

HULL APPEALS TO ALL NATIONS TO ASSIST JEWS

F. D. R. Asks Additional Time For 15,000 Visiting Refugees In U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—(AP)—Secretary Hull urged the active participation of all governments in seeking a solution for the problem of Germany's Jewish refugees Friday, asserting that recent developments had made the problem more than ever urgent.

He made this assertion in a formal statement, announcing that Myron Taylor would return to London to attend, as the representative of the Washington government, an early meeting of the intergovernmental committee on political refugees.

The day was filled with other developments arising from Nazi treatment of the Jews, which President Roosevelt has denounced as "unbelievable."

The president asked the Labor Department to permit 12,000 to 15,000 German and Austrian refugees, here on six-month visitors' visas, to remain in the country an additional half-year. He told a press conference it would be cruel and inhuman to send them back to face the rigors of a concentration camp or other persecutions.

Attorney General Cummings joined the still growing list of prominent individuals who have denounced Germany's treatment of the Jews, asserting it had "shocked the conscience of the world" and was "as uncivilized as the cruelties of 19 centuries ago when Christians were fed to wild beasts."

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APPEAL FOR JEWS IS MADE BY HULL

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William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a letter to all its affiliated organizations urging them to impose a rigid boycott on German products. He said that "if anything can impress upon Hitler the tragic folly of his course and induce him to change his ways it is economic pressure from the outside world." He pledged the federation's help on the refugee problem, "not as charity but in the name of humanity."

Private guards ordered some visitors away from the German embassy here "in the name of the German government," and told them it was "German property," as Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff prepared to leave for home in response to orders from Berlin. Hugh R. Wilson, the American ambassador to Germany, was called back to the United States early in the week.

Hull's statement was made at his daily press conference, at which his only reply to a request for comment on Dieckhoff's return was that all governments are constantly moving representatives back and forth.

It was learned that Dieckhoff probably would sail next Friday on the Europa, the first fast boat to leave for Europe. Mrs. Dieckhoff intends to remain here until about Dec. 6, and then join her husband for Christmas in Germany.

Hull's formal statement, announcing that Taylor would sail Nov. 26, added:

"The developments of the last few days in Germany have redoubled the urgency of finding new homes for hundreds of thousands of persons. This government is already granting admission to these unfortunates to the full extent permitted by law.

"I am confident that these latest developments have brought home to those in authority in many other governments a vivid realization of the need for finding a solution of this problem, which can only be solved by all governments actively participating in the search for its solution."

Hull went on to say that although George Rublee, director of the intergovernmental committee, had been prepared for some time to go to Berlin for consultations on the refugee problem with officials there, and that although the German government had been so advised, it had made "no definite reply."

More Extensions Granted

Mr. Roosevelt told reporters that he had asked for six-month extensions for the German and Austrian refugees already in this country, and that more such extensions might be expected. The law, he said, places no limit upon the number which may be granted.

When Congress meets, the president said, he will present the facts, and unless some legislative action is taken the refugees will be permitted to remain in the country. He added that he had no thought of liberalizing present immigration quotas.

He smiled, but would make no comment on Dieckhoff's summons home, which German officials had said was for the purpose of reporting to the Berlin government on Mr. Roosevelt's "queer attitude" toward recent events in Germany.