefore consist of Governmental Delegates and Jewish leaders and certain Diplomatic Representatives STOP Would you object inviting certain outstanding journalists such as American Bureau Managers and select group British Editors Regards.

ROBERT.

WESTERN UNION

July 2 1939

Robert Pell  
5 Culross Street  
Park Lane, London (England)

Disregard previous telegram. On reflection have concluded desirable to hold dinner twentieth July STOP Please engage ballroom private entrance Claridges same as last STOP Submit guest list to Winterton for additions STOP Procure suitable engraved invitation STOP Moffat approves invitation to read Quote Mr. Myron C. Taylor, Vice Chairman Evian Intergovernmental Committee for Political Refugees, requests the pleasure of your company at dinner in honor of the representatives of the Governments members of the Committee, Claridges, London, July twentieth, at seven thirty for eight o'clock. Evening dress. Unquote. Please advise suggested changes.

TAYLOR.

C  
O  
P  
Y

KILLINGWORTH  
LOCUST VALLEY  
LONG ISLAND

July 2 1939

The Honorable Sumner Welles,  
Under Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Welles:

In a conversation between Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. Fell and others a statement appears to have been made by Mr. MacDonald that an American in authority had assured British officials of the highest importance that our Government, or private interests in this country, would raise a very large sum of money to finance the settlement of refugees in British Guiana, and that the Prime Minister in making his statement to Commons was influenced thereby.

You will recall that the British Guiana incident occurred in early November, and that we at the time discussed the matter with the President, the Secretary, the British Ambassador and the Canadian Prime Minister when you and I visited the White House, at which time the President requested that I should return to London. You will recollect that I then asked the President whether our Government would contribute to settlement funds, and that by way of response he asked the Secretary for his opinion, to which the Secretary replied in substance, as I recall, that if the temper of the public mind was the same when the proposal was made as it then was (the German atrocities being then at their height), such a plan might be considered favorably by the Congress.

I am sure it is quite unnecessary for me to say that at no time did I discuss the matter of finance with either the Prime Minister, Lord Halifax or Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. I did on various occasions inquire of Lord Winterton and Ambassador Berenger what would be the attitude of their countries with respect to investment or contribution in substantial amounts to settlement projects, but in all such cases met the statement that their governments could not furnish capital. It was much later, after the British Guiana survey was well under way, that Sir Herbert Emerson presented to the British Government the written suggestion (of which I have already furnished you a copy) that the British Government in cases such as Guiana should provide such public service facilities as roads, etc. The latest information is that the British Government had accepted this point of view, the development to take place in keeping with the settlement if and when made.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sd) MYRON C. TAYLOR.

T

Enclosures sent with this letter follow.....

WESTERN UNION

June 27 1959

Robert Pell  
5 Culross, Park Lane,  
London (England)

Regarding the proposed dinner which if given  
would now take place twentieth, what would you  
advise? I am willing if it would serve useful  
purpose.

PENROD

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1911

R A D I O G R A M

June 12 1939

L. C. PERIOD  
New York

Chairman unable attend meeting later than week  
July seventeenth to twentythird. Am accepting date  
July eighteenth for Officers, July twentieth and  
Following dates for full meeting. Hope you are much  
better. All send regards.

ROBERT PELL.

WESTERN UNION

June 12 1939

Robert Pell  
5 Culross Park Lane  
London (England)

Your cabled dates satisfactory. Many thanks. Love  
to you both.

PENROD.

WESTERN UNION

June 11 1939

Robert Pell  
5 Culross Street  
Park Lane, London (England)

~~Confidential~~ Having in mind Moffat's cablegram to you June 7, I have been a bit delayed and if meeting were postponed without harm for another week or two beyond the date July 7 it would suit my situation better. In that case would plan to sail Queen Mary July 5. Use your own judgment. Regards.

TAYLOR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington

June 10 1939

My dear Mr. Taylor:

I quote the following telegram just received from  
Pell, no.810, June 9, 6 p.m.:

"Your 418, June 7, 8 p.m.

"Winterton now proposes that the meeting of the officers be held on Tuesday, July 18, and the full meeting on Thursday July 20, and the ensuing days if necessary. This will allow time for adequate preparation with Mr. Taylor and an opportunity for Emerson, who will endeavor to curtail his trip in the Balkans, to prepare recommendations which he plans to make to the meeting."

Very sincerely yours,

(Sd) PIERREPONT MOFFAT.

The Honorable

Myron C. Taylor,

71 Broadway,

New York, N.Y.

C  
O  
P  
Y

36 James Street  
London, W. E.

June 10th 1939

The Hon. Myron C. Taylor, L.L.D. D.C.S.  
16 East 70th Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Following kind encouraging acknowledgments from H. E. President Roosevelt and the Hon. H. Ickes, I have pleasure in now sending you the enclosed Draft of my plans for settlement and occupations.

Have also received friendly encouraging letters from the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers Canada, as well as from M.P.S and the Chairman of the Canadian National Employment Commission; from the President of Mexico, and other high official authorities of S. and N. Rhodesia and Kenya, and Tanganyika. On official advice have communicated with the Head Authorities and Governments of Chile, Brazil, Dominica, and the Argentine.

When last in London the Prime Minister of Australia gave a very approving interview. He said plans would be kept in his own hands in the P.M.s Department to deal with. Since his lamentable death have communicated with Sir Earle Page, leader of the Australian Country Party, to get his help.

Have recently gained the good will and readiness to give active help of the Home Office, Ministry of Labour and the Foreign Office, and am therefore quietly, secretly taking steps to get out of Czechoslovakia into Britain, a dozen thoroughly qualified experts in Factory Farming and Technical Processing, to demonstrate, train and turn out a number of suitable Refugees to subsequently act as Guides, Instructors and Demonstrators to groups of Refugees with only elementary knowledge of agricultural work, - to be settled throughout the Empire and in Foreign countries, in Community groups, the nucleus of villages, on the lines of my plans.

I plan to first establish three Model Factory Farm Stations, two in England, one in Scotland, for training purposes to be followed up by the establishment of Model Factory Farm Stations through the Empire and in foreign countries, around which Refugees will be grouped in proximity to Nationals, coupled with the establishment too of various subsidiary industries.

Will you take special note of the extremely important new subsidiary industries I advocate for both temperate and tropical countries, which will be of equal benefit and financial profit to Nationals and Refugee migrants.

Have visited several H. P.'s from all Parties to quietly help in obtaining proper sufficient financial help from Government quarters for starting activities in Britain.

Have recently had an hour's talk with Lord Hirston, who seemed very dependent about settlement and feeling enough is not being done around he thinks there is a good deal in my plans and advised my going ahead with them.

I feel however they now cover so many countries, such a big scope, and offer so many potentialities and opportunities and profits, that much swifter, stronger progress would be made if I were attached to your Irish Inter-Governmental official staff, to speed up constructive action and concrete developments in the interests of progress and world success.

Will you persuade as Vice President of the Inter-Governmental Committee composed of joint appointed without delay to their staff; such staff's component and various explanations are readily needed to interest and induce leading authorities to start plans for various settlement in earnest, and to make them realize what immense progress and future benefits and financial profits will result if dealt with on right lines.

It is unfortunate that certain directors and chairman of leading foreign organizations here have got the wrong, and are publicly wronging and howling about Hitler and his attitude, regard despairs calamity howlers, who will inspire Hitler with triumphant feelings and cause him to present impossible terms and blackmail.

If we don't defeat and prevent a cast iron front, we shall bring him to heel in time.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible what you will do; other leading will ask one or two others to back up your action.

Am sorry you were obliged to return to the U.S.A. Hope you will pay London a visit again before long, and will keep well.

I am dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

(Sd) E. ST JOHN WILKINSON.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT SHOULD BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540. A COPY SHOULD ALSO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250.

DRAFT OF PLANS FOR LONG RANGE CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES FOR PERMANENTLY AND SUCCESSFULLY DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF REDISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION COVERING POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL REFUGEE MINORITIES VICTIMS OF BARBAROUS TREATMENT AND CRUEL ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY CERTAIN GOVERNMENTS DETERMINED ON RUTHLESS PERSECUTION AND SYSTEMATIC WIPING OUT OF UNOFFENDING PEOPLE.

#### PRELIMINARY EXPLANATION.

The Summer Conference at Evian of representatives of 32 States marked the awakening of the world's Christian conscience and a protest and challenge to the lapse into ancient barbarism and savage persecution of political, religious and racial minorities. In spite of world wide unemployment, Governments are prepared to open their doors to the inescapable demand for a long range policy on a carefully directed scale with necessary precautions against dispossession of native labour and talents, bringing about increasing unemployment.

The League of Nations is unable to cope singlehanded with the enormous dimensions of so complex a problem; forced chaotic unemployment will result from reckless dumping of unfortunate Refugees and particularly if they are inexperienced people not properly equipped beforehand for carrying on occupations that the several countries offer openings in, especially in connection with the land. A repetition of the post-War debacle will have serious disturbing consequences on both world friendly and economic relations. Unfortunately the prospect of other States taking action for saving the mass of hunted, tortured despoiled minorities has stimulated Germany, Italy and other European countries into bringing extra pressure with a view to speedily getting rid of them.

#### METHODS TO BE ADOPTED.

As all Refugees will not be suited to work and life on the land, they should be carefully examined, tested and prepared to fit into various profitable subsidiary industries and occupations, which will make them valuable financial and economic assets to the States receiving them, and of increasing productive importance.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES TO BE ADOPTED.

Cultivation of the Soya Bean, for food and industrial purposes. Conversion of sheep's wool into materials for clothing and household purposes. Tanning of leathers; manufacture of boots, shoes, and leather articles. Manufacture of brooms, brushes and toothbrushes. Manufacture of baskets and skips from Osiers. Cultivation of Ramies for manufacturing strong cheap linens and cotton goods. Manufacture of cartons, glass and clay containers much more wholesome for food than tin. Manufacture of all kinds of fruit compotes and juices. Last but not least, as a striking progressive efficient development, the establishment in immigrating countries of MODEL FACTORY FARM STATIONS, coupled with modern

methods of scientific and technical processing, situated in suitable rural areas, sparsely populated already by Nationals, around which new arrivals can be grouped and mixed in with the indigenous population, forming the nucleus of expanding profitable village communities and valuable subsidiary industries. Producers in the neighborhood can at once arrange to regularly send in their surplus produce and perishable food stuffs, to be dealt with at the Model Factory Farm Stations, covering meat, fish, poultry, game, dairy products, vegetables, fruit and the Suga bean, which will provide the best, most nourishing and appetizing as well as saleable articles of food.

#### STAFF

Attached to each Model Factory Farm Station must be a staff of experts capable not only of supervising technical operations, but also of instructing and giving guidance to not only emigrant Refugees but also to indigenous Nationals. Thus the countries receiving Refugees will substantially benefit and learn better methods.

At the outset Refugees will amply feed themselves. Later on they will develop and send in their surplus produce to the Model Factory Farm Stations to be converted into a wide range of food commodities. Experts must also be attached to the various subsidiary industries (sites) for both manufacturing and business-like distribution purposes.

It is urged that European countries adjacent to the areas inhabited by hunted, helpless, despairing Refugees, and minorities of all kinds, shall afford facilities for elementary training and grounding to those who, after examination, show physical capacity and general aptitudes for agricultural life and work on the land. As far as possible they should also be prepared for taking part in one or more of the profitable subsidiary industries.

Careful plans must be worked out for the distribution and sale of commodities on a basis fair to both producers and purchasers. Women and girls can contribute substantially towards the family income by working at various crafts and rural industries both artistic and utilitarian, such in vogue on the Continent.

The International Committee, which sat at Geneva examining problems connected with food production, consumption and distribution, officially declared that underconsumption and maldistribution are basic World evils.

Extreme care must be taken to avoid settlement of Refugees of any Nationality in indigestible lumps, where they will not become absorbed into the permanent fabric of the nation's life as a valuable asset and fully assimilate with the Nationals, thus forming a valuable asset, not a liability.

MISS WILMANS' RECORD AND PRACTICAL FIRSTHAND  
EXPERIENCES AND PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

She spent over two-thirds of her abroad work in the U.S. working about four years in Argentina frequently visited Brazil spent also years in Canada two years in the U.S.A. visited N. Zealand, France, Belgium spent two years pre-war studying in the Tacoma Hills, Wash.

Has done big public work abroad, installing (selling) etc thousands of people, the bulk being experimental successfully with growing of several occupations to economic climate difficulties.

Has lived on the N. Canadian Prairie farms, and on Peck's Island also in N. Canada. Knows Canada all over. Has also lived in U.S.A. North, and in England, Lombardy, mining and construction camps. Has given facilities for investigating agricultural and farming practices and research stations in Canada and the U.S.A. Has traveled to various U.S.A. Congress Senate Agricultural Committee at Washington as well as a National Convention of Farmers, and other American conventions and associations.

Has addressed the House of Commons, Labour and Agriculture and the Senate Colonization Commissions of the Canadian Federal Parliament; a National Convention of Farmers at Ottawa; the Premier's Selection Commission the Alberta Legislature in Committee and presided upon the afternoon 17.

Has addressed every Canadian Agriculture and Labour Committee of the Provincial Legislatures from the Pacific to the Atlantic, besides many other bodies, farming and social service organizations. Her three national, Massachusetts an Eastern of England, Englishman and Scotch-Scottish and improved agricultural workers, was presented to a Washington International Labour Conference, approved and accepted without alteration, by every delegate present. Subsequently the Director of the International Labour Office incorporated the main recommendations from document sent out to every government and country in the world.

Her printed Monographs on the various aspects of so complex a matter, economic and social problems has also had worldwide distribution through foreign embassies, Legations, the International Labour Office, besides being circulated to prominent High English and Foreign statesmen and executives.

E. St John Williams, (Miss)

1958.

17700  
17700

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

SEP 11 1946

Mr. Tolson

I enclose herewith a copy of the report of the  
Special Committee on the Administration of the  
Department of State, dated August 1, 1946, and  
a copy of the report of the Special Committee on  
the Administration of the Department of State,  
dated August 1, 1946.

I also enclose herewith a copy of the report of  
the Special Committee on the Administration of the  
Department of State, dated August 1, 1946,  
and a copy of the report of the Special Committee  
on the Administration of the Department of State,  
dated August 1, 1946.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
FRANK B. ROWLAND, JR.

Very truly yours,  
FRANK B. ROWLAND, JR.

Enclosures:

- 1. Report of the Special Committee on the Administration of the Department of State, dated August 1, 1946.
- 2. Report of the Special Committee on the Administration of the Department of State, dated August 1, 1946.

The Honorable  
Mr. Tolson,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

PARAPHRASE OF A TELEGRAM

To: Secretary of State, Washington  
From: Ambassador, London, Pell  
Dated: June 6, 1939, 6 p.m.  
Number 784

Wohlthat met today at my house at luncheon a group consisting of Treasury and Foreign Office officials, Emerson, Winterton and the Committee. Abshagen accompanied Wohlthat. It was stated by Wohlthat that the decrees intended to establish in Germany both the internal trust and the Central Jewish organization were in Hitler's office and might be signed by him at any time.

After certain requirements on the outside have been fulfilled, the decree establishing the trust will give Winterton the authority to commence setting aside for the trust some part of existing Jewish wealth, this to be in the form of both real and personal property as well as shares. The authorities in Germany intend to seek contributions for the trust from the Jewish population in installments, these installments to be not over five in number and to extend over the three to five-year period. Wohlthat pointed out that due to the fact that panic liquidation of Jewish wealth had lessened since last fall and that forced liquidation had ceased, the installments would be considerable.

It had been decided to draw on this wealth in installments so that the difficulties encountered by the Central Jewish organization in keeping up the least prosperous part of the Jewish population in Germany will not be increased and also to prevent the German markets from becoming depressed.

After having been satisfied that those persons outside Germany occupied in emigrating Jews, that is to say both the Intergovernmental Committee and the private financial organizations, were actually engaged in the preparation of settlement projects, Wohlthat anticipated asking for the first installment. He said that after he himself had been assured that a certain plan had definitely been projected, for example, one to settle a substantial number of persons in either the Dominican Republic or British Guiana, and that such a project was financially guaranteed by the private organizations, and that there was an actual movement of wage-earners to these settlement regions, he would ask that a certain percentage of Jewish property be contributed, and that this wealth be used to transport persons to the agreed places for settlement and to purchase supplies for the settlement by means of the outside purchasing agency. It was stated by Wohlthat that it was of no importance to the authorities in Germany what form was taken by the foundation or outside corporation just as long as it was really

effective in advancing settlement plans. He insisted upon no specific amount for the capitalization of the outside group. However, he frequently emphasized that it would need much more than a nominal capitalization since its value would be in financing both emigration and settlement. Wohlthat put special emphasis on the fact that the working of the trust could not be started until he could tell the various officials concerned that it was really aiding emigration and that the contributions from it were to be directly used for settlement projects.

It was further stated by Wohlthat that it would be helpful for him to be informed each month as to what progress was being made in settlement projects and their financing. He also said that when he presented his case to the ministers he would not be required to state the exact amount of capital that had been put up, but that it would be necessary only for him to state that the private financial organizations had guaranteed the financing of the project.

It was called to Wohlthat's attention by Emerson that emigration to settlement places must include not only persons from the country of origin but also those from countries of refuge, this in order that pressure, now reaching a serious point, might be lessened in countries of refuge. Wohlthat agreed and stated that this was a further reason for quickly organizing regions for settlement.

Wohlthat said that he would meet at my house tonight certain Jewish leaders, including Bearstead and Rothschild.

Eu:SM:EMC

PARAPHRASE OF A TELEGRAM

To: Secretary of State, Washington  
From: Amembassy, London, Pell  
Dated: June 7, 1939, 11 a.m.  
Number 788

The meeting of the Jewish leaders referred to in my telegram No. 784, 6 p.m., June 6 was held last evening. Not only were Rothschild and Bearsted present, but also Felix and Baerwald.

The situation within Germany was summarized by Wohlthat. He informed the meeting that the present Jewish wealth was estimated by the authorities in Germany to be about four billion reichsmarks, and he stated that he would be happy to answer any questions.

Though an attempt was made by Baerwald to maintain an objective discussion, Rothschild and Bearsted put Wohlthat to task concerning propaganda in Germany, the activities of the Gestapo, the fine, etc. Things became tense and then Wohlthat stated that in view of the fact the other side had spoken so frankly he in turn would be equally honest and would put forward a direct question: "Would the persons outside Germany be willing to finance either in whole or in part the program as submitted to Mr. Rublee?" To this question Bearsted replied emphatically in the negative. Wohlthat then proceeded to inquire whether the outside group had ever been willing to finance either in part or in whole this program. Again a negative answer was given by Baerwald. After saying that no more remained to be discussed, Wohlthat started to withdraw. As he left he told me that in his opinion there remained no basis upon which the conversations could be continued and that personally his own plan was to depart right away for Berlin and to request that he be relieved of trying to work out the problem along the lines of the "confidential memorandum".

Baerwald assured me that the position was not accurately described by Bearsted's unconditional negative. I paid a visit to Wohlthat and requested that he stay in London this morning. A meeting with Emerson has been arranged by me.

Eu:SM:EMC

PARAPHRASE OF A TELEGRAM

To: Secretary of State, Washington  
From: Amembassy, London, Pell  
Dated: June 7, 1939, 2 p.m.  
Number 791

With reference to my previous telegrams Emerson and I for three long hours this morning threshed out the whole situation with Wohlthat. We spoke with the utmost frankness and he left, as he said, reassured, enlightened and resolved to do everything he could to cooperate by establishing orderly emigration from Germany so that there might be orderly settlement elsewhere.

The discussion was opened by Emerson, who said that recrimination was entirely beside the point. As Commissioner and Director he merely had to accept the fact that a certain line of policy had been decided on by the German Government; that the effect of this policy required certain private and intergovernmental action on the outside and that his task was to try and correlate whatever machinery might exist in Germany with whatever machinery might exist on the outside. He then took the memorandum on refugee settlement which I gave Wohlthat last April and went over it one paragraph at a time, explaining in detail what each country was doing and what some countries were ready to do. Next he demonstrated how the emigration from Germany had been financed from (garble), showing how the various private organizations had been made up and giving Wohlthat copies of their financial reports and other data. He also told Wohlthat confidentially the efforts which had been made since the Rublee conversation by Mr. Myron Taylor and others to create a machinery on the outside. He described the present status of these efforts.

For his part Wohlthat described the difficulties which he had overcome in Berlin in order to bring the organization of emigration to its present point. He was convinced that Hitler would approve the proposed legislation without delay and exhibited copies of the two decrees which set up the internal trust and the central Jewish organization. He remarked that just as he believed that we were facing this problem constructively so we would have to believe that he and Goering were doing the same thing, and proceed *pari passu*. He expressed pleasure at having made contact with Sir Herbert Emerson and suggested that the two should henceforth deal directly by private letters, thus avoiding trips back and forth with the attendant risks of publicity. Emerson agreed and the talk ended in friendly exchanges all around.

Eu:PM:CMS

June 7, 1959

AMEMBASSY

LONDON (ENGLAND)

FOR PELL.

YOUR 752, June 6, 4 p.m.

Mr. Taylor desires to give you and Lord Winterton full latitude in setting the dates. It would be satisfactory to him for the meetings to occur on July 7th and 10th as indicated or it would be satisfactory if they were set a week or ten days later. If the whaling conference is to meet on July 17th, with Wohlthat present, the latter dates might possess certain advantages.

Eu:PM:CMS

June 7 1928  
2:40 P.M.

Mr. Fitch telephoned Mr. J. P. Moffat in Wash-  
ington:

"I have just come from the hospital and I read to Mr. Taylor your note of yesterday with the accompanying dispatch from Mr. Taylor. He gave me this message for you. He said:

"In order to give Lord Winter-  
ton and Mr. Fell proper latitude,  
it will be satisfactory to me if the  
dates mentioned are accepted, or if  
a week or ten days later is preferable  
to them for any reason, that will be  
quite satisfactory. I make this latter  
suggestion having in mind the Whaling  
conference which I now understand you  
to indicate is postponed until July  
17th, and if we are to use that as  
the excuse for Wohlthat to be in London,  
as we contemplated in our original plans,  
it might be well to have that in mind  
until further consideration of the matter  
in timing.

"Ask Mr. Moffat to remember me to  
the Secretary and to Mr. Waller. I am  
sorry not to attend the various enter-  
tainments to the King and Queen in  
Washington. I am hopeful that Mrs. Taylor  
will attend the garden party and the re-  
ception at the White House, and I hope  
if he sees her there that he will not hesi-  
tate to speak to her."

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON THE HISTORY OF THE  
SECOND WORLD WAR

June 11, 1948

Dear Mr. [Name],

I am very pleased to hear from you and to learn that you are interested in the conference. The conference will be held in London from July 10 to 14, 1948. It will be a most interesting and important event, and I hope you will be able to attend. The conference will discuss the history of the Second World War from the point of view of the various countries which were involved in the conflict. It will be a unique opportunity for historians and scholars from all over the world to meet and discuss the events of the war.

Very truly yours,

[Name]

(S) [Name]

-----  
London  
July 10 to 14, 1948  
[Address]

Very truly yours,

[Name]

Very truly yours,

I am very pleased to hear from you and to learn that you are interested in the conference. The conference will be held in London from July 10 to 14, 1948. It will be a most interesting and important event, and I hope you will be able to attend. The conference will discuss the history of the Second World War from the point of view of the various countries which were involved in the conflict. It will be a unique opportunity for historians and scholars from all over the world to meet and discuss the events of the war.

- (1) The conference will be held on Monday and Saturday, July 13 and 14. The conference cannot be held during the week because of the fact that the majority of the delegates will be in London at that time. It is therefore necessary to hold the conference on the weekend.
- (2) The full meeting of the conference will be held on Monday, July 13. This will allow delegates to discuss the events of the war in detail. The weekend of July 14 will be reserved for the discussion of the results of the conference.

Washington would appreciate an indication at your earliest convenience whether these dates are acceptable in order that we may send out the other side of the program and your instructions for the meeting.

REPLY, PLEASE.

MAY 22 1948

MEMORANDUM  
FOR THE RECORD

RE: THE PROPOSED LONDON CONFERENCE.

It is noted that we have now advised that the Foundation will be established in London in June and that the establishment should be completed by a meeting of the Council of the Foundation and members of the whole Committee. In particular the agreement reached at the last meeting with Mr. [Name] is that it should be held in London and that the [Name] in the [Name] should be held in London in order to establish direct contact between the two.

On [Name] it is noted that the [Name] in London will be held in June in an [Name] there. The [Name] has asked us to return to London to assist in the completion of these plans. Accordingly, I expect to sail on the [Name] on June 14 [Name] two days in [Name] and [Name] London June 15. I would suggest that the meeting of the Council be held on the 15th and the meeting of the [Name] Committee on the 16th. In the other [Name] of the [Name] are agreeable to these dates I am sure it will be possible to have you [Name] on the 16th at which I would be glad to have you [Name] on the [Name] the [Name] and members of the [Name], Mr. [Name] and the other [Name] of the [Name] [Name] in London by the [Name] [Name] [Name], Mr. [Name], Mr. [Name], and perhaps the [Name] [Name], Mr. [Name], and the German [Name], each of the [Name] of the [Name] as they are in London and others who were [Name] to the [Name]. I hope to leave London on June 18th and [Name] a [Name] which is [Name] to sail back on the [Name] [Name].

I have [Name] [Name] [Name] which approves the [Name] [Name].

The [Name] and [Name] [Name] the [Name] of your [Name], [Name] [Name]. The [Name] will enable you to answer [Name] [Name].

WESTERN UNION

May 10 1959

Robert Fell,  
5 Culross Park Lane  
London (England)

Discover and advise name of Bank of England Director who was proposed at luncheon by one of our friends in the City as desirable Chairman for outside trustee.  
Best regards.

PENROD

-----

HORNESBY, Sir Bertram, Kt., cr. 1926  
C.B.E. 1919; Grand Cordon Order  
of the Nile (Egypt).

Address: The Old Rectory  
Ifield, near Crawley,  
Sussex.

May 10 1939

~~Confidential~~ for Mr. Myron Taylor -- Pell.

Sir Herbert Emerson wishes you to be informed that at a meeting last night which included members of the Rothschild Immigration Committee and representatives of the Government, he succeeded against opposition in obtaining approval of the plan for an experimental settlement in British Guiana. He is of the opinion that once an undertaking is made, the prospects will improve for a larger settlement.

The Government's position was that the colony could not support more than one experimental agricultural settlement of 250 persons in the first stage. Emerson succeeded in obtaining approval of two experimental settlements, each of 250 persons, and agreement that the industrial possibilities should be explored by a group of specialists who would be sent to Guiana for the purpose.

The Government laid down as an absolute condition even to an experimental settlement that a private corporation should be formed, which would finance the project and with which the Colonial Office and Colonial Government could deal. Emerson finds the financial group here

reluctant to invest heavily in the project. They are counting on American financing on the ground that since this project is in the American hemisphere, it should be financed by American money, while they should reserve their financial effort for other projects such as that in Northern Rhodesia. In view of this attitude the American group which would have to pay the burden of the financing may wish to experiment on a larger scale than is at present envisaged.

(Sd) KENNEDY.

(Dictated from Washington by Mr. Stephen Morris.)

May 10 1939

CONFIDENTIAL - for MR. MYRON TAYLOR - - FELL.

Winterton called a meeting this morning to hear the decisions taken by the Cabinet Committee on refugees yesterday.

(1) It was decided that action should be made by the Government here, and that the American Government should be asked to join in this effort, to persuade the private financial group concerned to take immediate steps to set up a private international corporation.

(2) Lord Winterton was instructed to dispatch a telegram as Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee to Mr. Myron Taylor, the head of the American Delegation, inquiring as to the progress which had been made in the United States towards the formation of the Corporation, and what concrete decisions had been taken as to the capitalization, composition, and scope.

(3) Winterton was instructed to point out to Mr. Taylor that it was believed here that the Intergovernmental Committee was morally committed to the plan of action which had been proposed to Mr. Rublee by Mr. Wohlthat, and that before Wohlthat came to London on the first of June, the Committee should be in a position to state to him that a private corporation was set up.

(4) Winterton also communicated the information that the Cabinet Committee had decided to establish in the Colonial Office a special branch, to be headed by someone drawn from outside the Civil Service, to handle the British Guiana project in collaboration with such private corporation or company which should be formed to finance the project. He emphasized the view here that in accordance with the discussions which had taken place with the United States Government in the autumn, the Guiana project should be financed in the United States, although there would be a nominal contribution from British private persons.

(Sd) KENNEDY.

(Telephoned by Mr. Morris of the Department of State.)

CONFIDENTIAL

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

MAY 8 1959

Robert Bell  
6 Colston Park Lane  
London (England)

Washington meeting, Thursday successful STOP American  
again now in communication with British again looking  
to present action with French soon copies printed  
minutes last London Intergovernmental meeting. Best  
regards to both.

RESEND.

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WESTERN UNION CABLES

MAY 2 1952

Robert Bell  
5 Calross Park Lane,  
London (England)

For your confidential information, my last meeting with your  
discussion on taking a step to call upon the International Maritime  
afternoon, after which the question whether a small group will  
visit London to confer with the British Association is being  
upon further procedure will be determined by the STOP staff.  
Important that no word be given in any document or message to  
indicate that proposals can be interpreted as an agreement to a  
plan STOP in all future communications and activities. Please  
bear this in mind as the British have and the Government are  
extremely sensitive that nothing appear to indicate an agreement.  
STOP saw your father last night and had a long talk with him.  
He is very well. Affectionate regards only.

ROBERT



SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the project and to identify the key challenges that must be addressed in order to ensure its successful completion.

2. The project has been initiated in response to the need for a more efficient and cost-effective way of handling the large volume of data generated by the research team.

3. The initial phase of the project has focused on the development of a robust data management system that can handle the complex and often conflicting requirements of the various research groups. This has involved a significant amount of time and resources, but it is essential for the long-term success of the project.

4. The next phase of the project will be to implement the system and to ensure that it is being used effectively by all of the research groups. This will require a combination of technical support and training, as well as ongoing communication and collaboration between the project manager and the research teams.

5. It is important to note that the project is still in its early stages and that there are a number of risks associated with its completion. These include the potential for delays, cost overruns, and the possibility that the system may not meet the needs of the research teams. However, it is believed that these risks can be managed through careful planning and execution.

6. The project manager will be responsible for monitoring the progress of the project and for ensuring that it is completed on time and within budget. This will involve regular communication with the research teams and the project sponsor, as well as the development of a detailed project plan and schedule.

7. The project sponsor will be responsible for providing the necessary resources and support for the project. This includes the provision of funding, the allocation of staff, and the approval of the project plan and schedule.

8. The project manager will also be responsible for ensuring that the project is being managed in a transparent and accountable manner. This will involve the regular reporting of progress and the identification of any issues or risks that may arise.

9. The project manager will also be responsible for ensuring that the project is being managed in a way that is consistent with the organization's policies and procedures. This will involve the development of a set of guidelines and standards for the project.

10. The project manager will also be responsible for ensuring that the project is being managed in a way that is consistent with the organization's values and mission. This will involve the development of a set of principles and values for the project.

11. The project manager will also be responsible for ensuring that the project is being managed in a way that is consistent with the organization's strategic objectives. This will involve the development of a set of strategic goals and objectives for the project.

WILLIAM HENRI HENRI HENRI

March 26 1959

Robert Hall  
11 Grosvenor Street  
London, England

Respectfully if you time to pressing various groups  
and individuals here to organize outside corporation.  
Respectful and Department assisting STOP If any sug-  
gestion is made to you to seek postponement or delay  
of action, please answer promptly in negative STOP  
Department also waiting you. Best regards.

HENRI.

WESTERN UNION

March 26 1939

Robert Pell  
5 Culross Street  
London (England)

Private fund available for any use within your  
discretion helpful to the cause. Affectionate re-  
gards to both.

PENROD.

R A D I O G R A M

March 25 1939

PENROD  
New York

Chairman believes Godman matter should be settled  
but feels money should come from American source STOP  
Would I be authorized settle from private fund. Regards.

ROBERT

SIMPSON

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
Chatham House, St. James's Square

May 3 1939

Dear Mr. Taylor:

My secretary has already acknowledged the cable which you so kindly sent to me giving me information of the return of the British members of the British Guiana Commission.

I have today seen Mr. Pell of the Intergovernmental Committee and he has very kindly promised to let me have a copy of the report as soon as it is published.

He also told us of your exertions in the States on the subject of a refugee corporation. It is good to know that there does really seem to be some chance of a satisfactory settlement in that colony.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) J. HOPE SIMPSON.

Sir John Hope Simpson.

此項報告係根據該項調查所得之事實而編製者，其內容之詳盡與否，固視該項調查之範圍而定，然其目的則在使政府及公眾能對該項事實有正確之認識，以便採取適當之措施。

關於此項調查之說明

此項調查係由本局於一九五九年一月間開始，至一九五九年六月間結束。其調查之範圍包括：(一) 該項事實之發生地點；(二) 該項事實之發生時間；(三) 該項事實之發生原因；(四) 該項事實之發生經過；(五) 該項事實之發生結果。本局在進行此項調查時，曾向該項事實之發生地點之有關人員及公眾進行訪問，並收集該項事實之發生經過之資料。本局在進行此項調查時，曾向該項事實之發生地點之有關人員及公眾進行訪問，並收集該項事實之發生經過之資料。

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一九五九年六月

(五)

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
Chiltern House, 11, Chandos Square.

April 20, 1939.

Dear Mr. Telford:

The Daily Telegraph of the 17th April had a telegram from Georgetown, British Guiana, saying that it was received from New York that the American Jewish Commission which has been assisting since the establishment of the large-scale collaboration in British Guiana will urge the formation of a corporation to effect an international loan backed by the United States and British Governments. The telegram goes on to say that the members of the Commission of enquiry who visited British Guiana are now in New York and that you are engaged in studying their findings. The telegram concludes by saying that an air survey will probably proceed for development of communications in the near future.

This telegram indicates that the Commission has come to the conclusion that British Guiana is a suitable area for collaboration, and I have nowhere seen any other reference to the conditions reached by the Commission, and I should be very grateful for any information that you that you can give me on this point. If anything has been published I should be grateful for the reference.

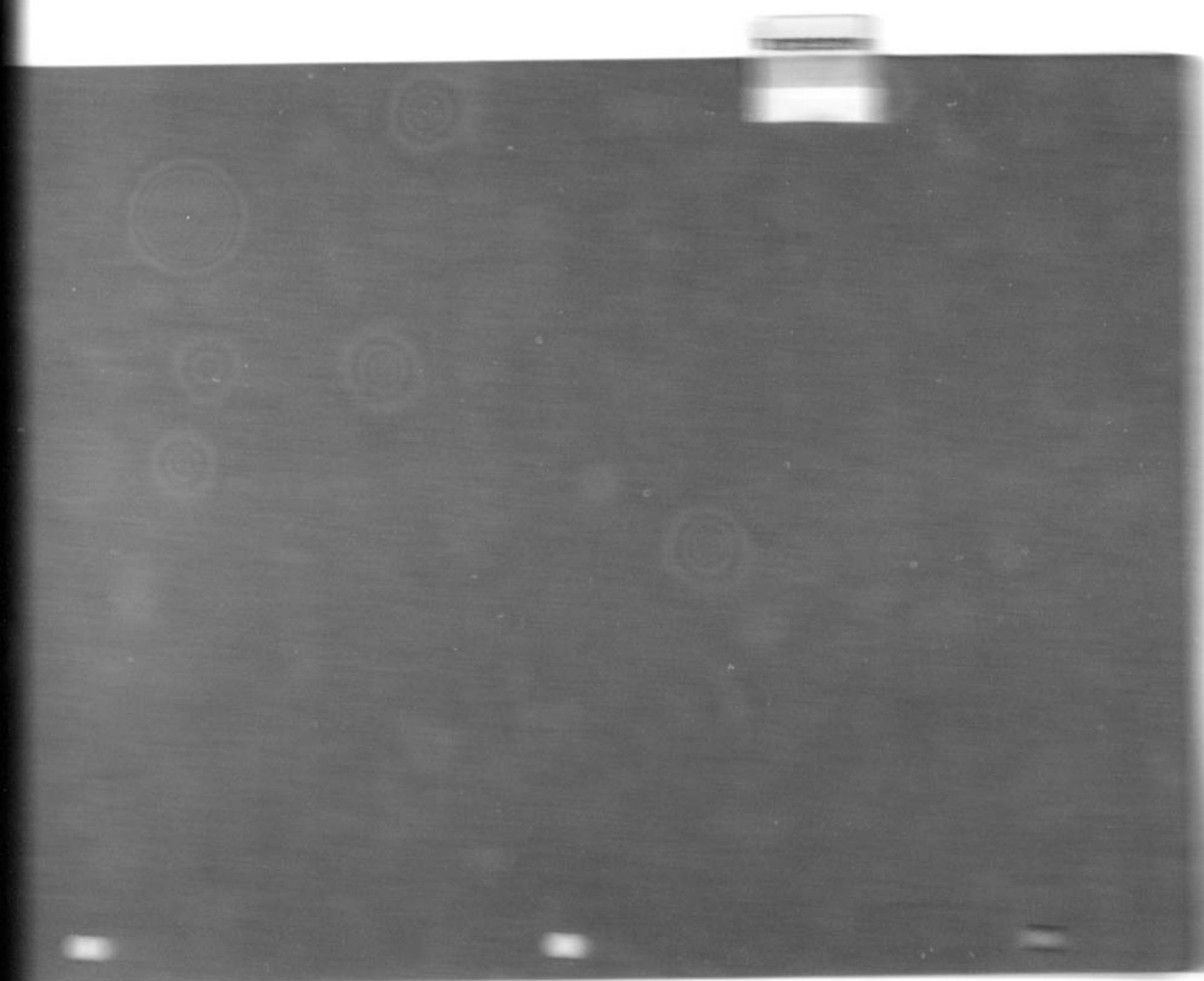
The reason for my request at the present time lies in the fact that the Royal Institute has resolved to conduct a small-scale aerial survey of village areas and to publish the results of this survey in a periodical bulletin bringing the survey report up to date. Such a publication would provide the necessary for a mass of investigations, were it ever issued, and I have a new edition of the Survey Report to bring it up to date.

I hope very much that if you are in Great Britain again you will let me know so that I may have the pleasure of meeting you and possibly of seeing you in our new home in Oxford.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) J. ROY GIFFORDS.  
Mr. John Roy Giffords.









permanently settled in countries of sparse population if facilities are offered by the Governments of those countries in the shape of land at a reasonable price. In that connexion, we all think that there will probably be more chance of forming the outside corporation either on a general basis or as an ad hoc body for dealing with particular settlement schemes, if such schemes can be produced on paper in outline and show a reasonable chance over a term of years of being interest bearing.

So more than ever I am anxious to get the reports of the various missions of investigation, namely, those into the possibilities of settlement in British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia, the Philippines and the Dominican Republic. I understand that the British Guiana report will probably reach us within the next fortnight or three weeks, and I have taken steps to try and get an interim report from Northern Rhodesia before the end of June, as it is always difficult to get anything done in August as everyone is on holiday, and July will be the last month before the Autumn in which one can easily get a scheme considered and approved. I hope in the case of Northern Rhodesia to be able before Parliament adjourns at the end of July to announce that the Government has approved (if approval be possible as a result of the interim report) a scheme of settlement in Northern Rhodesia, and that voluntary organisations are sending out the first party of settlers in August or September, which is an ideal time for starting operations, since the rains commence about the end of October, the rainy season being the period when cultivation takes place.

for further information  
the collection of all  
papers of the late  
Mr. Pell is being  
checked and the  
results will be  
reported to you  
as soon as possible.

Pell tells me that the two investigations for which your country is responsible, namely, those into the projected schemes in the Philippines and the Dominican Republic will probably also be available during the Summer.

I think that before you left it was mentioned that there was more accommodation in the refugee camp at Richborough than could be filled owing to the dilatoriness of the Germans in allowing involuntary migrants who have British visas to leave the country. Pell took this matter up with Herr Wohlthat, who expressed surprise at the state of affairs, of which he appeared to be ignorant, and promised to try and get things remedied. When last I heard about the matter there were no less than 400 vacancies at Richborough which had arisen in this way.

Emerson gives an excellent account of the refugee camps in Holland and Belgium, and we all feel that when settlement schemes start it is only fair to the authorities and the voluntary organizations in these two countries to take settlers from these camps on an equality basis with the camp at Richborough.

Though I am afraid it is only a rather narrow stream, still refugees for countries of permanent settlement are filtering out of Britain and the Continent. For example, a number have gone to Australia within the last few weeks, and a few are going to special positions in the Colonies.

Last week, Emerson, Pell and I had a confidential talk with my friend and former private secretary, Colonel Robins, who is resident director of a Chartered Company (British South Africa Company)

in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, that is to say, he is the administrator of their vast interests there. In addition to telling us that the Chartered Company would welcome settlement in Northern Rhodesia, he gave us some interesting examples of refugees, some Czechs and some from Germany, all of them men who may be described as technicians, who had found jobs in Southern Rhodesia; told us that some 12 or 15, all men of considerable eminence, had obtained permanent or temporary work either with the Government, the Chartered Company or private business organizations.

Notwithstanding the continued disorder in Palestine, German refugees are still going there each month in considerable quantities.

I enclose a copy of correspondence which I had as long ago as last October with Anthony Eden. I replied that I would see what could be done. Since then, efforts have been made to find an opening for the members of the German Theatre in Prague, whose views, as I understand, are strongly opposed to those of the Nazis, but, owing to the fact that other refugee cultural organizations, such as ballet companies and orchestras, have already been given facilities to work in this country, it has not been possible to fit them in. No doubt your refugee organizations in America will know all about the matter, but I mention the case to you in the hope that there might be a possibility of allowing them to enter America on temporary visas and start operations in some theatre there; I should think they would be assured of an audience for

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
530 N. Dearborn Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610  
Tel. (312) 237-1700

11/18/81

1115 Broadway Street,  
N.Y.  
New York 10003

Dear Sirs,  
I received your letter of November 12th with  
reference to the matter of the Green Theatre  
in Chicago.  
I am glad to hear that you are still  
active in the theatre and I hope to see you  
soon in New York.  
I am glad to hear that you are still  
active in the theatre and I hope to see you  
soon in New York.  
I am glad to hear that you are still  
active in the theatre and I hope to see you  
soon in New York.  
I am glad to hear that you are still  
active in the theatre and I hope to see you  
soon in New York.

Yours truly,  
[Signature]

Thank you for your letter, etc.

11/11/11

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the accounting department in ensuring that all transactions are properly recorded and reported.

The second part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the accounting department in ensuring that all transactions are properly recorded and reported.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need to maintain original documents and to keep copies of all supporting documents. It also discusses the importance of ensuring that records are accessible and retrievable at all times.

3. The third part of the document discusses the consequences of non-compliance with the record-keeping requirements, including the potential for fines and penalties. It also discusses the importance of regular audits to ensure compliance.

- 4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of training staff on record-keeping procedures.
- 5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a secure environment for records.
- 6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of regular backups of records.
- 7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of disaster recovery planning.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of regular reviews of record-keeping procedures.

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April 11, 1950

Dear Sirs:

We have been home a little over a week, and have given a very great deal of thought and attention to the organization of the outside correspondence under the new proposals. Since I visited Washington and reported to the President and the Secretary of Defense, their views were very appreciative of our efforts. I have been in daily contact with several groups who are interested in refugee matters, with a view to bringing them together and through coordinated activity bring them to the States, one by one, into contact with the appropriate authorities. We would like to see that nothing be taken without our knowledge.

I have also Mr. Bell informed in the past, and we are sure that the situation has conferred fully with you on the subject.

I hope the British and the American groups, with the French, will be able to call into being some very great efforts, and to this agree upon the kind of work which they can do. Several German groups, and possibly others, will be the features of the proposed program, and we are sure that a list of those who are in distress will be made.

We had a wonderful voyage back on the "Queen Mary" with an untroubled sea and comfortable surroundings. The trip was very fine, and the crew and passengers were very friendly and helpful. We were very fortunate in our weather, and we were fortunate in our voyage.

I look forward to your coming to the office again, with most pleasant recollections. We all hope that you will be able to see Mr. Robert H. Brown and Robert C. Brown, and recall that your own kind words will be most appreciated. We wish their strong and energetic personalities, and their outstanding personalities, to be sure, in the future, if we can do so, we will do so.

Please be good enough to write to the "Queen Mary" with your regards to Lady Pitterson, and to the "Queen Mary" will not be the least of our thoughts, and we will be glad to hear of your return to the States again, with love.

Yours sincerely,

(S) JOHN G. THOMAS