

**Elsa Brändströms papper
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Anteckningar om emigration-immigration U.S.A.

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The refugee problem is not merely a Jewish or a Christian problem but a challenge to all civilized people. Of the refugees coming here, roughly speaking, one-half are Jewish and the other half of them have considered themselves Christians for 2 or 3 generations and have been persecuted because of some remote Jewish ancestor. Another group are the many political refugees: men and women who have held liberal opinions and supported causes unpopular with the Nazi regime.

It is indeed unfortunate that the refugee problem should coincide with the problem of unemployment in this country but America with her 120 million people would not need to be afraid if in the coming year for the first time since the official regulation of immigration in 1921 the German and Austrian combined quota of 30,000 will be filled.

The fact is that while under the present quota law in the United States from all countries in the world about 156,000 persons can be admitted each year, America actually received in the six years from July, 1932 to July, 1938 a total of about 241,000 immigrants and in that same period 246,000 persons left the country permanently--for an outgo nearly 5,000 above the influx.

It might interest you to know that in the 10-year period from July, 1905 to July, 1914 a total of 10,000,000 immigrants entered the U. S. A.

Perhaps you would like to hear the German figures: In spite of the yearly quota allowing more than 30,000, there were in 1934 about 4,000; in 1935 about 5,000; in 1936 about 6,000; in 1937 about 11,000; and in 1938 about 12,000. All these refugees were permitted to enter the country only with

an affidavit from a person living in America, assuring that the refugee shall not become a public charge.

Another assuring circumstance is that among the 30,000 refugees who might come over during the period of one year, there are only about 8,000 men looking for jobs, and the other two-thirds are women and children and therefore for the most part merely consumers of American goods.

There are, furthermore, among the refugees a great number with a specialised training and with abilities which might fit them for jobs, vacant because American unemployed cannot or will not fill them. Especially among the Austrian and Czechoslovakian immigrants one finds an astonishingly high number of skilled workers and craftsmen.

It is very reassuring to hear from England in the report to the English House of Commons on November 21, 1938, by the Home Secretary, that 11,000 refugees who have settled in England have given employment to 15,000 British workmen.

In many circumstances refugee-immigrants are actually increasing employment in the United States today. All over the country industries and businesses, large and small, are springing up which are employing Americans who were previously unemployed. Of the hundreds of enterprises started by refugees I should like to mention only a few:

A knitting mill in Connecticut, started by a German refugee, is employing 10 Americans.

A dress factory in New York started by a refugee is employing 7 refugees and 75 Americans.

A large factory in New York, making springs for chairs, is employing about 100 Americans.

In some cases whole industries or sections of industries have been transferred completely to this country. There are already many small craft-shops, started by skilled workers, where leather novelties are made which were formerly imported

from Vienna. Right here in Boston some friends of mine are planning to establish a factory for ski boots formerly imported from Austria. They plan to begin with 10 Austrians who have specialized in this work and with 30 Americans.

A refugee shirtmaker who used to export shirts from Germany to Latin America now has a small factory in New Orleans employing American labor, and is continuing to export his shirts to Latin America.

In Lawrence, Massachusetts, there is a stocking factory started a few years ago by some German refugees, which now employs almost exclusively American labor.

There are farm projects (on which refugees will be able to raise their food) planned in Virginia, North Carolina, and Alaska and some other places not yet cultivated or already abandoned by Americans.

I believe that the field of arts will surely profit from the cooperation of highly talented persons who now come over with their experience in music, drawing, painting, and the theater.

There is certainly one very sensitive area where the addition of even a few hundred refugees might become felt, if placement is not handled with skill and farsightedness, that of the colleges and universities. But here the history of the great migrations of intelligentsia from the settlement of the Arabic scholars in Spain up to the Huguenot and Russian migration in our modern times teaches that the receiving countries have

profited more than those which expelled their thinkers. Here also new fields for work and possibilities of progress have generally been opened.

There are finally the physicians. American physicians in many parts of the country are already having a hard time. But I have heard from authorities that there are districts in America where a number of doctors and dentists would still be welcomed, because American doctors of quality have not chosen to go there. Here right distribution seems to be the main point to be regarded, and then areas not yet favored will have excellent representatives of the medical profession with long experience.

Now we must remember that not a single person is permitted to enter this country under the German quota unless he has either money already invested in this country or unless he is able to obtain an affidavit. By far the larger group have to have affidavits.

The funds that support the refugee until he becomes a producer are largely drawn from bank balances of private givers and represent money previously unused.

I must repeat that almost every refugee who enters this country must have an affidavit from someone. The question of whether the affidavits are legally as well as morally binding upon the person who gives them has never been tested in the courts. This in itself is a very reassuring sign that the people to whom affidavits have been given have never yet needed

support unexpectedly. This also shows in what an efficient way the many committees who help refugees have enabled them to become immediately self-supporting. While the moral responsibility to find employment for the recipient of an affidavit is very great, I have never heard of a case where the recipient has become an unexpected financial burden to the person who enabled him to enter this country.

The U. S. Government initiated the Evian Conference which led to the setting up of a permanent intergovernmental committee where the U. S., British, French, Scandinavian and Dutch governments are especially active. In this country just for the moment the greatest discussion is about the Wagner Bill.

This bill would admit to the United States 20,000 children under 14 and if I may cite the opinion of Dorothy Thompson and many other Americans this bill would admit to the U. S. A. immigrants of an age group which is precisely the one for which there is a definite need--and the organizations supporting it are prepared to take care of every one of the children. It is the first planned immigration which you have ever had.

It is a contribution both from the humanitarian and from the practical viewpoint.

The American falling birthrate is a cause of concern for many statisticians. Children under 14 therefore fall into the age group which is most desirable for immigration according to authorities and coming to the U. S. A. in an impressionable age and being taken immediately into American families the assimilation, which usually takes two or three generations will be accomplished in one.

Another ass

The children available come mostly from an excellent background.

Contrary to general opinion, these children are by no means all Jewish. If the bill passes it is the intention of the American Friends Service Committee, the organization of the Quakers, which has the selection in its hands, to choose children from various racial and religious categories, and select them all with particular view to their health and intelligence. There are Catholic children, Protestant children, Jewish children, and others classified under the German law as non-Aryan--only they may have only a Jewish grandmother and have been brought up as Christians for generations.

I wish I could arouse your sympathy for this bill.

The refugees coming from Central Europe, especially in the last months, have been deprived of all financial resources. But one thing of which they can never be deprived is their brains and their character. Many of them have contributed decidedly to the culture and economic strength of the country they are leaving.

If you think of this tremendous problem perhaps you ask yourself how you can help.

You can help by giving an affidavit in order to bring these people over to America--and by giving it to a worthy person you choose a future good American citizen.

You can help by trying to find openings for those who are already here.

You can help by taking a family or a single person for a shorter or longer time into your home.

You can help by taking a child into your family while the parents are looking for a job or are establishing themselves.

You can help by adopting a child who has to leave his family for good.

You can help by asking refugee families or single persons to your houses, to meet your friends in order to let them feel that your sympathy is with them.

Why, there are thousands of ways to help--I cannot mention them all.

Follow your generous American heart and you will know what to do!

Immigration - ① -

U. S. S. ha ~~bestämt~~ ~~en~~ ~~amalgam~~
helt idé var att amalgamere
inom en relations kort period växel
nykommer immigranter. — Det
sick i bryan ~~pe~~ pe en sån som
var i högste grad tuffstälkande
~~Optimismen~~ ^{Man} ansågs att teorin av
Amerike tatom en ² melsingpost ⁴ besat
ty bara fullt bevisad. En av orsakerna
än det lyckades var landet typ av
pioner land — fullständigt ^{respekt} ^{för}
om man g. trides i östen kunde man
lä ^{slä} ^{na} ~~frilägg~~ sin bopålar i Mellan-
Västen, i söden eller i de Norra ^{delarna}
trides man g. där vandade man
vidan ^{hög} ^{tusen} ^{km} Västen där en fullständig
nya land vandade nybyggarna

Immigration - (2)

Ande tills för ~~30~~³⁰ år sedan
(en generation) ~~3~~^{1/2} ~~hundra~~ ^{hundra} år
övertygelse fast men efter
världskriget inträdde en fullkomligt
ny situation. Amerike ställdes inför
problem som förut ansågs blott ^{af förgäfliga} ~~af förgäfliga~~
den "gamla världen". ~~Arbetslöshet,~~
~~Arbetslösheten, inflexion?~~ ^{Depression}
Arbetslöshet gjorde människorna
medvetna om att Amerike och
hade ^{o man började tvivla på de obegränsade resurserna} ~~sinne~~ begränsningar o därmed
lades grunden till den pessimism
som ~~för~~ tog botten i "mellning potten"
Efter ~~1921~~ 1921? infördes
restriktionerna i immigration
o därmed började man tänke kritiskt
på den som kommit in i det amerik

Immigratorer — (3) —

Övren Moss igen ^{Man blev medveten om ras i} ~~notionellt problem~~

Ty i förhållande till förs kan
man väl säga att f. o. m. 1921?
kan ^{möjligheten till} ~~immigratörer~~ till Am.
i grund upphört. Bestämmelser
blev så rigid att blod ett
fåtal kunde uppfylla dem o
H & och inte ens den nominella
tulltaras kvota blev under
nägot av de kommande åren fylld.

Inte ens under Hitlers försöken
kunde på grund av de skarpa
restriktionerna - kvota för
de central europeiska länderna -
utnyttjas av de tysk-öst. checkiska
polska landsflyktige

Immigration

4

Det oerhörda mistaget bevisar att
 låta pengar avgå i användningsmöjligheter
 Därmed avskärade man möjligheten
 för den grupp människor som
 Amerike fram för alls behövde
 nämligen ~~jordbruksarbetare~~
 människor kunniga i jordbruk o
 skogsbruk $\frac{1}{2}$ (handverk)

De få jakterna ha ytterligare försärkt
 annonsiteten mot nykomlingarna
 ty allmänheten så i den ~~missade~~^{offra}
~~typen~~ ^{människor} som ej fyller måttet av pionerens
 ideal ^{typ} (o som inte en slags mellanställning
 som de fukter kunde bli exploaterad)

Immigration — (5) —

Abeniman

Immigranter

En sådant problem är också den äldre generationens
förhållande till den äldre.
Men detta problem förskäpts
hos emigranterna genom att
den ~~äldre~~ inbördes äldre
generationen är också förblit rotad
i den kulturen den vuxit upp i
och den nya generationen tar emot
och nästan förbehållsloshet går upp
i en ny kulturen, ~~och~~ talar ut
nytt språk, anpassar sig efter
omgivningens seder och har större
svårigheter att sätta sig in i
föräldrarnas ~~takter~~ och känslor -
värld.

Flyktinjans Famigration till S.

Endast gemensamhetskänslor
kan man ha en fiende är
ingen positiv grund.

Emigration

Gruppe i diaspora - är konservativa
Följ traditionen men g utvecklingen
i sin form. hemland - även om
Man g personligen har något speciellt
gott minne av vad man lämnat

Emigration

man kan ej böje livet kompet
på nya. utan sin förgångne
är människans fattig

Även gruppen upplever detta
har den emigreri —

Är väl upprodd är en av de
svåraste situationerna — Låt en

förd av systemat i andra
länder o andra kulturer om
man ej känner den ukf. väl

En människa måste känna
kontinuiteten i sin liv, framförallt
i sin känslor. — Sic! de ganska

torre o fattige surgat som
kan tjandas dessa utbuds
människor

Emigration

Minnesota farmers -

~~Minnesota~~
Minnesota } bud
gange } U.S.
lands }

Emigration

Upprofade människor
som g' längre kännas g'
sahre - ofta förbittrade

individerna som i besvikelse ~~och~~
lämnade sitt land o' ofta g' blott
med tomme händer utan även
utan etniska traditioner. Landade
i det nye landet o' här blev

En märkvärdigt faktum är att Religion
~~Religionsgemenskapen~~ kon kauske men är
något annat än ~~det~~ bli ställe -
muren mellan de olika grupperna
även om är nationaliteten
Till blott blott Lutheranism - finnes det 4 olika
synoder som ~~ett~~ tidtals med högre skolor
metoder bekämpat varandra.

U. S. Aller

Människor delas i sådan
som de lives ^{optimistiskt} &
^{temperament} pessimistiskt, & detta
påverkar deras tankande
handlande & deras
relationer till omgivningen.
& härvidlag ^{hos} ^{de} ^{franska}
Amerikaner till de andra
kategorier. Han uppföras
till denna inställning, om
~~att~~ denna uppföras
sträcker sig djupare än
"keep smiling" & "be glad to
have you" bli uppsagt. —
New sammanarbete i Kampkollektiv

U.S.C.

In vix cubet i au
diversity —