PERSONAL,) Sept. 1-1941.

PLEASE LOOK AT THOSE PICTURES.

Mr. President Roosevelt:

What a gang of Jewish rats you have surrounding you at the White House. Why don't you surround yourself with real Americans? Enclosed find pictures of some of the New York City Jews who guide you and form your foreign policy. In your speech today you said this is a Christian Nation, and that we must protect democracy - is Russia Christian, is Russia a Democracy, you know the answer. Please stop trying to get this country into a foreign war.
I don't know how you can sleep at night, the way you are trying to murder millions of our young men, and breaking their mothers' heart.

83 per cent of us real Americans don't want a foreign war, what right have you to favor that small 14% group of Jews and Englishmen. Not one of them not citizens of our country. No one invade this country. I want 100 per cent defense, and supplies to Britain, but no foreign war. Please keep your pre-election promise. I tell you mothers & fathers again, again, and again, your sons will not fight on foreign soil. God is watching your action, you may conceal your sympathy, but He knows.

But I say, great agreements with Britain, but God knows all, and He will punish you for not following the 83 per cent.

MAY GOD CHANGE YOUR MIND.

These are your Bronx Indians who surround you. AMERICA FIRST AND ALWAYS.

ALMOST-UNBELIEVABLE.

Benjamin Cohen sits at the right hand of the President and demands the complete subjugation of Germany even if it means the lives of millions of American boys.

WHERE ARE THE CHRISTIANS.

MEMORIAL DAY 1941

1912-1941 LET US REMEMBER THE HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR

LEST WE FORGET

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, whose internationalist connections are said to extend from the USSR to Palestine, is often at the White House.
Mr. Stephen T. Early, Secretary
to the President
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Early:

I am enclosing herewith an editorial which appeared in the "Congress Weekly" of October 31, 1941.

This editorial touches upon a very tragic situation with reference to a somewhat passive attitude shown by the governments fighting the brutalities of Hitlerism towards the tragic Jewish situation in European lands.

It would be a source of great relief for the Jewish people throughout the world if our beloved President would find an opportunity, at a press conference or on some other occasion, to express his own deep feelings, and those of the American people, to the Nazi inhuman treatments against millions of suffering Jews in the occupied territories.

I will highly appreciate your opinion about this matter.

Most sincerely yours,

LEWIS SEGAL
GENERAL SECRETARY

LS:DB
AFOE
ENC: 1
TIMELY TOPICS

Tragic Silence

From Kovno in the North to Odessa in the South, a wave of outright slaughter, mass deportations and incarceration of Jews in concentration camps is taking a heavy toll of our people. Some 15,000 Jews of Hungary and Galicia were banished to the Ukraine and murdered in cold blood. Their bodies fill the waters of the Dniester. From Odessa 12,000 were taken to concentration camps. The city of Kiev, which had a Jewish population of 150,000 is now Judenrein, according to the Ukrainian pogrom paper Krakowskie Wisti. How many of these fled with the retreating Russians and how many were left to meet their fate at the hands of the Nazis no one knows. Of the 50,000 Jews in the city of Zhitomir, the same paper boasts—only 6,000 are left. All the Jews of Bessarabia and Bukovina, numbering 385,000 before the war, are being banished to Ukrainian ghettos. To a plea for mercy by the Rumanian Jewish community, Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian Premier, replied that the Jews are being made to pay for the hate of your fellow believers in Bessarabia and Odessa,” while these territories were under Soviet rule. Similar “charges” of helping the enemy are made the excuse for the murder of countless Jews by “court maritials” in other parts of Rumania. These are no “atrocities-stories.” The Jewish press is not alone in reporting these mass massacres. They are confirmed by authoritative reports in the general press in America and England. Yet no voice has been raised either in this country or in Great Britain to express the horror of free humanity at this cold-blooded extermination of a people. Compare this silence with the vocal reaction to the barbarity which the Nazis perpetrated in France. A hundred civilian hostages in Nantes and Bordeaux were murdered in reprisal for the assassination of two German officers and both the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain spoke out with righteous indignation.

Is the murder of 15,000 Jews in the Ukraine less horrible than the murder of the hundred hostages in France? It may be less spectacular; it may not involve the quickening of the tempo of seething revolt in a country which is “collaborating” with Hitler. But are the atrocities committed along the entire stretch of territory from the Baltic to the Black Sea less horrible and revolting than the crimes at Nantes and Bordeaux?

Condemnation of Nazi atrocities in France are a weapon against isolationism, and the President in his statement properly pointed out that “those who would collaborate with Hitler or try to appease him cannot ignore this ghastly warning.” Seemingly, however, condemnation of the atrocities against Jews would add fuel to the isolationist propaganda that the war against Hitler is a “Jewish war.” Staggering as may be the facts and figures of outright annihilation of Jews, no appeal must therefore be made on behalf of Jews in order not to lend verisimilitude to the “charges” of isolationists. The line of political wisdom with reference to the Jews apparently requires silence. We cannot believe that political expediency, however nobly motivated, justifies this policy of unbroken silence in regard to the inhuman wrongs done to Jews.

Jewish Attitude to Russia

While the Congress Weekly of October 17 opened its columns to Mr. William Zukerman’s charges against American Jewish leadership for pursuing a policy of “isolationism” with reference to Soviet Jews, the leadership of the American and World Jewish Congress handed to the Soviet embassy in Washington a message of fraternal greeting and encouragement from the Jews of America not only to the Jews, but also to the gallant armies and civil population of Soviet Russia.

Thus the charge of “isolationism” was disposed of while the prosecutor was formulating it. There remains, however, the charge of “sophistry, inconsistency and moral sensitiveness” supposedly displayed by American Jewish intellectuals and national leaders during the period between August 24, when the so-called Jewish People’s meeting in Moscow issued a call signed by twenty-six writers and artists and addressed to the “Jewish brothers of the whole world,” and the day in October when the message of the American and World Jewish Congress was made public. Are the leaders of American Jewry really guilty? Was there really such a gap between the attitude of the masses of American Jews and their intellectual leadership?

What happened in Moscow on August 24 was a part of the “blitz” campaign to regain the confidence of the democracies lost during the two decades of internal and external policies of the Soviet regime.
November 6, 1941

Dear Mr. Segal:

This acknowledges your letter of November third. With respect to the suggestion which you make, I should like to call to your attention the fact that the President has on numerous occasions made public protest against persecution of the Jews.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Louis Segal,
General Secretary,
Jewish National Workers' Alliance,
251 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.
November 10, 1941.

Dear Uncle Henry:

With reference to your note about the London Jewish Chronicle, I am awfully sorry but it seems that this same matter has been covered in a previous request and was turned down in the State Department.

I am enclosing a copy of the State Department's letter for your information.

With all good wishes to Mrs. Morgenthau and you from Frances and me,

Yours very sincerely,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President.

Honorable Henry Morgenthau
1133 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.
November 6, 1941

Major General J.M. Watson
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear General:

As I do not know what the modus operandi is of the President's mail, but presume that it all goes through your hands, I want to ask you to please rush this along, so that the President's message can reach here on Monday, November 10th.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Mr. Louis Rittenberg's address is Suite 5-B
506 Fort Washington Avenue
New York City

MRS. DENNISON:

Lydia:

WDH says for you to answer "Uncle Henry" now because we had referred the previous letter to State and they have written to Mr. Rittenberg, turning down the request for a letter. WDH says you can also explain to Mr. Morgenthau that the President does not make a practice of sending messages to papers in foreign countries, at any time. If you want to you can send him a copy of the State Dept.'s letter.

MW
November 6, 1941

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Franklin:

I have no doubt mutual congratulations on the result of this municipal election are in order. I shall watch with great interest how the results will work.

I am writing you today at the request of the American representative of the JEWISH CHRONICLE, Louis Rittenberg, who informs me that he has already sent you a request of which I enclose a copy.

I am personally an admirer and friend of long standing of the JEWISH CHRONICLE of London. I have observed with keen satisfaction its growth into an exceedingly influential medium in the life of our people in the British Empire, and indeed the whole world over. It has played a vital role not only in India, but also in those humane and altruistic causes which appeal so strongly to the democratic spirit wherever it is permitted to thrive, especially to the American sense of justice.

They are now celebrating their hundredth anniversary, and I think this is an occasion where they really ought to receive a few encouraging words from you, and as at the present time we are in such strong collaboration with Great Britain, I think a message from you would be highly in order, and greatly appreciated by them.

I would appreciate if your message could reach Mr. Rittenberg on Monday so that he can cable it for their anniversary issue which goes to press on Wednesday, November twelfth.

With affectionate regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
October 31, 1941.

His Excellency,
Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other eminent British defenders of the democratic way of life—now, alas, in grave jeopardy—have given their blessings to the special Jubilee issue of the Jewish Chronicle of London which (on November 14, 1941) will mark its hundredth anniversary of continuous existence. Indeed, governmental restrictions, regulating the use of paper for aught but the essentials of the Allied cause, have been lifted by official dispensation in order fittingly to observe this unique event in the life of a denominational journal of opinion.

Mindful of the decisive influence your inspiring leadership is exerting upon all the forces arrayed against the evils of Nazism in these doleful yet, because of America, hopeful days, we respectfully bespeak your gracious cooperation. Aware of the profoundly effective moral support you have extended repeatedly to alleviate the plight of our harassed brethren wherever in distress, we beg to invite an expression of sentiment from you for publication in our Centenary Number.

The Jewish Chronicle of London, a weekly, is the oldest Jewish periodical extant; in fact, the oldest Jewish publication of any kind. Throughout its centennial course the Chronicle has been a steadfast advocate of selfless patriotism, democratic collaboration, and of Anglo-American fellowship. It has been a source of courage and guidance to the Jewish community in many lands, to the press and to cultural as well as interfaith endeavors on a universal scale. Despite severe dislocations, including destruction of its home by air raids and the enlistment in the fighting forces of part of its personnel, the Chronicle has managed to keep intact its uncommonly competent world-wide news coverage. Consistently eschewing the sensational but never shirking the truthful, it is determined to continue to uphold the traditions and standards which have made it the most widely quoted and read Anglo-Jewish magazine.

Statesmen, spiritual spokesmen and lay leaders alike, on both sides of the Atlantic and in other Continents, have commended the keen, rational, and stimulatingly fearless editorial policy of the Jewish Chronicle of London. May we humbly hope that you will be moved to grant us the impetus of a testimonial expression, which the undersigned is eager to cable to London on or before November 11th.

Faithfully and respectfully yours,

Louis Rittenberg
American Editor of the Jewish Chronicle
In reply refer to PR

My dear Mr. Rittenberg:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 31, 1941, received by reference from the White House, requesting of the President a message to be published in the Jubilee issue commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of The Jewish Chronicle of London.

It is sincerely regretted that because of the many emergency problems and the great demands upon his time the President has reluctantly been compelled to adopt the practice of declining to comply with requests for messages of this nature. Since he has been compelled to decline numerous similar requests from other worth while groups, in fairness to all he is unable to make an exception in the present case.

I am

Mr. Louis Rittenberg,
American Editor of The Jewish Chronicle
of London,
Suite 5-B,
506 Fort Washington Avenue,
New York, New York.
I am sorry that I am unable to send you a more favorable reply, but I feel sure that you will appreciate and understand the situation confronting the President.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Summerlin
Chief of Protocol
November 10, 1941

Miss Mabel Williams,
The White House.

Dear Miss Williams:

Attached is copy of the letter to Mr. Rittenberg which you requested by telephone.

Eu: EMck

[Signature]
In reply refer to PR

My dear Mr. Rittenberg:

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