



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series II: Harold P. Manson File (Zionism Files), 1940-1949, undated.

Sub-series A: Main Manson File, 1940-1949.

Reel
101

Box
35

Folder
83

Joint Emergency Committee for European Affairs, 1943.

United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320

Cable Address — Palfund

March 23, 1943

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Honorary Chairmen

Albert Einstein
Solomon Goldman
Julian W. Mack
Henry Monsky
Nathan Straus
Henrietta Szold

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise
Chairman,
Administrative Committee
Louis Lipsky
Chairman,
Executive Committee
Israel Goldstein
Louis E. Levinthal
Bernard A. Rosenblatt
Morris Rothenberg

Treasurer

Charles J. Rosenbloom

Associate Treasurers

Abraham Goodman
Abraham L. Liebovitz
Jacob Sincoff

Vice-Chairmen

Barnett R. Brickner
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Edmund I. Kaufmann
Harry A. Pine
Charles Ress
Elihu D. Stone
Robert Szold
Joe Weingarten
Herman Weisman
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

Dear Dr. Silver:

The Joint Committee for European Affairs met yesterday (Monday) afternoon at the Harmonie Club in New York City. The UPA was represented by Rabbi Nachman H. Ebin, a member of the UPA Administrative Committee, who went as an alternate to Mr. Leon Gellman, and by myself. Mr. Gellman telephoned me about an hour before the meeting, telling me that he would not be able to attend because a meeting had been scheduled in his office at 4:30, which his secretary did not call to his attention when he accepted the invitation to act as your alternate. The list of persons attending, and the organizations they represent is herewith attached (see A).

The most important item on the agenda dealt with a report of a visit by Judge Proskauer and Dr. Stephen S. Wise to the Hon. Myron Taylor. They saw Mr. Taylor in the morning and presented to him a memorandum, a copy of which I am also enclosing. (B). The visit, of course, was confidential, and the report was given in the same way. Judge Proskauer made the report. He indicated that Mr. Taylor was most cordial and very friendly. He was very delighted with the memorandum because he said it was along the very same lines that he himself had been thinking for some time. Mr. Taylor is scheduled to meet with the State Department today (Tuesday), and he promised Judge Proskauer and Dr. Wise to discuss the memorandum with Mr. Welles of the State Department, and other members.

Mr. Taylor assured Judge Proskauer and Dr. Wise that the Vatican was very much concerned with the fate of the Jews in Europe. He told them that the Papal Nuncio in Washington had been in touch with the Vatican, soliciting the latter's assistance in staying the threatened deportation of Italian Jews to Eastern Europe.

Mr. Taylor was anxious to know whether the Jewish relief agencies, such as the UPA and the JDC, were planning to continue their operations. At this point, Judge Proskauer directed the question to Mr. Hyman for the JDC, and to me for the UPA. I responded that the UPA would continue its fund-raising work in behalf of the agencies it represented, who, in turn, would continue their operations in Palestine. Judge Proskauer was assured that the Jewish communities would probably raise more money if there were increased opportunities available for helping the Jews of Europe and for salvaging them. He was authorized to transmit this information to Mr. Taylor.

At this point in the discussion, Dr. Nahum Goldmann read some cablegrams from Jerusalem and London concerning the continuing massacres of the Jews in occupied Europe. One cable spoke of the 8,000 Bulgarian Jews who had already been deported to East Europe, and the threatened deportation of all other Jews in Bulgaria. "Only extraordinary steps may save the last remnants" was the theme of all these cables. In the light of the need for immediate and pressing action, Dr. Goldmann insisted that it is not wise or statesmanlike to wait for Mr. Taylor to discuss the memorandum with the members of the State Department. This was a grave urgency and should be treated as such. It should not receive the "normal" treatment meted out to memoranda submitted to the State Department and State Department experts. Moreover, Dr. Goldmann felt that since the British Foreign Secretary was in this country at this moment, it would be an opportune time to ask the United States, in conjunction with Great Britain, to issue one declaration which would announce publicly and privately to Germany (publicly over the radio and privately through the good offices of neutral governments) that the United States and Great Britain are willing and ready to take the Jews out of occupied Europe and that should Germany not wish to give them up, the United States and Britain conjointly would see to it that food was made available to the Jews of occupied Europe on condition that Germany would cease slaughtering them.

The rest of the meeting was taken up for the most part with a discussion of Dr. Goldmann's suggestion. Judge Proskauer at first was adamant in refusing to support such a course of action. He felt that Mr. Taylor was our friend; that he was not only close to the State Department, but a member of the State Department and had an office in the Department; that his access to the Secretary of State and the President is close and ready; that he knows intimately the Jewish situation in Europe, and that he is also close to and friendly with the Vatican, to whom he was sent as President Roosevelt's special representative. Judge Proskauer further insisted that "going over the head of Mr. Taylor" would be a lamentable mistake and would bring the Jews of Europe no help, which, he insisted, was the aim of all our negotiations.

After a discussion, in which a number of the people present participated, Dr. Goldmann said that he did not mean to imply action over Mr. Taylor's head. He only wished to emphasize that a memorandum containing 12 points lent itself to procrastination and delay at a time when every moment and hour was precious. He suggested, therefore, that Mr. Taylor be urged to take up only two items of the memorandum dealing with the declaration of the United States and Great Britain to Germany offering to take the Jews out, and dealing also with the offer of the United States and Britain to feed the Jews in occupied Europe on condition that Germany would refrain from further massacres. Judge Proskauer then dictated the attached telegram (C) which was signed by him and Dr. Wise.

Mrs. Pool came to the meeting as a representative of Hadassah to plead for the inclusion of Hadassah's representatives in the makeup of the Committee. Her request was referred to a specially organized committee to pass on membership.

There seemed to me to be no new faces at the meeting save, perhaps, that of Mr. Allen Stroock and the two representatives of the B'nai B'rith. For the rest, including the representatives of the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, the Agudath Ha' Rabbonim, etc., no new organizations or new blood appeared to be represented. The composition of this committee seemed to me, on the basis of just this one meeting I attended, to be (with the exceptions noted) a duplication of other

March 23, 1943

organizations and meetings.

In addition to the one matter referred to above, in which Judge Proskauer asked for the intention of the UPA to continue its work, the only other matter specifically referring to the UPA was on the question of using the UPA's name in convoking large mass meetings and demonstrations in behalf of European Jews in 38 cities throughout the country. Mr. Hyman of the JDC felt that the JDC's name ought not to be used. There was some discussion then as to whether the organizations primarily concerned with money-raising ought not to have their names used in connection with sponsorship of these meetings. I called attention to the fact that the activities of most of the organizations represented included money-raising activities. Therefore, I felt that this was not adequate reason for the UPA to withhold the use of its name. However, as a partner with the JDC in the UJA, I thought that it might be wiser to have the UPA's name not used in connection with calling the protest meetings throughout the nation.

I ought to add that from the confidential report of Judge Proskauer and Dr. Wise there seemed to be very little hope of convening a meeting for the discussion of the refugee problem as had been suggested for Ottawa. Mr. Taylor suggested that perhaps another conference in advance of the Ottawa conference might even be more important than the Ottawa conference if and when that takes place.

With kind greetings and regards, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Baruch

Baruch Braunstein

BB/RW
Enc. 3

P.S. Miss Shultz of the American Jewish Congress, who was acting as recording secretary, was not able to provide me today with a list of the persons attending and the organizations they represent. As soon as she is able to give me this list, I will send it on to you. This list is referred to in the body of the letter as enclosure "A".

A G E N D A

MEETING OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1943 AT HARMONIE CLUB

1. Report of the meeting with Myron Taylor
2. Action on the suggestion contained in Mr. Taylor's letter
in re direct appointment with the State Department
3. Report of conference with Anthony Eden
4. Report on the responses to the request for mass demonstrations
5. Report on the conference with the Jewish Congressmen



MINUTE OF A MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 29, 1943
AT THE HARMONIE CLUB, 4 EAST 60TH STREET, N.Y.C.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise presided.

The Chairman, in the absence of Judge Proskauer, reported on the meetings he and Judge Proskauer had had in Washington with Mr. Myron Taylor, Mr. Sumner Welles and Mr. Anthony Eden.

Judge Proskauer and the Chairman saw Myron Taylor at the State Department on Saturday morning, March 27th, before their meeting with Mr. Eden at the British Embassy at 12:00 Noon that same day. Mr. Taylor tried to forewarn them on the kind of reception they might receive from Mr. Eden. It was only after they had met with Mr. Eden that they recognized that Mr. Taylor's words were a cushion for them against Mr. Eden's response.

The Chairman reported that Judge Proskauer began by pointing to the chief item in the memorandum (a copy of this memorandum, prepared by the Committee, for Mr. Myron Taylor was appended to the letter to Dr. Silver following the previous meeting of the Committee) relating to the request for the United Nations to issue a public declaration to Hitler asking him to give the Jews permission to leave occupied Europe.

Mr. Eden's response was that this was "fantastically impossible".

Seizing upon the phrase of asking the United Nations to do what was "immediately practicable" (a phrase which occurs in the memorandum), Mr. Eden suggested that

- 1) We ought to emphasize on getting the refugees out of Portugal. (The Chairman and Judge Proskauer added "also Spain")

When it was suggested to him that these refugees be sent to Palestine, Mr. Eden responded: "You cannot send them to Palestine because the Mediterranean is not clear".

- 2) It was suggested that England help get the Jews out of Bulgaria, and preferably send adults out on the assumption that the Nazis would not deport children to East Europe as readily as they would adults. To this it was reported Mr. Eden responded that "Turkey does not want any more of your people". It would mean, Mr. Eden said, that we would have to send still more stuff to Turkey, and that is difficult now.

At this point the Chairman interrupted himself to say that he believed that what to Great Britain is difficult is the impossible.

The Chairman reported further that ~~xxxx~~ the second important suggestion to Mr. Eden, namely that the United Nations send food into occupied Europe to feed the Jews, seemed to make no impression on him.

When he was pressed, Mr. Eden at every point responded that he could not reach any decision without prior consultation with his government. He pleaded to have the memorandum left with him so that he could study it and go over it.

After this conference, which the Chairman described as very disheartening and discouraging (although he said that Judge Proskauer was more optimistic than he) they went to see Mr. Welles at the State Department. Mr. Welles was reported as having

c said that he would do what he could; that he was seeing Eden that afternoon and would do everything in his power to press the suggestions contained in the memorandum.

The rest of the meeting was taken up with the discussion of how best now to call to the attention of the American people the proposals that had been made to the State Department and, through the State Department, to Mr. Eden. It was suggested that an appropriate statement be prepared incorporating the main suggestions contained in the memorandum and at the same time announcing the formation of the Joint Committee on European Affairs, and broadcast it widely for publicity purposes. There was a good deal of discussion as to whether or not the statement should contain any information about the meetings with Mr. Taylor, Mr. Welles and Mr. Eden. It was felt that these meetings should not be mentioned in the statement.

Over the entire meeting hung the pall of Mr. Eden's attitude toward helping to save the Jews in occupied Europe. Without expressing it, the people at the meeting felt that there was little use in continuing to agitate for a demand on the part of the United Nations by the Jews of America.

It was determined, however, to proceed with public meetings and to get as large and as widespread attendance as possible in order to bring the message home to America.

The Chairman was of the opinion that only the United States Government could move the British Government to do anything in this crisis.

It was suggested that the Chairman informally and personally visit with Mr. Roosevelt and relay to him the substance of the conversations held with Mr. Taylor, Mr. Welles and Mr. Eden, by way of soliciting the President's suggestions as to what further could be done to move the British Government in this matter.

There was also a suggestion made that a formal committee of Congressmen should wait on the President and tell him how they felt on this matter, and urge the President to urge the United Nations to take appropriate action.

Comment was made on the transference of the Refugee Conference from Ottawa to Bermuda, with the obvious implications that the governments of Great Britain and the United States do not want to have this Conference (to be attended by three representatives of each government) to be pressured by public opinion or by the press. Naturally there would be no representations or observers in Bermuda, because the government controls space on the ships between the mainland and Bermuda.

Judge Proskauer, who was late in coming to the meeting, emphasized his belief in the complete friendship of Mr. Taylor. He said he was delighted with the attitude of Mr. Welles. He believed that he, too, could be counted on as our friend in negotiating with the British government.

A letter addressed to the Chairman by Mr. Myron C. Taylor was read at the meeting. It embodied the suggestion from Mr. Taylor that the Committee should proceed to do everything in its power, and visit directly with the State Department and, if necessary, with the President. The Chairman suggested that this letter was a clear indication that Mr. Taylor would probably be one of the American government's representatives at the Refugee Conference in Bermuda, and therefore asked that his hands be strengthened for representations in behalf of the Jews of occupied Europe.

The Chairman was empowered to appoint a committee to draft a statement for the members. (At this writing I have not been informed of the personnel of this committee. B.B.)

P R O G R A M

ACTION ON THE RESCUE OF JEWS IN NAZI OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

ADOPTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE EUROPEAN EMERGENCY JEWISH SITUATION

Consisting of: The American Jewish Committee,
The American Jewish Congress,
The B'nai Brith,
The Jewish Labor Committee,
American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs,
The Synagogue Council of America,
The United Palestine Appeal,
The Union of Orthodox Rabbis,
The American Branch of Agudath Israel.

I. The United Nations should approach the German government, and the governments of the states it now partly dominates or controls, through neutral governments like Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, or Argentina, with a view to securing their agreement to the release of their Jewish victims and to the emigration of such Jews to such havens of refuge as may be provided.

II. The United Nations should, therefore, without delay, take steps to designate and establish a number of Sanctuaries in Allied and neutral countries to accommodate substantial numbers of Hitler's victims and to serve as havens of refuge for those Jews whose release from captivity may be arranged for, or who may find their way to freedom through efforts of their own.

III. The procedure that now prevails in the administration of the existing immigration law in the United States, which acts as a deterrent and retardation of legal immigration under the established quotas, should be revised and adjusted to war conditions, in order that refugees from Nazi-occupied territories, within such quotas, may find Sanctuary here.

IV. Subject to provisions for its national security, England should be asked to provide for receiving a reasonable number of victims escaping from Nazi-occupied territories and to provide for their accommodation for the duration.

V. The possibilities in several British territories, both in Africa and in the Caribbean, should be explored without delay. Sanctuary has already been afforded to thousands of refugees in these territories and there is room for many more, if not for permanent settlement, at least for the duration.

VI. The United Nations should urge the Republics of Latin America to modify such administrative regulations as now make immigration under the law extremely difficult, and to endeavor to find temporary havens of refuge for a substantial number of refugees.

VII. Overriding pre-war political considerations. England should be persuaded to open the doors of Palestine for Jewish immigration and the offer of hospitality made by the Jewish Community of Palestine should be accepted.

VIII. The United Nations should provide financial guarantees to all such neutral states as have given temporary refuge to Jews coming from Nazi-occupied territories and to provide for their feeding and maintenance and eventual evacuation. The neutral states should be guaranteed that the refugees will not become a public charge and that they will be transferred to permanent Sanctuaries as soon as possible.

approx
March
1943

IX. In view of the fact that mass starvation is the design of the Nazi regime, the United Nations should take appropriate steps without delay to organize a system for the feeding of the victims of Nazi oppression who are unable to leave the jurisdiction and control of the Axis.

X. The United Nations are urged to establish an appropriate inter-governmental agency, to which full authority and power should be given to implement the program of rescue here outlined.

XI. In order to do away with the lack of identity which many stateless refugees present, and to give them sponsorship and protection, an arrangement similar to that which existed under the League of Nations should be established and the stateless refugees should be given identification credentials analogous to the "Nansen" passports.

XII. It is submitted that the United Nations undertake to provide the financial guarantees that may be required for the execution of the program of rescue here outlined.

XIII. Finally, it is urged that steps be no longer delayed to implement the declared intention of the United Nations to bring the criminals to justice, to appoint a Commission to assemble the evidence upon which the trials shall be based, and establish the procedure of such a tribunal.



United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

• Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 •

Cable Address—Palfund

April 1, 1943

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

Albert Einstein
Solomon Goldman
Julian W. Mack
Henry Monsky
Nathan Straus
Henrietta Szold

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise
Chairman,
Administrative Committee

Louis Lipsky
Chairman,
Executive Committee

Israel Goldstein
Louis E. Levinthal
Bernard A. Rosenblatt
Morris Rothenberg

Treasurer

Charles J. Rosenbloom

Associate Treasurers

Abraham Goodman
Abraham L. Liebovitz
Jacob Sincoff

Vice-Chairmen

Barnett R. Brickner
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Edmund I. Kaufmann
Harry A. Pine
Charles Ress
Elihu D. Stone
Robert Szold
Joe Weingarten
Herman Weisman
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The New Yorker Hotel
New York City

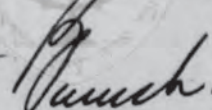
Dear Dr. Silver:

I think you will be interested in seeing the attached minute covering the highlights of the meeting of the Joint Committee on European Affairs at the Harmonie Club on Monday afternoon, March 29th.

At this meeting I was the only representative of the United Palestine Appeal, although I was advised that Judge Rothenberg, who had been named by you as a representative of the UPA to this Committee, had been advised of the meeting.

With kind regards, I am

Very cordially yours,



Baruch Braunstein

BB:FE
Enc.

- P.S. 1. We had a very encouraging telegram from Mr. Philip Slomovitz of Detroit who already has spoken to Senator Vandenberg over the telephone on the latter's participation in our Conference. A copy of Mr. Slomovitz's wire is attached.
2. Mr. Hoover's secretary telephoned me this morning to say that he will not be able to speak at the Conference.
- .

COPY OF TELEGRAM

DETROIT, MICH. APRIL 1, 1943

DR. BARUCH BRAUNSTEIN
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 EAST 42
NEW YORK

REACHED VANDENBERG THIS MORNING AND INDUCED HIM TO WITHHOLD
DECISION UNTIL MONDAY OR TUESDAY DEPENDING UPON WHETHER HE
WILL HAVE TO GO TO TAMPA FLORIDA TO SEE HIS SON BEFORE HE
LEAVES FOR OVER SEAS DUTIES STOP IT IS IMPERATIVE YOU WAIT
UNTIL TUESDAY AS THE FIRST IMPRESSION SEEMS TO BE THAT IF
HE REMAINS IN WASHINGTON THE SENATOR WILL ACCEPT OUR
INVITATION LETTER FOLLOWS PLEASE SEND FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

PHILIP SLOMOVITZ

HERMAN SHULMAN
39 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

April 5, 1943

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Rabbi Silver:

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED	
NOTED BY	REFER TO
APR 6 1943	
ANSWERED	

As you know a conference is scheduled in Bermuda during the month of April between representatives of the United States and Great Britain to discuss the refugee situation. It is the intention of the Joint Emergency Committee to submit to this conference a comprehensive memorandum on the activities to be undertaken to rescue the Jews of Europe.

I send you herewith enclosed copy of the memorandum submitted to the Honorable Myron Taylor and through him to the State Department. Will you be good enough to read it carefully and to draw up a memorandum of any supplementary items which you think should be included in a new memorandum. In view of the fact that time is of the essence it is important that this should be done immediately. Will you send a copy of your supplementary memorandum to Miss Lillie Shultz, Administrative Secretary, c/o American Jewish Congress, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Shulman
Herman Shulman, Chairman
Steering Committee of
Joint Emergency Committee

Dr. Silver

April 7, 1943

Mr. Henry Montor

Mr. Robert Silverman

Joint Emergency Committee for European Affairs

The Steering Committee of the Joint Emergency Committee for European Affairs met on April 2nd at 3:30 P.M. at the Harmonie Club, New York.

Present: Mr. Waldman (American Jewish Committee), Dr. Gotshal, Goldman (Jewish Labor Committee), Joseph C. Hyman (JDC), Carl Sherman (American Jewish Congress), Epstein (B'nai B'rith), Robert Silverman (UPA), Lillie Shultz (AJC), and Mr. Shulman who presided.

The following matters were considered:

1) "Delegation of Jews and non-Jews to meet with the President of the U.S."

Mr. Waldman and the Aguda representative were of the opinion that a small delegation, consisting of Dr. Wise and Judge Proskauer, should first visit the President, and perhaps subsequently to be followed by a larger, more representative delegation. Since Dr. Wise and Judge Proskauer had conferred with Eden, they could in an intimate and frank manner discuss the matters dealt with at that conference. Such frankness might not be possible if a large delegation were present.

All the other members of the committee were of the opinion that a large, representative delegation should meet with the President, such delegation to include representatives of the AFL, CIO, World Peace Union, Federation of Churches, Federation of Women's Clubs, etc.

2) "May 2nd Day of Compassion"

The following suggestions were made:

- a) Official "Compassion Day" be proclaimed by the Governors of all the States
- b) International Broadcast
- c) Community Church services all over the country
- d) Brochure to 120,000 Ministers

The committee in charge to consist of the following: Mr. Shulman, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, (Dick) Rothschild, Minkoff, Miss Shultz, in cooperation with the Federation of Churches.

3) "Bermuda Conference"

With regard to the Bermuda Conference, Mr. Hyman, Mr. Waldman and Miss Shultz feared that this conference would be a failure unless the President could be prevailed upon to include the definite proposals submitted to Myron Taylor as part of the conference agenda.

April 7, 1943

4) "Taylor Memorandum"

It was felt that the memorandum submitted to Mr. Taylor should be amplified. It was decided that any organization having amendments to offer should submit them at once.

RS/RW



April 9, 1943

Mr. Herman Shulman
C/o Miss Lillie Shultz
American Jewish Congress
330 West 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Shulman:

Thank you for your kind letter of April 5. I have nothing to add to the memorandum which had previously been submitted to the Honorable Myron Taylor and to the State Department. It is quite comprehensive, and if only a few of the recommendations made in it will be followed, some of our doomed people in Europe might be saved.

I am, however, not at all optimistic about the forthcoming Bermuda Conference. I am afraid very little will come out of it. Eden's statement to Judge Proskauer and Dr. Wise reveals what the attitude of the British delegates is likely to be. This morning's Jewish Telegraphic Agency Bulletin carries the statement of Prime Minister Churchill, made in the House of Commons, that (1) "The British Government will not admit into Palestine more Jews than are provided for under the White Paper" and (2) "The resources of Britain are strained to the utmost to maintain the tradition of asylum and hospitality". This suggests that it can not be strained any further. With Great Britain taking this attitude, it is not likely that our own government will take a more generous position, although it might try to persuade some Latin American countries to do what the U.S.A. itself will be unwilling to do.

I do not ^{know} what caused the shifting of the Conference from Ottawa to Bermuda. The reason publicly given is not convincing. I suspect that Canada did not wish to be "put on the spot" in the matter of admitting more refugees by the challenge of the Conference meeting there.

I suggest that in our memorandum first space and emphasis should be given to the 29,000 refugees who can be admitted into Palestine within the next twelve months. The British Government has stated that it is prepared to admit them. This is a considerable

Mr. Shulman

-2-

April 9, 1943

number. The Conference should immediately devise ways for their release and transportation. The memorandum should of course also press for much larger immigration into Palestine. This will probably be the most promising single item in the final results of the Conference.

I hope that my pessimism about the Conference will prove ill-founded. With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

