

## F. D. R. URGED TO ASK FOR JEWISH REFUGEE HAVEN

**Palestine Settlement  
Plan Is Approved  
By U. S. Group**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—(AP)—A group of American Jewish leaders urged President Roosevelt Sunday to ask that Great Britain throw open Palestine to German Jews.

The request was made in a resolution adopted by a meeting of about 300 Jews from 65 Atlantic seaboard cities, who were called together by the United Palestine Appeal.

At the same time, the meeting pledged the cooperation of American Jews "in a large-scale settlement scheme which will insure the absorption of the Jewish refugees into the economic system of Palestine with general benefit not only to the Jewish population, but to all inhabitants of the land."

The group heard an appeal from Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, vice chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, for American Jewry to impose upon itself a "voluntary fine" of \$100,000,000 to be used in aiding Jewish refugees from oppression.

Rabbi Israel said this would be a small fine for the 4,500,000 American Jews compared by the \$400,000,000 penalty imposed by the German government on the 500,000 Jews in the Reich for the killing of a minor German diplomat by a young Polish Jew.

### Settlement Plan Discussed

"With \$100,000,000 there would be opened such vast sources of settlement in Palestine that the bulk, if not all, of the German Jews in excess of the immigration quotas prevailing in various countries might easily be absorbed in the Jewish homeland," the rabbi said.

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## JEWISH HAVEN IN PALESTINE PLAN

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Great Britain announced recently that it would continue to permit restricted Jewish immigration to Palestine. Arab leaders in the Holy Land had demanded that the immigration be stopped.

Under present restrictions, however, only a handful of Jewish refugees from Germany could find a haven in Palestine. The quota for all immigration to that country in the next six months has been fixed at 4,570.

The Jewish leaders here discussed the possible places of refuge that have been advanced, informally or otherwise, since Germany's latest measures against the Jews began.

The general view expressed was that Palestine was the logical place for Jewish settlement, not only because of the historical connections between the Jewish people and Palestine, but because, from the economic point of view, Palestine offered greater possibilities for immediate colonization.

### Hoover As Director Hinted

Henry Montor, executive director of the United Palestine Appeal, said a survey of Madagascar, one of the places proposed, had disclosed that no population used to living in the temperate zone could possibly exist in that area except on a high plateau where facilities for settlement were restricted.

He said the climate of British Guiana was likewise unsuitable and, moreover, it had been estimated that a minimum of \$100,000,000 would be required to prepare the ground for colonization there.

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that in discussion among Jewish leaders former President Hoover had been mentioned as a possible director of refugee resettlement. His name has been advanced, it was said, because of his extensive previous experience in relief work abroad.

Usually well informed persons here expressed the opinion, however, that there was slight chance of the former president being selected by this government to assume leadership of the activity now proposed. They said it was unlikely that Hoover would be willing to go abroad for three years, as the program might require, and that party activities might take considerable of his time.

Myron C. Taylor, former head of the United States Steel Corporation, is scheduled to sail late this week for London to confer with other members of the intergovernmental committee set up there to deal with political refugees.

Jewish leaders here Sunday discounted reports that Justice Louis D. Brandeis might resign from the Supreme Court to take permanent leadership of resettlement activities.