

[Download pdf ebook] No Haven for the Oppressed: United States Policy Toward Jewish Refugees, 1938-1945

No Haven for the Oppressed: United States Policy Toward Jewish Refugees, 1938-1945

Saul S Friedman

*ebooks | Download PDF | *ePub | DOC | audiobook*

DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#3543815 in Books Wayne State Univ Pr 1973-05-26 1973-05-26 Ingredients: Example Ingredients Original language: English PDF # 1 #File Name: 0814314740320 pages | File size: 64.Mb

Saul S Friedman : No Haven for the Oppressed: United States Policy Toward Jewish Refugees, 1938-1945

before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised No Haven for the Oppressed: United States Policy Toward Jewish Refugees, 1938-1945:

3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. An interesting book By S. M. H. Klauber I sought out this book upon learning that it had some information on the 1938 Evian Conference. \$40+ later, in it came via the mail. Thank God for .com, Alibris, etc. To think of all the time I spent in the library back at Vandy grad school in 1981-1982, when now you can get so much on line. Oh well, now to the book. The book comes off as more of a PhD. dissertation than a traditional book. It goes into many fascinating issues, but seems to pull up just a little short rather than looking in detail into many of the characters involved. I want to know more about these guys (Welles, Morgenthau, Bergson, and especially Cordell Hull)- where they were from, their education professional background, and how they really felt about Jews Jewish issues. Now this does not make the author, Prof. Friedman of Youngstown State (emeritus), a historical wimp. He points fingers where they need to be pointed, and takes on (a bit) the difficulty of assessing Rabbi Stephen Wise. But I feel like the author should have gone back to this book later in what appears to be a distinguished career and taken another look at the issues he lines up. The passage of time, opening of new sources, etc. would add much to this very good book. As a Jew, it amazes me to read about the level of antisemitism that existed in the US

even as the Jews in Europe were being eliminated. And the British perfidy in preventing Jews from entering Palestine is very well brought out by the author. Prof. Friedman is never afraid to name names, and also delves into the philosophical issue of why Jews in the US were themselves rather reluctant to press FDR on the Holocaust. One thing Friedman gets wrong is his implied praise of the NY Times. We now know that the overly assimilated Sulzberger family were too afraid of being called bad citizens to adequately cover the killing off of Europe's Jews. All that said, what we need is a book on the Evian Conference. What happened to the Jews when they relied on the "world" to solve/help the Jewish refugee problem, is a lesson we need to remember every day we consider the existence of Israel.

No Haven for the Oppressed is the most thorough and the most comprehensive analysis to be written to date on the United States policy toward Jewish refugees during World War II. Friedman draws upon many sources for his history, significantly upon papers which have only recently been opened to public scrutiny. These include State Department Records at the National Archives and papers relating to the Jewish refugee question at the Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. Such documents serve as the foundation for this study, together with the papers of the American Friends Service Committee, of Rabbis Stephen Wise and Abba Silver, Senator Robert Wagner, Secretary Hull and Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, of the American Jewish Archives, the National Jewish Archives, and extensive interviews with persons intimately involved in the refugee question. Professor Friedman describes America's pre-war preoccupation with economic woes: immigrants, particularly Jewish immigrants, were viewed as competitors for scarce jobs. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, although personally sympathetic to the dilemma of Jews, was not willing to risk public and congressional support for his domestic programs by championing legislation or diplomacy to increase Jewish immigration. The court-packing scandal and the unsuccessful purge of Southern Democrats had left his popularity at an all-time low. Jewish leaders were equally unwilling to antagonize the American public by strong advocacy of the Jewish cause. They feared anti-Semitic backlash against American Jews and worried that their own "100 percent" loyalty to the nation might be questioned. Although he takes issue with authors who propose that anti-Semitism at the highest levels of the State Department was the major block to the rescue of the Jews, Friedman demonstrates that some officials continually thwarted rescue plans. He suggests that a disinclination to sully themselves in negotiations with the Nazis and a fear that any ransom would prolong the global conflict, caused the Allies to offer only token overtures to the Nazis on behalf of the Jews.

About the Author Saul S. Friedman is assistant professor of Ancient and Near Eastern History at Youngstown State University in Ohio. His journal articles have appeared in the Jewish Spectator, National , and Midstream.