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. Baeerwald
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 cir-
cumstances 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 posi-
tion, in which there will I believe be further prompt de-
velopments.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) MYRON C. TAYLOR.
June 5 1939

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 29th.

"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 suitng 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 15th, and am at Mr. Taylor's disposition."

W. C. F.
Killingworth, Locust Valley.

June 25 1939

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

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
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.
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
MYRON C. TAYLOR
and
JAMES CLEMENT DUNN
Department of State
July 11 1939--12:15 P.M.

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 not 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 Harsh.

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

MR. DUNN. Harsh 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 out 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. Nelles 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 5 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 an 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 JEWISH PEOPLE

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.

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, as they have been for years. In these circumstances it is felt that the only alternative is to organize and subsidize vast emigration. The event may come with the least possible delay or to leave the Jews in Germany where their plight would be no better off. The appeal of this is that the Jews of Germany are not allowed to leave voluntarily, but are given the opportunity to emigrate properly. The Prime Minister has called for a conference with the President of the United States to discuss the situation.

British officials believe that the future of Anglo-German relations and European “appeasement” will be jeopardized, unless there is a rapid solution of the Jewish problem on the largest possible scale. Already the atmosphere is so bad that the result of the past few days’ events in Germany that there is no possibility of an immediate resumption of Anglo-German conversations on armament, 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 may be launched only by the British and United States Governments and probably without reference to the intergovernmental committees established after the Evin conference last summer.

“Final” Umpire 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 committees has disappeared. There is no intention of offering commercial inducements to Germany in return for allowing a stated number of refugees to leave Germany each year at least part of their property.

By Lehman's and the State Department, the Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain have been in close consultation with the President or officers of the United States with a view to joint representations being made. The Prime Minister has been advised that he would need a written notice of such a question before answering. This is the time honored device used by British Ministers when a question 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," Mr. Chamberlain replied, "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.

Anglo-German Pray for Jews

Meanwhile the tide of protest and condemnation continued to rise in many parts of the country. The Department of Churchmen, presiding over the Autumn meeting of the church assembly, called for prayers for those who might be suffering under the "new 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 serious discussion in the British press and in the lobby 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--all London newspapers the most, gave the most prominent position in the paper to letters demanding "needs not in solving the German Jewish problem."

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 bring it to the German Government the deep feeling of horror which has been expressed among all sections of the people by the action taken against the Jews?"

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

Answering another question, Mr. Chamberlain said that an immediate meeting of the intergovernmental committee was not necessary, but that there was no question of any consideration of the committee. But it was significant that when Albert Alexander, former First Lord of the Admiralty, asked whether Mr. Chamberlain had "considered hav..."
NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM
November 17 1938

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 these refugees was being treated as one of urgency.

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

Mr. Kennedy said his proposals for the Jews were the Chamberlain Tuesday.

The “Kennedy plan” has been described authoritatively as calling for an effort to remove the majority of the 500,000 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 committee 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.

Magadan.

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

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Several non-Jewish refugees have recently visited the big 60,000,000 Jewish refugees in the camp for Nazi concentration camps.

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

The first reaction to President Roosevelt's press conference statement of plans for an agreement that would end both North and South America came in an editorial published by Voelziacher Beobachter, Chancellor Hitler's newspaper.

It said the President pictured an “imaginary menace” to America and that “imposing cheap labor on other powers in the interest of United States armaments.”

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


The Boersen Zeitung am Morgen.


The Boersen Zeitung am Morgen.

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.

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The Boersen Zeitung am Morgen.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Under the caption “The Question of the President's statement against Nazi treatment of the Jews.

The Boersen Zeitung am Morgen.

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The Boersen Zeitung am Morgen.
BRITISH MINISTERS APPROVE
OPENING COLONIES TO JEWS;
FINANCIAL AID SOUGHT HERE

NEW YORK TIMES
November 17 1938

QUICK ACTION SEEN

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

OFFICIALS DENOUNCE NAZIS

Inskip Denies ‘Appalling’ Acts
—Cabinet Aide Predicts the
Overthrow of Dictators

BY FERNANDIUS KEIN JR.
Special Cable to The New York Times
LONDON, Nov. 16.—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 op-
pressed Jews and other “non-
Aryans” in Germany.

The plan, which calls for finan-
cial help from United States citi-
zens, has now been submitted to
Washington as a matter of utmost
urgency.

As for resettlement in new homes
across the sea, many details re-
main to be settled, particularly the
precise share of the cost that will
have to be borne by private individu-
als and by the British Govern-
ment.

For this reason no final de-
cisions 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 be-
lieve that the Ministers agreed in
general in the plan that had been
discussed in the last few days be-
 tween Mr. Chamberlain and Joseph
P. Kennedy, the United States Amba-
ssador, and that they also realized
the need for speedy action in co-
operation with the United States.

“Something Important” in View

One Minister said after the meet-
ing that “something important”
would be done. Apparently it is
expected 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 Brit-
ain’s first duty to help the Jews, not
only in this country but if possible
in the Empire.

“I hope and believe that other
actions will follow this,” he de-
scribed. “I have no desire to divi-
de the German Government from the
German people, but I find it very
difficult to believe that the German
people approve such appalling treat-
ment of innocent people. We feel
pride and sorrow for the Jews and
shame that such things are possi-
ble.”

Sir Walter Womersley, Assistant
Postmaster General, called for “ac-
tion in union with the United States
and the other democracies of the
world so that Germany shall
know that in this matter she has
made the whole democratic world against
her.”

If we have patience and allow
the German people time to work
out their own salvation, I am con-
vinc ed that they will not stand do-
tor s for very many more years,”
Sir Walter declared.

Finally, former Foreign Secretary
Anthony Eden promised in a broadcast to
the United States tonight that the British
people would not be backward in their asso-
ciation with President Roosevelt and
Premier Hendryk Colijn of the
Netherlands “in an attempt to miti-
gate a great tragedy in human
life.”

Netherlands Seeks Information

Count John Paul van Limburg
Stirum, the Netherlands Minister,
called at the Foreign Office today
on behalf of his government to as-
certain what the British Govern-
ment was planning to do for re-
ugees. His instructions had been
received by private citizens and
dominions, that have been examined as
possible agents of the Jewish
Empire.

The cost of such mass emigra-
tion at the moment, even for a single
colony, is bound to run into the billions
of dollars. The figure of $5,000,000
has been mentioned for the
Ghana project, but this must be sheer
guesswork until it is known that, but the
Netherlands is not in a position to take
with them.

The original idea of the British
Colonial Office was to let the whole
of the British Commonwealth
be settled by private citizens but
this conception was speedily aban-
doned. It appears that the British
Government has paid for the French
employees so that, after, they will
be the development of long
neglected parts of the colonial
Empire.

“Non-Aryan” Also Alled

In this connection, the problem
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
would do theirs.

The governments of France, Bel-
gium, Denmark, and Switzerland
have informed The Hague that they
are planning no new action on be-
half of refugees until the immi-
grant will be true to their
assistance; it is true that of the
people fleeing to the United States
are those who are not being
exiled from Germany. This fact is
believed, however, that the creation
of a large number of new homes
for refugees in Hol-
land will be a great and essential
aid to the refugees and the countries in
which they are located.

British Guiana is in the fore-
front of the discussions in London
of Jewish refugees, although it is not
the only one that is being exam-
ined. From the British viewpoint,
Jewish settlement in the uplands of
British Guiana has made a vast ad-
venture, bringing the country’s urgent
need of labor and capital for de-
velopment. The Jewish situation
under the sheltering arm of the
United States Navy.

But climatically Guiana is not the
most pleasant spot in British
colonial empire; in the healthy up-
lands the Colony can take only a
limited number of people, so that
there is a need for a desert region
in the area where sugar cane, coffee,
and rice cannot be developed by the
same kind of pioneering effort that
has made a desert bloom in Pal-
tein.

In the desert region, it is believed
that the Northern Rhodesia and other
sparsely settled parts of the
Empire which present problems of
development and of settlement, have
been examined as possible agents of
the Jewish

The Anti-Semitism drive in Ger-
many is being as effective as
in The Hague, with the ap-
plication of the law to this
purpose. The war-time condi-
tions are not favorable for
the settlement of Jewish
people and there is a need
for new homes for
refugees and for
refugees in
the

The appeal not only urges individ-
uals to contribute to refugee funds,
but also invites all parishes and
congregations to adopt individual
refugees and train them for new
careers.

Meanwhile quiet but devoted
work on behalf of Jewish and Christ-
ian refugees went on in the offices
of George Rubles, director general
of the intergovernmental committee
set up as a result of the Evian con-
ference. Financial schemes drawn
up by Mr. Rubles for submission to
the German Government have been
destroyed at a larger extent by the
crippling taxes imposed on the Jewish
community in Germany.

Refugee Committee to Meet

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AFP).—A meet-
ing of the five heads of the Inter-
governmental Committee on Re-
publication of Jews in Germany is planned within
the next two weeks.

The four members, representing
the United States, France, The
Netherlends and Brazil, were
approached by Dr. Ernst Winterton, the
chairman, in arranging for the
conference here.

It was learned authoritative-
ly that discussions of the thirty-one nations that had set up
the intergovernmental committees
last July at Evian, France, had
made separate overtures about two
weeks ago.

They requested that George
Rubles of the United States, head
of the committee, be reconvened
to start orderly immigration of Jews from Germany.

The chairman predicted that
Rubles would be considered. Mr. Rubles 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'

Test of Chamberlain statement
on Jewish refugees Page 8

By FERDINAND KUHN Jr.
Special Cable to The NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—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 former 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 30,000 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 settle-
dment by a revolving loan. It is un-
derstood that 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 admirably 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 colon-
ization 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 Secre-
tary, who announced that the gov-
ernment would gladly admit "an
exceptionally large number" of refu-
gee 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 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 Resettlement Adopted

The House showed the depth of
its feelings by unanimously adopt-
ing a Labor party resolution "that
this House, 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 wel-
come an immediate concerted
effort among the nations, including
the United States, to secure a com-
mom policy." It is a long time since
the Commons has been unanimous
on any international issue.

But before there can be a "con-
certed 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 to-
day—that Germany will allow her
unwanted Jews and other "non-
Aryans" to take some of their pro-
erty with them into exile.

But the hope admitted 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 ac-
tually had been reaching British
shores since the start of the com-
in to be called the "refugee crisis."

British and American diplomacy
already is working on the man-
ner and the moment of an ap-
proach to Germany.

Mr. Chamberlain's reference to Tan-
ganyika today has already infuriat-
ed German officials and the fact
that the Prime Minister was will-
ing to make it is some indication
of what has happened in Anglo-
German relations since the Munich
agreement brought peace in our
time.

There were rumors tonight that the
German Ambassador here, Dr. Her-bert von Dirksen, has been
recalled as a sign of Berlin's displeasure
at the British attitude toward refugees. The British Ambas-
dador to Berlin, Neville Hen-derson, is still in London recov-
ering from a minor operation and
will be unable to return to his post for some time.

Mr. Chamberlain told a ques-
tioner in the Commons that no
meeting between members of the
British and German Governments
was contemplated in the near fu-
ture.

Altogether "appassionato" seems
to be indefinitely postponed as far
as Britain and Germany are con-
cerned. Instead of an understand-
ing of the sort confidently expect-
ed a few weeks ago, every prospect now of a thoroughly un-
pleasant period in Anglo-German
relations.

Mr. Chamberlain chose his words
carefully in outlining his govern-
ment'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 be-
cause it looked big on the map.

Many thinly populated areas, he said,
are unfit for economically 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 Govern-
ment as promising.

In answering a question, Mr. Cham-
berlain indicated that the
Guiana territory included tracts
proposed for Assyrian settlement in
1934, but others as well. It is under-
stood the area extends from the
Essequibo River on the east to the
Brazilian frontier on the west, and
from Lat. 5 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 1924 the climate was said to be "healthy," with a temperature ranging from a minimum of 71 degrees in 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 toward 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.

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 13,000 British workers 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 larger 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, Labourite, 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

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 Evin 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 innumerable emigrants from Germany.

It has also had in mind the views expressed by the Evin 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 under which they are able to leave their country of origin.

His Majesty's Government have not been precluded 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 Evin 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 co-ordinate the activities of voluntary organizations engaged on this work.

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 in 1933 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 an immediate absorption of large numbers of refugees.

Many of our colonies, protectorates and mandated territories in East and West Africa contain 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 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 20 and as was subsequently made clear by the United Kingdom representative at the Evin 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 practical.

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 northern Highlands and in parts of the Western Province, but thorough investigation will be required before a definite indication of the available areas can be given.

World 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 Government 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 Nyasaland 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 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 agreed to.

His Majesty's Government propose 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 Evin meeting will also endeavor to make what contributions they can to the urgent need of facilitating emigration from Germany and from countries of first refuge.

In conclusion, I must emphasize that however great 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


LONDON, Nov. 21.—Following are excerpts from the principal addres- ses on the subject of a special relief of 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. But 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 this has been raised draws it upon the attention of other countries.

How can the question remain merely domestic when it involves scores of thousands of men, women and children, destitute and penniless, seeking asylum in one or other countries? However, I 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 co-operate actively and effectively.

Responsibility Is Accepted

The United Kingdom and the British Empire are prepared to play their part fully 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 them have already been admitted into one or other of the Dominion territories.

Although some of the territory in British Guiana mentioned by the Minister for Air is the same that has proved unsuitable for the settlement of Assyrians—there is, however, a block of territory being contemplated—there were special features connected with the territory 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 of building consular offices.

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 to test out all possible and probable 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 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 large 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 will 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 an element 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 classes of refugees, immigration, that we must keep a check on individual cases.

We try at the Home Office to work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, and where a case 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 the machinery 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 can really 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 in ports and in London, but I admit it is still necessary to deal with this great mass of applicants.

Accordingly, we are in the act of making a larger 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 for people in the debate in the House of Commons tonight. I think it too big, many others too small. It is much more for the Home Secretary to be in close touch with a coordinating committee representing the principal Jewish organizations and Christian churches to form individuals based on their merits and not be bound by any figure.

There are classes of classes which can be dealt with on masses and in which individual inquiries are not essential, and there are transfugues for whom we might provide a temporary home on the understanding that at some future time they will be able to return to 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 themselves a part of the empire.

The government will look favorably on proposals for keeping the refugees in Britain during their period of training.

Assault on Assassination

An assault on assassination already has been started under the auspices of the coordinating committee for training in agriculture and Jewish girls for domestic service. The experiment is still in its early stages, but thus far has proceeded satisfactorily.

A number of older men—here I believe several thousand—have been trained here under the committee's auspices and are already beginning to make their way to other parts of the world. The government will encourage and facilitate the extension of the work.

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 a "non-ayan" 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 a large number 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 or by wealthy individuals, and all that will probably be necessary will be for the same office to give the necessary visas and facilitate their entry into Britain.

I am sure that the Home Office will be prepared to provide facilities for that kind. I mention this as a suggestion, recommending that effort to my fellow-countrymen in general. Here is a
This marksmanship of Jews in Germany is not a natural vengeance on a disputed race. However, it is a marksmanship of a vast part of the Nazi party plan to disturb and disrupt the Jewish community. German Minister Joseph Goebbels is not defending the Jews in Germany, but prepared to use them to live their lives, to make them responsible for their party funds, and secondly for the bankrupt budget of the State.

For years the Jews have been setting up anti-Semitism in other countries in order to increase the threat of disorder in the world. Now he is planning to drive out the Jews, who have brought pictures, "with one hand and a hammer," and leaves them on the charity of the democratic world. He is planning to send them all.

No Oriental Relation

The outside world must have a program to end it and must have it right now. That program must comprise two parts. First, it must comprise the foundation of some kind designed to check the persecution and expulsion of new homes of persecution for the Jews.

In the second place, we can make it clear to Berlin that there can be no cordial relations between the German Government and the Jewish people while the marksmanship of Jews, Socialists, Protestants and Catholics continues.

It is important to insist that in the present conditions a policy of conciliation and trust can be pursued. No British Government has a right to leave Berlin with such a hope.

We must have to consider whether we should not take measures of active self-protection. If foreign citizens are to be turned on us, the British people 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 those on German products and control of German assets.

Samuel S. Hammerman

Conservative

The objective of settling these Jews in other countries is well beyond the capacity of the world to achieve. Parliament and the British Empire are in a position materially 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 favourable but where a great deal can be done.

British Church, Roman, Catholic, and, in a smaller way, British Guiana, will greatly benefit by the immigration of intelligent and industrious individuals. Meanwhile, Germany has first impressively and is now driving out. This is a challenge which Britain, as champion of the oppressed, cannot ignore.

Geoffrey Muir

Liberal

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 Thar-
Memorandum for
The Honorable
Susan Wallis

Questions to which I would like general answers before sail- ing

1. What publicity, if any, regarding my sailing? Personally, I do not favor any, but it is always impossible for me to leave New York without some note being taken of my de- parture by the press.

2. The suggested statement which I am to make to the Intergovernmental Committee.

3. Remarks for the dinner which I am giving in behalf of the Intergovernmental Committee and others.

4. Upon Pell's retirement shall we elect Achilles Vice Director?

5. What is to be the status of the young man formerly with the Christian Science Monitor, who is now working with Mr. Pell in London?

6. Is Mr. Morris to go to London in connection with the Intergovernmental Committee?

7. My suggestion was, and I think Mr. Buffet agreed with it, that the Intergovernmental offices in the future should be in the same suite as those of the League High Commissioner. This would reduce the expense, while still continuing the separate identity of the Intergovernmental office and the Director,
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 Rhinelander 4-3545.

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

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

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 immigra-
tion 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 cessa-
tion of persecution.

6. To preserve the properties of the refugees.

A long delay occurred before any representative of the Ger-
man Government would contact the Director of the Intergovern-
ment 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 De-
partment 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 Reischbank, 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 represented our going over his head, but it was necessary, to prevent France from falling out of the Intergovernmental Committee. These meetings occurred on the 29th 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 much 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.

**INFEKTION**

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 effort:

1. British Guiana
2. Philippines
3. Dominica
4. Northern Rhodesia

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 organised, 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 some-
what 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 sta-
tions, 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 indef-
inite financial agency, the assured scene of future misunder-
standing 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, ap-
parently been abandoned.

5. A proposed charter of the Foundation now submitted has
been reviewed by the Department of State and myself. With sug-
gested 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.
Für corresponsence re Mandate Diplomatique

Internationalle - see CATALOG BOOK.
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 o'clock. 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.
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.
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.
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.
June 27 1939

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.
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 co-operative efforts or before. Our kindest regards.

COULON.
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.
June 15 1939

Sir Herbert Beaumont,
International Committee,
1 Central Buildings,

Dear Sir,

Your letter of June 9th has reached today, and will be brought to the attention of Mr. Taylor as soon as possible. We know that he will appreciate your kind expressions.

He is progressing very satisfactorily after the operation, and Mrs. Taylor hopes to take him from the hospital to their country place within a week. His trip abroad, we believe, will be only slightly delayed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. C. FISCH,
Secretary to Mr. Hyron Taylor.
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.

Wohl that 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.
July 11 1939

Myron Taylor
71 Broadway
New York

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

RUFUS M. JONES.
July 10 1939

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

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
Have written you further details by airpost today, but in view of the shortness of time am also telegraphing STOP Best regards.

MYRON TAYLOR
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 Intergovern-
mental meeting has been called for July eighteenth, nine-
teenth, 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 ac-
cordingly. Everyone wants very much to have you a member
STOP I hope you catch the biggest fish in the river. Best
regards.

MARION 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 12th, 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.
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

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 situated 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 | 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 organisations 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 it 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.

(7-10-39)
COMMERCIAL CABLES

July 3, 1959

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.
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 1933

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 4:30 p.m.

This morning Mr. Strauss received a cable concerning a conference which Mr. Fell arranged between Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Baerwald. This matter has also been covered in a cable from Mr. Fell to the Department, the gist of which is that Mr. MacDonald expressed to Mr. Fell 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 13th. 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
communication will receive immediate study and particular-
ly will be presented to the next meeting of the President's
Advisory Committee which has been called for June 29th.

Mr. McDonald and I were both pleased to learn of your
return from the hospital and he has asked me today to ad-
vice you that we are either or both of us at your disposal
at any time, in the event that you wish us to go to Long
Island to confer with you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE L. WARREN.
June 22, 1939

Mr. Tagliates

Mr. Lewis Strauss telephoned:

"At meetings Friday and Saturday all necessary action was taken here to enable Mr. Baerwald and Mr. Linder to know that the American group had underwritten the entire capital, if they could not get any cooperation in London. It was done because we all felt that we wanted to back Mr. Taylor and show our appreciation of what he has done."

He asked when he could see you and pay his respects.

W. C. F.
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 concen-
trate 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 19. 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
Bossmann 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 attor-
neys whom the American group would retain to pro-
tect 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 De-
partment 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.
SUMMARY

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 Intergovernaental 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 5 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 1939

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 1938

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 presumably 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 1959

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
May 12 1944

12:00 pm

UNION OF TELSAHAN ELECTED PORUS AMERICAN ARMY

HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TO THE LADY

SIGNED

The War Department

May 12, 1944

12:00 pm

We are pleased to announce that the Union of Telsahan has been elected to the American Army. This is a significant milestone in the history of the Telsahan community and is a testament to their resilience and determination.

The election process was conducted with utmost fairness and transparency, ensuring that all members of the community had an equal voice in the decision-making process. The Union of Telsahan has demonstrated their commitment to the principles of democracy and will continue to uphold these values.

We extend our congratulations to all members of the Union of Telsahan on this historic achievement. We look forward to working closely with you in the future as you navigate the challenges ahead.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

War Department
"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 Wohltat and Goering could not be questioned but that they were in danger of losing a hard battle. He said that when Wohltat recently reported to Hitler the Chancellor had made it plain that he was not impressed and had refused permission for the issuance of Wohltat'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 1939

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
LONDON -- May 16, 1939

STRAUSS
LOEB
NEW YORK

AT TODAY'S CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY ANTHONY

ROTHSCHILD READING LIONEL COHEN LIONEL MONTAGU

LORD HAILEY SIR HERBERT EMMERSON 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 URGH

YOU STRONGLY SEND YOUR REPRESENTATIVES HERE STOP

CONSIDER LUCAS VISIT YOUR SIDE PREMATURE AT THIS

JUNCTURE

BEARSTED
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

(NY Group to Lord Bearsted for London Group 5/15/39)
May 12 1939

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 WHATSOEVER 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, 1939

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 purpose 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
Jarecki, Alfred
Ittleson, Henry
Linder, Harold
Proskauer, Judge Joseph H.
Rosenberg, James W.
Rosenman, Judge Samuel T., Chairman
Strauss, Lewis L.
Stroock, Solomon H.

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.
April 12th, 1969

Mr. W. J. Wallace,  
Under Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wallace:

I am enclosing herewith a photograph of the dinner which I was pleased to give in Beirut to the Inter-governmental Committee and others at the conclusion of our meeting on February 11th. Accompanying it is a list of the guests.

Apart from the very worthy subject which called into being and engaged the attention of the Inter-governmental Committee, I believe that throughout the efforts we have created considerable good will with respect among the several governments concerned. I believe this will prove to three future values.

Sincerely yours,

(Handwritten signature)

Mr. W. J. Wallace
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 corporation, which we hope to have in the near future, as above indicated. It would seem that adding to the Advisory Committee can well await our full discussion in Washington, as proposed.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) WYSON C. TAYLOR.
April 5 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, Sir Bertram, Kt., cr. 1926;
C.B.E. 1919; Grand Cordon Order
of the Nile (Egypt).

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

July 12 1939

Robert Fell
5 Culross St
Park Lane
London (England)


Myron Taylor
J. P. Morgan
Morgan
London (England)

Would like you, Tom, and your partners to be guests at dinner Thursday, July twentieth, which I am giving in honor of Intergovernmental Committee at Claridge's. Formal invitations on my arrival.
Affectionate regards.

MYRON.
Western Union

July 12, 1939

Pendred
New York

Approximately one hundred fifty invited including Baldwin STOP Regrets so far about equal acceptances STOP Obliged begin dinner late account royal garden party to which delegates probably invited therefore speakers should be few STOP Adequate room your personal friends. Bon voyage.

Robert.
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 o'clock Wednesday.

Regards.

PENROD
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.
RADIOGRAM

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.
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 29, 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
Winterton that the most important point to be emphasized would be that the flow of persons from Germany has increased. However, it is possible that there is contemplated an announcement regarding British Guiana which might prove embarrassing to us. In any case it would seem advisable that contact with the press be both informal and inconspicuous.
July 6 1939
10:38 a.m.

LC PENROD
New York

Sure dinner nineteenth will be success.

ROBERT.

July 6 1939
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.
July 5 1939

L C PENNOD
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 Berenger 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.

FELL.
July 3 1939

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.

FENROD
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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 utmost 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 Asmussen 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

Enclosures sent with this letter follow..............................
June 27 1939

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
To Dr. PATHELIO

Dear Dr. Patello:

I regret to inform you that my attendance at the upcoming conference on July 24th will be impossible. I will have to cancel my reservation due to unforeseen circumstances.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
RADIOGRAM

June 12 1939

L. C. PERIOD
New York

Chairman unable attend meeting later than week
July seventeenth to twenty-third. An accepting date
July eighteenth for Officers, July twentieth and
following dates for full meeting. Hope you are much
better. All send regards.

ROBERT PELL.
June 12 1959

Robert Pell
5 Culross Park Lane
London (England)

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

PENROD.
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.
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.
I am dear Sir,

I am sorry you were unable to return to the U.S. I hope you will

not have too much trouble with your new office or new position. I

plan to return to New York as soon as possible when you will do

the same.

Let me know immediately if you need any service from me or any

other help.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
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 REFUGEES MINORITIES VICTIMS OF BARBAROUS TREATMENT AND CIVIL 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 lapses 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 dispossessions of native labour and talent, 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 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 vast 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 P A R T Y STATIONS, coupled with modern
methods of scientific and technical processing, situated in suitable rural areas, sparsely populated already by Natioalals, around which new arrivals can be grouped and mixed 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, fruit and the Soya bean, which will provide the best most nourishing and appetizing as well as saleable articles of food.

SUMMARY

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 ex-migrant Refugees but also to indigenous Nationals. Thus the countries receiving Refugees will substantially benefit and learn better methods.

At the outset Refugees will simply 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, much 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 misdistribution 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 WILMSMANN'S RECORD AND PRACTICAL FIRSTHAND EXPERIENCES AND PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS.
The concept of the silence of the void leads to the idea of a
finite number of possibilities that can exist. In this context,
the void is seen as an entity that embodies the concept of
nothingness, which is a fundamental aspect of existence.

From this perspective, the void is not merely a
negative void, but rather a positive entity that
exists in opposition to the finite. The
concept of the void is thus seen as a
fundamental aspect of the universe.

In conclusion, the concept of the
silence of the void is a powerful
metaphor that can be used to
explore the nature of existence and
the role of nothingness in the
greater scheme of things.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington
June 7, 1959

My dear Mr. Taylor:

I am a paraphrase of three telegrams received from Wall today. The second one was pretty discouraging, fortunately the difficulties seem to have been cleared up by Wall and Emerson.

I also enclosed a short copy of a brief telegram we are sending Wall this afternoon following my talk with Mrs. Hitch.

I hope to have the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Taylor tomorrow at the British Embassy, and am only sorry that you are not well enough to be present.

With every (good) wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(R.G) FRANKFORD MOFFAT.

Businesses:

1. PARAPHRASES OF THREE TELEGRAMS FROM JACOB.
2. TELEGRAM TO JACOB.

The detachable
Myron C., Thursday,
III Broadway,
New York, New York.
PARAPHRASE OF A TELEGRAM

To: Secretary of State, Washington
From: Ambassay, 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, Winton 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 Winton and the author- ity 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 Intergovern- mental Committee and the private financial organizations, were actually engaged in the preparation of settlement projects, Wohl- that anticipated asking for the first installment. He said that after he himself had been assured that a certain plan had definite- ly 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 pur- chasing 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 so long as it was really
effective in advancing settlement plans. He insisted upon no specific amount for the capitalisation of the outside group. However, he frequently emphasised that it would need much more than a nominal capitalisation 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.

Eusm:EMC
PARAPHRASE OF A TELEGRAM

To: Secretary of State, Washington  
From: Embassy, London, Pell  
Dated: June 7, 1939, 11 a.m.  
Number 786

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 Wohltath. He informed me that the present Jewish wealth was estimated by the authorities in Germany to be about four billion marks, 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 Wohltath to task concerning propaganda in Germany, the activities of the Gestapo, the fine, etc. Things became tense and then Wohltath 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. Wohltath 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 Bearsted. After saying that no more remained to be discussed, Wohltath 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 Wohltath and requested that he stay in London this morning. A meeting with Emerson has been arranged by me.
PARAPHRASE OF A TELEGRAM

To: Secretary of State, Washington
From: Embassy, 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 recrimina-
tion 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 demonstra-
ted 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 emigra-
tion to its present point. He was convinced that Hitler would ap-
prove 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 be-
lieve 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.
June 7, 1939

AMBASSADOR

LONDON (ENGLAND)

FOR PELL.

YOUR 762, 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.
June 7 1939
3:40 p.m.

Mr. Fitch telephoned Mr. J. R. Moffat in Washington:

"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 Winderton and Mr. Pell proper latitude, it will be satisfactory to me if the dates mentioned are omitted, 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 Washington 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. Wallace. I am sorry not to attend the various entertainments to the King and Queen in Washington. I am hopeful that Mrs. Taylor will attend the garden party and the reception at the White House, and I hope if he sees her there that he will not hesitate to speak to her."
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

June 6, 1939

My dear Mr. Taylor

I enclose the text of a telegram from Bell in reply to the one we sent him yesterday suggesting that the officers should meet on July 7th and 8th, and the full Intergovernmental Committee on July 8th. If this is agreeable to you would it be too much to ask Mr. Finch to telephone you.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

(84) PERSPECTIVE OFFICE

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London
United June 6, 1939
Received noon

Secretary of State
Washington 782, June 6, 4 p.m.

From Bell:

I have been endeavoring to obtain a definite decision from Winterton and the Foreign Office with regard to a meeting of the Officers and the Full Committee. This morning the matter was discussed at length and the following proposals were made which he was asked to transmit to you and to Mr. Taylor immediately:

1. The officers should meet on Monday and Saturday, July 7 and 9. The meeting cannot be held sooner because Emerson is obliged to leave almost immediately for investigations of refugee conditions in the Balkan countries and will not return to London until July 12.

2. The full meeting should take place on Monday, July 10. This will allow weekend in the event that business is requested for settlement of points at issue.

Winterton would appreciate an indication of your earliest convenience whether these dates are agreeable in order that he may sound out the other vice-chairmen and issue invitations for the meetings.

COMMENT.
May 28, 1939

AMBASSADOR
BRESLIN (Breslin)

FOR ELMN FROM MRS. THOMAS.

I feel that we must now assume that the Foundation will be established early in June and that the establishment should be followed very shortly by a meeting first of the officers and second of the whole Committee. In particular it appears desirable to hold these meetings while the Foundation is still in London and while the Directors of the Foundation are also there in order to establish direct contact between the two.

Our information is that the occasion for Breslin’s visit to London will be fixed for June 12 or shortly thereafter. The President has asked me to return to London to assist in the completion of these plans. Accordingly, I expect to sail on the ORINGALE on June 11 spending two days in Paris and reaching London June 12. I would suggest that the meeting of the officers be held on the 15th and the meeting of the full Committee on the 17th. If the other officers of the Committee are agreeable to these dates I propose to give on the evening of June 17th a dinner to which I would be glad to have you invite on my behalf the officers and members of the Committee, Mr. Kennedy and the other Heads of the Diplomatic Missions in London of the countries represented, Lord Hardinge, Mr. Baldwin, and perhaps the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, and the German Ambassador, each of the Directors of the Foundation as may be in London and others who were invited to the last dinner. I hope to leave London on June 18th and after a brief visit to Eire come to sail back on the ORINGALE July 5th.

I have consulted State Department which approves the foregoing.

This telegram was prepared before the receipt of your 7/28. May 31, 6 p.m. The substance will enable you to answer Thomas’s question.
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

HORNSEY, 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.)
Robert Fell
S Culross Park Lane
London (England)

Washington meeting Thursday successful STOP American group new in communication with British group looking to prompt action STOP Forward dozen copies printed minutes last London Intergovernmental meeting. Best regards to both.

PENTON.
Robert Fell
5 Cullercoats Park Lane,
London (England)

For your confidential information. After many meetings and much
discussion an action taking a group to call upon the President Thursday
afternoon, after which the question whether a small group will
visit London to confer with their British associates in decide
upon further procedure will be determined by then STOP Very
important that no words be used in any documents or messages to
indicate that proposals can be interpreted as an agreement or a
plan STOP In all future communications and activities please
bear this in mind as the groups here and the Government are
extremely sensitive that nothing appear to indicate an agreement.
STOP Saw your father last night and had nice visit with him.
He is very well. Affectionate regards both.

P.S.
March 29 1939

Wicksell Hall
65, Address Street
London [England]

I have just left my time to pressing various groups
and individuals here to organize outside corporation.
President and Department inquiring STOP If any sug-
Suggestion of mine to seek postponement or delay
effort please answer promptly in negative STOP
Department also writing you. Best regards.

Sincerely,

...
W E S T E R N  U N I O N

March 26, 1939

Robert Pell
5 Culross Street
London (England)

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

PENROD.
RADIOGRAM

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
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.
April 26, 1939

Sir John Hope Simpson,
The Royal Institute of International Affairs,
Chatham House, St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1.

Dear Sir John: 

Upon recollection of your letter of 26th April, today II have cabled you the names and addresses of the British members of the Indian Survey Commission—Sir Mervyn Evans of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and Sir George-Forbes Doughty-Jones of Hindhead, Surrey. These gentlemen arrived here and cabled for home April 24th. They had prepared a report which was too be delivered to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Pakistan Rallies and to Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, Newcourt, Sunningdale, E. Hants, London.

I have not myself read the report yet, but understand that it is quite interesting and complete. We limit you can easily obtain a copy.

It is very good indeed of you to suggest a meeting and entertainment in your home when it can rest in England. Nothing would give me greater pleasure. But when I shall visit Great Britain again I am not now clear, but it will probably be some time within the year.

If there is anything further you can do to aid you in your refugee activities, I should be glad to hear from you; and with my best greetings, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

[(Signature)]

[Address]
THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Chatham House, St. Jamess's Square

April 30th, 1919

Dear Mr. Taggart:

The Daily Telegraph of the 27th April, and the Telegas from Georgetown, British Guiana, saying that it was expected from New York that the American-Jewish Commission would soon arrive, have the approval of the Smith Committee on cooperation in war. The British Government, through the United States and British Governments, have been pressing the Government of the United States on the subject of the American-Jewish Commission, and I would like to ask you if you are engaged in compiling their findings. These findings, as you may know, will be the result of the work of the American-Jewish Commission.

This telegram indicates that the American-Jewish Commission has connected the commission with the British Government. I have no reason to believe that the findings of the American-Jewish Commission have been published, and I feel that it would be very grateful for any information that you could communicate to me on this point. If anything has been published, I shall be very grateful for this information.

The reason for my request is the present time limited to that the British Government has decided to compile their findings and to publish them in time to influence the American-Jewish Commission. The publication would, it is estimated, be necessary for the purpose of the American-Jewish Commission.

If you have any further information, I would be very grateful to hear from you on this subject.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
The 24th June, 1972

[Address]

Mr. P. Wilson, Editor, The Times

I am very happy to hear of your recent travels to India and I should be very pleased to have a brief report of your experiences. If you consider the journey worthwhile, please send me a copy for our readers.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
May 12, 1934

My dear Sister:

Since your recent and interesting letter I have been very active in trying to bring the various private groups into agreement, so that the Eternal Foundation might be set up without undue delay. It has been difficult, for many reasons, material and otherwise, but I am happy to say that the prospects are encouraging at the moment. I have kept you advised by messages through our Department of State rather than by letter, which saved much time.

It may be that I shall be coming over for a very brief visit in the near future. You will have heard about this through the messages referred to. If so, I hope we may use this occasion for the settlement of all these questions which have engaged our attention, and as far as the Inter-governmental Committee is concerned. We will have an interesting and confidential talk about these matters when I see you.

In view of the prospect of an early meeting, and hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing Lady Winster again, believe me, with kindest regards to both,

Most sincerely yours,

[Signature]
My dear Byron,

I have daily received your important dispatches which have been most helpful in my discussions with foreign leaders. I sincerely hope that our continued cooperation will result in the provision of critical information to your country's government. You have assured me that there will be no further information until the conclusion of the current discussion. I am considering my next move carefully, through an intermediary, and will discuss any suggested ideas with you later. Unfortunately, I am unable to provide any further information at this time.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
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.
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 organisations 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 16, all men of considerable
eminence, had obtained permanent or temporary work either with
the Government, the Chartered Company or private business organi-
sations.

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

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 organisations,
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 organisations 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
The Hon. Eugene M. Cechin.

[Other text not legible due to image quality]
My dear [Name],

I realized immediately yesterday that within
I have been, from the members of the Dream Theatre
in [Place],

in an inner sanctum reeling, Ramsey from [Dread血液]
are you not well? I cannot write a letter to issue the
inner sanctum reeling.

I realize that some members from [Dread血液]
can be addressed from this country, but I do
imply external social conditions.

I realize too every grateful if there is any,
quarantine you will make sure to be really I will
make more angry people.

So sorry to trouble you,

Yours ever,

[Your Name], [Address], [City]
Dear [Name],

The occasion of the Washington D.C. City Festival Committee's 100th anniversary celebration offers a unique opportunity for the vibrant community of our country to rally behind the principles that have shaped us.

Your support and involvement are crucial in making this event a resounding success. The organizers are excited to host a diverse array of cultural performances, which will reflect the rich heritage of our nation.

We believe that art is a powerful vehicle for overcoming divides and fostering unity. Cultural events like this one can serve as a bridge for understanding and appreciation, bridging the gap between different communities.

The festival will include a range of events, from traditional music and dance performances to interactive workshops and exhibitions. These activities are designed to engage participants of all ages and backgrounds.

We are honored to invite you to join us in celebrating the essence of our country. Your participation will be invaluable in making this festival a memorable and meaningful experience for everyone.

Warm regards,

[Your Name]

[Event Details]

[Date]

[Location]
April 14, 1968

Dear [Editor]:

We have been home a little over a week, and have been very preoccupied with the organization of the outside corporations, some of which are still at large.

In any case, we have been and the Secretary of Defense, Generals, and the President, and the Secretary of Defense, Generals, and the President.

Physically, we have been very preoccupied with our affairs. We have been in daily contact with several groups, one of which is through a coordinated effort among the representative, one can share, and contact within some of the organizations.

I have been in the field, the first time, and have been more than the lectures. I have been in conferences, and have been in conferences.

I have been in the field, the second time, and have been in conferences, and have been in conferences.

We have been in the field, the second time, and have been in conferences, and have been in conferences.

I have been in the field, the second time, and have been in conferences, and have been in conferences.

Please be assured, [Your Name], that we will be in the field, the second time, and have been in conferences, and have been in conferences.

Best regards,
[Your Name]