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Palestine Resolution, drafts, 1943-1944.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 203

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 9, 1943

Mr. GILLETTE (for himself, Mr. TAFT, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CLARK of Missouri, Mr. VAN NUYS, Mr. DOWNEY, and Mr. ELLENDER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations



RESOLUTION

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by concurrent resolution adopted on March 10 of this year, expressed its condemnation of Nazi Germany's "mass murder of Jewish men, women, and children", a mass crime which has already exterminated close to two million human beings, about 30 per centum of the total Jewish population of Europe, and which is growing in intensity as Germany approaches defeat; and

Whereas the American tradition of justice and humanity dictates that all possible means be employed to save from this fate the surviving Jews of Europe, some four million souls who have been rendered homeless and destitute by the Nazis: Therefore be it

DRAFT RESOLUTION

January, 1944

WHEREAS, the 67th Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved, "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the Holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected," and

WHEREAS, the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

By the Senate of the United States that the government of the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and there shall be full opportunity for colonization so that the Jewish people may reconstitute the Jewish Commonwealth in its ancestral home.

1/10/44

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States recom-
- 2 mends and urges the creation by the President of a commis-
- 3 sion of diplomatic, economic, and military experts to
- 4 formulate and effectuate a plan of immediate action designed
- 5 to save the surviving Jewish people of Europe from extinc-
- 6 tion at the hands of Nazi Germany.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 203

RESOLUTION

Favoring the appointment of a commission to formulate a plan to save the Jews of Europe from extinction by Nazi Germany.

By Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. TAFT, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CLARK of Missouri, Mr. VAN NUYS, Mr. DOWNEY, and Mr. ELLENDER

NOVEMBER 9, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations



[CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE PRINT]

FEBRUARY 16, 1944

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY , 1944

Mr. _____ submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas on November 2, 1917, the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain issued what has since become known as "The Balfour Declaration", reading as follows: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in any other country"; and

Whereas President Warren G. Harding on September 21, 1922, signed Public Resolution Numbered 73, Sixty-seventh Congress, in which the Congress of the United States resolved,

J. 95404

“That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected”; and

Whereas the British mandate over Palestine came into force on September 29, 1923, and the preamble of the mandate contained the following statements: “The Principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on the 2nd November, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country; and whereas recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country”; and

Whereas article 2 of the British mandate over Palestine reads as follows: “The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion”; and

Whereas article 6 of the British mandate over Palestine reads as follows: "The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish agency referred to in article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes"; and

Whereas the United States as one of the Allied Powers consented to the British mandate over Palestine, and to the terms and conditions of such mandate, in a convention between the United States and Great Britain, ratification of which was advised by the Senate on February 20, 1925, and which was proclaimed by President Calvin Coolidge on December 5, 1925; and

Whereas in such convention the terms of such mandate were quoted in full and consent given to British administration of Palestine only pursuant to such mandate; and

Whereas in the provisions of article 7 of said convention it was provided: "Nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the mandate, as recited above, unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States."; and

Whereas, although no modification has been assented to by the United States, there were put into effect in May 1939 certain policies contained in a statement of policy presented to the British Parliament in May 1939, known as the British White Paper on Palestine; and

X Whereas during the debate in the British Parliament on the

British White Paper on Palestine the Right Honorable Sir Archibald Sinclair declared, "It is a repudiation of solemn pledges which Parliament and the people of Great Britain have given to the Jews"; and

Whereas in the Parliamentary debate in the House of Commons on the British White Paper on Palestine, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill stated, "I regret very much that the pledge of the Balfour Declaration, endorsed as it has been by successive Governments, and the conditions under which we obtained the Mandate, have both been violated by the Government's proposals"; and

Whereas the Right Honorable Winston Churchill further stated in the Parliamentary debate on the British White Paper on Palestine, "We are now asked to submit—and this is what rankles most with me—to an agitation which is fed with foreign money and ceaselessly inflamed by Nazi and by Fascist propaganda"; and

Whereas in speaking of Palestine, Mr. Lloyd George stated, "The idea was, and this was the interpretation put upon it at the time, that a Jewish State was not to be set up immediately by the Peace Treaty, without reference to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants. On the other hand, it was contemplated that, when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them by the idea of a national home and had become a definite majority of the inhabitants, then Palestine would thus become a Jewish commonwealth"; and

Whereas President Woodrow Wilson, stating the case for America, said: "I am persuaded that the Allied nations, with the fullest concurrence of our Government and our

people, are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish Commonwealth"; and

Whereas a majority of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs issued a declaration in May 1939 reading as follows: "We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, desire to call to the attention of the House and the State Department a declaration of the British Government announced last Wednesday, May 17, which is a clear repudiation of the convention between the United States and Great Britain with respect to Palestine, dated December 3, 1924", which was signed by Sol Bloom, of New York; Luther A. Johnson, of Texas; John Kee, of West Virginia; James P. Richards, of South Carolina; James A. Shanley, of Connecticut; Edward V. Izac, of California; Robert G. Allen, of Pennsylvania; W. O. Burgin, of North Carolina; Hamilton Fish, of New York; George Holden Tinkham, of Massachusetts; Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts; Bruce Barton, of New York; Robert J. Corbitt, of Pennsylvania; John M. Vorys, of Ohio; and Andrew C. Schiffler, of West Virginia; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
- 2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the
- 3 terms, conditions, provisions, guaranties, and pledges under
- 4 and pursuant to which consent was given by the United
- 5 States to the British mandate over Palestine be strictly
- 6 adhered to.

[CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE PRINT]

FEBRUARY 16, 1944

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES.

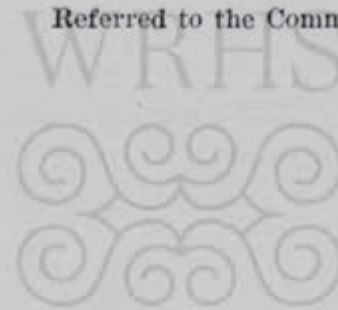
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to the Jewish national home in
Palestine.

By Mr. -----

FEBRUARY , 1944

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs



DRAFT STATEMENT

The undersigned, Members of the Senate of the United States and Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, feel it incumbent upon them to convey to the Secretary of State and to the President the following expression of their views:

On (give date) Senate Resolution No. was introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Senator Robert Taft, reaffirming the Joint Resolution of the 67th Congress in favor of the Jewish National Home in Palestine and calling for the free entry of Jews into that country so that the Jewish people may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth. The Resolution was seconded by Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky and Acting Minority Leader White of Maine and was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Before action of any kind was taken by the Committee, it was requested by the War Department to take no action at this time for reasons of a military nature.

It is our considered opinion that the Resolution commands strong support both in the Committee and the Senate as well as in the country at large. We have little doubt that but for the request made by the War Department, seconded by the State Department, the Resolution had every prospect of being favorably reported by the Committee and adopted by the Senate by a large majority.

While no formal and public action will be taken at the moment in deference to the views of our military authorities, we feel that the questions involved in the Resolution are of such moment to millions of our fellow citizens and to millions of human beings who are the worst victims of Nazi persecution in Europe that we cannot refrain from taking this means of

expressing our opinions as individuals to the appropriate Departments of the Executive branch of the Government.

We believe that the policy expressed in the White Paper on Palestine issued by the British Government in May 1939 prior to the outbreak of the War is opposed to the spirit and purposes of the Balfour Declaration as well as of the Palestine Resolution of the 67th Congress of the United States and in contravention of the Mandate for Palestine to which the United States gave its assent in 1925.

We believe that the reasons which led the Allied and Associate Powers and subsequently the League of Nations and our own Government to favor and facilitate the Jewish national restoration in Palestine and its development as a Jewish homeland have grown more urgent and cogent than ever before.

We believe that it is in the interest of humanity and of the civilized world that the original policy should be carried out fully and completely in accordance with the underlying intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration as understood by the Statesmen who framed it and by the democratic nations that approved it.

It is therefore our conviction that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and lend its diplomatic support in the direction indicated by the Wagner-Taft Resolution now pending.

We would therefore earnestly request that full consideration be given to the views we have expressed and to what we are persuaded to be the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States. We would also respectfully urge the communication of these views to the President as well as to the Prime Minister of Great Britain.



1/ Call Dr. Atkinson

Call number John S. Young
Office under Secy of Army
J. Young

Since that time the Jews have been rebuilding Palestine on a scale and in a manner which have evoked the admiration of the whole world. This remarkable development which has brought more than a half million Jews into the country since the last war, saved hundreds of thousands of refugees who might otherwise have perished ^{at the hands of the Nazis} and enabled Palestine to make a most significant contribution ^{to} the war effort of the United Nations is now threatened by the illegal and morally unjustifiable policy of the White Paper which would close the doors of Palestine to future ^{Jewish} immigration. This policy is not only a repudiation of international obligations but will interfere in a most ^{damning} disastrous way with the program of the War Refugee Board which the President of the United States ^{has recently} called into being, ~~in the last few~~ ^{months} ~~days.~~ For Palestine is the most likely and ^{readily} available haven and shelter for the myriads whom it is hoped to save from ~~Nazi~~ extermination. The work of the War Refugee Board is ~~a~~ fore-doomed to failure as were ^{all} previous efforts on the part of inter-governmental agencies because Palestine was shut against large-scale immigration.

The Palestine Resolution, now introduced in Congress, is a great act in a great hour in behalf of a great historic cause. All men of good will everywhere, Jew and non-Jew alike, will applaud and endorse the spirit of statesmanship and humanity which motivated the introduction of the ~~Palestine~~ Resolution.



RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

WHEREAS the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization ^{and economic development} so that Palestine may in due course be reconstituted as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth with complete equalities of rights for all its inhabitants without distinction of race or creed.

President = Watson

Frank Walker

Oct. 2000

Wardman Park Hotel

Dewey - Givens
Wat. Goldstein

- Tammany Hall

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

WHEREAS the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and economic development so that Palestine may in due course be reconstituted as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth with complete equalities of rights for all its inhabitants without distinction of race or creed.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States, on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

WHEREAS President Wilson, in 1919, made the following public declaration: "I am persuaded that the Allied nations with the full concurrence of our government and our people are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish Commonwealth"; and

WHEREAS the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe had clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the larger numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and economic development so that they may continue the upbuilding of Palestine as the national home of the Jewish people in accordance with the clear intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

WHEREAS President Wilson, in 1919, made the following public declaration: "I am persuaded that the Allied nations with the full concurrence of our government and our people are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish Commonwealth"; and

WHEREAS the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into the that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization so that they may continue the upbuilding of the national home of the Jewish people in accordance with the clear intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate for Palestine.

RESOLUTION

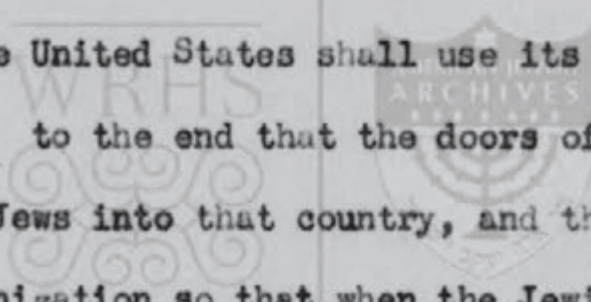
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WHEREAS the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

WHEREAS the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization so that when the Jewish people shall attain a majority they shall reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth.

Jewish



WHEREAS, the 67th Congress of the United States on June 30th, 1922, unanimously resolved, "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the Holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected," and

WHEREAS, the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the United States of America shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine may be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, that there shall be unlimited opportunity for land purchase and colonization so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute the Jewish Commonwealth in its ancestral home.

2

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by concurrent resolution adopted on March 10 of this year, expressed its condemnation of Nazi Germany's "mass murder of Jewish men, women, and children", a mass crime which has already exterminated close to two million human beings, about 30 per centum of the total Jewish population of Europe, and which is growing in intensity as Germany approaches defeat; and

Whereas the American tradition of justice and humanity dictates that all possible means be employed to save from this fate the surviving Jews of Europe, some four million souls who have been rendered homeless and destitute by the Nazis; and

Whereas on September 21, 1922 the President of the United States signed a joint resolution, unanimously adopted by the Congress of the United States, favoring the establishment of the Jewish national home in Palestine, which resolution has since become the declared and traditional policy of the United States:

Therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Senate of the United States recommends and urges the creation by the President of a commission of diplomatic, economic and military experts

to formulate and effectuate a plan of immediate action,
designed to save the surviving Jewish people in Europe
from extinction at the hands of Hitler and to facilitate
their rescue, and favors the ^{removal} ~~removal~~ of restrictions on
^{Jews} Jewish immigration into Palestine in order that the large
number of uprooted and homeless European Jews who will
desire to reconstitute their lives in their national home
be permitted to immigrate into Palestine as soon as possible.



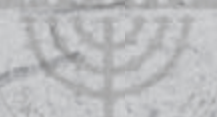
10.30-1.10

memo and letter
to Hana. He
will talk can
get it -

- (7) Goldstein -
'Gang up'
- (8) left production
with him

WRHS

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



Letter
sent to 2

(1) was present

- (1) was present
former - Moss
P.P.
- (2) will be
shelved -

- (3) opposed to
at committee.

- (4) wise to
offer

- (5) expecting
them by
this
blanket

- (6) Fanny Bial
in P. in Sunday
(Baltimore) Can do.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PALESTINE

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Congress hereby reaffirm the policy of favoring the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people in accordance with the joint resolution unanimously adopted by the Sixty-seventh Congress on the thirtieth day of June, 1922. (Public number 73, Sixty-seventh Congress.)

THAT recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their National Home in that country.

THAT the tragic homelessness of the Jewish people, intensified by the ruthless persecution of the Axis powers is and should be the concern of the United States.

THAT, the doors of Palestine be kept open and free for Jewish immigration - the victims of Nazi tyranny - subject to the supervision and control of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

THAT complete freedom be granted to the Jewish people to purchase and acquire land in Palestine in order to facilitate the work of colonization and resettlement of Jews in Palestine.

THAT the Government of the United States take the necessary appropriate steps to effect the purposes of this resolution to the end that in due time Palestine shall be reconstituted as a Jewish Commonwealth.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the 67th Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved, "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the Holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected," and

WHEREAS, the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

By the Senate of the United States that the government of the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measure to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and there shall be full opportunity for colonization so that the Jewish people may reconstitute the Jewish Commonwealth in its ancestral home.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

WHEREAS the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers ~~who~~ have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country; and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization so that (when the Jewish people shall attain a majority ^{and} ^{may} they shall) reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth.

Let us raise a standard to
which the wise & honest can repair
The event is in the hands of God —



SPONSORS

SENATORS

Republicans

* Capper, Arthur Kansas
* Clark, Bennett Champ Missouri
* Davis, James J. Pennsylvania
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr. Massachusetts
McNary, Charles L. Oregon
Taft, Robert A. Ohio
* Vandenberg, Arthur H. Michigan
* White, Wallace H., Jr. Maine
Willis, Raymond E. Indiana

Democrats

* Barkley, Alben W. Kentucky
* Green, Theodore Francis Rhode Island
* Guffey, Joseph F. Pennsylvania
Hill, Lister Alabama
Mead, James M. New York
* Murray, James E. Montana
* Pepper, Claude Florida
* Thomas, Elbert D. Utah
* Wagner, Robert F. New York



* Member, Foreign Relations Committee

Senate

Dem. Wagner + Thomas (Utah)
Rep. Vandenberg +
House

Dem. - ~~Wagner~~ connect -
Rep. - Martin { *was Rogers*

Martin
Barelay
Clark - Call Tuesday
Pepper - call Wed

We are of course highly gratified that Congressman
Ranney Compton of Conn. & James H. Wadsworth of
Iowa have introduced the ^{Pol.} resolution in Congress.
- a resolution is not with pleasure the enthusiastic
encouragement which both the ~~major~~ leaders John W.
We Carmack and ~~the~~ minority leader J. W. Martin Jr.
have given to this resolution. These men, we believe
voice the ~~sentiment~~ ^{sentiment} true sentiment, the American people which
are before through a resolution unanimously
adopted by the Congress of the U.S. in 1922
expressed its ~~heart~~ ^{heart} ~~approval~~ ^{approval} of what has been
for - the establishment in P. of a national Home for the
J people.