

St. Edel

Prot. 5075/38

Pos. 575 * P.O.

fest. 606 * a

Origine *Italia 4054, Ho Dec. 575*

Provenienza *Washington*

Agente *Delegazione Apostolica*

Numero del documento *L-XII-38* *N. 598/38*

Oggetto *Riferisce sul lavoro fatto e da farsi
in favore degli ebrei convertiti o non convertiti
profughi.*

Allegati

Esecuzione

N. di Protocollo

f 5075/38



5075/38

Delegazione Apostolica di Washington

19-XII-38

RAPPORTO NUM. 598/38



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M.M.

5075/38



1811 Biltmore Street
Washington, D.C.

Nº 598/38
THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

4 Dicembre 1938

Eminenza Reverendissima,

In riferimento al telegramma Circolare del 30 Novembre prossimo passato, con cui Vostra Eminenza Reverendissima raccomandava di procurare sistemazione in questo Paese agli ebrei convertiti che debbono lasciare Italia o Germania, mi onoro significare che, già da due mesi, la Gerarchia Americana costituisce un apposito Comitato per aiutare e favorire la venuta e sistemazione in America di fuorusciti cattolici tedeschi. A capo del Comitato è l'Ecc.mo Mons. Rummel, Arcivescovo di New Orleans, e ne è Direttore Esecutivo il Rev. Joseph D. Ostermann, con ufficio in New York City (123 Second Street.)

Dall'unito "Report" di detto Comitato, Vostra Eminenza potrà avere idea del lavoro compiuto (Allegato I).

A Sua Eminenza Reverendissima
il Sig. Cardinale EUGENIO PACELLI,
Segretario di Stato di Sua Santità.

• 57257 (con Allegati)



Diversi casi, di persone tedesche residenti in Italia, sono stati presentati direttamente a questa Delegazione, che li ha comunicati e raccomandati al Comitato suddetto, per il tramite del Rev.mo Mons. Ready, Segretario Generale della National Catholic Welfare Conference. Questi, con lettera del 12 Novembre p. p., qui acclusa (Allegato II), mi faceva presente le difficoltà cui il Comitato deve far fronte: stragrande è il numero dei rifugiati che desiderano venire negli Stati Uniti, ed invece assai limitato è il numero degli emigranti tedeschi che possono entrare in questa Repubblica, secondo la quota assegnata dalle leggi d'immigrazione.

Fin dall'Aprile 1938, il Presidente Roosevelt ha costituito un Comitato Nazionale per i rifugiati politici, e di esso fanno parte, oltre a persone di differenti religioni, Mons. Ready e Mr. Louis Kennedy, Presidente del National Council of Catholic Men. Mi onoro inviare qui unite le relazioni di due adunanze di detto Comitato (Allegato III), i cui risultati sono al presente pressochè nulli, poichè, per aumentare la quota d'immigrazione dalla Germania, è necessario un Atto del Congresso Federale, che difficilmente potrà essere approvato.

Nel frattempo si vanno determinando forti correnti di opposizione contro l'ammissione di rifugiati tedeschi, a mo-

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Dopo il
Bismarck

tivo dell'alto numero di disoccupati Americani, e della crisi in cui si trovano varie classi di professionisti, particolarmente i dottori in medicina, e infine per non aumentare il numero già così notevole di ebrei in questa Repubblica.

Ad ogni modo, in ossequio alla richiesta di Vostra Eminenza, contenuta nel telegramma del 30 Novembre, indirizzerò in questi stessi giorni una lettera all'Ecc.mo Mons. Rummel, Presidente del Comitato Episcopale per i rifugiati tedeschi, pregandolo d'invitare con apposita circolare tutti i Vescovi degli Stati Uniti, perchè vedano se e come possano sistemare in Università, Istituti e Ospedali della loro diocesi, qualche rifugiato cattolico della Germania. E' superfluo notare che caldeggerò la cosa con ogni raccomandazione, e sarà poi mio dovere notificare a Vostra Eminenza il risultato di questo passo.

Chinato al bacio della S. Porpora, con sensi di devoto ossequio e somma venerazione, ho l'onore di professarmi

dell'Eminenza Vostra Reverendissima



umilissimo devotissimo obbligatissimo servo
+ A. G. Cicognani, Deleg. Ap.

Allegato II al Rapporto Num. 598/38

National Catholic Welfare Confer

MOST REV. EDWARD MOONEY, D. D., CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

RIGHT REV. MSGR. MICHAEL J. READY
GENERAL SECRETARY

REV. HOWARD J. CARROLL, S. T. D.
ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY



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Allegato I al Rapporto Num. 598/38

REPORT
 of
The Committee
for Catholic Refugees
from Germany
 123 Second Street, New York City



Covering the period from

JANUARY 1, 1937 to SEPTEMBER 30, 1938.

New York, N. Y.
Feast of St. Francis of Assisi.



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**"I was a Stranger
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you took me in."**

AT the close of the fiscal year we deem it opportune to give not only a report of that period, but to give a complete resume of the work of the Committee for Catholic Refugees from Germany.

Before doing so, it might be well to review very briefly the situation of the Church in Germany. As may be remembered from last year's report, the Year 1937, showed decisively to the Catholics in Germany as well as to the outside world that the aim of the Persecutors of the Church in Germany was the complete destruction and extinction of the Catholic Church in that country. Pope Pius XI stated in his Christmas message of 1937 that "rarely has there been a persecution so grave, so terrible and so sad in its effect."

The German Bishops assembled at Fulda for their meeting from August 16 to August 19, 1938, stated that the Nazis aimed at the complete destruction of the Catholic Church in Germany. Catholic life is suppressed in all its phases more indirectly than directly, for example, people are not everywhere forbidden to attend their Church services but it is made practically impossible for them by the fact that they have to attend the meetings of the Party which coincide with Church activities. In other instances Catholics are directly accused of being too pious and thousands of civil service employees have lost their positions on the basis that they could not be good National Socialists, since they were too pious. In some parts of Germany the Nazis have dared go further and have demanded publicly that Catholics should step out of the Church under threat of economic or social loss. Employees have lost their positions, laborers have been dismissed and Catholic students have been excluded from colleges and universities.

The censorship over newspapers, periodicals and books has become stricter. A large number of Catholic weeklies have been completely forbidden. Those that remain in existence are compelled to publish articles which are against the Church. Refusal to comply with this order leads to confiscation or closing down of the paper. Publishing houses have been hit very hard. Every new book published must pass the censorship of Mr. Rosenberg, the author of "The Myth of the Twentieth Century." Many good Catholic books have not received the Nazi imprimatur because their attitude toward National Socialism was not considered positive enough. Consequently, important publications in thousands and tens of thousands of copies have been forbidden to be sold. Naturally the Catholic publishing houses suffer great losses. Several of them have already been declared bankrupt with the danger that the larger houses will follow.

In the education of the youth, the rules for membership in the Hitler

Youth for both boys and girls, have been enforced more strictly, so that many more young people receive the education of the Hitler Youth. In doing so, they undergo the influence of the Nazi Religion. National Socialism is not only a political system but it prides itself upon being a new religion. It even imitates the services of the Catholic Church and tries to instill its new religion into the youth. Being a very young religion, it is like all new religions, very forceful and very fanatical.

Beginning with April of this year, almost all Catholic grammar schools have been closed. Catholic high-schools have been diminished to a great extent. The same holds true for colleges under Catholic auspices. Religious instruction can be given and received only in the Catholic Church buildings. However, since the Nazi services take up all the free time of youth, it is next to impossible for German Catholic youth to get proper instruction.

The defamation of the Church has continued vigorously. Catholic ideals, Catholic philosophy of life are ridiculed, undermined, and the motives of the Church are not only criticized but even declared inimical to the state. Now, we hear the Church attacked and accused of being the friend of Bolshevism. Again we hear the cry that the Church is nothing but a political enemy of the State. The strongest blow against the Church, however, must be seen in the attack upon its leaders. The prosecutions of the leaders among the priests, though they have somewhat died down, are revived again and again in the press. During the last year many priests have fled from Germany and our office has received many appeals through our European correspondents. The full attack is finally directed against the Bishops and the Holy Father. Bishop Sproll of Rottenburg has been banished from his diocese recently because he did not vote in April, to confirm the "Anschluss." Because of his passivity he was declared an enemy of the State. There is no doubt that this is the beginning of the end. The German Bishops have declared in Fulda that "The Church is being reduced to the catacombs and that the beginning of the end has come."

Beginning with the "Anschluss" of Austria in March 1938, the political situation in Europe has changed gravely. No one can predict where National Socialism will stop. Therefore nobody can foresee to what extent the refugee problem will grow. The seriousness of the problem, however, may be recognized by the fact that President Roosevelt, during Holy Week of 1938, invited the Chairmen of the various refugee committees to Washington to consider ways and means of helping refugees from Greater Germany. As a consequence of this initial step, the Evian Conference followed in July of this year, in order to discuss the possibilities of settling refugees in other countries. His Excellency, the Most Reverend Joseph F. Rummel, D.D., Archbishop of New Orleans, who had been appointed a member of the President's Committee, was represented at Evian through the Right Rev. Monsignor Ready, our European correspondent.

The situation of the Church in Austria may be sized up briefly as follows. There is a difference between the situation in Austria in 1938 as compared with that of Germany in 1933. At that time the Party was careful and was anxious to get the vote of Catholics. It had not as yet, carried out its program. Today its power has grown. It seems stronger than ever. Immedi-

tely upon the "Anschluss" it completely altered the program of Church persecution tried in Germany, and applied it more ruthlessly in Austria. This means that Catholic Organizations were dissolved immediately, that Catholic teachers have been dismissed on a wholesale scale, that many university professors were deprived of their positions without notice and religious communities have been forbidden to function in many of their activities: In short, Catholic Action in all its active phases has been paralyzed.

Due to the fact that in Austria a larger proportion of mixed marriages of Catholics and Jews exists, at least 20% of all Austrian Catholics are Non-Aryan, a very large number of Catholics is affected by the new laws, applying to Non-Aryans. The people classified as Non-Aryans constitute a much larger group than the similar class of refugees in Germany. The entire population of Austria amounts to about 6,000,000, 95% of whom are Catholic.

Because of the complete change in the political regime with the consequent dangers of life and limb for those who hold or have held a different political creed from the group now in power, a large number of Austrians have fled from their native land and have taken refuge in other European countries, especially in Switzerland, Holland, France and Belgium. Figures will be discussed later.

Requests from Czechoslovakia and Italy

Following upon the "Anschluss," our Committee received numerous requests from German Catholic Refugees, residing in Czechoslovakia. Knowing and realizing that the annexation of Czechoslovakia was merely a question of time and that their personal safety was in jeopardy, these refugees appealed to us in order that we might help them leave that country. The occupation of Czechoslovakia seemed inevitable since more than one half of her border line territory was surrounded by the Reich.

In July 1938, Mussolini followed Hitler's footsteps in the policy of anti-Semitism. He introduced Non-Aryan laws, which would compel all German Catholics of Non-Aryan descent, residing in Italy to leave within six months. The adoption of this policy in Italy is a warning that other nations may follow and eventually throw the burden of caring for refugees upon Catholics of all Nations, who have the courage to resist the influence of such un-Christian principles. Reports from other nations show, that a wave of anti-Semitism, sponsored by Nazi influence, is growing, and where it is adopted, persecution of the Catholic Church follows in short order.

While this report was in print, a radio message received Friday, October 7th, states that non-Aryans residing in Italy, who will not have left that country by March 1st, 1939, will be deported to Germany. Practically this means imprisonment in concentration camps and death.

European Committees

Corresponding to the growing needs of German Catholic refugees, various European countries have organized committees. Holland and Switzerland took the lead in 1936. The American Bishops followed in November

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1936. The foundations of other committees in various European countries, did not occur until after the "Anschluss." England, France and Belgium formed Catholic committees in May of this year. Czechoslovakia formed an Inter-denominational Committee in the Spring of 1938. All the aforementioned committees have appealed to the American Committee especially for funds, because they felt unable to cope with the situation. Their reports, however, with regard to numbers were so contradictory that His Excellency, the Most Reverend Joseph F. Rummel, D.D., Archbishop of New Orleans, had a survey made of the refugee situation by Dr. George N. Shuster, in June of this year.

Figures and Needs of Refugees

According to Dr. Shuster, whose report is a very conservative estimate) the number of Catholic Refugees outside of Germany in July of this year numbered approximately 5000. However, later reports received from Dr. Grivelli, officially appointed as Executive Director of the Refugee Committee in Switzerland by His Excellency, the Most Reverend Bishop Scheiwiler, show that in the meantime there has been an increase of at least 2000 Catholic refugees in Switzerland and Holland alone. We have no figures from France and the other countries. Dr. Grivelli's report states "A new wave of refugees has crossed the Swiss borderland. In the last few weeks, 1500 newcomers have been received in Switzerland. Large numbers have been driven over the border line at the point of revolvers during the night. Men, women and children have been placed in refugee camps that must be maintained by private agencies."

During the last few months our office has experienced an influx of appeals from physicians because of the new legislation affecting this profession. Beginning with September 30th, 1938, all Non-Aryan physicians in Greater Germany have had their licenses revoked. Upon promulgation of this law, a large number of doctors made an appeal to our office. Corresponding to the new laws for physicians, corresponding to the new money regulations in Germany and finally corresponding to the Annexation of Austria, the office of the Committee experienced an enormous increase of appeals. Beginning with April of this year, this increase has steadily grown and represents at the present time a 500% increase every month over the average number of increases of the first fifteen months. We have at present on an average, 150 new cases every month whereas during the first year, we had an average of 25 new cases every month. Naturally these figures do not represent the picture as a whole. The number of refugees who have left Germany and are in Europe, though not permanently settled, is only a small percentage of those who need help. The number of those who will leave Greater Germany, is legion. Unless these Catholics shall lose their faith or shall perish physically and mentally, Catholics all over the world must extend a brotherly hand to them.

Inability of Europe to Solve the Problem

The European countries have been unable so far to solve the problem for two main reasons. First all European countries are saturated with regard

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to population and are unable to assimilate more inhabitants. Consequently, their labor laws generally prohibit foreigners from working. Foreigners cannot secure a license or permit to work, except in very rare instances. This condition reduced capable men and women to idleness and consequently, to charity of long standing. It is most imperative that these people be transported to other countries, that are willing to receive and permit them to earn a livelihood.

The second reason for Europe's inability is the financial problem. The funds necessary to support these 7000 Catholic Refugees and to transport them to other countries, constitute too great a burden for the European Committees to handle. They had to deal with refugees ever since the World War. First, there were those from Russia, then the German group and later on the Spanish people. Added on to these are the Austrians since March of this year. Others are to follow. These Committees are unable to meet the situation and have appealed to us for assistance. They look to the United States to help them carry this excessive burden. This, however, is an urgent matter for consideration by the Most Rev. Members of the Hierarchy.

Recommendations

Inasmuch as there is a much greater demand on our funds, both because of the increase of our cases and because of the necessity of assisting the European Committees, especially in their transportation cases, a substantial fund raised by a "National Appeal," would seem to be the only adequate manner of defraying transportation and relief expenses.

In order to counteract the wave of anti-Semitism, pan-Germanism and other manifestations of ultra Nationalism, we urgently suggest that the recommendations of the Holy Father be carried out. These recommendations imply a positive campaign against the excesses of anti-Semitism as un-Godly, un-charitable and un-Christian and against the natural and Divine law, as well as a warning against an over-emphasis of Nationalism to the detriment of the true Brotherhood of Man, which is the very basis of Catholic ideology.

We respectfully recommend that every member of the Hierarchy of the United States assist at least ten refugees, either by giving affidavits himself, or suggesting ten prominent Catholics within his jurisdiction, who will act as sponsors to the refugees, who seek admission into our country.

We sponsor most heartily the suggestion that every Catholic in the United States be made familiar with our program and be encouraged by their Hierarchy to cooperate in every manner possible.

Inasmuch as the Committee handled approximately 250 cases per month, and since the staff was unable to handle the other cases, it would seem advisable that we should have two additional social workers on our staff.

The Committee respectfully requests the Most Reverend Bishops to decide whether we should accept Italian Catholics in the future.

COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

In the first year of our activity, most of our cases were received through the St. Raphaels Verein, the Swiss and Holland Committees. These cases were augmented in the second year by a large number from the English,

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French, and Czechoslovakian Committees, as well as by a large number of individual appeals from people in the United States and abroad.

Immediately after the "Anschluss" in April, 1938, the number of new cases was doubled. During the month of May there was an increase of 120%. In June 86 new cases represented a 250% increase. In July the new cases numbered 150, or 500%. During the month of August we had an aggregate of 128 cases. In September 142 cases, representing again an increase of 500%. At the end of the fiscal year, 1937-1938, 981 open cases are engaging the attention of our Committee.

SOCIAL STATUS OF REFUGEES

As can be readily discovered from Table II, 50% of our cases during the past six months represent married couples. This appears to be the average proportion according to our previous experience. A large number of these could have remained unharmed in Germany, if they had been willing to obtain a divorce from their non-Aryan partner. However, they preferred loyalty to their God and their family to materialism.

Analysis of Cases Closed

During the last six months a total of 114 cases were closed. 58, (about one half,) were married. Table IV gives in a detailed manner the reasons for closing them. 48 of them were closed because they secured work or scholarships, and are taken care of. Some cases were solved successfully through immigration to other countries, and were consequently provided for. A number of other cases were solved satisfactorily by European committees. About 40 cases had to be closed, although the problem had not been solved. In 8 of those cases there was definite lack of cooperation, in one case refusal to accept work. There were several cases of unreasonable financial appeals. In 8 cases the credentials were not brought forth or were such, that we could not handle them. There were a few cases of swindlers among them who tried to take advantage of the Committee. Several cases could not emigrate from Germany or could not gain admittance to other countries.

IMMIGRATION

The Committee handled an average of a hundred immigration cases a month. These cases required first, affidavits for refugees, secondly, direct assistance to refugees to facilitate immigration formalities; in some cases financial assistance was required. In order to assist the office staff in expediting the necessary information, "Richlinien" were worked out which contained in a detailed manner all the information essential in immigration as well as the requirements laid down by the Committee. In the course of two years, 190 affidavits were secured, and 60 people immigrated through the exclusive effort of our Committee. Many efforts were made in securing affidavits. However, we encountered almost unsurmountable difficulties. It would therefore seem advisable that the Most Reverend Bishops take a personal interest in this matter. This seems especially necessary in view of the fact that the American Consulates abroad are flooded at the present time with requests for visas, so that the quota is almost filled by those who had

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their names entered on the waiting list. Since the Consuls are very strict in issuing visas, we should exercise more effort in obtaining more and better affidavits. It is necessary to enlist the efforts of all Catholics who are in a financial position to give affidavits. Besides sponsoring the immigration to the United States, our Committee has helped extensively in settling refugees in other countries. In these efforts the Committee has worked in close cooperation with European committees, especially with the Swiss and the Netherlands committees. Together with them, we have financed the transportation of a number of refugees to various South American countries, as well as to India in one case. Our committee has made a number of investigations in South American countries and in South Africa. (Wide Resettlement Program.)

With regard to immigration proper, the Committee referred its difficult cases to the Immigration Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Both the New York, as well as the Washington office, spared no efforts in solving the refugees' difficulties. We take this occasion to express our deep gratitude for their splendid cooperation.

WORKFINDING

The Committee did not spare any efforts to secure positions for the refugees. In the course of the last half year, 79 circular letters of approximately 60 copies in each case were sent out to the Most Reverend members of the Hierarchy, universities, colleges, high-schools, and hospitals.

During the last six months the Committee was able to secure work for 85 people. The vocational analysis is as follows: 1 priest, 8 religious of one community, 20 physicians, 19 university professors, one physical training instructor, one pharmacist, 2 musicians, 7 salesmen, 2 clerks, 2 tradesmen, 22 domestics.

We are happy to mention wonderful cooperation that the Committee received this year from Catholic hospitals in the United States, in accepting refugee physicians for internships.

For several of the university professors the Committee was instrumental in securing the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Scholars. In one instance the Karl Schurz Foundation rendered assistance.

A number of people worked in camps during the summer months. As far as domestics are concerned, the Committee was unable to fill all the demands. Naturally, the results achieved, do not in any way represent all the efforts involved in attempting to place these refugees.

Resettlement in Other Countries:

The Committee continued its investigation in South American countries, begun last year. We refer to our Report of April 24th, 1938. Reports show an almost unanimous request for farmers and skilled laborers in South America. Definite opportunities for priests and religious exist in South America. A number of priests have been placed through the assistance of the Swiss as well as the Netherland Committees. Indications point to the fact that the skilled laborers will find an outlet in the South American countries as well as in the United States of America. Farmers are definitely accepted in the South American countries. Professionals, especially university professors,

seem to have a better chance in the United States than in South America. The same is true for physicians. The Committee plans an employment division, to be able to more efficiently place its refugees.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER SUPPORT

During its period of existence, our Committee has received many appeals for financial assistance from the United States as well as from abroad. These appeals came not only from individuals but also from European Committees. Table VIII gives a record of all assistance given to individuals since we began to function. In the United States alone, financial assistance was given as follows: From 1 to 10 people have been maintained on a monthly relief budget. Incidental relief was given to 55 people altogether. Loans were advanced in 29 cases, 17 of these were families, whereas 12 were single individuals. Loans were given for the following purposes: In 8 cases for immigration to the United States via Cuba, Mexico or Canada. 17 people received loans to build a new existence, as e.g.: physicians in the beginning of their practice, university professors who needed assistance for the first month or two in the United States. In two cases business couples received small loans to establish themselves in business. In 4 other cases short-term loans were given to pay for the transportation of refugees, who arrived here without funds, to their place of destination.

Financial assistance was given to people abroad as follows: In 18 cases, loans were given for the purpose of immigration, 5 of these parties came to the United States, while 13 went to South American countries. The majority of the latter were religious. For one religious the Committee was able to secure traveling expenses from a religious community in the United States. In several cases the Committee was helpful in securing Mass stipends from American clergy for priests still abroad.

The Holland Committee received \$500 a month regularly for the last 6 months upon the decision of His Excellency, The Most Reverend Joseph F. Rummel. The Swiss Committee, as well as the St. Raphael's Society in Prague were assisted in individual cases with funds for immigration purposes.

The Committee extended a number of other services, such as free board and room for as many as 6 people a month. A number of people received free medical treatment, free hospitalization, in one case a free tonsillectomy was secured. For 9 students the committee was able to secure scholarships. One child was placed with an older sister in a Catholic College.

All refugees were referred to the pastor of the parish in which they finally settled. We wrote to the pastor in every case, in order to draw special attention to our refugees.

Our office through the executive director, as well as through the workers tried to give spiritual comfort and consolation to the Refugees. We tried in addition to solve the many incidental problems peculiar to each individual applicant.

SOCIAL ACTION

The Committee for Catholic Refugees from Germany in its endeavors to tend to the needs of the refugees both spiritual, as well as material, has worked together with many other Church and social agencies.

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In New York City our office worked in close cooperation with the Protestant and the Jewish refugee committees, that is, The American Christian Committee and the National Coordinating Committee. Once a month we attended one of their staff meetings where common problems and new regulations were discussed.

In our endeavors to contact relatives or friends in the United States with regard to possible assistance for refugees who are still abroad, we worked through the channels of Catholic Charities throughout the United States. In small cities, we sent our letters to the priests or to Associated Social Agencies, Inc. All extended their whole-hearted cooperation.

Catholic institutions of higher learning assisted in a very encouraging way, by accepting scholars on their staff and by offering scholarships to our students. Catholic hospitals have availed themselves of the opportunity to accept well-trained and well-experienced physicians on their interne staff, as far as their laws permitted.

In our placement of scholars, several non-Sectarian agencies worked hand in hand with us, as for instance: The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Scholars, The Notgemeinschaft Deutscher Wissenschaftler im Ausland, The Rockefeller Foundation, The Karl Schurz Foundation, The Quakers, etc.

The Committee tried to interpret its needs and its program to the Catholic public by articles in the daily papers, as well as in the periodicals. Furthermore, the Committee appealed to Catholic National organizations, such as the Saint Vincent de Paul Society, Knights of Columbus, The Catholic Womens' Union, The Central Verein, etc. Several national and state meetings were attended and every effort was made to interpret our needs to the public at large. We consider it one of the biggest tasks at the present time to show the injustice of anti-Semitism, which is growing in the United States.

As far as the rectifying of marriages was concerned, the Committee had this done through the pastors in whose parishes the refugees lived.

Last, but not least, the Committee is greatly indebted to numerous individuals: The Most Reverend Members of the Hierarchy, who have contributed to our Committee in various ways; to the Reverend members of the Clergy and religious communities, who have participated wholeheartedly in this phase of Catholic action. Countless Catholics and non-Catholics have shown their interest, not only in a theoretical, but in a practical way, by informing our Committee about vacancies and opportunities, by giving financial support and by receiving refugees into their homes.

The Committee owes special gratitude to the Reverend Francis A. Ostermann, who carried on the work of the Committee during the illness of the Executive Director, from January 1938 to July 1938 inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH D. OSTERMANN,

Executive Director,
THE COMMITTEE FOR CATHOLIC
REFUGEES FROM GERMANY.

Feast of Saint Francis of Assisi.

TABLE I

CASE COUNT

January 1, 1937 — September 30, 1938

| | Monthly NEW | Monthly REOPENED | Monthly CLOSED | Monthly BALANCE |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Jan. 1-37—Sept. 30-37 | 526 | 101 | 93 | 425 |
| Oct. 1-37—Mar. 31-38 | 141 | 93 | | 473 |
| Semester 1938 | | | | |
| April | 45 | 16 | 11 | 503 |
| May | 61 | 16 | 20 | 552 |
| June | 86 | 13 | 38 | 622 |
| July | 150 | 5 | 114 | 752 |
| Aug. | 128 | 5 | 114 | 873 |
| Sept. | 142 | 5 | 114 | 981 |
| Sub-Total | 612 | 5 | 308 | 981 |
| Grand-Total | 1279 | | | |

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TABLE II

Analysis of social status of cases during half year

April 1—1938 to Sept. 30, 38

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Single | 240 |
| Married | 309 |
| Engaged | 19 |
| Divorced | 11 |
| Div.-Remarried | 1 |
| Div. pending | 1 |
| Separated | 4 |
| Widows | 14 |
| Priests | 2 |
| Unclassified | 14 |
| Married | 172 couples |
| | 275 children |
| | no |
| | 275 |
| | 309 |

| Number of families | Number of Children in families, expectant | Total number of Children |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 104 | 1 | 104 |
| 43 | 2 | 86 |
| 20 | 3 | 60 |
| 3 | 4 | 12 |
| 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 | 7 | 7 |
| | | 275 |

TABLE III

Social Status of Cases Closed

From April 1/38—9/30/38

| | Married | Single | Separated | Widow | Engaged | Priest | Unclass. | Total |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|-------|---------|--------|----------|-------|
| April | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 16 |
| May | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 11 |
| June | 8 | 5 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 16 |
| July | 9 | 7 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 20 |
| August | 5 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 13 |
| September | 23 | 14 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 38 |
| | 58 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 114 |

ANALYSIS OF REASONS FOR CLOSING CASES

from

April 1, 1938 to September 30, 1938.

| | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Total |
|--|-------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Immigrated into other countries.. | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 5 |
| Not permitted to emigrate..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Too old for obtaining affidavit... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Doubtful Cases | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Obtained work or Scholarship... | 7 | 3 | — | 9 | 6 | 23 | 48 |
| Taken care of by European Com- mittees | 1 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | 13 |
| Not admitted to foreign countries! | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| No credentials or bad credentials. | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 5 |
| Not under our jurisdiction..... | — | 1 | — | 4 | 6 | — | 11 |
| Settled own problem..... | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | 5 |
| No practical Catholic..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Returned to Germany..... | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Returned to Europe..... | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Placed temporarily | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taken care of by Religious Orders in U.S.A..... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Lack of Cooperation..... | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 8 |
| Unreasonable financial appeal... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Refusal to accept work..... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Not our jurisdiction..... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| | 16 | 11 | 16 | 20 | 13 | 38 | 114 |

[12]

TABLE V

ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC PROFESSIONS

| | Cases as per 3/31/38 | New Cases | Total | Cases Closed | Grand Total |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Administrators | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| 2. Agriculturists | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 3. Anthropologists | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 4. Antiquarians | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 5. Archaeologists | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 6. Architects | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 7. Artists | — | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 8. Art Historian | 5 | — | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 9. Bacteriologist | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 10. Banker & Business..... | — | 8 | 8 | — | 8 |
| 11. Biologist | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. Chemists & Physicists..... | 13 | 10 | 23 | 1 | 22 |
| 13. Church Law | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 14. Deacons | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| 15. Dentists | — | 9 | 9 | — | 9 |
| 16. Dramatic Director, stage & film..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 17. Economist | 12 | 19 | 31 | 3 | 28 |
| 18. Engineers | 10 | 12 | 22 | 3 | 19 |
| 19. Forester | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 20. Geologist | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 21. Historian | — | 5 | 5 | — | 5 |
| 22. Interpreter | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 23. Journalist | 11 | 9 | 20 | — | 20 |
| 24. Lawyers | 18 | 39 | 57 | 5 | 52 |
| 25. Law Professor | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26. Librarians | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 27. Mathematician & Statistician..... | — | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 28. Meteorology | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 29. Musicians | 13 | 10 | 23 | 3 | 20 |
| 30. Nuns | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 31. Painter | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 32. Philologist | 2 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| 33. Philosophy | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 34. Physicians | 54 | 96 | 150 | 17 | 133 |
| 35. Pharmacist | 4 | 3 | 7 | — | 7 |
| 36. Priests | 4 | 17 | 21 | 4 | 17 |
| 37. Political & Social Science..... | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 38. Sculptor | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 39. Seismologist | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 40. Sinologist | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 41. Social Science | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 42. Other Ac. Teachers..... | 52 | 23 | 75 | — | 75 |
| 43. Theologian | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 44. Students..... | — | 24 | 24 | 2 | 22 |
| | 226 | 327 | 553 | 56 | 497 |

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TABLE VI

ANALYSIS OF NON-ACADEMIC PROFESSIONS

| Profession | Cases as per | | Total | Cases Closed | Grand Total |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 3/31/38 | New Cases | | | |
| 1. Actors | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| 2. Army Officer | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 3. Artists | — | 7 | 7 | — | 7 |
| 4. Bakers | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 5. Businessmen | 75 | 79 | 154 | 17 | 137 |
| 6. Butcher | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 7. Candy Maker | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 8. Carpenter | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 9. Chauffeur | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 10. Chemist | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| 11. Cosmetician & Hairdresser | 7 | 1 | 8 | — | 8 |
| 12. Dentist | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 13. Dietician | — | 4 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 14. Farmer & Gardener | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 15. Handyman | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| 16. Hotel & Restaurant | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 17. Housekeeper | 1 | 40 | 41 | 2 | 39 |
| 18. Journalists | 6 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| 19. Laboratory Assistant | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 20. Mech. Trades & Other Skilled Labor | 25 | 25 | 50 | 3 | 47 |
| 21. Naturopath | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 22. Nurses & Governess | 10 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 16 |
| 23. Opticians | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 24. Painters & Designers | 10 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| 25. Photographer | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 26. Policemen | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| 27. Printer | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 28. Recreational Profession | 1 | 5 | 6 | — | 6 |
| 29. Musicians | 5 | 12 | 17 | 2 | 15 |
| 30. Religious | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| 31. Salesmen | 5 | 12 | 17 | — | 17 |
| 32. Sexton | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 33. Social Workers | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 34. Stenographers & Office Help | 7 | 32 | 39 | 6 | 33 |
| 35. Students & Children | 6 | 8 | 14 | — | 14 |
| 36. Shoemakers | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 37. Tailor | 1 | 8 | 9 | — | 9 |
| 38. Teacher | 11 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 14 |
| 39. Unclassified | 44 | 14 | 58 | 4 | 54 |
| 40. Unskilled | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total | 247 | 297 | 544 | 58 | 486 |

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Analysis of Work 1938

| Month | Immigrants supplied | Aff. worked on | Work supplied | Scholarship supplied | Free room and board | Free medical assistance | Assistance from Emerg. Comm. | Letters | Outgoing | Incoming | Office Interv. | Outside Cont. | Trying to sec. work | Circular lett. |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 1/37 | 31 | 80 | — | 58 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1617 | 589 | 1178 | 175 | — | — |
| Apr. | 3 | 12 | 36 | 7 | — | 5 | 2 | — | 1375 | 762 | 105 | 26 | 57 | 14 |
| May | 3 | 14 | 85 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2053 | 767 | 121 | 31 | 73 | 14 |
| June | 7 | 15 | 79 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | 2291 | 1112 | 125 | 19 | 90 | 22 |
| July | 7 | 13 | 95 | 11 | — | — | — | — | 1457 | 1149 | 145 | 26 | 112 | 11 |
| Aug. | 5 | 27 | 107 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 1 | — | 1070 | 1049 | 159 | 19 | 199 | 4 |
| Sept. | 4 | 29 | 172 | 27 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 9863 | 5428 | 758 | 136 | 607 | 79 |
| Total | 60 | 190 | 574 | 85 | 28 | 14 | 5 | 16287 | 9008 | 1936 | 311 | 607 | 79 | |
| Grand Total | 3/38-Sept. 38 | Jan. 1/37 | 3/38-Sept. 38 | Jan. 1/37 | 3/38-Sept. 38 | Jan. 1/37 | 3/38-Sept. 38 | Jan. 1/37 | 3/38-Sept. 38 | Jan. 1/37 | 3/38-Sept. 38 | Jan. 1/37 | 3/38-Sept. 38 | Jan. 1/37 |

TABLE VII

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of visa applican consuls were swa of which it is e: under are suffi. 'S. Department of S are now 250,000 s and Protestan

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for whom provision must be made outside of that country. They cannot return to Germany as they are registered as anti-Nazi and anti-Henlein, and there is no place for them in Czechoslovakia.

I enclose herewith for Your Excellency a list of the refugee cases received by us from the Apostolic Delegation.

With sentiments of profound respect, I remain

Obediently yours,

Michael J. Ready

To His Excellency
The Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, D.D.
1811 Biltmore Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C.



5075/38

Allegato III al Rapporto num. 598/38

COPY

Memorandum

At the request of Archbishop Rummel and with the approval of President Roosevelt, I attended the Conference called by the President to consider the problem of refugees from Germany and other countries.

The Conference was convened at the White House, Executive Office, April 13, 1938, at 11 a.m.

Those present were the following:

The President

The Secretary of State, Cordell Hull

The Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins

The Under Secretary of State, Sumner Welles

The Assistant Secretary of State, Geo. S. Messersmith

Henry Morgenthau, Sr.

Raymond S. Fosdick, President, The Rockefeller Foundation

Rev. Samuel Cavert, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America - General Secretary

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

Bernard Baruch

Joseph P. Chamberlain, Professor of Law, Columbia University

James G. McDonald, Former High Commissioner for Refugees representing the League of Nations

Louis Kenedy, President, National Council of Catholic Men

Right Rev. Michael J. Ready, General Secretary, N.C.W.C.



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The President reviewed the circumstances which determined the invitation, directed to the nations of Europe and Latin America, for an international conference on political refugees. The President defined "political refugees" as people who could not pursue their conscientious duties nor exercise universally accepted human rights under the governments ruling them.

There was some discussion whether the term "political" should be dropped in favor of plain "refugee" or be qualified further with "religious and racial". The prevailing opinion favored "political refugees" under the President's definition as that used traditionally in the United States and well understood by our citizens.

The President had the responses of the invited nations read. All accepted the invitation and promised to send delegates, except Italy.

The Secretary of State reported that after a preliminary conversation regarding the place for the proposed International Committee's meeting, it was decided to request Switzerland to invite the meeting to Geneva. Switzerland refused. The Secretary of State then said that it was now likely the meeting would be called at Evian, France.

The time for the meeting was set tentatively for the middle of May.

The President said that the American representative on the International Committee would be selected probably from our diplomatic corps in Europe. That furthermore, there was no intention on the part of the Administration to request Congress to increase the present immigration quotas and that all regulations now pertaining to immigration will be maintained.



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page three

The President, after these points, said that the present conference of leaders of various groups in the United States had been called to advise him on how best to approach the problem of caring for refugees coming to America, under existing quotas, since the cost of maintaining them here could not be assumed by the Government.

Mr. Morgenthau, Dr. Chamberlain and Mr. McDonald, in turn, told what had been done under already functioning committees, especially the Joint Committee. I then described the Bishops Committee organized a year ago and outlined its program and method. The President asked me if we had received requests from any religious orders to come here en masse and recalled certain foundations throughout the United States established by German religious orders during Kulturkampf. I said I did not know of any such requests. He then asked if the Bishops Committee was concerned only with priests and religious. To that, of course, I responded the concern of the Committee was mostly for laity - non-Aryan, conscientious objectors to professional regulations, political party adherents, et alii.

After that, Mr. Baruch made a plea that the refugees be cared for by government aid; that such expenditure on the part of this government would prove to Germany that we are wholly disgusted as a nation with its policies. The President said he would not ask Congress to appropriate such aid; that he could not, in view of conditions in this country, etc.. Mr. Baruch's opinion was not supported by anyone present.

The President asked the members of the present Conference to meet with the Secretary of State in the afternoon to discuss details of financial support.



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page four

At that time, Mr. Kenedy asked for a clarification of the scope of the refugee classification. Did the President include all peoples coming under his earlier definition or just those in Germany and Austria. The President said he included all.

I then asked the opinion of the President and Secretary of Labor regarding relaxing or modifying the affidavit restrictions. The Secretary of Labor said the present restrictions were based on an Executive Order issued in 1930 or 1929, and that if the President desired the Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration would draw up other regulations. The President said he did desire to have the matter reconsidered and reported. There was considerable discussion on this and, apparently, entire agreement that some relaxation be made on the "public charge" affidavit.

The President in conclusion said that he regarded this work as important for the future of this country, that the United States representatives on the International Refugee Committee would thoroughly examine all applications and deny admission to known agitators or subversive "isms" (as he expressed it); that we were interested in getting good citizens but not "political emissaries".

In the afternoon, we did little more than meet and suggest other names (three in all) to the present Committee. The afternoon meeting talked about plans for a financial campaign and elected temporarily Mr. McDonald as Chairman. Mr. Morgenthau stated bluntly that if the refugees proved to be mostly Jews, the Jews in this and in other countries would collect the money to care for them.



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page five

Since money sources were aimed at in the new selections, I asked them to consider Mr. Basil Harris, of New York, for membership.

There was nothing more done; no special plan adopted; no specific recommendations submitted. The Committee awaits the further call of the Secretary of State.



5075/38

C O P Y

May 16, 1938

Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Political Refugees:

Meeting held in the office of the State Department, Mr. Messersmith acting as Chairman. The Committee then appointed the following officers:

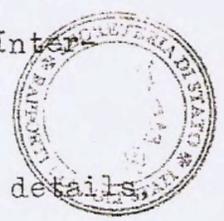
Chairman, James G. McDonald

Secretary, Rev. Samuel Cavert

Mr. Messersmith reported as follows:

Mr. Myron C. Taylor represents this Government at the meeting of the International Committee on Political Refugees which meeting will be held at Evian, France, July 6th, thirty-three countries invited to participate. Acceptances have been received from thirty-two notified of the meeting to be held on July 6th.

Mr. Taylor will act as Ambassador and shall receive full written instructions from the State Department regarding his responsibilities and also his limitations. Mr. Taylor will be assisted by Robert Pell and by George Brandt who will act as assistant and technical advisor. Telegrams already have been received from many of the countries participating announcing appointment or promise of appointment of a delegate to attend the International Meeting July 6th.



So as to have adequate force for the Government to handle the details, Mr. Oeling of the Near-Eastern Division will act as contact man between our committee and the Department of State. At the International Meeting July 6th, a permanent set-up of the International Committee will be arranged, together with plans for future meetings, preferably to be held in one of the large cities of Europe. Each country concerned can pay the expenses

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Mr. A. Messersmith

of their representative but a permanent secretariat will be appointed and the expense underwritten most probably by a few of the larger countries concerned.

The U.S. Budget is asked to set aside \$72,000, to pay the expenses of the U.S. Representative for the first year. It is thought Mr. Taylor will not accept any compensation. This, of course, is not certain. Mr. Messersmith suggests that Mr. McDonald or Dr. Chamberlain also be present at the meeting of the International Committee. No definite action however was taken. Recommendations to Mr. Taylor shall include that the Liage committee, the High Commissioner and the Liaison committee be continued.

The original invitation sent to foreign countries asking participation was worded to take care of refugees from Germany and Austria. It is now found advisable not to broaden the scope of the U.S. representation but it is recommended that the scope of activities be enlarged beyond Germany and Austria. This matter will be taken up at the first meeting of the International Committee. It was brought out that Rumania and Poland are interested in a broadening of the scope of this committee. Undoubtedly other countries will have similar recommendations. It was mentioned that the present U.S. quota from Germany and Austria was 27,330 and last year less than 17,000 emigrated to this country.

Mr. Taylor is not to be asked to make any endeavor to recommend Palestine or any other political set-up, preferring to leave this to the particular countries already in charge of caring for political refugees. Meeting of the Advisory Committee of Political Refugees is called for Thursday May 19th at the City Club, 55 West 44th Street, New York City, 3:30 p.m., and it is expected that weekly meetings will be held in New York for the next three or four weeks so as to arrange recommendations, etc., to be approved by



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Mr. A. ...

the State Department and later delivered to Mr. Taylor for July 6th meeting.

At all of these meetings the State Department will be represented through Messrs. Robert Pell and George Brandt. Messrs. McDonald and Messersmith were asked to prepare a statement for the Press which they now are doing, and all of us present are earnestly requested to make no statement whatsoever. This same policy will be followed during the deliberations of this committee and conferences; but one statement will be issued following each meeting, and that through Mr. McDonald co-operating with the office of the Secretary of State. It is clearly brought out that our deliberations and the facts and figures given to us by the Secretary of State are of a highly confidential nature, and accordingly no publication is to be given. This is most important. Meanwhile Mr. McDonald and Mr. Messersmith have been asked by others present to more clearly set forth the objectives so that in their present release much confusion will be cleared up.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Present:

- Mr. Messersmith for Secretary of State
- Professor Joseph H. Chamberlain
- James G. McDonald
- Mr. Baerwald (New)
- Mr. Armstrong (New)
- Basil Harris (New)
- Mr. Speers
- Louis Kenedy
- Rabbi Wise

Also Robert Pell and George Brandt for the State Department.



5075/38

Memorandum

Memorandum

A meeting of the Advisory Committee on Political Refugees was held at the City Club, New York City, on May 19, 1938. The following persons were in attendance:

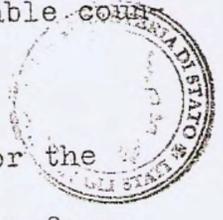
- Joseph P. Chamberlain
- James G. McDonald
- Louis Kenedy
- Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Editor "Foreign Affairs"
- Paul Baerwald - New York City, retired financier
- James M. Speers
- Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
- Monsignor Ready

Robert Pell, divisional assistant in the State Department
George Brandt, Foreign Service officer, State Department

The two chief points discussed were:

1) Collecting data to show the numbers and disposition of refugees coming to the United States since 1933 and submitting these statistics to the United States representative at the International Conference called for Evian, July 6, 1938. This study will include conclusions from exploratory investigations made by the League of Nations Council for Refugees and other organizations on the most suitable and available countries for refugee emigration.

2) The necessity for setting up an office to care for the present correspondence and program of the President's Advisory Committee for Refugees. This was approved, with the understanding that the present Jewish refugee organization in this country would forward the money as a loan for carrying on the work until definite financial arrangements can be worked out. It was thought that no plans for a drive or campaign for funds should be announced until after the Evian meeting.



5075/38

Mi a regolamento

page two

In the meantime, the members of the Committee would endeavor to make paper-plans for regional committees to care for the placement of refugees and the solicitation of funds.



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Mi è regolarmente pervenuto, con i relativi allegati, il pregiato Rapporto dell'Ec. Vostra Rev.ma N.598/38 del 4 dicembre u.s. riguardante la possibilità di sistemare negli Stati Uniti d'America qualche professionista ebreo convertito profugo. Ho preso conoscenza con il piu' vivo interesse di quanto Ella mi comunica, nella sua accurata esposizione,, a proposito del lavoro già svolto in favore dei fuorusciti cattolici tedeschi dal benemerito Comitato presieduto da S.E.Mons. Rummel Arcivescovo di New-Orleans.

Mi sono dato premura di subito riferirne al Santo Padre, il Quale ha appreso con soddisfazione le notizie da V.E. inviate e con grato animo benedice V.E., il prelodato Ecc.mo Arcivescovo di New-Orleans e tutti i suoi collaboratori.

Ho pure notato con vivo compiacimento quanto è stato fatto da codesta Delegazione Apostolica per venire in aiuto di alcune ~~persone~~ tedesche residenti in Italia e costrette a partire.

Saro' molto grato all'E.V. se vorrà tenermi sollecitamente al corrente di eventuali possibilità di collocare costì professionisti di discendenza ebraica.

A. J. L. Renna
 aus. Amleto Cicognani
 Delegato Apostolico
 Washington

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