

RESCUE

000697

April 18, 1944

Dear Mr. Dingol:

I should be glad to send you copies of my addresses to the J. D. C. and the Women's National Press Club, had they been prepared in manuscript form. On both occasions I spoke from an outline. I am enclosing a copy of the press release which was issued in connection with the first. Sorry not to be more helpful.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle  
Executive Director.

Mr. S. Dingol, Editor  
Rescue  
425 Lafayette Street  
New York 3, New York.

Enclosure

VMM:JWP:1hh 4/18/44

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# Rescue

A Journal Devoted To Problems of Migration  
And Post-War Rehabilitation

Office of the Editor

425 LAFAYETTE STREET  
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ALGONQUIN 4-2900

April 14,  
1944.

Hon. John W. Pehle, Executive Director  
War Refugee Board  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Replying to your very kind letter of April 11th, I fully appreciate the pressure on your time which makes it impossible for you to write the article we requested.

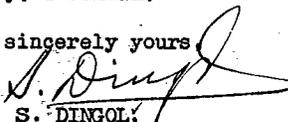
However, if it is not too much of an imposition, we would appreciate your sending us copies of your recent addresses delivered at the regional conference of the J.D.C. in Chicago and at the Women's Press Club in Washington, which we would like to reprint in Rescue.

An editorial note will make it clear that they are delivered addresses (and not an article).

It is because of our great desire to keep the work of the War Refugee Board before the eyes of social service agencies and the community welfare funds who are regular readers of Rescue, that I do hope you will grant my request.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Very sincerely yours

  
S. DINGOL,  
Editor.

000699

April 11, 1944

Dear Mr. Dingol:

Thank you for sending me the March-April issue of RESCUE with the excellent article on the War Refugees Board.

I wish that it were possible for me to send you an article on the work of the Board, keyed to the recent invasion of Hungary; but the demands of the work I am doing are such that it is impossible for me to take advantage of this opportunity. I am sure you understand just how pressing those demands are.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John W. Pehle

John W. Pehle  
Executive Director

Mr. S. Dingol, Editor  
Rescue  
425 Lafayette Street  
New York (3), New York

VM:tg

# Rescue

A Journal Devoted To Problems of Migration  
And Post-War Rehabilitation

Office of the Editor

425 LAFAYETTE STREET  
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

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April 7th, 1944

Hon. John W. Pehle  
War Refugee Board  
Treasury Building, Room 228  
Washington, D. C.

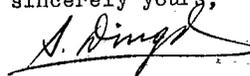
Dear Mr. Pehle:

I take the liberty of sending you a copy of our monthly publication "RESCUE" which is just off the press and wish to call your particular attention to an article of the War Refugee Board (on page 5) which may interest you.

Would it be possible for you to honor us with a statement as to the present activities of the WRB, its accomplishments, hopes and fears in view of the recent Nazi invasion of Hungary. We would like to publish it as an article in our next issue. The 60,000 members of our Society, as well as the many organizations affiliated with HIAS, will greatly appreciate it.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy,  
I remain,

Very sincerely yours,



S. Dingol,  
EDITOR.

SD:IF

enclosure

000701



# RESCUE

## INFORMATION BULLETIN

of the

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

(HIAS)

VOL. I

MARCH-APRIL, 1944

No. 3-4

### IMMIGRATION STOPPAGE WOULD BE UNWISE AND UNGENEROUS

By FRANCIS BIDDLE,  
*Attorney General of the United States*

I welcome this chance to speak to the members and friends of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

For sixty-three years the Society has been stretching hands of welcome to the men and women who came to our country in search of the adventure of freedom. They had torn up their roots, having determined that the new world was better than the old. Their hearts must have beaten with the excitement of the unlimited future, suddenly flowing toward them, as they stood on deck and watched the new shore line of the great harbor they were entering, or the silhouette, perhaps at dawn, of the Statue of Liberty. But their ties with all they had known and loved had not been broken. In the eagerness of looking forward there was sadness in looking back. The gulf had to be bridged. Organizations such as yours helped them bridge that gap.

Today I want to review briefly the history of immigration to this country, and suggest some of the problems that will confront our decisions in the near future—the future immediately following the war, and during the formative post-war years.

We sometimes talk rather loosely about "refugees," forgetting their pitiable plight—starvation and torture, the slow starvation of children who some day might be free and strong men and women. The terrible shock of these years has been heaped most violently against the Jews, for they were the first to suffer, and in their way to our country, and felt



FRANCIS BIDDLE  
*Attorney General of the  
United States*

every Axis-dominated country they have endured the most shameful indignities and repressions. We cannot realize, for we have not seen, how cruelly they have been treated. Nor on the other hand can we fully understand, except those of us who, like the members of your Association, have seen it at first hand, the touching gratitude of those who have found

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is an excerpt from the address of the Hon. Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, which he delivered at the 57th annual convention of HIAS.

around them the safety and decency of free institutions.

Two years ago I had occasion to deliver a radio address describing the alien registration act which had just gone into effect. The same day a young Radcliffe student wrote me from Cambridge, Massachusetts, expressing what refuge in this country meant to her. "I don't need to tell you," she wrote, "that we, perhaps even more than you 'real' Americans, wandering, uprooted and haunted as we have been for the last eight years, need your United States; not just as a piece of land, a material living space; for much more than that. We need America to regain our faith in living, and dying. Human beings, and above all, young people, do not live by bread alone. We have the urge of being loyal to something on this earth, of pledging our allegiance to some flag. We crave to be let to love, and be at least accepted in return. We want to know why we breathe, and eat, and study; why we should work; get married, and have children. We need America to give us an answer."

And America needs these new immigrants who with their aspirations of what America means to them have built her into the greatness she has become.

Recently there has been a good deal of uninformed discussion as to the number of "refugees" coming to this country in the past few years since racial and religious persecution has become deliberate government policy in the Axis world, particularly in Germany. As the Commissioner of Immigration has pointed out, the impression that refugees have been swarming into the United States during the past decade is without foundation in fact. I am speaking now of immigrant aliens, those admitted permanently, as distinguished from tourists and stud-

ents and business visitors who come here for temporary stay or in transit.

For the ten years from 1933 to 1943, we admitted a total of 279,071 immigrant aliens, an average of less than 28,000 a year, from Axis-dominated countries. During this period 228,068 non-immigrants were admitted for temporary stay, and a large majority of them have already left the United States. Many of them of course were not refugees at all.

Traditionally we have been a generous people to the oppressed of other countries who have fled to our shores. Should we now be alarmed that during this hideous decade of the cruelest oppression that Europe has known, the victims, chiefly Jewish, sought shelter with us, in numbers far below the quota designations of their respective countries? Should we be perturbed by the admission of 28,000 refugees a year, even if all were termed "refugees," into a country of 130,000,000?

There are other countries, smaller but no less civilized than ours, which have responded far more generously. From 1939 to last November the Swedish nation admitted 41,000 refugees, of whom 12,000 were children under 16 and of whom approximately one-third were Jews. Had we furnished refuge on a similar scale and in the same proportion to our population, 850,000 refugees would have come to the United States since 1939 alone.

I make this comparison not to suggest that we have been inhuman in our immigration policies, but so that we can see them in proper perspective. We are a country of many races and of many faiths. For the major stretch of our existence we have opened our doors wide to newcomers from Europe. We have built our greatness on their vigor. For about twenty years now, conscious that we were not absorbing the new streams from abroad into our own national make-up, we have heavily restricted the flow. Already the results have begun to show. At the end of 1940 there were slightly less than five million foreigners in the United States, not by estimate but by actual count under the Alien Registration Act. Three years later there were a little over three million six hundred thousand—a drop of about 25 per cent. This drop is mainly accounted for by the large number naturalized during those three years, about 930,000. But the point is that today the proportion of foreigners to the total population—less than three per cent—is smaller than it has been for many decades.

A number of bills have been recently introduced in Congress seeking to ban all immigration after the war. In three years to come, particularly in these immediate years after the enemy is beaten and the sad countries of Europe lift their eyes to the West, I suggest that we must not shut our doors to the needs of our fellow men. I do not know what will be the tendency, whether the newly freed people, looking to their own reconstruction, will be less tempted to immigrate to the extent they had before the war. But I sincerely hope that we will not make all migration impossible. I believe in restricted immigration. But I do not believe that it would be wise, let alone generous, to cut off all immigration as soon as the war is over. We shall be living in a more closely knit world—a world in which, if peace is to long endure, nations cannot be separated in rigid vacuums of isolation. It is too soon at this time to formulate any plan or policy looking to post-war immigration. Nor do I believe that it would be wise now to attempt to fix such a policy. We must plan for the wisest, the steadiest, and the most fruitful development of our own country. It is normal and proper that we must think first of our own people, of their growth and happiness, before we give consideration to the needs of the men and women of other countries who would come to our land.

Yet our growth and happiness, the development of this American race, cannot be thought of separately from other nations, apart from the welfare of other human beings. The war has taught us that in fact we are not isolated, socially or economically, from other peoples and other races. The lesson was not learned when we fought twenty-five years ago. But today the world is even more interdependent. And now we can see more clearly that our policies and our actions affect and are affected by what happens in other lands no longer distant in terms of travel or of communication.

It is perhaps a truism to keep repeating this dominating factor of human solidarity. But we must never forget it. It should underlie all our thinking, all our approach to this new world as yet so formless beyond the approaching horizon of the peace. The field of immigration is but one aspect of the larger vistas. If America is to prosper, it must trade with other nations.

Living in this new world will involve closer international obligations and responsibilities. More and more it will

be a world of compromise of those expressions of nationalism which tend to build barriers between nations—or so at least if a lasting peace is to be attained. After the war the successful continuance of the good will between the Allies is essential for the beginnings of that peace. The sudden closing of our doors to the nationals of our allies would not be calculated to ensure cooperative action by other nations in fields that we may hold essential for the foundations of peace. That we are fully aware of the vital role that immigration plays in international relations is shown by the recent action of the Congress in repealing the Chinese Exclusion laws. The actual effect of the repeal of the old laws in terms of the number of Chinese who might enter this country was negligible. It has been calculated that under the new legislation hardly more than a hundred Chinese a year could be admitted. But the moral effect, the human result of our action was of incalculable importance. We removed a barrier that for years had been a source of irritation to a great and friendly nation.

We should not, as I have said, change our laws to permit unrestricted immigration. Although there is today our country, proportionately to our population, a smaller percentage of foreigners and of foreign born than at any time in the past hundred years or more, we have not yet achieved the full national unity and coordination which marks a sturdy and a mature people.

I suggest that our future controls may be made even more selective. It is too early to determine what forms that choice may take. Probably no long term policy can be outlined until we see what direction—politically and economically—the post-war years will take. Our policies will be guided primarily by our own needs. But those needs will necessarily be influenced, and to an extent defined, by our relation to other countries of the world. Occupations might be considered in making our determinations. Should we also take into account some form of geographic control, such as the admission of immigrants most fitted to build the development of thinly inhabited regions such as Alaska? Is it possible to devise and to administer laws of which the effect would be to direct the newcomers away from the areas of congestion and toward areas where population is sparse and development may be suffering for want of sufficient manpower? I do not know; I simply present the questions.

## MIGRATION SPELLS PROGRESS

Famous Historian Traces Origin and Character of The Modern Migration Movements

By PROFESSOR SALO W. BARON

We are now in a period of economic nationalism, in a period in which nations like to close their gates to migrations. We are still under the pressure, not only of the quota laws of the United States, but of the tremendous difficulties which Jewish and non-Jewish migrants have encountered in recent years, especially in the 1930's.

It is very worth while to recall, however, that human history from its inception has been full of migrations. To conceive of the quota laws of the United States, but of the tremendous difficulties which Jewish and non-Jewish migrants have encountered in recent years, especially in the 1930's. It is very worth while to recall, however, that human history from its inception has been full of migrations. To conceive of the quota laws of the United States, but of the tremendous difficulties which Jewish and non-Jewish migrants have encountered in recent years, especially in the 1930's. It is very worth while to recall, however, that human history from its inception has been full of migrations. To conceive of the quota laws of the United States, but of the tremendous difficulties which Jewish and non-Jewish migrants have encountered in recent years, especially in the 1930's.



PROF. SALO W. BARON

When we look back in history throughout the ages, we find that the economic motive proved for the most part to be the decisive incentive to migrations. Whether one is a Marxist or not, whether one believes in the economic interpretation of history in all phases or not, one must admit that when it comes to the area of migrations the main impetus and stimulus to migratory movements in all ages was the economic need. A country became overpopulated because its production did not keep pace with its population increase; it had a surplus of population. That surplus had to move away. That is as true as the dawn of history as it is true in the Twentieth Century. It is as true of those nomadic peoples who left one area for another because the first area was exhausted, and looked for some new pastures elsewhere where they could find some new economic opportunities, as it is true in the Middle Ages or in modern times, as it is true today.

Only in a secondary way may we consider the political element, the political power complex, the ambition for reign and rule and conquest, which is

EDITOR'S NOTE: This highly interesting study on the origin and character of modern migration is an excerpt of a lecture delivered by Professor Baron of Columbia University at the Hiss-Tea Training Course on Migration Problems.

also responsible for the encroachment of some nations upon the territories of other nations, first occupying them and then moving in on them, not because they were too poor in their own land, but in order to exercise dominion over their neighbor.

A third element which I should mention, even though it is less important than the political element, is the cultural and religious element.

There were religious reasons for migration. Missionaries, for example, in all ages moved to other countries, in order to propagandize their religion. Sometimes they lived and died in the country of settlement. They raised their children there, and lived there for generations.

On the other hand, the religious element was often negative. For example, if there was intolerance and persecution in a certain country, the persecuted minority often moved out, had to leave the country of origin and move into another area where it could profess its religion freely. The case of the Jews is a very good illustration of that.

Time and again the Jews were expelled from one country or another, or they were issued a decree of conversion and had to move from the country. One example is the famous

expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492. If our estimates are at all correct, at that time there still lived in Spain something like 225,000 Jews. There had once been 900,000 and they declined to a quarter of their former number; but there were still 225,000 Jews when the King and Queen issued a decree that all the Jews would have to leave the country within three months, unless they wanted to become converted to Christianity. Well, our estimates go further, and say that about 50,000 of the 225,000 accepted that decree, remained in Spain and accepted Christianity. The balance, something like 175,000, moved out under great hardship, terrific difficulties of migration which we cannot today envisage. We have reason to believe that fully 20,000 of those 175,000 died during their migrations, before they succeeded in settling in any other country. You can see how much religion meant to these people. They could have remained in the country. The economic reason was not present. There was no political element of conquest there. It was merely a religious and cultural attitude which forced these Jews to start migrating into other lands.

Similarly, another famous instance in history is the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in France, in 1685, whereupon some 250,000 or 300,000 Huguenots, French Protestants, left France and moved into all neighboring countries. Again, the economic motive was not present because in France itself these people were very prosperous. There was no political motive. They merely wanted to adhere to their religion, and they couldn't after the Edict of Nantes had been revoked. They were confronted with the choice of either adopting Catholicism or continuing to profess Protestantism abroad.

Both in Spain after 1492 and in France after 1685, laws were actually issued prohibiting emigration. Nevertheless, these people succeeded in moving out in their preponderant majority.

Another type of deportation, if you want to call it that—involuntary migration—is perhaps a little more recent, the exchange of population. After the war, the subject of the exchange of population may be under debate again.

You may recall that after the last war, there appeared to be an insoluble problem: Turkey and Greece, Greece and Bulgaria could never come to

(Continued on Page 15)

## WHAT TRANPIRED IN WARSAW BEFORE THE REVOLT OF THE GHETTO BROKE OUT

Eye-witness Account by One Who Was Among the Last Jews to Have Escaped from the City of Slaughter

By EDWARD WARSZAWSKI

The name which appears over this article is not my real name. I am one of the very few who succeeded in escaping from the City of Slaughter, the ghetto of Warsaw, where nearly 500,000 Jewish men, women and children were tortured and perished. I am 42 years of age and while dictating these lines in embattled London, England, it seems to me that I have lived through a thousand years of night-marish horrors.

I am a member of the legal profession and before the outbreak of the war I practiced law and had my office in a non-Jewish part of the Polish capital. I was herded into the Ghetto of Warsaw in 1940. I entered together with my entire family, my parents, my wife, my children and other relatives. When I escaped in March, 1943, I left the ghetto alone. All the other members of my family perished. During my stay in the ghetto I was a manual laborer in a factory which formerly belonged to a Jewish owner but was confiscated by the Nazis and converted to German war production. I worked, suffered and took part in the preparation of the resistance which broke out several weeks after I was commanded by the underground movement to leave Warsaw. I was entrusted with an important mission which required me to proceed to London. In the process I risked my life many times. I was "somewhere in Poland" while the revolt of the ghetto was in progress. I reached England nine months thereafter.

When I entered the ghetto, it housed, under the most dreadful conditions, a population of more than 500,000 Jews. One half of that number were Jews from other countries and other parts of Poland who have been brought by the Nazis to the ghetto. When I left there was a Jewish population of only 35,000. Hunger, typhus and Nazi deportations and mass executions have "liquidated" what was once the most numerous Jewish community in Europe. The houses which remained intact following the bombardment of the ghetto, were later, I was reliably informed, occupied by Germans who were evacuated from the bombed German cities.

How did we, inmates of the ghetto, survive the dreadful conditions into

which we were thrown? The answer is stark but simple: only the sturdiest survive. The others died in the myriads even before the official campaign of extermination began. We, those who were fortunate to be accepted as workers in war factories were given ration cards which entitled us to purchase five pounds of bread per week and a small quantity of potatoes. Our wages amounted to no more than several Zlotys a week. Our wages were insufficient for the purchase of the food to which we were entitled. Of the five pounds of bread each one of us gave, at the request of the Kehila, for the maintenance of the sick, weak and elderly persons as well as the young who were not fit for work and were under the care of the Judenrat of which Adam Chernikow was the head. The food situation was somewhat eased by the desperate measures to which we resorted. Our underground organization smuggled in small quantities of bread and vegetables. The sewers and underground canals served as the connecting link between the ghetto and the outside world. The corruption of the Gestapo officials and German officers and privates helped a bit. All that was left of our meager belongings was "traded" for the right to smuggle in bread.

By the end of July, 1942, 130,000 Jews had died of starvation and typhus. One hundred and twenty thousand Jews had been "deported" which we subsequently discovered was only a thinly veiled hoax perpetrated by the overbearing Nazis against their unarmed and defenseless, and weak victims.

At first, the Nazis called it "Uebersiedlung" (trans-settlement). Fraudulently the Aryan cowards resorted to every trick of language to persuade their non-Aryan victims that by registering for "Uebersiedlung" they would improve their condition and, above all, have the opportunity of eating "bread and marmalade". When these tricks became too transparent the Nazis exhibited their nailed fist and started a systematic daily campaign of rounding up their victims by force for "deportation". Six to seven thousand Jews were being caught, like fish in a pond, daily and taken to the Death Trains. At first the Nazis fol-

lowed this procedure: A train comprising of approximately 50 to 60 freight cars would take the victims into a uninhabited area. When the train arrived at its destination, the survivors would be released from the sealed cars and ordered to dig a huge mass grave. A detachment of Nazi soldiers would then train their machine guns on the victims who fell into the mass grave. The next transport was ordered to fill the ditches with earth and to dig a new huge mass grave. Soon this method of mass slaughter was abandoned and the terrifying word Treblinka became known. We knew what Treblinka means: Death by suffocation in gassed chambers, death by electrocution.

Most of my fellow prisoners of the Ghetto of Warsaw died as martyrs in Treblinka. Deportation to this place of horror began in the summer of 1942 and continued until the Spring of 1942.

Do not expect me to tell you more about these horrors. They are, as they have been to us at first, unbelievable but, nevertheless, a stark unspeakable reality. Will I ever be able to close my eyes at night without recalling these dreadful scenes of human cannibalism? No more of this. I would rather tell you of the long preparations which we have made for resistance and for revenge. Until almost the very last day of my stay in the ghetto, we maintained our underground organization. Almost to the very last, we maintained contact with the outside world by a radio set which was installed in a cellar. Arms and munitions were being smuggled in and prepared for the day of resistance. Indeed, some of the bombs we produced ourselves, within the walls of the ghetto.

The last remnant of the Warsaw Jewish community gave battle. It asked and received no quarter. Twenty-five or thirty thousand of my fellow ghetto prisoners died like heroes in fight against the bestial foe. When the battle was over, five thousand who were overtaken by the Nazis were led to the extermination camp at Majdanek. But not all have perished in the fight. Some of us have, like myself, succeeded in escaping through the underground canals. They joined the Jewish guerilla command which is comprised of four to five thousand indomitable fighters under the leadership of a former Jewish officer in the Polish Army, who is known under the assumed name of Joseph Gut.

They are still carrying on our battle.

## A Bright Ray of Hope:

### THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

By ILJA M. DIJOUR

Executive Secretary, HIAS-ICA Emigration Association

#### Directs War Refugee Board



JOHN W. PEELE

President Roosevelt's Executive Order of January 22nd, 1944 creating the War Refugee Board and the first measures undertaken by the Board, comprising the most eminent members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet have been hailed as an event of the greatest significance on the rescue front. It is too early to speculate on the scope of the rescue achievements which may ultimately be credited to the War Refugee Board. It is, however, pertinent to depict the background and to take into consideration all the events of a similar character and purpose which preceded this historic act of the government of the United States.

To appreciate the full significance of the opportunity that seems to beckon to us now it is essential to recall that since Hitler declared his merciless war on the Jews, we, who have engaged in endeavors of rescue, have suffered many disappointments.

To begin with, the Council of the League of Nations, in October, 1933 appointed a High Commission for Refugees (Jewish and others) coming from Germany. The High Commission was given the task of "negotiating and directing" the "international collaboration" which was even then recognized as necessary to solve the "economic, financial and social problems" of the refugees. The High Commission, as the events proved later, was a complete failure. The memorable letter of resignation written by James G. McDonald, an eminent American, who served as the High Commissioner, on December 27, 1935, was, indeed, a sad but appropriate epitaph for the High Commission.

Two terrible years of humiliation and persecution passed. During this period private organizations, among which HIAS and HIAS-ICA occupied a place of first importance, did whatever was possible to alleviate the plight of the victims. Three other long years, marked by systematically organized programs and cynical Nazi propaganda, passed. The Nazi poison and even legislation modeled after the infamous Nuremberg Laws, spread to countries other than Nazi Germany. It was only in July, 1938 that President Roosevelt took the initiative for convoking the Evian Conference. Thirty-two nations were invited to take

counsel together in an attempt to find an international method of cooperation with a view to solving a problem which, by that time, was obviously beyond the capacity of any and all private organizations to tackle. There is no doubt that the concept underlying the call to the Evian Conference had its root in a broad humanitarian and statesmanlike approach to the problem.

As the months and years rolled by it became evident that this effort at rescue of the victims of the Nazi persecution was also a failure. The Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees which was created by the Evian Conference, accomplished little. All that the Director and High Commissioner for the refugees could point to were the activities of the private philanthropic organizations which continued to bear the burden of the refugee problem. Then came the war.

In the whirlwind of the war events in Europe, nobody gave a thought to the fate of the millions of uprooted Jewish refugees except the very same philanthropic organizations which, although they are doing their utmost, were able to rescue but scores of thousands of men, women and children at a time when hundreds of thousands, if not millions, were confronted with

most appalling conditions of misery and were facing imminent danger. True, the democracies of Western Europe and of America, never stopped protesting against the Axis atrocities but words were not best calculated to be either appropriate to the ruthless action of the enemy or effectively instrumental in averting the danger and the misery of the victims. The records of public discussion of the problem will show that as one cruel event followed another, public indignation, reflecting a state of disturbed conscience, rose steadily in the democratic countries. At the very moment when the remnant of the Warsaw ghetto fought their desperate and heroic battle against the Nazi mass executioners, feeling rose so high in protest against the inaction of the democracies, that the British and American governments felt the need for doing something to soothe public opinion. This led to the convocation of the Bermuda Conference. Once more the results were negligible, indeed. The Bermuda Conference was a failure even greater than the Evian Conference.

In this heavy atmosphere, against the background of saddening disappointments but persistent expectations that something definite and effective will, at long last, be undertaken, President Roosevelt's Executive Order establishing the War Refugee Board, came as a bright ray of tangible hope. The wording employed in this document leaves no room for doubt. "The functions of the Board shall include, without limitation, the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for the rescue, transportation and maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims", the Executive Order states. The crux of the matter lies, in our opinion, in the words "effective measures", since it is self-evident that all measures that have been proposed up to now proved ineffective. Moreover, the enumeration of the operations connected with the task of rescue, including transportation, and the establishment of havens of temporary refuge, indicates that here at last, we have a realistic approach to the whole problem in shining contrast to the vague formulas employed in connection with the previous plans and conferences. The instructions, specific and clear, are so direct that no doubt can remain that immediate and effective action is the goal of the War

(Continued on Page 13)

## Rescue

Bulletin of Information

Published By

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant

Aid Society (HIAS)

425 Lafayette Street  
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

VOL. 1



No. 3-4

### THE NEW TASK

As the War is entering now in its decisive stage, the staggering proportions of the period that will follow the cessation of hostilities, come into clear view. The winning of the war and the peace are, it is already clear today, but the two sides of the same medal.

The delegates who attended the "Rescue Now" convention of HIAS, had the opportunity of looking closely upon both phases of the problem insofar as it touches the task of rescue to which the activities of HIAS are dedicated.

They were cheered and greatly encouraged by the hitherto not too widely known fact that since the beginning of hostilities four years ago, the work of rescue, difficult as it has been, was not fruitless as it seemed. More than 117,000 Jewish refugees from Hitler's Europe succeeded in escaping from the claws of the foe and found refuge in countries overseas. Even during 1943, the year which witnessed the lowest ebb in emigration, nearly 10,000 Jews succeeded in leaving Europe and finding asylum. It all goes to show that perseverance at a vital and urgent task succeeds in a measure commensurate with the effort and the sincerity of the purpose which motivates it.

More than 50% of the number of Jewish refugees whose flight from Hitler's persecutions was crowned with success in the darkest twelve-month reached the United States.

Elsewhere in this issue the record of the various attempts to secure international and intergovernmental cooperation for the rescue of, specifically the Jewish victims of the Nazi regime, is recounted. The story of these plans and measures is a record of failure to which the action of the President of the United States and the plans of his War Refugee Board have now written *finis*. Too long and too widely has the view been entertained that the Jewish

refugee problem is only a by-product of the disturbed world scene and its solution may be left to the men and women of good-will who make the relief and succor of the victims their special concern. It is now, happily, more widely recognized that to prevent the extermination of the Jewish population in the lands of the Swastika is an essential and urgent part of the struggle against the enemy. Equal recognition is now to be given to the view that just as the rescue of the victims now is a part of the effort for winning humanity's war, so will the task of rehabilitation and resettlement, by means of emigration, be an indispensable phase of the concerted efforts of the democracies to win and to establish a just and enduring peace in the post-war world. The President of HIAS, in his message to the convention, has summed up this view aptly when he stated that

"This rescue and rehabilitation work must be performed not only for the sake of the victims but for the peace and welfare of all humanity in the post-war period. A great task summons us to service of historic and unprecedented scope. We shall, with your help, answer the call to service in a manner that will be worthy of America and of American Israel."

Nobody knows to what extent the fiendish extermination squads that are at "work" in Europe have succeeded in their diabolical crime of mass murder. Under all circumstances, it must be assumed that the task of feeding, healing, repatriating and reuniting the survivors with their kin abroad and aiding them to emigrate will require enormous forces and resources. These resources will be necessary on a constantly increasing scale to be commensurate with the larger opportunities which governmental and international cooperation will make available.

For 1944, the "Rescue Now" convention voted a budget of \$1,500,000. This amount has been authorized in accordance with an itemized estimate which includes the all important item of \$500,000 for War Emergencies and Post-War Planning. A veteran of six decades, HIAS faces today its greatest challenge as well as its greatest opportunity. The renewed expression of public confidence which is reflected in the budget for the current year is an indication of the profound desire of American Jewry to aid in the fulfillment of the new tasks on the front of rescue.

### Officers and Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) for 1944

#### OFFICERS:

President—Abraham Herman.  
Vice-Presidents: Samuel A. Telsey, Albert Rosenblatt, Solomon Dingol, Joseph Pulvermacher, Samuel Kalesky, Frederic R. Mann, Abraham Minkus, Julius Shafer, Harry K. Wolff.  
Treasurer—Harry Fischel; Associate Treasurer—Nathan Schoenfeld.  
Honorary Secretary—Samuel Goldstein.  
Executive Director: Isaac L. Asofsky.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Morris Asofsky, Aaron Benjamin, Edward M. Benton, Dr. James Bernstein, John L. Bernstein, Rabbi A. D. Burack, Marvin Canter, Elias A. Cohen, Solomon Dingol, Harry Fischel, Hon. Jonah J. Goldstein, Samuel Goldstein, Murray I. Gurfein, Reuben Guskin, Adolph Held, Abraham Herman, Harry G. Herman, Alexander Kahn, Mrs. Leon Kamaiky, Dr. Elihu Katz, Harry Lang, Joseph Pulvermacher, A. L. Malkenson, Jacob Massel, David Pinski, Albert Rosenblatt, Joseph Schlossberg, Nathan Schoenfeld, Hon. Adolph Stern, Dr. M. Sudarsky, Samuel A. Telsey, Harry Wander, Benjamin J. Weinberg, Dr. Harold M. Weinberg, Morris Weinberg, S. J. Weinstein; WOMEN'S DIVISION—Mrs. A. Herman, Miss Elizabeth Lesser; HIAS COUNCIL OF ORGANIZATIONS — A. Baron, Louis Gallack, Barney Greenberg, Mrs. Rose Tabachnick, Abraham S. Wilk, Louis Zatz; WOMEN'S COUNCIL — Mrs. Herman J. Leffert.

#### National Office:

425 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.

#### BRANCH OFFICES — U. S.

Boston, Mass. . . . 10 Tremont Street  
Baltimore, Md. . . . 319 W. Monument St.  
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . 1201 Chestnut St.  
Washington, D.C. . . . 1317 F St., N.W.  
Chicago, Ill. . . . 130 N. Wells Street  
San Francisco, Cal. . . . 593 Market St.  
Seattle, Washington  
420 Smith Tower Annex

#### European Office:

HIAS-ICA, Lisbon, Portugal

## HIAS CONVENTION APPEALS FOR "RESCUE NOW" PROGRAM

117,000 European Jews Saved from Hitler's Slaughter Houses Since Beginning of War; 10,000 Jewish Refugees Found Refuge Overseas in 1943, Reports Show

2,500 Delegates Cast Unanimous Vote for \$1,500,000. Budget for 1944; Aid to Refugees Seen as Part of Effort to Win Just and Enduring Peace

Acting on the thesis that "the rescue of Hitler's victims who are in imminent danger of death in the Nazi slaughter houses" is a part of the "winning of humanity's war against the Nazis", 2500 delegates of numerous religious, labor and fraternal organizations who attended the annual convention of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, appealed to the Government of the United States and to the United Nations for the speedy implementation of a "Rescue Now" program.

The convention held on March 5, and presided over by Abraham Herman, heard reports concerning the progress of the "Rescue Through Emigration" activities of HIAS in the United States and of the HIAS-ICA Emigration Association, its European instrumentality for refugee aid services.

Directing its appeal for the realization, at an early date, of the rescue program outlined in President Roosevelt's Executive Order of January 22, War Refugee Board voted unanimous-

ly for a \$1,500,000 budget for 1944 to carry out a wider scope program of refugee aid services at home and abroad. \$650,000 of the amount has been earmarked for services to be performed by HIAS-ICA at European ports of embarkation and in Central and South American countries.

### "Staggering Problem" Must Be Solved in Worthy Manner of America

"It must be clear to all of us that the greater opportunities for rescue which have been opened to us as a result of President Roosevelt's historic act and the program of his War Refugee Board, impose upon us a sacred and urgent obligation which will be cheerfully accepted and diligently performed by us. A veteran of six decades in immigrant aid and refugee work, HIAS faces now the greatest challenge as well as the greatest opportunity. We shall do all that lies in our power to facilitate the rescue work in accordance with the larger oppor-

tunities that are now available. We must, however, simultaneously prepare for the staggering tasks which will face the world and us in the post-war period. Just as our work during the war is a part of the effort which is required for the winning of the war, so will our work in the post-war period be an indispensable phase of the effort to win a just and enduring peace.

"More than four million of our brothers and sisters in Europe have been uprooted and dislocated by the deportations, evacuations and war conditions. Nobody knows how many of them have survived, but we must hope for the best and prepare to exert our greatest efforts to heal the wounds of the survivors, to reunite them with their kin, to help in their rehabilitation and resettlement, in which emigration will inevitably play a dominant part. This rescue and rehabilitation work must be performed not only for the sake of the victims but for the peace and welfare of humanity," declared Mr. Abraham Herman in his message to the convention. The



U. S. Attorney General Biddle Addresses the HIAS Convention

achievements of HIAS during the past year were reviewed and plans for the current year were outlined in the message.

### "Fortress Europe" Became "Slaughter House Europe"

Giving a detailed account of the numerous services rendered by HIAS and HIAC-ICA to the survivors of the anti-Jewish massacres in Europe, and reporting that during the year 1943 ten thousand Jewish refugees succeeded in fleeing from the Nazi persecution and finding refuge beyond the borders of Europe. Mr. Herman described the background of horrors against which the rescue work was performed.

"It was the year", declared Mr. Herman in his address, "of the heroic Revolt of the Warsaw Ghetto and the annihilation of the largest European Jewish community; the year of Treblinka and Oswiecim in Poland; of the Kiev and Kharkov massacres in Occupied Russia; of slavery and torture in the concentration camps of Theresienstadt in Czechoslovakia; of Transnistria under Roumanian occupation; of Westerbork in Occupied Holland and of Camp Drancy in occupied France. Fortress Europe, where the doomed Nazis prepared to make their last stand, became Slaughter House Europe for its Jewish communities. The lands of the enemy became an hermetically sealed prison from which few could escape. The enemy showed no mercy, not even for children. Efforts at rescue could be made only in behalf of the fortunate of the victims—those who had enough ingenuity, means and courage to risk their lives to escape and illegally enter adjacent countries. This was the case of about 20,000 Jews who fled from France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg and found refuge in Switzerland. This was the good fortune of approximately 8,000 Jews who fled from France and found asylum in Spain and Portugal. This was also the opportunity that came, thanks to the memorable act of the people and Government of Sweden, to over 5,000 Jews of Denmark for whom Sweden opened its doors in the eleventh hour of their plight, and extended to them its hospitality for the duration of the war."

### 117,205 Jewish Refugees Emigrated Since Beginning of War, 10,000 in 1943

That 117,205 Jewish refugees from Europe have been saved from Nazi persecution, thanks to the possibilities

for emigration overseas that were kept open for them, was the highlight in the report submitted to the convention by Isaac L. Asofsky, Executive Director of HIAS. 10,000 Jewish refugees have emigrated from Europe in 1943 and more than fifty percent of those rescued during the year found asylum in the United States, his report showed.

The report of the Executive Director showed that, on the basis of figures now available, out of the total of 117,205 Jewish immigrants from Europe in the four year period—1940-1943—77,995 were admitted into the United States; 13,651 entered Palestine; 16,558 found havens in South American countries and an estimated number of approximately 11,000 found asylum in Central American and other countries. The year 1944 witnessed the lowest ebb of Jewish emigration from Europe during the war period.

Mr. Asofsky's report also contained interesting details concerning the activities of HIAS service departments at home. It showed

That the HIAS Pier Service, which ministers to the immediate needs of immigrants on arrival, met during 1943, 308 steamers which docked at the ports of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco;

That the HIAS Shelter Department provided 5,351 nights of shelter and 64,291 kosher meals to refugees who were released by the immigration authorities into the care of HIAS;

That at Ellis Island, the HIAS Bureau attended to 8,691 requests for counsel and cooperation in cases of detained immigrants, warrant cases and immigration problems;

That the Legal Bureau in Washington, D. C., dealt with 5,279 cases requiring representation before various federal agencies;

That the organization's Personal Service Department received and dealt with 183,236 inquiries from Americans in all walks of life who are interested in the rescue of their kin abroad;

That the Americanization and Naturalization Department of the organization aided 5,931 applicants in the filing of their first and second citizenship papers and 1,326 future citizens attended the organization's Americanization classes.

### U. S. Attorney General Biddle Speaks

U. S. Attorney General, Francis Biddle, headed the list of speakers who addressed the session. (Excerpts published on page 1).

## A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1734 New York Avenue, Northwest  
Washington 6, D. C.  
February 12, 1944

Mr. Abraham Herman, President,  
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society,  
1317 F Street, Northwest,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herman:

I understand that on Sunday, March fifth, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor in New York City.

I am glad to have this opportunity to send my best wishes for a successful meeting. I have long been familiar with the work of HIAS, and have heard such praise of its humanitarian effort. Your organization has been most active in the past. I need not point out that today, faced as we are suffering in most parts of the world, the need to extend a helping hand is greater than at any time in history. Organizations such as yours have a real opportunity for service, and I am confident that your members will put forth every effort to lighten the burdens of so many unfortunate people.

I would appreciate it if you would extend my hearty greetings and good wishes to your officers, members and guests.

Very sincerely yours,

*Herbert H. Lehman*  
Herbert H. Lehman  
Director General

## HIAS PLATFORM FOR RESCUE NOW

### Plans and Proposals as Formulated in Resolutions Adopted by HIAS Convention

### \$1,500,000 Budget for 1944

GRIEVED over the unspeakable horrors of mass slaughter, mass deportations and inhuman persecution that have been inflicted upon millions of our fellow Jews in Nazi dominated and occupied lands which, we fervently hope, will soon be liberated;

STANDING with bowed heads and broken hearts at the graves of our countless martyrs who died in the ghettos, slave labor camps and refugee concentration camps during the past year of unparalleled tragedy in the annals of our people and of mankind;

THIS Assembly, constituting the 59th Annual Meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), held on Sunday, March 5, 1944, at the Hotel Astor, New York, and attended by over 2500 delegates representing 1,000 religious, labor and fraternal organizations, dedicates itself to the work of rescue of the victims of Nazi barbarism and

### Resolves

A—To do the utmost in the war effort of the United Nations for the defeat of the enemy, being convinced that the rescue of their victims is an inseparable part of humanity's war against the foe of humanity;

B—To accept with gratitude, the report submitted to us by Abraham Herman, President of HIAS, detailing the rescue record of the past year and containing the recommendation of a comprehensive program of "Rescue Through Emigration" activities in 1944;

C—To authorize the Board of Directors of HIAS to raise a sum of \$1,500,000 for the rescue and rehabilitation work of HIAS.

### Laud President Roosevelt

High appreciation for President Roosevelt for creating the War Refugee Board to deal with the rescue program and for the members of the Board, was expressed in a resolution adopted by the Convention.

"We place on record our everlasting gratitude for the President of the United States and to the eminent American statesmen, Cordell Hull, Henry Stimson and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., for their vision, humanitarianism and planning which will, we are confident, soon result in the rescue of

great numbers of men, women and children who would otherwise perish", the resolution stated.

### The War Refugee Board

RECOGNIZING the historic importance of the Executive Order of January 22, 1944, issued by our beloved President and Commander-in-Chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, calling into being the War Refugee Board;

CONFIDENT that the great humanitarian vision of President Roosevelt will soon be translated by the War Refugee Board into a definite program of rescue for those who are in imminent danger of extermination in Hitler's human slaughter houses;—

THIS Convention, constituting the 59th Annual Meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), held on Sunday, March 5, 1944, at the Hotel Astor, New York, and attended by over 2500 delegates representing 1,000 religious, labor and fraternal organizations, places on record our everlasting gratitude to the President of the United States and to the eminent American statesmen, Cordell Hull, Henry Stimson, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and John W. Pehle, Acting Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, for their vision, humanitarianism and planning which will, we are confident, soon result in the rescue of great numbers of men, women and children who would otherwise perish, and enthusiastically endorses the offer of cooperation made to the War Refugee Board by the Board of Directors of HIAS.

### Cooperation With UNRRA

WHEREAS a study recently made by the International Labor Office established the fact that more than four million European Jews have become homeless as a result of the deportations and dislocations brought about by the Nazi persecution and conditions of war;

WHEREAS the repatriation and resettlement overseas of these displaced men, women and children constitutes a staggering problem which will affect the foundations of civilized life in the post-war period;

WHEREAS the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), under the leadership of the Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Director General, has been entrusted with the task of bringing relief and rehabilita-

### Re-elected President



ABRAHAM HERMAN

The Board of Directors at its meeting of March 21st, unanimously re-elected Mr. Abraham Herman for the nineteenth consecutive term to serve as President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

A prominent merchant and outstanding communal leader, Mr. Herman, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Container Corporation, has given unstintingly of his time, effort and substance to the cause of the Jewish migrant. His leadership of HIAS during more than two decades constitutes an inspiring example of idealistic devotion in the field of Jewish social service.

tion to the people of the countries which are to be liberated from the enemy —

THIS Convention, constituting the 59th Annual Meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), held on Sunday, March 5, 1944, at the Hotel Astor, New York, and attended by over 2500 delegates representing 1,000 religious, labor and fraternal organizations, has heard with great satisfaction of the decision made by the Board of Directors of HIAS to place at the disposal of UNRRA the experienced and trained personnel of HIAS and to render service in any country to individuals, or groups of individuals, without distinction of race or creed, and in particular in such countries where large numbers of Jewish refugees and evacuees may be found.

Gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Sweden.

THIS Convention, constituting the 59th Annual Meeting of the Hebrew

Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), held on Sunday, March 5th, 1944, at the Hotel Astor, New York City, and attended by over 2500 delegates representing 1,000 religious, labor and fraternal organizations, deeply concerned over the fate of our people abroad, delights in sending its warmest felicitations and expressions of gratitude to the governments and peoples of Switzerland and Sweden for their exemplary humanitarian action in providing during the past year, havens of refuge to the Jewish victims of Nazi brutality and mass murder.

The Convention requests the Board of Directors of HIAS to make this resolution a part of the permanent record and to send copies thereof to the Ministers of the Federal Govern-

ment of Switzerland and of the Government of Sweden, in Washington, D. C.

#### Establishment of a Refugee Adjustment Bureau

WHEREAS refugees finding asylum in our beloved country require, after their arrival, cooperation, aid and guidance for their economic adjustment and for their integration into the economic fabric of the Republic so that the best interests of America may be served in war and in peace;

WHEREAS the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society authorize HIAS to take measures for the purpose of "preventing them (the im-

migrants) from becoming public charges by helping them to obtain employment; and to discourage their settling in congested cities"—

THEREFORE, this Convention, constituting the 59th Annual Meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) held on Sunday, March 5, 1944, at the Hotel Astor, New York, and attended by over 2500 delegates representing 1,000 religious, labor and fraternal organizations, recommends to the Board of Directors of HIAS to give serious consideration to the proposal for creating a Bureau of Refugee Adjustment whose purpose shall be to evolve plans and methods of procedure which would be instrumental and helpful in directing immigrants to such centers in the United States where their permanent settlement would be most advantageous to the immigrants, and where their skilled vocations and experience would be best appreciated.

#### Lehman, UNRRA Head, Sends Laudatory Message

Numerous messages expressing appreciation of the HIAS Rescue Program were read during the session.

John L. Bernstein, Chairman of the HIAS Committee on Overseas Work; Rabbi A. D. Burack, Vice-President of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis; William Edlin, Editor of the Jewish Day; Louis Gallack, Chairman of the HIAS Council of Organizations; Max Gotschalk, President of the HIAS-ICA Emigration Association; Reuben Guskin, President of the Workmen's Circle; Herman Hoffman, Grand Master of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham; David L. Meekler, Editor of the Jewish Morning Journal and Isaac L. Asofsky, the Executive Director of HIAS, were among the speakers. Harry Fischel, National Treasurer, submitted a financial report showing receipts of \$971,241.90, and expenses of \$990,253.62, leaving a deficit of \$19,011.72 for 1943.

#### Directors Re-elected

The delegates approved the recommendation of the Committee on Nominations and re-elected Edward M. Benton, John L. Bernstein, Rabbi A. D. Burack, Elias A. Cohen, Hon. Jonah J. Goldstein, Adolph Held, Harry G. Herman, A. L. Malkenson, Jacob Massel, Nathan Schoenfeld, S. J. Weinstein and Benjamin J. Weinstein as members of the HIAS Board of Directors. Dr. Mendel Sudarsky was elected for a two year term to fill the vacancy of the late Morris Feinstone.

### HIAS BUDGET FOR 1944 CALLS FOR EXPENDITURE OF \$1,552,000

The following is an itemized estimate of expenditures which served as the basis for the \$1,552,000 budget of HIAS adopted by the convention for the year 1944:

Pier Service	\$ 18,500.00
All steamers carrying Jewish passengers are met at the port of entry; the needs of the newly arrived are ministered to; immigrants are helped to entrain for their destination.	
Ellis Island Bureau	12,000.00
Detained immigrants are interviewed, their needs attended to; kosher meals served under supervision of HIAS personnel; immigrants confined in Ellis Island hospital receive the spiritual comfort of HIAS Chaplain.	
Washington and Philadelphia Legal Bureaus	33,000.00
Representation in behalf of detained immigrants, aliens and prospective immigrants before the Departments of State and Justice; hearings before House and Senate Committees on Immigration and Naturalization regarding proposed legislation.	
Housing (Shelter, Food, Relief)	49,000.00
Immigrants discharged into custody of HIAS by immigration authorities for whom no relatives waited at pier are brought to HIAS for food and shelter; they remain at HIAS until they are entrained for their destination or until their adjustment to the new environments take place.	
Employment	8,500.00
Immigrants, especially those staying in HIAS are assisted in finding business opportunities or work.	
Citizenship	8,500.00
Applications for first and second papers are prepared; records of arrivals are obtained from HIAS files dating back to 1910, necessary for citizenship papers.	
Personal Service	110,500.00
Information Bureau to answer inquiries on immigration and related subjects; drawing up and filing affidavits and petitions for securing visas; correspondence department to answer letters from persons in the United States and abroad.	
European and South American Work	650,000.00
Service expenses of HIAS-ICA offices in European, Central and South American countries; appropriations toward Transportation Fund for immigrants and refugees.	
For War Emergencies and Post-War Planning	500,000.00
Administrative	61,750.00
Financial	16,750.00
Fund Raising	30,000.00
HIAS Council	3,500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,552,000.00</b>

## The Human Side of It

### HOME FOR THE HOMELESS, FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY

Visitor Describes His Impressions of HIAS As A Hospice for Refugees

By JACOB GREENSPAN

Throughout the country, and even more intimately beyond its borders, HIAS is a synonym for the tragic and complex problem of Jewish migration and the manifold efforts that go into the solution of each immigration case. At its national headquarters, occupying the brown, massive and somewhat aged structure of the former Astor Library, 425 Lafayette Street, New York, HIAS assumes a different aspect. Here, or rather in a part of the building, HIAS is a hospice for those who are in need of hospitality, a home for those who are homeless, and a free commissary for those who are hungry.

Hundreds of thousands of newcomers have slept in the beds and eaten at the table of HIAS during the six decades of its existence. If walls could talk, what tales of joy and sorrow, happiness and tragedy, despair and gladness these old walls of the HIAS dormitories and dining room could tell! Their tale, attentively listened to and correctly interpreted, would constitute the saga of a great many, if not the bulk, of American Jewish families.

Prior to 1933 the HIAS building has, indeed, been known as the Home of the Jewish Immigrant. But in those remote and happy days, the word "immigrant" had a different connotation than it has today when it is so frequently interchangeable with the word "refugee". The majority of the immigrants in the past were young men and women who, although also refugees from oppression, represented different types of persons than the refugees of the past decade.

The immigrants of yore were for the most part young and unsophisticated. Bristling with health and energy and driven by a burning desire to succeed in the land of unlimited opportunities — the "Golden Country" to them — the newcomers in former days required a measure of aid and some guidance. Personally they represented not too sad nor too challenging a problem. They were ready for the tasks which faced them. They had in their youthful energy of body and mind the price they were required to pay for success in America.

or at least for a preliminary economic adjustment to their new environment.

Quite different is the case of the refugee-immigrant of today. The refugees of the past decade were mostly middle-aged or older people; former professionals, merchants, scientists or highly specialized technicians; people who had already occupied important positions in their respective fields of endeavor, but were uprooted and cast adrift. Before they succeeded in reaching these shores, they endured long periods of homelessness, danger and economic and spiritual dislocation. In many cases, they were within the grasp of their Nazi persecutors several times and evaded deportation and death only by a hair's breadth. The sight of the Statue of Liberty inspired them with new faith in themselves and a vigorous hope for the future. They stand ready to give their utmost for the country which gave them asylum and will in time confer upon them the privileges

and blessings of American citizenship. In many cases, however, considerable time must elapse before their health can be restored, their wounds healed, and new strength instilled in them to face the always difficult problems of adjustment.

Before the new day will dawn for them in the New World they require a friendly and understanding atmosphere, a temporary shelter, food and often clothing and medical care. These they find at the HIAS hospice where a trained and friendly staff ministers to their needs and where a dormitory well equipped provides them with shelter at night and a dining room which is open for service of three kosher meals during the day.

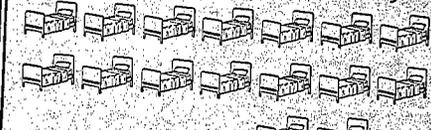
Within the walls of the HIAS hospice many scenes of tragic and joyous reunions are frequently enacted shortly after the landing of the steamers which bring the more fortunate of the refugees to America's shores. One need not, however, wait for these special occasions to become acquainted with the greatest human drama of our time. A visit, almost any day of the week, to the HIAS building provides one with the opportunity to make an acquaintance with it at close quarters. The "embers rescued from the fire" as the Biblical phrase has it, are to be seen here in the shape of men, women, and children who have undergone the

2,737,833 meals were served to immigrants



Each symbol = 250,000 meals

412,970 nights of shelter were given to refugees



Each symbol = 25,000 nights of shelter

A Decade of Hospitality: 1933-1943

dreadful experience and are now, one might say, in the stage of physical and spiritual convalescence. Their appearance, their behavior, the still frightened look in their eyes, the relief which is written on their countenances and the hope for a better day which stirs their desire to become a part of the great American democracy, mark them as a distinct group worthy of special attention.

I arrived at the HIAS building at noon. It was lunch time and the dining hall was filled with several scores of refugees. The spacious and well-lighted hall gave one the impression that he had entered one of the kosher restaurants in mid-Manhattan where a tasty and ample mid-day repast may be enjoyed at a moderate cost. Men and women whose lean appearance testified to the hardships they had endured but recently, sat around the tables. Subdued conversations, conducted in many languages, were audible.

Here is an elderly man at whose chair two crutches lean. Shrivelled up and crippled, his shrunken body and emaciated face tell the story of starvation long endured. He had come out the victor but his past suffering left its impression on his attitude towards food. In Hitlerland the meagre crumbs which he somehow obtained whetted his appetite not only of today but engendered the hunger of tomorrow when, he knew, he will again have nothing to eat. Sheltered at HIAS, he knows while eating his meal that tomorrow will bring a renewal of the same hospitality but the fear which haunted him so long rets the better of him and, face buried in the plate, he eats with such avidity as if he were eating to satisfy not only his needs of today but also those of tomorrow.

At another table the figure of a middle-aged petite lady attracts the visitor's attention. A stubborn youthfulness, which even the brutal Nazis could not destroy, characterizes her features. Affable and eager to speak, the guest expresses her appreciation of the treatment she receives here but, in a few seconds, it becomes apparent that these compliments are an introduction to something which occupies her mind and about which she is anxious to impart her feeling. It is the tragic story of how her husband was taken to a concentration camp by Storm Troopers. After long and bitter days of anxiety, a small cask was brought to her by a Storm Trooper who commanded her to sign a receipt

that she found "everything in the best of order". The cask contained the ashes of her late husband. Her two sons and a daughter succeeded in finding their way to Palestine. Her path of rescue was not as smooth but, thank the Lord, at long last she is here.

Another woman stands out because of her extraordinary restlessness. Although she is one of the guests who are being served, every few minutes she jumps up from her seat and goes from one table to another seeking to be of service to others. The hostess tells me that the reason for the woman's restlessness lies in the fact

that she cannot persuade herself to partake of a free meal. She must do something to earn it. A polite question brings forth a multitude of reminiscences of her plight, fight and rescue. Soon she produces, from nowhere it seems, a small photograph upon which she gazes with the utmost of her concentration. It is the picture of her son, half stripped, chained to another group of Jews, at forced labor in a slave camp. She had obtained this picture with the aid of a Christian Czech who risked his life to get it. Warm tears rolled down her cheek and fell upon the boy's picture.

## UNRRA Program for Aid to Displaced People in Europe

### Policy Outlined in Resolution Text

I. That the Council recommends that member governments and the Director General exchange information on all phases of the problem, including such matter as the numbers and places of temporary residence of their nationals in other countries, and of the presence of the nationals of other countries, or stateless persons, within their territories.

II. That the Council recommends that member governments consult with and give full aid to the Director General in order that he may, in concert with them, plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of orderly and effective measures for the return to their homes of prisoners, exiles and other displaced persons.

III. That the Council recommends that member governments consult with the Director General for the purpose of carrying out measures with respect to the repatriation or return of displaced persons; and that the classes of persons to be repatriated be those referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV.

IV. That the question of the assistance to be given by the Administration in the return to their homes of displaced persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality who have been expelled should be considered as a separate issue to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV.

V. That steps be taken to ensure the closest cooperation with the Committee on Health, as well as with the national health authorities of the various countries concerned, with a view to preventing and controlling any epidemics which may be expected to arise in connection with the repatriation of large groups of displaced persons;

VI. That the Director General take steps to ensure the closest cooperation with such agencies as the International Red Cross and the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees and any other appropriate bodies of suitable standing whose assistance may be of value, with a view of invoking their collaboration in the work of the repatriation of displaced persons.

VII. That the Director General should establish the earliest possible contact with the military authorities of the United Nations with a view to concerting plans for dealing in a uniform and closely co-ordinated manner with any large groups of displaced persons which may be found in any liberated or occupied territory on the entry of the forces of the United Nations into that territory.

The above resolution was adopted at the recent session of the UNRRA Council, held in Atlantic City, N. J., on the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Policies with respect to Assistance to Displaced Persons which was Sub-Committee 4 of Committee IV. The Sub-Committee was headed by Gustavo Gutierrez of Cuba, Chairman; Anders Frihagen of Norway, Vice-Chairman; Sir George Rendel of the United Kingdom; and George L. Warren of the United States, Secretary.

## THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS AND HOW IT FUNCTIONS

By LOUIS E. SPIEGLER  
Counsel, Washington Office, HIAS

The purpose of this article is to briefly outline in non-technical language the jurisdiction and operation of the Board of Immigration Appeals.

The Board consists of a Chairman and four associate members. It holds daily sessions except Saturday and Sunday at its offices in Washington, commencing at 2:00 p.m. No more than three members sit at one time.

The jurisdiction of the Board is fixed by regulations (Sec. 90.3, Title 8, C.F.R.), and is limited to the following cases:

1. Whenever the Government challenges the right of any alien to continued residence in the United States, the Board will take such case under consideration and make a decision. The proceeding in such cases is usually initiated by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization issuing a warrant of arrest, setting forth therein the basis for the arrest. After the warrant is served upon the alien and he is taken into custody by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, he may be released under bond or under personal recognizance. Thereafter, he is given a hearing at which time the alien may be represented by counsel, friend, or representative of a social service agency, at which evidence may be introduced in support of the alien's position.

The hearing concluded, the presiding inspector makes his recommendation. In the event of an adverse recommendation, the alien, through counsel or otherwise, may within a specified time file exceptions to such findings of fact, conclusions, and order. The hearing record is then transmitted to the Board through the Control Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The alien, his counsel, or friend may request oral argument before the Board. When the hearing record is received by the Board and in the event oral argument is requested, the case is placed upon the docket of the Board and the interested parties are notified. In cases where no oral argument is requested, the Board proceeds to consider the case and make a decision.

The findings of fact are conclusive and binding unless exceptions are taken. The Board will not receive during the course of the hearing new evi-

dence; but in the event it should be disclosed during the hearing that other material evidence is available, the Board, upon application, will return the case to the Field Inspector for the reception of such additional evidence.

2. The Board will consider and make decisions in appeals from decisions of the Board of Special Inquiry in exclusion and pre-examination cases.

3. Under the discretionary powers contained in the 7th and 9th Provisos to Section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, the Attorney General may waive inadmissibility and order admission under these provisos. As an illustration of this type of case — an alien who has resided without interruption in the United States for a period of more than seven years, if found inadmissible because of a conviction or admission of a crime involving moral turpitude, the Attorney General may exercise the discretionary powers conferred upon him under the 7th Proviso and order the admission of the alien.

4. The Board has jurisdiction in cases involving penalties against transportation agencies for violation of the immigration laws.

The Board acts as an appellate body for the review and final determination in deportation and exclusion cases and cases involving penalties. In decisions in which a member of the Board dissents from the majority view, or in cases where the Board believes a question of difficulty is involved, the Board refers the case to the Attorney General. The Attorney General can review any case on his own volition.

In his experience before the Board during the past five years in hundreds of cases involving exclusion, deportation, relief, etc., the author has always found the Board to be earnestly sympathetic, uniformly courteous, and always understanding. The Board endeavors to make a decision whenever possible which will give consideration to the humanitarian factor if it can do so without violating the law and regulations under which it operates. In many cases, though there may be humanitarian considerations and the sympathy of the Board may be on the side of the alien, nevertheless, it cannot make a favorable determination because the statute prevents it from so doing.

## WAR REFUGEE BOARD

(Continued from Page 5)

Refugee Board.

Point 4 is of particular interest. It specifies that "The Board and the State, Treasury and War Departments are authorized to accept the services or contributions of any private persons, private organizations, State agencies or agencies of foreign governments in carrying out the purposes of this order". The War Refugee Board is, thus, directed not to remain satisfied with registering the achievements of private philanthropic organizations. Rather is it directed to initiate action. Here, too, is an appeal and an encouragement to private organizations to coordinate their efforts and to aid the War Refugee Board in its offer to find an immediate and effective solution for the problem of rescue for the victims of Hitler oppression in general, and of the Jewish victims especially.

Shortly after the establishment of the War Refugee Board, the Secretaries of State, War, and the Treasury, the members of the Board, met and set the machinery of action into motion. John W. Pehle was soon thereafter appointed Executive Director of the new agency, which is a part of President Roosevelt's Executive Office. It is highly significant that this time the post was filled not by a routine departmental official who would find it difficult to overcome the innumerable difficulties of departmental red tape, but by a young and vigorous associate of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. It is no secret that the Secretary of Treasury is deeply interested in seeing a speedy and fruitful implementation of the rescue program. The appointment of Mr. Pehle who has been one of Secretary Morgenthau's closest collaborators in the Department, is eloquent testimony to the earnestness with which the task has been undertaken.

Our impression has since been strengthened by the public utterances of the Acting Executive Director of the War Refugee Board and by the initial steps that have already been taken by him. He is aware of the complexity and scope of the problem for which the War Refugee Board has been called into being to solve. He summed it all up in one sentence when he said "that the rescue job with which the War Refugee Board has been entrusted must be done within months, or there may be no job to do at all."

All men of good will pray that his work be crowned with success.

## On The Rescue Front

### HIAS to Send Food and Clothing Packages to U.S.S.R.

Persons who wish to come to the aid of their relatives and friends in the U.S.S.R., and particularly to alleviate the conditions of the large number of refugees from Poland and the Baltic states who are now domiciled on Soviet territory, may avail themselves of the facilities of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society which has resumed its service of sending food and clothing packages to that country.

The announcement of the arrangements that have been made by HIAS in cooperation with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, was made by Abraham Herman.

Under the arrangement, the stock piles of food and clothing which have been assembled by the Joint Distribution Committee in Teheran, capital of Iran, will be utilized for this service. Packages weighing 5 kg. (11 pounds) will be sent. They will comprise such articles as sugar, tea, marmalade, shirts, shoes, stockings, sweaters, skirts, blankets, soap. The cost per package ranges from \$21. to \$30, depending upon the content. In the cost is included the customs duty which is collected by the Soviet authorities, and the cost of packing, mailing and freight. No service fee is charged either by the HIAS or the JDC. The composition of the packages is subject to change in accordance with the availability of the respective articles in Teheran at the time of dispatch.

### Submits Program To War Refugee Board

Appreciation for the cooperation of HIAS was expressed by John W. Pehle, Acting Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, in acknowledging the receipt of a memorandum from the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, which was submitted at the request of the War Refugee Board.

The memorandum submitted by HIAS contained a number of specific proposals and recommendations pertaining to refugee rescue work in neutral countries; on contact with the underground in occupied lands; on the removal of rescued refugees to temporary havens; on coping with the shipping problem; and on the rescue of children and aged persons.



S. BERTRAND JACOBSON

### S. Bertrand Jacobson, Former U. S. Consul, Leaves for Europe on HIAS-ICA Mission

The appointment of S. Bertrand Jacobson, outstanding social worker and formerly a member of the U. S. Consular Service, as a representative of HIAS and HIAS-ICA in Europe and the Middle-East, has been announced.

Mr. Jacobson will leave for Europe soon in the interest of the "Rescue Through Emigration" program. He is expected to visit a number of countries and organize the emigration overseas of such refugees as will obtain immigration visas to this country and other lands in accordance with the rescue program of the War Refugee Board.

Mr. Jacobson who is a graduate of Cornell University, served as American Consul in Oslo, Norway, in Alexandria, Egypt and as American Vice-Consul in Bordeaux, France. He was formerly a representative of the Joint Distribution Committee in the Balkan countries and has extensive experience in social service work.

### HIAS Contributes \$100,000 to Further War Refugee Board Program

The first substantial financial contribution, on the part of a philanthropic organization, toward the implementation of the work of the War Refugee Board was made recently by HIAS.

A contribution of \$100,000 was voted by the HIAS Board of Directors in

accordance with the President's Executive Order which set up the War Refugee Board and authorized it to accept "the services or contributions of any private persons, private organizations" in carrying out the purposes of the Refugee Rescue program.

A check in that amount was presented to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, as one of the three members of the War Refugee Board, by Louis E. Spiegel, head of the HIAS Legal Bureau in Washington, D. C. In a letter to President Roosevelt, Mr. Herman expressed the gratitude of HIAS to the Nation's Chief Executive for the establishment of the War Refugee Board and placed at its disposal "the services of the offices and personnel of HIAS at home and abroad".

### Widow Arriving in U. S. Finds Her Soldier Son is in British Isles

All the way across the Atlantic, Johannah Schonblu, 55, and a widow, looked forward to the moment when she would, after years of waiting as a refugee from the Reich, reach the shores of America and see her son, Willy, whose "affidavit of support" secured for her a U. S. immigration visa.

Upon her arrival from England, Mrs. Schonblu's first request to the representative of the HIAS Pier Service was: "Can you, please, arrange for my son who is in the U. S. Army to come to see me?" Every effort was made to comply with her request. It developed, however, that the request was impossible of fulfillment. Her Willy sailed for the British Isles while his mother was en route to the United States.

### HIAS-ICA to Open Offices In Palestine and Turkey

According to cable advices received from David J. Schweitzer, HIAS-ICA emissary in the Middle East, who is now in Palestine, preparations have been made for the establishment of HIAS-ICA offices in Palestine and Turkey.

In Eretz Israel, Dr. Schweitzer conferred with Elihu Dobkin, representative of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine regarding methods of cooperation between the department and HIAS-ICA. The activities of the Palestine branch of HIAS-ICA will be supervised by a committee of five which will include Mr. Charles Passman, George Halpern, and Werner Senator.

## MIGRATION SPELLS PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 3)

peace. They never agreed. Finally, somebody struck upon the idea that the best way of settling that insoluble problem was to move out the Turks, or at least the Moslems, from Greece, and move out the Greek Orthodox from Turkey, and move them into Greece, a somewhat lesser number in Bulgaria.

Fully 1,125,000 Greek Orthodox were thus removed under the auspices of the League of Nations from the Turkish Republic and sent to Greece, to a country which they, and perhaps their ancestors, had never seen. They happened to be professing the Greek Orthodox creed, but they were not really Greeks, descendants of any Greeks, perhaps at any time in history; but they were sent to Greece.

Some 260,000 Moslems inhabiting Greece were moved to Turkey. That was one of the great experiments of modern history in settling national problems, national controversies, by a mass movement of one minority into the country of its majority, and mutually exchanging the other minority to return to its majority.

Whether that should be regarded as a precedent for the settlement of future national controversies, I am not prepared to state. On the contrary, from the point of view of justice that is certainly not the best way; but that, at least, is a way.

The greatest period of migration in human history was, undoubtedly, the Nineteenth Century. To be sure, there are other great periods of migration. There were especially two areas in human history which had always supplied migrants in very large numbers. One such area was the Arabian Peninsula, Arabia, which happened to be a healthy country but an arid one, one not having enough water. It had a healthy, prolific population, but had no opportunities of getting food for that growing population.

The other great area which sent out migrants throughout the ages, is Central Asia, Turkestan and the environs. Time and again in human history the peoples of Turkestan found the room too narrow, too confined, and they had to move. Some of them moved eastward onto China, Korea, Iran. Some of them moved westward across the Urals; into Europe, deep into Central Europe.

The Nineteenth Century seems to be a century of great migrations on a voluntary basis. We estimate that from 1800 to 1924, or so, something like 60,000,000 Europeans left Europe

and went out into intercontinental migrations. Europe in 1800 had no more population than 180,000,000. By 1900 it had 480,000,000. You see how much Europe increased; yet at the same time it had such a surplus that it had to send out 60,000,000 outside of European territory.

Fifty-seven millions of those found their way into the Western Hemisphere alone—the United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, and the other countries.

As you know, the development of this country is largely due to that tremendous immigration, an immigration which was accelerated as time went on. Up to 1820 the immigration movement was small. Between 1820 and 1870 it increased rapidly. In 1822 it reached a peak in one type of immigration, namely, from northern and western Europe. Fully 87 per cent of all the immigrants who came into the United States in 1822 were westerners—Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and so forth.

However, the trend was soon reversed. More and more immigrants began coming in from Italy, from Austro-Hungary, from Russia. By 1907, twenty-five years exactly from that peak of western migration—87 per cent—by 1907 the vast majority of immigrants who came into this country were from southern and eastern Europe, not from the North. Only 12.1 per cent in that year came from the northern and western sections. More than 82 per cent, or so, came from Italy, Austro-Hungary and Russia.

Some of the 100-per-centers in America did not quite like that. If you recall the quota laws, they are artificially based on the year 1890. What type of immigrants were then living in the United States? You remember that in 1882 we had the peak of the northern and western immigration, which means that the bulk of the national quotas was given to those countries from which the 100-per-centers came—chiefly England, but also France, Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

This immigration into the United States was by far the largest known in voluntary migrations throughout history. Of the 60,000,000 Europeans who left Europe in that century and a quarter from 1800 to 1924, some 36,000,000 found their way into the United States. What is most interest-

ing is that almost 30,000,000 remained in the United States, only some six or eight millions going back sooner or later and becoming repatriated.

There are a few interesting aspects throughout that whole population movement. Among the Europeans who left for the United States in the largest, proportionate numbers were the Irish and the Jews, proportionately to their total strength in their original habitat. These two groups migrated the most. The Irish migrated probably even more than the Jews, so much more indeed that in the six decades from 1840 to 1900, the population of Ireland actually declined. Europe as a whole increased from 180,000,000 to 408,000,000, giving away 60,000,000 to other countries. Ireland, however, dropped from some 8,200,000 in 1840 to 4,400,000 in 1900—nearly half its population in the two generations: between 1840 and 1900. That is unrivaled. Even the Jews, as I shall soon point out, did not suffer such a fate at that time.

As for the Jews, they reached their peak of migrations between 1890 and 1914. In those twenty-four years before the First World War, about thirty per cent of the entire Jewish people then living, moved their residence from one continent to another, and many more moved from one country to another on the same continent.

However, at the same time, the Jews did not lose in population strength in any of those countries of emigration. In Poland, in Russia, in Galicia, in Rumania, and so on, the Jews still increased in number, despite the fact that they sent out so many of their members into other lands.

Between the two wars the trends have changed. One thing is that at least since 1924, the United States has ceased to be a major country of immigration, where we speak of European migrations; but we don't realize that between 1921 and 1930, in that one decade, something like 980,000—nearly a million Canadians, let us say, from British North America, moved into the United States; 450,000 Mexicans moved into the United States in that one decade. However in the 1930's, even that stopped.

In fact, in the four years from 1931 to 1934, for the first time in American history we had the phenomenon of loss through migrations. There was actually a negative balance, more expatriates than immigrants, in those four years. In 1932, the figure reached 67,000—67,000 more Americans left the United States than the people who

(Continued on Page 16)

## MIGRATION SPELLS PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 15)

came into the United States. That is something that was unheard of.

Here, again, it is very remarkable—if my data are correct, and I think they are—that the Jews were the only group among all the groups listed in the emigration figures who did not emigrate in larger numbers than those immigrated. The Jews are the only major groups who stayed. When they came to the United States, they remained here.

Between the two wars the rhythm of migration never stopped. We are acting under a delusion if we believe that people stopped moving. Few of us, for example, recall that in one decade, from 1921 to 1930, France alone admitted nearly two million immigrants, a million and a quarter, or so, of industrial labor, 700,000 of agricultural labor. They moved into France, into that one country which needed manpower to rebuild the ravages of war. Poles, Italians, Spaniards, and others, made use of it and sent their surplus population into France.

In the interior of the Soviet Union there has been one of the greatest migrations of all history, even a Jewish migration. Take, for example, a city like Moscow; in 1914 she had only about 2,000 Jews in a population of one million. By 1937, when I was there, the population had reached five million, the Jewish population, 400,000—from 2,000 to 400,000. In those twenty years, Moscow had become the largest Jewish community in Europe, outstripping even Warsaw—the second largest in the world, after New York. Leningrad, from 3,000 Jews, increased to 250,000 Jews.

Tsaritsyn, now Stalingrad, was a relatively large town, but had had no Jews. Before the Germans came around to destroy it, it had a community of 40,000 or 50,000 Jews. Magnitogorsk was no community at all. Nobody knew of Magnitogorsk a

couple of years ago. Before this war broke out, it had 40,000 Jews. Hundreds and hundreds of thousands of Jews were pulled into the interior of Russia. Not only Jews, White Russians, Ukrainians, and others, moved into the interior of Russia, under economic pressure, but also under the economic invitation of the Five Year Plans which had created a constant shortage of manpower and human labor, and everybody found jobs.

Those are intrastate migrations. They are within the Soviet Union, but the Soviet Union covers one-sixth of the globe, and if you move out from Minsk and move into Irkutsk, you have done more migrating than by moving from Minsk to New York or Buenos Aires. Moreover, if you want to press the point very hard, it might be possible to say that if the new Constitution of the Soviet Union will be materialized, and the sixteen Republics will be really independent, then any person moving out of White Russia and moving into Big Russia, is a continental migrant, an interstate migrant, just as much as you list a Britisher who goes from England to Canada, or from England to Australia, as an international migrant. Why not the man within the Soviet Union?

There are still untold possibilities right there for international migration. You know what happened to Palestine in those twenty years between the two wars. A community of 60,000 almost increased its number to ten times its original number, under the impetus of economic, as well as idealistic forces.

These forces of migration were there and are with us, and they are to stay. We shall not stop them by any artifice. In fact, some sociologists have spoken of a *biological equilibrium* as opposed to a mobile equilibrium. By that they mean to say, that through the biologic equilibrium there is always a tendency in the human population to adjust itself to the available supply of economic goods. Once it

outstrips this availability of economic goods, then diseases come, or perhaps birth control. In other words, these are biological forces which curtail the growth of population, enabling the population to be maintained in its area.

This biological operation is not very helpful and not very healthy. The direction in modern times, and perhaps throughout history, was toward *mobile equilibrium*. Wherever there was a natural preponderance of population, population outstripping its resources, they moved away; they moved into another area which was underpopulated in some respects, or could be exploited better than had been before.

With that mobile equilibrium we had a healthy situation in mankind, because we could move away from points of danger and stabilize population throughout the world—exchange them, if you want to say so, but not necessarily exchange by force—but merely by opening gates and enabling surpluses to move in.

Unless we have some such safety valve for a mobility and change in movement, unless we have that in history, in the future we shall have those shocking conditions of the biological equilibrium, which will have an element of disease in mankind. Human beings don't suffer for any length of time without reacting. If they don't find one way, they will try another way, and the other way may lead to war, may lead to a nonpacific settlement.

I can therefore say, if lessons of history are at all conclusive, we must realize that mankind will be moving on in the future as well as in the past.

Because of our technological advances, we have now more and more means of transportation—probably cheaper means of transportation. Distances have shrunk. The world has become smaller. There is absolutely no chance that with the increased technological possibilities of migration, migration shall be stopped by decrees.

## H I A S

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