

OF 76 Church Matters
76C Jewish
Box 9 Jan-July 1943

mcb

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

76-c

January 13, 1943.

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

H. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Joseph Novick, President,
United Hebrew Institute of
Jersey City Heights,
100 Sherman Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

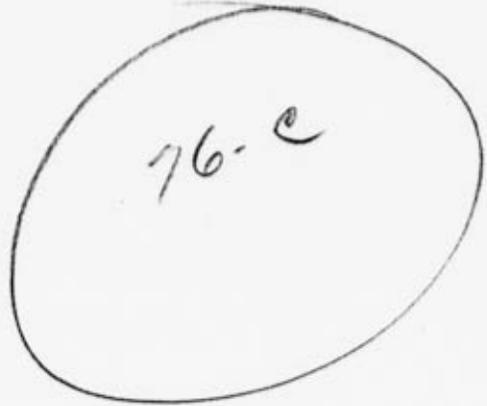
Registered letter to the President, dated 1/8/43. On 12/13/42, at their synagogue, they conducted an intercession service to the Jews and other peoples of occupied Europe that have been so cruelly and inhumanly persecuted. Enclose check for amount of the collection that was made at the close of the service, and are sending this to be turned over to the Rehabilitation Committee, since they felt that by contributing to that committee they would be able to contribute material beside spiritual aid to those that are still living. \$100.00 check, #53, dated 12/19/42, drawn on the Franklin National Bank of Jersey City, payable to Franklin D. Roosevelt, signed by Joseph Novick, Pres., J. Aronsohn, Treas., and J. Schreier, Secy. Receipt requested.

Copy & receipt filed 5175



mcb

January 23, 1943.



Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of the Treasury for ap-
propriate handling.

H. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Letter to Mr. McIntyre, from Honorable Herbert H. Lehman, 1/21/43,
together with:

Letter to the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the
Treasury, dated 1/21/43, enclosing copy of letter to the President,
dated 1/8/43, from Joseph Novick, Pres., United Hebrew Institute
of Jersey City Heights, 100 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.,
together with: \$100.00 check, No. 53, dated 12/19/42, drawn on
the Franklin National Bank of Jersey City, payable to Franklin D.
Roosevelt, signed by Joseph Novick, Pres., J. Aronsohn, Treas.,
and J. Schreier, Secy., United Hebrew Institute of J. C. Heights.
Receipt requested.

Rec 5175

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1943

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am transmitting herewith check for \$100.00 payable to Franklin D. Roosevelt which the donor, United Hebrew Institute, requests to be used for foreign relief and rehabilitation. I have recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury accept the gift. Would you be good enough to have the check endorsed by the President and transmitted to the Treasury, together with the annexed letter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Enclosures:

Check
To the Secretary
of the Treasury

The Honorable

Marvin H. McIntyre,

Secretary to the President

The White House.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me from Mr. Joseph Novick, together with the check for \$100.00 which was enclosed therein. The donor requests that the funds be used for foreign relief and rehabilitation. I approve the purpose of the gift and recommend its acceptance. Kindly deposit the sum in the War Contributions Fund to the credit of, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations; and hold the same until further instruction from us.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Herbert H. Lehman
Director, Foreign Relief and
Rehabilitation Operations

Enclosure:

As stated.

The Honorable
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

CONG. MT. SINAI
128 Sherman Ave.

UNITED HEBREW INSTITUTE
of _____

Jersey City Heights
100 Sherman Ave.
Jersey City, N. J.

Jan. 8th 1943

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Honored President;

On Sunday, December 13th 1942, at our synagogue, we conducted an intercession service to the Jews and other peoples of occupied Europe that have been so cruelly and inhumanly persecuted.

We are enclosing a check for the amount of the collection that was made at the close of the service, and are sending this to you to be turned over to the Rehabilitation Committee, since we felt that it by contribution to that committee that we will be able to contribute material beside spiritual aid to those that are still living.

It is with the deepest feeling of appreciation for your efforts in behalf of the liberation of the whole world that we wish you a Happier New Year, and that God grant you good health to continue your efforts towards the establishments of a policy of peace on earth and good will towards all man.

Yours toward victory,

/s/ JOSEPH NOVICK

Joseph Novick, Pres.

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76-c

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

x 20

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you be good enough to
tell Eleanor what ~~she can~~ say in
reply to this?

F. D. R.

Enclosures

x

Letter from Col. Morris J. Mendelsohn, President,
The New Zionist Organization of America, x 11.7.2
55 West 42nd St., NYC, 2/3/43, to Mrs. Roosevelt,
enclosing copy of telegram sent by the above
Organization to the President and all the heads
of the Allied government, which includes a plea
to admit the Jewish people to the Councils of
the United Nations. Asks Mrs. Roosevelt to
send a message regarding a matter.

14725-a
14725

Cable Address: "ENEMU," N. Y.

7-11-43



National Maritime Union of America

Affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
346 WEST 17th STREET
New York, N. Y.

76-0

E.E. WILLIAMS
Port Agent, NMU
91 Drumm Street
San Francisco, Cal.
Tel. Garfield 3807

NATIONAL MARITIME UNION TAKES STAND AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

The National Council of the NMU, at their meeting January 18 - 22, 1943 ~~was~~ adopted a resolution condemning Anti-Semitism as being both pro-axis and unamerican. Anti-Semitism was the basis of the fifth column in every country ~~over~~-run by Hitler. It is a subversive doctrine completely alien to the American way of life, and is being revived here to divide and disunite the American People.

The National Maritime Union is calling upon the Congress to enact legislation to make it a crime punishable by law for any person, persons, or groups who foster anti-Semitism.



E.E. Williams

Port Agent, National Maritime Union
91 Drumm Street
San Francisco, California

Press Release

E.E. WILLIAMS
Port Agent, NMMU
91 Drumm Street San Francisco, Cal.
Tel. Garfield 3807
Re: Racial Discrimination in The Railroad Industry

The Port of San Francisco membership of the National Maritime Union went on record at their regular meeting Feb. 8th as being in favor of a resolution adopted by the National Council, NMMU, condemning the postponement of the F.E.P.C. Hearings on Discrimination in the Railroad Industry.

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This action is in direct contradiction to President Roosevelt's order which recognizes that it is imperative that all human resources of our country be mobilized for the defeat of our enemies and that every person, regardless of ~~XXXX~~ race, creed, color or national origin be permitted to participate in the total production effort for victory. This action is a blow to the war morale of the millions of our negro citizens, to the national unity of our entire country and all the United Nations in this global war against the Axis.

E.E. Williams

February 26, 1943

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Hall Schultz and Sons and
Barnett Goff
Newark, N. J.

Telegram to the President, dated 2/25/43.

Re - Deplore the extermination of Jews in Axis countries.
Approve the Madison Square Garden Demonstration in
behalf of the Jews.

LBM

February 26, 1943

76-c

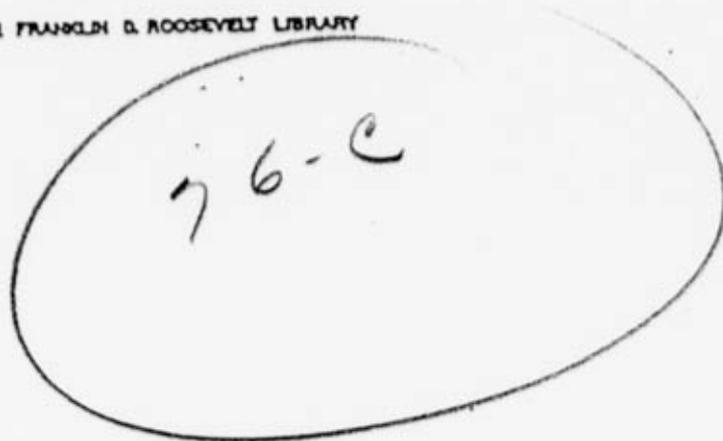
Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President, dated 2/25/43.

Re - Deplore the situation of the Jews in Axis-controlled
countries and ask that something be done to help them.

SOUTH PROVIDENCE HEBREW CONGREGATION, Providence, R. I.
FRIEDLANDER, Bernard, 41 E. 42 St., New York, N. Y.
FEDER, Benjamin, 300 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
COHN, Wolf, 131 W. 97 St., New York, N. Y.



February 26, 1943

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Jake Burger, Secretary,
First Hebrew Congregation of Peekskill
Peekskill, N. Y.

Telegram to the President, dated 2/25/43.

Re - Asks that Jews be taken out of Axis-controlled countries.

76-c

February 26, 1943

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Chief Rabbi Isaac David Essrig^x
Benjamin Rothschild, President
House of Israel^x
Utica, N. Y.

Telegram to the President, dated 2/25/43.

Re - Deplore the treatment of Jews in Axis countries. Are
in sympathy with ideas expressed at Madison Square
Garden Demonstration. Request a haven for the Jews.

February 26, 1943

LBM

Respectfully referred by memorandum to the State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President.

Re: Lament the plight of Jews in Axis countries. Approve the Madison Square Garden Demonstration to be held for the purpose of arranging help for European Jews.

PALLANT, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, 1661 Topping Ave., New York, N. Y.,
2/26/43.
FORSTEIN, Sol B., Sec'y, Zangwill Pride Beneficial Association,
971 N. 10 St., Philadelphia, Pa., 2/25/43.
ESSRIG, Rabbi Isaac David, and STRIN(?), Jacob, Pres.,
Congregation, House of David, Utica, N. Y., 2/25/43.
LEWIS, Moses, Pres., House of Jacob, Utica, N. Y., 2/25/43.
FEDER, Mrs. Froida, 273 Guy Park Ave., Amsterdam, N. Y., 2/26/43.
BROOKS, Harry, Pres., Congregation, Sharei Tefilaha, Utica,
N. Y., 2/25/43.

Respectfully referred by memorandum for consideration and acknowledgment.

Telegrams to the President, referred to National War Labor Board.

Re: Urge that there be no more delay in the Aircraft wage adjustment program. Believe that failure of Government Agencies to deal promptly with Labor issues causes loss of morale among the workers. Are especially concerned with the Pacific Coast Aeronautical Industries. Insist on stabilization of wages.

GIBSON, H. J., Pres., Aeronautical Industrial District Lodge No. 751, Seattle, Wash., 2/25/43.
Submits resolution adopted by the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council in convention at Tacoma, Wash.
RICE, James M., Vice President, Local 887, UAW, CIO, The Disabled World War Veterans, Inglewood, Calif., 2/25/43.
ANDERSON, Charles, Pres., Local 506, UAW, CIO, San Diego, Calif., 2/26/43.

Telegrams to the President, referred to National War Labor Board.

Re: Protest the strike of the Boeing employees at Seattle, Wash. Suggest that they be put in the Armed Forces to take the place of men who are facing death for the sake of the workers and others. Mention that the soldiers do not go on strike.

GUARDIPEE, Francis X., Glacier Park, Mont., 2/25/43.
TOWNSEND, Edith, Cheyenne, Wyo., 2/25/43.

respectfully referred by memorandum to the State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

76.c
Telegrams to the President begging the President to act without delay to secure exit of Jews from Axis countries and to create a haven for them under United States guarantee in Allied and neutral countries as well as in Palestine.

JOHNSON, Mr. and Mrs., Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
SEIDER, Jacob, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/28/43.
ETTLEMAN, Mrs. Elizabeth, 5416 Diamond Street, The Hebrew Ladies Aid Society of West Philadelphia, Pa. 2/28/43.
BUNIE, Louis M., Temple Emanuel, Buffalo, New York. 2/28/43.
LEE, Adele, and others, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/28/43.
GORDON, Rabbi Albert I., President, Minneapolis Federation of Jewish Service, Minneapolis, Minn. 2/28/43.
BETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE, Wallingford Hebrew Mens Association, Wallingford, Conn. 2/28/43.
LASSNER, Malman, 5100 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/28/43.
ORCHOW, Sam, President; Jack Goldstein, Secretary; The First Fastover Beneficial Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/28/43.
EPSTEIN, Jacob, President, Hapoel Hamizrachi Organization, Baltimore, Md. 2/28/43.
LAZAR, B. D., and family, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/28/43.
UNLITIN, Mrs. Louis, President, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/28/43.
ORINSTEIN, Mrs. Jack H., President, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/28/43.
EISENBERG, Mr. and Mrs. H. B., 589 Bluehills Avenue, Hartford, Conn. 2/28/43.
GERBER, Mrs. A., Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
COHEN, Ludwig, Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
MILLER, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
LEV, Rabbi Israel, Westfield Synagogue, Westfield, Mass. 2/28/43.
SHEVLOWITZ, Mrs. Samuel, President; Adela Goldstein; Chapter Mizrahi Womens Organization of America, 12 Crown Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/28/43.
APPEL, Rabbi Gersion, and Samuel Yarrock, President, Worcester Jewish Community Committee, Worcester, Mass. 2/28/43.
THE HEBREW COMMUNITY OF CHEYENNE, WYO., 2/28/43.
MILLER, Alderman and Mrs. Leonard, 111 Wurts Street, Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
EATON, Mr. and Mrs. Herman J., Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
KRAMER, George, President, Congregation Ahavath Israel, Kingston, N. Y. 2/28/43.
WEINTRAUB, Nettie, Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
KRAMER, George, Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
SCHWARTS, I., 1640 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3/1/43.
SHOLASH, Louis, President, Congregation Beth Sholem Tomche Horav, 455 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3/1/43.
SCHWARTS, Mrs. Joseph, President, Perthamboy, New Jersey, Chapter of Senior Hadassah, Perthamboy, New Jersey. 3/1/43.
PALTER, Mark, 1133 East Passyunk Avenue, Secretary for Agudas Achim Beneficial Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 3/1/43.
WIENBAUM, Max, Kinsmen Association, Brooklyn, New York. 3/1/43.
CONGREGATION OF AGUDAS ACHIM, Kingston, New York. 3/1/43.

respectfully referred by memorandum to the State Department.

H. H. MCINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President begging the President to act without delay to secure exit of Jews from axis countries and to create a haven for them under United States guarantee in Allied and neutral countries as well as in Palestine.

- BOBLOVER LADIES AUXILIARY, and others, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/28/43.
 FASTOV, J., 2344 N. 12th Street, and others, Milwaukee, Wis. 2/28/43.
 STEINDLER, Dr. Arthur, Childrens Hospital, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. 2/28/43.
 BERTRAM, Rev. Oswald, and others, Wallingford, Conn. 2/28/43.
 FINEBERG, Herman, President, Bnai Brith Pittsburgh Lodge 44; Julius Diamondstone, President, Bnai Brith Josiah Cohen Lodge; Beth Aaron Sisterhood; Mrs. Saul H. Katz, President, Bnai Brith Menorah Women; Esther L. York. Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/28/43.
 KOGAN, Mr. and Mrs. S., and others, Kingston, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 STEIN, Mr. and Mrs. M., and others, Milwaukee, Wis. 2/28/43.
 ALEXANDER, Mrs. Sylvia Eisner, President, The Hadassah Chapter of Carbondale, Pa.; Pioneer Lodge 1301, Order of Bnai Brith, Ben L. Stone, Childs, Pa., President; The Hebrew Sisterhood of Carbondale, Mrs. Bertye Stone, President; Congregation Society of Peace, Samuel Letzic, President; Carbondale, Penn. 2/28/43.
 FEINGOLD, Morris, Secretary, Stuchiner Young Mens Benevolent Association; Young Israel of Flatbush and Sisterhood, 1252 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. and others; Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 THE GRAY CONGREGATION Bnai Israel, 307 West Tabor Road, Philadelphia, Pa., and others. 2/28/43.
 PARIS, Ely, Secretary, Progressive Order of the West, and others, Milwaukee, Wis. 2/28/43.
 PARNES, B., and others, Badger Brokerage Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 2/28/43.
 LADIES AUXILIARY CONGREGATION BETH HAMEDROSH HAGUDAL, and others, Milwaukee, Wis. 2/28/43.
 EVANS, A., O. S. B. A. Beneficial Association, 527 McClellan St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/28/43.
 RUCH, Rabbi A. T., Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 EKUS, Hyman M., President, Anshe Sfard Congregation, Akron, Ohio. 2/28/45.
 SWEET, M., and others, Milwaukee, Wis. 2/28/43.
 MENDEL, Ralph, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 HEINZ, Bernard, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 DEMBERT, Sander, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 ROSENFELD, James, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 NOGI, Henry, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 RUBENSTEIN, Ann, 814 East 181 St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 ZISKIND, Ann, 367 East 184 St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 ARONOWITZ, Doris, 2463 Valentine Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 WERNER, Bernard, 2714 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 ROTHFELD, Joseph, 309 1/2 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York, N. Y. 2/28/43. (Joseph Rothfield?)
 ROTHFELD, Emanuel, 2463 Valentine Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 SHATTAN, Mrs. Sarah, Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
 GREENBERG, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.

Respectfully referred by memorandum to the State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President begging the President to act without delay to secure exit of Jews from Axis countries and to create a haven for them under United States guarantee in Allied and neutral countries as well as in Palestine.

GUTERMAN, Rabbi, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 GOODMAN, Morris, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 GROSSINGER, Sam, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 GELB, Morris, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 DICKSTEIN, Samuel, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 BLOOM, Rabbi Herbert I.; Rabbi Harold Engaldner; and Rabbi Bernard Ger-
 shuny; Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
 FRIEDMAN, Mrs. Bernard, President, New Brunswick Chapter of Hadassah,
 New Brunswick, N. J. 2/28/43.
 ROSENSWEIG, Rabbi E. M., Madison Avenut Temple, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 LAIDAU, David, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 REISMAN, Charles, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 BLOOM, Rabbi and Mrs. Herbert, Kingston, New York. 2/28/43.
 EATON, Herman J., President, Kingston, N. Y. 2/28/43. Zephaniah Lodge
 No. 131, B'nai Brith.
 NORWALK JEWISH COMMUNITY MEMBERS, South Norwalk, Conn. 2/28/43.
 WOLLAN, Mr. and Mrs. I., 218 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 HECHT, Harry K., Acting President; Max Zucker, Rabbi, Temple Emanuel,
 Passaic, New Jersey. 2/28/43.
 ELTERMAN, Mrs. I., and daughter, 115 East 29th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 2/28/43.
 BROOKLYN SOCIETY, 1731 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 COHEN, Joseph, President, Jewish Community Council of Greater Kansas
 City, Kansas City, Kansas. 2/28/43.
 ELIC, Dr. Robert, New York, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 BRODKEY, Max, Sioux City, Iowa. 2/28/43.
 KOPELLOVITZ, S., Waterbury, Conn. 2/28/43.
 COHEN, Nathan, 28 Bay 28 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 BRAVERMAN, Joseph, 419 East Washington, Iowa City, Iowa. 2/28/43.
 GINSEBURG, George, President, Anikster Benevolent Association, 262
 East Broadway, New York City, N. Y. 2/28/43.
 CLAIR, S., Secretary, Zionist Labor Group, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/28/43.
 KRANTMAN, Joseph, Vice President, Congregation Sons of Israel, Marshall-
 town, Iowa. 2/28/43.
 GRUESKIN, E. N., President, Jewish Federation of Sioux City, Sioux
 City, Iowa. 2/28/43.
 ADLER, Harry, Secretary, Pliskover, 955 Greenfield Avenue, Pittsburgh,
 Pa. 2/28/43.
 RIFF, Rabbi N., Camden, New Jersey. 2/28/43.
 AVIVAH CHAPTER OF WOMENS MIZRACHI, Seattle, Washington. 2/28/43.
 CLIFUNG, Johanna; Abraham L. Lewius, Seattle Division of the American
 Jewish Congress; M. Genauer and Sons, Seattle, Washington. 2/28/43.
 BRAVERMAN, Eli, President, Agudas Chim Congregation; and others. Iowa
 City, Ia. 2/28/43.
 THE BETH ISRAEL SISTERHOOD OF BETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE, Wallingford, Conn.
 2/28/43.

Respectfully referred by memorandum to the State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President begging the President to act without delay to secure exit of Jews from Axis countries and to create a haven for them under United States guarantee in Allied and neutral countries as well as in Palestine.

THE STRAWBERRY MANSION INTERSHTITZUNG SOCIETY, 2026 North 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 APPEL, Mrs. Rose, Kingston, New York. 2/27/43.
 YANKOW, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Longbranch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 KATZ, Mr. and Mrs. Irving, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 HEIMLICH, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 FARB, Mr. and Mrs. Louis, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 ZUCKMAN, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 WERBOCK, Rose, Secretary, Moses Hess Womens Organization, 4314 Otter Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 BERSHADER LADIES FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 3127 W. Fountain Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 KATCHEN, Mr. and Mrs. Ira J., Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 KAZMANN, Dr. and Mrs. Harold, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 SPECTOR, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
 SHIERR, Samuel, President; Joel Cohen, Secretary; Bershader Progressive Association, 4106 Parkside Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 LENETSKY, Mary, President, Elisavetgrad Ladies Auxiliary, 715 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 EDELSTEIN, Mrs. David H., President, Tree of Life Sisterhood, 3528 Boulevard of the Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/28/43.
 LAZIROVITZ, H., and others, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/28/43.
 POLLEN, P. S., Secretary, Des Moines Branch of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, Des Moines, Iowa. 2/27/43.
 TOPSKY, Sam, and Family, CIO, New York, N. Y. 2/27/43.
 ZAHN, Jennie, Secretary, Womens Auxiliary of the Professional Circle, 6201 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 LUBIN, I., 212 Crown Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/27/43.
 SIMKIN, Mrs. R., Secretary, The Strawberry Mansion Pioneer Womens Organization, 2408 North 31st Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 EPSTEIN, Irving, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 KAPLAN, Max, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 DICKSTEIN, Harry, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 CANTOR, Dr. A. S., Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 ISAACS, Emanuel, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 LEVY, Irwin J., Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 SOLOSKI, Ven, President, Jewish Congregation of Eveleth, Minn. 2/28/43.
 BNAI SHOLON LADIES SOCIETY, Southwest Corner Fifth and Moore Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/28/43.
 WACHMAN, I., Secretary; Rabbi David Pursansky Congregation Aitz Chaim Vzychrom Jacob, 3209 West Cumberland Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/28/43.
 COBLENZ, Rabbi Alolph, Congregation Chizuk Amuno, Eutaw Place and Chauncey Avenue, Baltimore, Md. 2/28/43.
 EPSTEIN, Irving L, President, B'Nai B' Rith, Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.
 LEVY, A. J., Scranton, Pa. 2/28/43.

February 27, 1943

Respectfully referred by memorandum to the State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President begging the President to act without delay to secure exit of Jews from Axis countries and to create a haven for them under United States guarantee in Allied and neutral countries as well as in Palestine.

GOOD DEEDS CLUB, 233 East 174th Street, New York City, N. Y. 2/26/43.
EISLER, Jacob, President, Peekskill New York Chapter of the American Jewish Congress, Peekskill, N. Y. 2/26/43.
BRODER, Mrs. L., President, Ladies Aid Society of Colchester, Colchester, Conn. 2/26/43.
KONDELL, Leon, President, Passaic YM and YWHA, Passaic, N. J. 2/26/43.
TRAUSS, J. H., President; F. Braunstein, Executive Secretary, The Chicago District American Federation of Polish Jews, Chicago, Ill. 2/26/43.
GALINSKY, Judah B.; Rabbi I. Bernstein, President; I. Dohen, Vice President; Congregation Mahavath Achim, Colchester, Conn. 2/26/43.
ZLOTRICK, Allick, Secretary, Cong. Kehim Ahuvim, 59th Cedar, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
BAEFPSKY, Louis, 630 Greenwood Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2/27/43.
UMANSKY, Samuel, President, Meriden Zionist District, Meriden, Conn. 2/27/43.
SIMON WILLIG LODGE I.O.B.S., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.

March 1, 1943

FOX, Mrs. T., President, Extend Ladies Free Loan Assn., Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
DUPONT, Sammie, Hotel Rienzi, 600 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill. 2/27/43.
KAUFMAN, Rose, President, Progressive Aid Society, 2639 N. Napa St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/28/43.
STARK, Jacob, Treasurer, The Poplar Mutual Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/28/43.
RUBENSTEIN, Morris, Secretary, Ind. Exraz Achim Ben. Assn. of Philadelphia, 5124 Hebus St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/28/43.
BERGER, Emil, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
VERMAN, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
EUCK, Irving, Kingston, New York. 2/27/43.
CHALKEN, Samuel, Secretary, Vitebsker Beneficial Assn., 1510 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
KAUFMANN, M., President, Zionist Organization of Carbondale, Pa. 2/27/43.
GORBACK, Maxwell H., Secretary of the Kolker Lodge Number 105, Independent Order Brith Sholom, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
LINDSK, S., President, Adath Israel Congregation, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
REINFELD, Kurt, and Hedy Reinfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
JACOBY, Arthur, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
THE FRIENDSHIP CLUB OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
GURCOV, Jacob, Chicago, Ill. 2/27/43.

Respectfully referred by memorandum to the State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President begging the President to act without delay to secure exit of Jews from Axis countries and to create a haven for them under United States guarantee in Allied and neutral countries as well as in Palestine.

KRISLOV, Rabbi Issac, and President Isadore Katz, Othel Jacob Congregation, Kinsman and 140th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 2/27/43.
 RECHTER, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold, Longbranch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 DAVIS, Emil, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
 ROSENBLUM, G., and others, New York City, N. Y. 2/27/43.
 STARK, Leopold, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
 ALTBURG, Mr. and Mrs. Abe., Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 VITENBURG, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, Longbranch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 FARMER, Mr. and Mrs. Saul, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 GELBERG, Mr. and Mrs. Louis, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 STRANDBUCH, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 STRAIN, Mr. and Mrs. Milton A., Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 ROBIN, Anna B., President, Ladies Auxiliary Prushin Shershow Beneficial Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 WALLACE, L. E., O. S. B. A. Ladies Auxiliary, 5222 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 CONGREGATION AGEUDAGUDATH ISRAEL OF DARBY AND COLLINGDALE, Pa. 2/27/43.
 ALEXANDER, Kate, Secretary; Sophy Cooper, President, The Miriam Club Pioneer Womens Org., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 FRIEDLAND, Mr. and Mrs. A., 40-04 47 Ave., Long Island City, New York. 2/27/43.
 RUMANKIN PARK TOAN HANNOUIDES BEN. ASSOCIATION, 1004 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 PALESTINE BEN ABRAHAM LODGE NO. 273, I.O.B.A., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 VITENBURG LADIES AUXILIARY, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 TUCKER, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 LUGOO, Mr. and Mrs. David D., Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.
 ROGAT, Mrs. Jeannette, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/27/43.
 ISHLON, Dr. and Mrs. H. A., Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
 PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL PIONEER WOMENS ORGANIZATION, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 PIONEER WOMENS ORGANIZATION THE DVORAH CHAPTER, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
 BURDMAN, David, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/27/43.
 GREEN, Samuel, Secretary, Cardozo Lodge, 416 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 REINER, Dr. and Mrs. William, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2/27/43.
 MANN, Mr. and Mrs. Sam N., Kingston, N. Y. 2/27/43.
 AMBASH, Irving, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/27/43.
 LANDAU, Max, President, Congregation Dirshu Tove, 151 West Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 SHUMAN, A., President; G. Ferman, Secretary; Alliance of American Lithuanian Jews of Philadelphia and Vicinity, 1148 South 60th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/27/43.
 VOGEL, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham, Long Branch, New Jersey. 2/27/43.

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REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY
March 1, 1943

Respectfully referred by memorandum to the State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President begging the President to act without delay to secure exit of Jews from Axis countries and to create a haven for them under United States guarantee in allied and neutral countries as well as in Palestine.

WOLTER, Morris, 1175 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York, N. Y.

3/1/43.

BASS, Noah, President, South Shore Division, Long Island American Jewish Congress, New York, N. Y. 3/1/43.

GORDIS, Hyman, 110 William Street, New York, N. Y. 3/1/43.

NETTERHAHN, Sofia, Kingston, New York. 3/1/43.

SPITZ, Rabbi Leon, Congregation Beth Israel, Bristol, Conn. 3/1/43.

LEON, Albert, President, Council of Jewish Organizations of Perthamboy, New Jersey. 3/1/43.

KERNER, Harry, President; William Lewittes, Vice President; The Jewish Community of East Bronx, New York, New York, N. Y. 3/1/43.

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF KERRONLSON, New York. 3/1/43.

CONGREGATION SOVS OF HALBERTSTAN, 6th and Green Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 3/1/43.

MICHAELS, I., and M. Schwarts; Jewish National Workers Alliance of America, Branch 4, Pittsburgh, Pa. 3/1/43.

LEVY BROTHERS, Milwaukee, Wis. 3/1/43.

J. COBSON, E. B., Baltimore, Md. 3/1/43.

ABRAMOWITZ, J. Max, Baltimore, Md. 3/1/43.

LAURELS, Judaeon, Bridgeport, Conn. 3/1/43.

MEYER, Rose, and others, Kingston, N. Y. 2/28/43.

PINGENHUT, Louis, President, Congregation Shrei Zedeck, Toledo, Ohio. 2/28/43.

Respectfully referred for consideration and acknowledgment.
Letters to the President--

CARRAHAN, James P., American Journalist, National Press Association, 307 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y. 2/20/43. Expresses his thanks that his letter with his Certificate of Americanism which was sent to the President was forwarded to Director Sloan of the War Savings Staff, Treasury Department. States that he designed the Certificate for the benefit of his country and not for any personal benefit. Referred to the Treasury Department.

FORWEND, Willard H., Elbridge, New York. 2/15/43. Writer feels that the farmer is not getting a fair break from the press; the farmer is pictured as a money grabber and chronic kicker. Referred to the Department of Agriculture.

WILENCHIK, Max, #590 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/18/43. He wishes to report that certain Nazis and Fascists in war factories are slowing up production. Referred to the War Production Board.

February 27, 1943

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respectfully referred by memorandum to the State Department.

76-c

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President begging the President to act without delay to secure exit of Jews from Axis countries and to create a haven for them under United States guarantee in Allied and neutral countries as well as in Palestine.

- KLEIN, Henry L., 132 Green Street, Kingston, N. Y. 2/26/43. In behalf of the members of the Jewish Community of Kingston.
- ODESS, Saul, Secretary, Branch 170, Jewish International Workers Alliance, Fall River, Mass. 2/26/43.
- POST 168, Jewish War Veterans of U. S., Fall River, Mass. 2/26/43.
- DELMAN, J. David, President, National Council of Young Israel, New York, N. Y. 2/26/43.
- HOFFMAN, Morris, 5223 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/26/43.
- SPIVACK, Mrs., Secretary, Independent Free Loan Association of Southwest Philadelphia, 1115 West Duncannon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/26/43.
- ACKERMAN, Benjamin, President, Passaic Jewish Community Council, Passaic, New Jersey. 2/26/43.
- CHALFIN, Joseph, 15 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y. 2/26/43.
- HALPERN, Morris, 324 East 196th Street, Bronx, New York City, N. Y. 2/26/43.
- DUKLER, Louis, 24 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Conn. 2/26/43.
- ACKER, Jack, President, The Young Mens Social, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/26/43.
- MARKS, K.; M. Zaroff, President; L. Fagan, Secretary; Beneficial Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/26/43.
- MECKLER, Morris, Secretary; Tchudnover Progressive Society, Philadelphia, Pa. 2/26/43.
- STREIFER, Abraham, President; Kingston Zionist District, Kingston, N. Y. 2/26/43.
- KESHER, Rabbi Solomon S. Bernards, Zion Synagogue, Reading, Pa. 2/26/43.
- BRODER, Leon, Chairman, Colchester Hebrew School, Colchester, Conn. 2/26/43.
- GITLIN, Samuel, President, Colchester Jewish Aid Society, Colchester, Conn. 2/26/43. Two telegrams worded the same; one received 2/26/43 - 11:36 PM, and the other received 2/26/43 - 11:43 PM.
- FRIEDMAN, Mrs. I., President, Hadassah Chapter of Colchester, Colchester, Conn. 2/26/43.
- BRITMA, Edward J., Niagara Falls, N. Y. 2/26/43.
- LEVINE, Harry, Chairman, Zionish Organization of Colchester, Colchester, Conn. 2/26/43.
- CODOR, Esther, 1527 Morris Avenue, New York, N. Y. 2/26/43.
- LINKIN, Dr. and Mrs., 1355 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York. 2/26/43.
- TOPKIS, Sol, Secretary, Keshet Chim Society Association, 300 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/26/43.
- BERNARDS, Rabbi Solomon S., Keshet Zion Synagogue, Reading, Pa. 2/26/43.
- TOPKIS, Sol, Secretary, Smiller Benf. Assn., 300 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2/26/43.
- HIRSCH, Harry, 1488 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2/26/43.
- LITBERMAN, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, and employees, 109 Ludlow Street, New York City, N. Y. 2/26/43.

76-c

March 26, 1943

Dear Mr. Gerbovoy:

f 193-A

This is in acknowledgment of your telegram of March twenty-fifth, requesting a message from the President in connection with the "Stop Hitler Now" meeting you are planning to hold in Philadelphia in the Academy of Music as a protest against mass murder of Jews in Europe.

While the President has denounced Hitler's brutal regime against the Jews on innumerable occasions, it would not be feasible for him to send messages in connection with community meetings. All of his utterances on this subject have been addressed to the nation as a whole and to the public. I am sure you will understand his position and will excuse him from sending this special message.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

x
x PPI
1279
Mr. Abraham N. Gerbovoy,
Executive Director,
Philadelphia Council,
American Congress of Jews,
810 Bankers Securities Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The White House
Washington

*Delivered 3/26/43
Murd*

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S PHILADELPHIA PENN MAR 25 1943

HON FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WASHN DC

Mr. Nassau

PHILADELPHIA COMMUNITY ARRANGED "STOP HITLER NOW" MEETING THURSDAY APRIL 1, ACADEMY OF MUSIC SPONSORED AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS, AMERICAN FEDERATION LABOR, CONGRESS INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS, NATIONAL CONFERENCE CHRISTIANS AND JEWS AND OTHER LEADING BODIES. PURPOSE PROTEST CONTINUED MASS MURDER JEWS AND OTHER CIVILIAN POPULATIONS BY NAZIS. ASK SAVE THOSE THAT STILL CAN BE SAVED. PHILADELPHIA COMMUNITY FULLY APPRECIATES YOUR INTEREST AND EFFORTS ON BEHALF VICTIMS NAZI MURDERERS. PINS HOPE ON YOUR LEADERSHIP. MEETING ACADEMY OF MUSIC WOULD BE GREATLY HEARTENED BY WORD

OF CONSOLATION AND HOPE FROM YOU, OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
EVER GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR SUCH MESSAGE AND PRAYING FOR YOUR
CONTINUED HEALTH AND LEADERSHIP.

ABRAHAM N CERBOVOY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AMERICAN CONGRESS JEWS PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL

310 BANKERS SECURITIES BUILDING.

735P.

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76-C

Box 19

Large number of wires referred to the Department of State
March 1, 1943 (propaganda) begging the President to act without
delay to secure exit of Jews from Axis countries and to create
a haven for them under United States guarantee in Allied and
neutral countries as well as in Palestine.

March 24, 1943

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

^x
READING, PENNSYLVANIA, CHAPTER JUNIOR MADRASAH,
Reading,
Pennsylvania.

Telegram to the President dated 3/23/43.

Urging the President to act at once to secure the exit of
Jews from Axis Europe and the creation of havens for them
under United Nations guarantee in Allied and Neutral Countries
as well as in Palestine.

March 25, 1943

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

~~MORNING, Jeanette,
American Affairs, Chairman,
Albany Chapter, Junior Hadassah,
Albany, New York.~~

Telegram to the President dated 3/24/43.

Urging that immediate action be taken to assist Jews in Hitler
occupied countries to escape massacre by opening ~~doors~~ for
them in Palestine and in other democratic countries.

Bronx, N.Y.C.

76-C

7 4-17-43

Honorable Franklyn D. Roosevelt.
 President of The United States of America.
 White House. Wash. D.C.

Dear Mr. President.

Kindly forgive me for being so bold & writing to you, at times like this, when you are terribly busy. My conscience has been bothering me for a long time, & I will feel much better after I finish this letter.

We have in Washington a Congressman Mr. Rankin of Mississippi who is always making speeches attacking the Jews. It is true that in these United States of America, we have what is known as freedom of speech etc. yet isn't there any way of stopping Mr. Rankin from making speeches attacking the Jews on the Senate floor? I have written Mr. Rankin a letter asking him what he has against the Jews that causes him to do it. In that letter I told him that he cannot be called a good American, because a good American is one who will not harm his fellow man. I am of Jewish descent, yet I am an American citizen & I have been taught from

childhood on, to be a firm believer in the Ten Commandments. One of the ten says "Love Thy Neighbor" which according to my knowledge means Regardless of Race, Color or Creed, be he White, Red, Yellow or Black, a good American is one that does not harm his fellow man. Our Country is at War to-day fighting for its existence, do our boys, Sons, brothers etc who are shedding their Blood on Battle fields all over the World, stop to inquire of each other, as to whether they are Jewish, Italian etc. or are they fighting side by side like all real Americans should regardless of their religious beliefs.

Why must we have a man such as Mr. Rankin who aspired to become a Congressman openly attack the Jews on the Senate Floor. By him doing so, he plays into the hands of Hitler who would probably use Rankin's speeches as propaganda for the German people & the invaded countries by headlining the Nazi controlled press as follows; eg:

"United States Congressman Rankin attacks the Jews on the floor of the Senate. Even in the democratic country, such as the United States, the Jews

are hated"

Would it make Mr. Rankin happy to see the above paragraph in the Nazi Controlled Press? I wonder.

Mr. President we are all of us Good American Citizens fighting for the same cause + to af the axis. Cannot Mr. Rankin be prevailed upon, to stop attacks on the Jews?

Thanking you in advance for the few minutes you spend in these busy times to read this letter.

I remain

Respectfully yours.

An American Citizen

Archie Horiss
X

file
4/23/4

76-c

~~THE CASE OF~~
~~EUROPEAN JEWS~~

X
by **HERMANN FUERNBERG**

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

Printed by ERICH HOFFMANN, 540 West 145th Street (Near Broadway) New York

Since the above pamphlet has been written, the situation of the European Jews has undergone no amelioration, and the possibility of saving the surviving Jews has remained the same.

Nobody can predict how many of the six to seven million European Jews will survive the war and the Nazi rule. It is certain, however, that European Judaism will have lost all its older members and all those unable to work. Moreover no children will survive these, the most difficult times, European Jewry has ever known.

In the past year it has become a certainty, even to the pessimistic, that the United Nations will be victorious. Those pessimistics fear today that the United Nations, whilst winning the war, will lose the peace. It is to be hoped that they will also be mistaken on this point.

We can report progress in the Jewish camp over here.

In the United States, seven Jewish organizations have joined hands in order to work together on the problem of saving the European Jews. The JOINT EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN JEWISH AFFAIRS* can only become a real force for the European Jewry if the individual Jewish organizations are determined, without regard for party, organizational or other interests, to work solely in behalf of the suffering Jews of Europe.

In one point in particular the interests of the European Jews are at one with the interests of World Jewry:

Help for them — and for all Jews — can only be provided, based on democratic principles, outside of Europe, and outside of Palestine. Only when the realization of these basic facts has become a reality amongst both — Jews and non-Jews — can the solution of the undoubted problems of the European Jews be attempted.

If this does not become the case, the European Jews, to the lasting shame of humanity (and not only of the Jews), will stay in Europe, despised and hated, until once again they will have reached that state of culture and civilization which they attained before Hitler came to power. And that will not be the solution!

New York City, April 1943.

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*In the JOINT EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN JEWISH AFFAIRS are represented: American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Jewish Labor Committee, Synagogue Council of America, Agudath Israel, Union of Orthodox Rabbis, and American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

New York, May 1942.

The Jewish people may today be divided into three groups differing widely from one another:

- (1) Jewry under direct or indirect domination of the Axis powers.
- (2) Jewry under the jurisdiction of Soviet Russia.
- (3) Jewry resident in the British Empire, U.S.A. and states within their sphere of influence.

Antisemitism in group 1 is openly acknowledged, politically aggressive and is frankly driving towards the extermination or at least the isolation of the Jewish people.

In Russia antisemitism is forbidden by law. (The fight against the Jewish religion is part of the general fight against all religion.) The Russians deny the existence of any antisemitism in their country, but it is not known whether it has actually totally disappeared from this country formerly noted for its pogroms.

Group 3 countries condemn in their official and intellectual statements antisemitism of all kinds, without, however, being able to prevent efficiently the growth of anti-Jewish movements and their aggressive propaganda. Such propaganda may specially be noticed in countries on the fringe of this group (for instance in some South American countries and in the Polish army).

The fate of group 1 seems to me already a foregone conclusion, that of group 2 and 3 will be dependent upon how strongly democracy will develop after the war. Special thought should now be given to group 1 of the Jewish people, those under Axis domination.

The Nazis have never left us in any doubt as to what the fate of European Jews would be if Hitler should win this war. As, however, the victory of the United Nations is a certainty and only a question of time, we need not waste time over Hitler's ideas of the Jewish question. But the question of the fate of European Jewry as a whole cannot be left open till after conclusion of the war. This problem has occupied the attention of the world for a long time and must be satisfactorily settled as one of the requisites for a peaceful post-war development.

Let us examine some of the solutions already offered; the enumeration which follows does not pretend to be complete but does include the more important and fundamental ideas on the subject.

- (A) The return of all expelled Jews to their country of origin.

This proposal is often made by Jews all over the world whose own position is secure, who do not like to hear of even the existence of the problem affecting European Jewry, and who nourish the hope that a democratic victory will automatically re-establish conditions in Europe as they were before Hitler's seizure of power. This attitude is

also prevalent among homesick European emigres and is sometimes found among those who on their return after a democratic victory expect substantial restitution of their property. This attitude will rarely be found among those who have suffered in their persons for any length of time under the Hitler regime, and certainly not among those who still directly or indirectly vegetate under Nazi domination.

Probably it will be possible for a selected few to return to Central-Europe and re-establish their life there, but for the broad mass of expelled Jews such a possibility will not exist.

Hitler is even today deporting large numbers of Jews to Poland. There will be, therefore, whatever befalls, too many Jews in that country after the war, quite apart from the fact that long before this war conditions for Jews in Poland were far from ideal. We may accept as honest the expressions of opinions and intentions made by Polish statesmen in exile, dependent as they are on the good-will of the democracies, that they have abandoned their former antisemitism. It may be that the antisemitic propaganda made by the Nazis in Poland does not have the same effect as in Germany, but for all that it is highly doubtful that the Polish population, especially the middle classes, will change their centuries old antisemitic mentality.

In the interest of the Jews themselves a mass return to Central-Europe appears most undesirable. One is entitled to assume that the fall of Hitler and the end of the war will either change the mentality of the Nazis or bring them all to the gallows. Undoubtedly the surviving Nazis will continue to agitate against the Jews, underground if necessary; these Nazis will not be prepared to place the responsibility for the lost war upon their idolized Hitler and the cry of antisemitism will not have lost its popular appeal.

It is certain that any democratic government which will come to power in post-war Germany or in any a Federated Europe will discourage and oppose any aggressive antisemitism — if for not better reason than to keep themselves in good standing with the democratic victors. But it is equally certain that to keep themselves in good standing with their own population, these post-war governments would not dare to open wide the doors of their countries to a large number of Jews and will abolish restrictions against Jews "DE JURE" only. They will be forced to this not only through the underground activities of the Nazi antisemities, but especially through the general antisemitic mentality engendered by ten years of Nazi education. Even the United Nations may have to take this mentality into consideration when working out schemes for cooperation with the German people.

I do not share the wishful thinking of so many, that after the fall of Hitler, the German people will completely change their attitude toward the Jews. It seems extremely improbable that this same German people who have tormented their Jewish fellow citizens or at best remained silent at their persecution, should suddenly feel an urge to welcome the Jews back into their midst and undo the wrong perpetrated against them. — Even if a large number of Germans should feel a

sense of shame at their behavior towards their Jewish fellow citizens, they will still prefer that the Jews already outside the country should remain there. Nevertheless they may be willing to assist with schemes for their rehabilitation elsewhere.

These are my reasons for believing that a general return of Jews to Central-Europe from Poland and elsewhere is neither possible nor desirable in the interest either of the Jews themselves or of a rapid and general pacification of Europe.

(D) Another group holds the opinion that a general return of Jews to Central and Western-Europe will not be possible, but does believe that a distribution of the Jews among the various non-European countries by a system of quotas will be possible and should be demanded at the peace conference.

This group still thinks in terms of infiltration. It is recruited largely from Jews living in security in Anglo-Saxon countries, unwilling to recognize the wave of antisemitism enveloping much of the world. It is characteristic of this group that they regard any Jewish scheme for collective emigration of Jews from Europe as "appeasement" towards antisemites. The half-hearted help given to the tormented Jews of Central-Europe after the pogrom of 1938 is in part due to the ideas of infiltration which had originated with this group in Jewry.

That the system of infiltration cannot be carried through for really large masses of the Jewish people has been proved by the stringent laws against immigration by one state after another in recent years (and by the lack of success of the Evian conference in July 1938).

The danger of infiltration is briefly that Jews like all other peoples follow the line of least resistance.

The Jewish emigrant (except in cases of collective immigration) will in the majority of cases drift into the *larger cities*, as these with their many types of occupation not only offer him a livelihood but give him greater opportunities for learning new trades. Furthermore the Jewish emigrant, spiritually depressed, cannot do without the diversions offered by a city, and thrown into strange surroundings and a new mode of life endeavors to surround himself with friends and acquaintances of his own type.

All these tendencies of the Jewish emigrant are easily comprehensible to his fellow-Jews, but not in the least comprehensible to the wicked antisemite and often not even to the well-wishing Gentile.

The Jewish immigrants will tend to congregate abroad in the larger cities. The arrival of a large number of foreign Jews brings with it immediately an increase in local antisemitism. People like to explain this fact only as the effect of Axis propaganda, and it is true that Axis propaganda increase and speeds up the process, but this increased antisemitism has been observed in all parts of the world even before the rise of Hitler wherever there has been a sudden increase in Jewish immigration.

Infiltration seems to me the hope of a small group. The attempt to carry through a policy of infiltration cannot fail to harm Jewry as a whole.

(C) The third group expresses an opinion ostensibly facing the facts. They conclude that after the war for many reasons it will be impossible for the Jews now in Hitler's concentration camps — especially in Poland — to be reintegrated into the economic life of Europe. They admit that emigration by way of infiltration will meet with determined resistance from countries overseas; they declare the Zionist demand for a self-governing state in Palestine and mass-immigration into that state as quite impossible and scorn the Zionist policy as so much bluff. This group believes that the European Jews will have to be maintained in their camps until they die out. A few may be enabled to emigrate through the help of children and relatives, a few may possibly be able to return to their old homes, but the remainder will just have to be maintained in their camps.

(D) The Socialist Group. This group has not taken any stand in recent times concerning either the general Jewish problem or what should be done with the European Jewry after the downfall of Hitlerism.

For socialists, whatever their shade of opinion, no Jewish problem exists, neither in Europe nor elsewhere. They all argue that as soon as their socialist program will have been carried through, the Jewish problem will be solved and therefore requires no special thought. Socialists of many shades of opinion being convinced that in any event they will be in control of Europe after the war is over, have postulated nothing outside their own program as to what is to happen to the Jews of Europe. They should, however, have given thought to this problem for they, as much as any other party, will have to take into account the mentality of their former supporters and potential new adherents and the ravages effected upon it by ten years of Hitler education.

The socialists in any case never admitted that any Jewish problem really existed, but regarded it as part of the general social problem. A few of them are now prepared to include the Jewish problem among the various minority problems.

(E) The fifth group are the Zionists, who alone propose a political solution to the problem.

The Zionists do not take their stand on the platform that some million European Jews require help today, but demand regeneration of the whole of Jewry. The Zionist program has as its goal the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine and the regeneration — cultural, political and religious — of the Jewish people within the framework of this Palestinian state. Their extensive program is so set that they cannot deviate from it to take account of current events and urgent problems which these events may raise. Thus Zionism believes that every attempt at collective emigration which Jews may undertake on a non-Zionist basis may easily damage the Zionist cause and therefore the Zionists oppose all such attempts. Zionism has many admirable and heroic

achievements to its credit, but in spite of 40 years of propaganda has not been able to convert to its side the great mass of the Jewish people. Until recently its propaganda seemed more concerned with the collection of money than with the kindly of enthusiasm for an actual Jewish state in Palestine. The funds were collected on the plea that Jews persecuted in Poland must have a fresh start in Palestine, and later the same appeal was made on behalf of Jews from Germany.

And the Jewish people did contribute large sums, especially the American Jews, not so much because they were particularly interested in a Jewish state in Palestine, or intended to live there themselves, but because they believed they were in this way fulfilling their obligations to their hard-pressed co-religionists in Europe and showing their solidarity with Judaism as a whole.

By and large it has always been a gesture of charity and piety.

But through their fund-raising campaigns of these 40 years the Zionists were able to build a number of quasi-political organizations, which owing to the dearth of other suitable Jewish agencies after the assumption of power by Hitler, assumed greater importance for Jewry as a whole. Nevertheless these organizations had never been capable of arousing even among their own adherents sufficient political understanding of the real significance of the current wave of antisemitism so as to make the cry for a Jewish state the united demand of a whole people.

The United States which supplied the bulk of the funds for Palestine, had, according to Zionist statistics, in 1941 a membership of only 200,000 or that is 5% of the Jewish population, and this in spite of the fact that 80% of the Jewish press is Zionist dominated, and this in spite of the fact that Hitler had been in power almost nine years.

Without belittling the marvelous achievements of Zionism; in rescuing thousands of young Polish Jews, and giving them a fresh start in Palestine, or in the historic building up of Palestine itself, one asks oneself what wonders might have been achieved by these people had they had better conditions than Palestine afforded.

Hitler's coming to power gave Zionism apparently a great increase of strength, which, however, was soon proved illusory. The increasing immigration into Palestine — both legal and illegal — brought with it increasing resistance — and not only from the Arab world. The opposition to Jewish immigration (infiltration), observable throughout the world, appeared in Palestine in an accentuated form due to the peculiar historic conditions of the country and the consequent demands put forward by the Zionists. Furthermore, it soon became clear that Palestine was by no means able to absorb all the Jews compelled to leave their home-lands. This fact is not affected by assertions to the contrary nor by demands for more territory made by the Zionists themselves.

A short time ago a Zionist writer in New York stated that Palestine is as large as the Jews make it — if millions came, there would

be room for millions. Such phrases do not increase the size of Palestine nor do they diminish other people's resistance to a Jewish state in Palestine. On the contrary, such phrases afford no help to the hunted Jews of Europe but can only do them harm.

Zionism claims Transjordan for the Jewish state.

About Transjordan Dr. Israel Zwi Kanner, a leading Zionist, writes in his book, "The Arab States Neighbouring Palestine," published 1938 by Josef Belf in Vienna, Austria, on page 43 as follows, when speaking of the founding of the State of Transjordan:

"In this way against all the rulings of the Mandate *the fertile 17,000 square miles* (italics by Dr. Kanner) comprising nearly two-thirds of the territory destined for the Jewish national home, were cut off from Eretz Israel. No inhabitant of those bare rocks and barren acres has ever dreamed that here was the place for an independent state."

These two sentences are jointed immediately one following the other.

Well, what is this Transjordan, claimed by the Zionists in reality — is fertile or is it barren?

Impartial observers say it is unsuitable for colonization and can be used only for extensive cattle-raising, and thus hold out little hope for mass-immigration. But even if these observers are wrong, and the Zionists right, when they state that Transjordan is fertile, how does this help the position of the million of Jews in Europe?

Palestine including Negheb has an area of approximately 10,000 square miles and a population of 2,100,000; Transjordan has an area of approximately 17,000 square miles and a population of 350,000. In Palestine there are therefore today approximately 210 people per square mile or including Transjordan approximately 91 per square mile. Altogether there are about 500,000 Jews in Palestine as against 1,600,000 Arabs. The rate of natural increase among the Arabs is practically double that of the Jews.

4,000 out of Palestine's 10,000 square miles are entirely unsuitable for colonization, and Transjordan's 17,000 square miles are also by no means ideal territory for colonization. For purposes of comparison, one should state that in Europe serious economic difficulties arose whenever the density of population exceeded 130 per square mile — and this under economic conditions vastly more favorable than Palestine.

Apart from all political opposition therefore the future of mass immigration in Palestine is not at all a bright one.

These considerations must have been in the mind of Dr. Chaim Weitzmann when he declared in Washington, D. C., on April 16, 1941 (as quoted by the Washington Post on the following day), that if the quota permitted, Palestine was capable of absorbing 60,000 to 70,000 people per annum.

After this declaration by Dr. Weitzmann it is difficult to understand the statement he made in New York in May 1942 before the Extraordinary Meeting of the Zionist Conference.

Dr. Weitzmann began by stating that after the war there would be in Europe about three million homeless Jews for whom it would be essential to find a new home. "Objective investigation shows Palestine with a modernized agriculture and a rationalized industry could double its present population without even reaching the maximum density of population it could support."

However, Dr. Weitzmann does not state during what space this doubling is to take place. If we are to accept the figures he gave at Washington, D. C., then this doubling of population would take approximately 25 years.

A heavy responsibility rests today upon the shoulders of Zionism. The fate of entire Jewry depends upon their appreciation of the true needs of their European brethren. The next few years will show whether Zionism is really concerned about the Jewish masses or whether Zionism will prefer to allow millions of Jews to perish in order to maintain the semblance of a fight for their party program and an object impossible of attainment.

Today it is no longer a question of getting permission for a Palestinian immigration quota of 10,000 or 20,000 after lengthy negotiations with the British Administration, nor a question of buying here and there few thousands Dunam of land. The real problem consists in getting several millions of human beings out of Europe in a relatively short term of years and providing for them conditions of political security which will permit their economic development.

The problem facing the Jews of Europe today is not how to conquer the land of their forefathers against the economic and political resistance of other religions, peoples and states, but is fundamentally the problem of actually keeping alive — of surviving the times they are living in and the times immediately ahead of them.

European Jews at the present time have nothing left but hope; they hope that their brethren in the free world will take whatever steps are possible to enable them — once the war shall be over — to rebuild their lives with decency and honor.

There is no doubt that the European Jews, harassed and hunted for years will not be willing to conquer Palestine against a world hostile to them, but that they will prefer to build a new home for their children — in the desert if necessary — where they can reckon on being left in peace. It is very doubtful whether a majority of the European Jews today support the policy of the Zionists.

Up to this point I have endeavored to describe the various points of view which exist regarding the post-war fate of European Jewry. I will now make some constructive proposals as to how the Jews might be dealt with, both in their own interest and in the interest of all civilized mankind.

But before I come to the actual proposal I beg the reader to consider a few points.

It is a fact that Europe is overpopulated. It is a fact that the signatories of the treaties after the last war must have known this, but failed to take this into their calculations. It is a fact that this failure of the peace conferences played its part in the development of the various "isms" in Europe. It is a fact that this failure is partly the cause of the present war.

Before the war of 1914-18 more than two million people emigrated annually from Europe. The peace treaties of 1920 closed almost all overseas states and the number of emigrants from Europe sunk about 250,000 annually.

It is almost self-evident that the peace treaties following this war will have to consider carefully this question of European overpopulation. Even this totalitarian war will not have cost as many lives as is represented by Europe's surplus population and after this war, as after all wars, the birthrate will rise.

If the future peace conference fails to take measures to alleviate this situation they will be doing democracy a bad turn, for a fresh closing of doors against European emigration will and must lead to a fresh and still more overwhelming explosion than the present war.

The fanatical hatred of Hitler has picked out one group of people living in Europe — let us forge for the moment that they are Jews and think of them simply as human beings — torn them out of their regular surroundings and occupations and it is very doubtful whether they will ever be able to return to them. One thing is very clear and that is that the attempt to reinstate them will be extremely difficult.

To summarize: These people have been eliminated from the life of Europe without actually having left that continent, therefore it cannot be amiss to propose that they should now be enabled to emigrate actually from it.

As emigration by infiltration presumably will be out of the question as it will meet opposition (whether justified or unjustified does not affect the argument) organized collective emigration will obviously suggest itself especially at a time when collective action represents the only basis of survival for these groups.

But it can only be undertaken with definite and specific political guarantees. This means in my opinion they be guaranteed in their country of settlement not only immediately full rights of citizenship, but also the rights and possibility of full democratic self-government.

I feel very strongly that any attempt at a collective immigration of this kind will be doomed to failure if the rights of immigrants are restricted to economic activities and if in a political sense they should be compelled to adapt themselves to the political institutions or parties of the country in which they find themselves or what would be worse that they should be deprived of any means of giving political expressions to their needs.

Now naturally the introduction of something like a million people, some of them politically very experienced, demanding political rights at once, may very likely change the political picture of the country of immigration in a way and to an extent so as to overwhelm entirely the majority of the former inhabitants. That this would lead to real trouble is obvious.

The proposal follows almost automatically to give these millions a territory where they can build their own state, according to their own desires and their own needs. Of course it will probably be necessary for those states which are interested in carrying out of such a plan to undertake its protection in some form for some years without exercising an undue tutelage over it.

I have met much opposition to this proposal, but also a good deal of support. The support came particularly from those who preferred to live as free and equal human beings rather than as half-despised, and only half-accepted citizens in a newly organized Europe of the future.

For Europe itself it makes no difference whether the emigrants themselves come from an age group of 30 years, a group whose grandmothers had brown eyes as a group of Jews or from other classes, as Jews. This is a detail only important to the emigrants themselves.

What is of real importance is to change a wrong wrought by Hitler and his hordes into a right which shall benefit not only those attacked by Hitler but if possible humanity at large.

My proposal to offer the Jews driven out of Europe the possibility of building up a new home elsewhere, of giving them a chance to settle somewhere collectively does *not pretend to be a complete solution of the Jewish problem*. I do not think this is a problem which can be settled within a few years. If there really is a Jewish problem of world-wide proportions, it cannot be solved merely by the attempt to ameliorate conditions caused by cruelty and terror in one part of the world.

Nor does my proposal seek to create a national home for the Jews.

It is purely and simply a plan to enable them to carry on their lives in a way consonant with the democratic thought of our times and in a manner which not only rights the wrong committed against them, but which shall seem to them correct and worthy.

I am quite sure that it will never be possible to convert the Jews to Christianity either by force or persuasion. Nor is there any need for this. But it may well be that founding of a self-governing independent

state for the Jews of Europe may be one step towards the solution of the so-called "Jewish problem."

What objections are being made to such a self-governing free state, which since it would be inhabited chiefly by Jews, might be called a Jewish state?

The objections depend naturally enough upon the particular religious, political and intellectual standpoint of the individual. Zionists have only one main objection, namely that this could never become the national home of the Jews. Dr. Weitzmann has stated this repeatedly. The Zionists further emphasize that the formation of any such state would check the political coordination of the Jews and that no true political, cultural and religious regeneration is possible outside Palestine. It may be that the Zionists are correct — who can decide that today? But at the moment the rescue of several million Jews is far more urgent than the gathering and regeneration of a small proportion of their number in Palestine.

Others object, because they fear that the existence of a Jewish state, no matter where it is situated, would lead in many countries to a demand for the emigration of Jews from those countries to the new Jewish state. I do not believe that this criticism is valid. We are living in a new democratic period. The Irish for example have a state of their own. Yet it has occurred to no one to request the Irish in New York to return to Ireland. Even the British Empire, not on the best terms with the Irish, has never put forward such a demand. There is therefore no good reason why other states should make such demands of their Jewish citizens. But just a little as any state can prevent an Irishman from returning to Ireland, so no state should prevent any Jew wishing to emigrate from doing so.

The existence of a free self-governing Jewish state outside Palestine, far from being an added danger for the rest of Jewry, would do much to counteract antisemitism throughout the world.

Left-wingers like to argue that such a state would be synonymous with the re-nationalization of the Jews and would therefore represent a retrogression. I certainly believe that the Jews who emigrated from Europe would become a nation in the course of time in their new land. But these European Jews would have come from a dozen different European countries and until recently would have claimed any other nationality but Jewish. Now they have simply become Jews and desire to live with their fellow citizens. Could this Jewish melting-pot not develop into something more democratic than is involved in the general term "Nation" today? Jews are so capable of assimilation, that they will assimilate also into a Jewish state.

To whom could such a free, self-governing Jewish state be detrimental?

Certainly Zionism would first be unfavorably affected, but I think it certain that Zionists should be ready to bring their small temporary sacrifice gladly if thereby they are enabled to rescue several

million fellow-Jews. And at the last resort, Zionism is a movement of Jews — for Jews.

I see no one who would suffer from the existence of such a state. I see no disadvantage which any Christian, Jew, Mohamedan or Buddhist, Englishman, American or any other nationality would suffer if this state were founded outside Palestine.

We see the word "democracy" used today as a slogan for many causes. The United Nations are defending democracy against the aggression of dictators.

Here the word "defending" is not very correct.

After this war we will see whether the United Nations have reached the true democracy.

For Hitler is persecuting the Jews not on account of their religion, not, as he pretends, on account of differences of race, but because he knows that the age-old history of the Jews in all its phases has always been closely linked with the political and social liberation of mankind. Hitler is persecuting the spirit of the Jewish laws; Hitler is persecuting the spirit of Jewish revolt — however much stifled by circumstances has had great latent strength throughout the last 2000 years and it is this that makes the Jews the natural allies of the United Nations.

The Jews outside Central Europe have already been the allies of England and America in one war. At that time the British Empire through the Balfour Declaration promised the Jews, the Jews of the whole world, their independence. At that time the British Empire promised the Jewish people a National Home in Palestine.

Today is not the time to investigate where the blame lies that this promise was not implemented, whether it was due to Jewish remissness or British unwillingness. Suffice it to say that the promise was not kept at a time when it would have been possible to keep it.

In the interest of democracy and progress it does not seem to me possible to keep it today.

And herein, in my opinion, lies the great service the Jewish people can render to the war effort of the democratic Nations, especially as it would at the same time help those fellow-Jews so urgently needing succour.

I mean the RENUNCIATION OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION.

England certainly gave a binding promise in this Balfour Declaration, and it seems to me as certain that the majority of the British statesmen honestly tried to keep their promise. The attempt has caused and is causing a great deal of friction between the British Empire and the Near East. Only a fanatical Zionist could be blind to the fact that a voluntary renunciation of the Balfour Declaration on the part of the Jews would not be an act of appeasement, but would appreciable im-

prove relations between Great Britain and her neighbors in the Near East.

Such a renunciation would make it possible to bring the Near East heart and soul into the fight against Hitler and turn many present enemies of the Jews into their friends.

I feel confident that the war will ultimately be won by the Allied Nations, but I am also sure that it will be won only at the cost of enormous sacrifices; the renunciation of the Balfour Declaration will be the sacrifice offered by the Jews. The renunciation of independence in Palestine, of the National Home in the Holy Land is indeed a heroic sacrifice — a sacrifice on the altar of humanity.

It will be justified if it helps to shorten the war, even if only by a few days; it will be doubly justified if it creates the possibility for millions of Jews to live in political and economic security.

This possibility actually exists: it exists here and now.

The Jewish people the world over, not only those persecuted by Hitler, have for many years looked trustfully towards the people of England and U.S.A. Who can doubt that these two people will appreciate the magnitude of the sacrifice involved in a renunciation of the Balfour Declaration?

Who can doubt that they will immediately seek to create a self-governing home for the European Jews?

We need a land for our children — and we demand it!

Palestine is the land of our Fathers!
Palestine is the Holy Land Israel!
Palestine is the Holy Land of all Christians!
Palestine is a Holy Land for the Mohamedans!
Palestine is the home for two million people!

Make of Palestine THE HOLY LAND OF ALL MANKIND!

MAKE OF PALESTINE A TEMPLE OF CULTURE!



The advantages for the founding of such a state would be even greater for non-Jews than for the Jews.

It seems certain that renunciation of the Balfour Declaration would remove the poison from Arab-Jewish relations and make friendship and understanding between the two people possible. I have already pointed out the advantages accruing the British Empire and the United Nations. The whole world would be relieved of a center of possibly permanent unrest.

For the Jews of England and of both Americas the creation of a self-governing Jewish state outside Palestine would be a great improvement in their own position.

This refers with particular significance to the Jews in the U.S.A.

For whatever decisions may be taken concerning the European Jews, the influence of the Jews in the U.S.A. will be of the utmost importance. But any arrangements which do not have a sound political basis will be fraught with more dangers to American than to European Jewry.

For even if it is frequently asserted that there is no solidarity among the Jews, the last few years have proved that American Jews, in spite of differences of a political and even a religious nature, have always been more than ready to come to the assistance of their persecuted fellow-Jews in Europe.

In the course of the last five years about 150,000 Jewish refugees came to the United States. The majority of these still have other relatives and friends in Europe and it is only natural that they will do their best to bring them over also.

But during this same five years there has been an increase in anti-semitism. Even if immigration into the United States is still further restricted, this will not decrease the moral pressure which the European Jews will exert upon their brethren in the U.S.A.

Only a future guaranteed both politically and economically can free the Jews of the world and especially of the U.S.A. from the demand for help from the tortured Jews of Europe.

The establishment of a self-governing Jewish state would be beneficial economically to all the world and not only to the immigrating Jews. There is no longer any question about the merit of Jews as colonizers. They have proved their worth throughout the centuries and again in Palestine under the most unfavorable circumstances.

If we give these European Jews who have survived Hitler's most inhuman conditions of labor a chance of bringing within the sphere of culture and civilization a country up to now fallow and unexploited, we are benefiting not only the Jews but all mankind.

The idea to create a Jewish state outside Palestine is not new and quite a number of territories have been examined from this point of view.

Since Palestine has been renounced, no country offers a strong attraction from sentimental motives.

What is important is that the territory selected should be sufficiently large to avoid fresh difficulties one or two generations hence.

It should be thinly populated so that an accommodation with the existing inhabitants can be easily reached.

It should have a useful climate and it should hold out good prospects for economic development.

The most varied territories have been proposed, Uganda, Kenya,

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Angola, Northern Kimberley, etc. Everyone of these has its disadvantages and its political and other difficulties.

I believe there is only one territory which combines in itself all the four advantages I have mentioned.

My proposal is to unite the so-called HARRAR-territory of Ethiopia with part of British-Somaliland and create there a state for the European Jews.

This territory is large enough; it would be easy to devote 60,000 to 70,000 square miles there for this purpose. This territory is inhabited by a small agricultural population, who are not likely to raise great difficulties. Nevertheless it will be necessary to remember the lessons learned by the Palestine experience, namely, to prevent the territory being overrun by people from other parts of Ethiopia and to keep out foreign agitators.

The climate on the plateau is absolutely healthy and suitable for Europeans. Those parts of the Somali coast which have a bad climate could be improved in measurable time by irrigation.

The HARRAR territory is particularly suitable for agriculture and hence for mass immigration. It would have ready markets for its agricultural and later its industrial products in the interior of Africa, in the Arabian countries and in parts of India.

Politically these territories belong, as already stated, to Great Britain and the Empire of Ethiopia.

In July 1935 the British Government proposed to the Emperor of Ethiopia that the port of Zeila and certain other parts of British Somaliland be ceded to him if he were prepared to make certain concessions to Italy.

It is therefore not impossible that the British Government may today be ready to cede a rather larger portion of Somali-land together with the port of Berbera to the European Jewish state we have in mind.

The Imperial House of Ethiopia claims its descent from the Jewish King David, and the Emperor bears the title "Lion of Judah."

Should this not also imply a certain obligation to offer much needed help to this half-brethren in Europe and to receive them on terms worthy of the 20th century?

The Jews on their part should have no objection to recognizing the overlordship of the Emperor of Ethiopia with some guarantees from Great Britain and U.S.A.

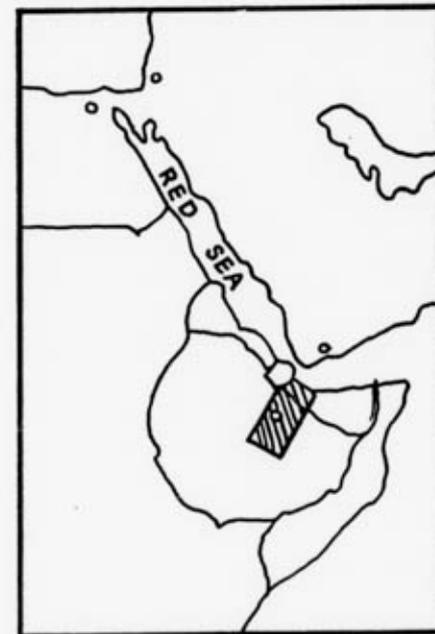
May the Lion of Judah prove that he combines the courage of David, the wisdom of Solomon, and the good sense of the Queen of Sheba.

On the question as to who should inhabit this new state, I offer the following suggestions:

No one should be compelled to emigrate into this state.

Every Jew, whether he considers himself as such or is classed as such against his will, should have the right to enter this state.

Beyond these two points the Government of HARRAR should have the right to give or deny permission to enter or reside in its territory.



April 6, 1943

Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of State.

76-c

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Letter to the President, April 5, 1943, from
Mrs. Benjamin H. York,
President, Women's Division American Jewish Congress
of New England,
40 Central Street,
Boston, Mass.

Sends Resolutions to the P. adopted at the "Stop Hitler" Demonstration held by their organizations on March 25, 1943 regarding the release of Jewish victims from the German Government and the Governments of States and their emigration to such havens of refuge as will be provided; that the United Nations establish an appropriate agency to see that the program of rescue is carried out -- that steps be taken for the feeding of the unfortunate victims; that they provide financial guarantees for the execution of the program; that the United Nations establish Sanctuaries as havens of refuge for the Jews; that the immigration laws be revised and adjusted to the war conditions and that England be asked to open the doors of Palestine for Jewish immigration.

76:0

see

April 10, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE: 120

The attached telegram is self-explanatory and is referred to you for consideration and acknowledgment. Will you please be good enough to advise them that it was referred to you by this office.

Thank you.

ELWIN A. MATSON
Secretary to the President.

Original of attached copy



C O P Y

April 10 1943

New York NY

Hon. Stephen T. Early
Secy. to the President White House, Washington DC

X 1972 A
Committee representative of all leading Jewish organizations in the United States requests the opportunity of a private meeting with the President at earliest possible moment in order to discuss with him a matter of the highest moment involving in our judgment the lives of millions of Jews in Nazi occupied Europe. Important meeting should take place before Bermuda conference. Beg you to place this matter before the President in the hope of securing such an appointment at earliest possible moment next week any time Monday or after Thursday should appreciate your early word

For the Joint Emergency Committee on European Jewish Affairs, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President, American Jewish Congress, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, President, American Jewish Committee, Henry Monsky, President, B'nai B'rith, Dr. Israel Golustein, President, Synagogue Council of America, Adolph Held, President, Jewish Labor Committee Co Chairmen
330 West 42nd St., New York City.

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Ladies' Auxiliary of Congregation Ahavath Chesed
Ladies' Auxiliary, Congregation Beth Israel
Ladies' Auxiliary, Congregation B'nai Isaac
Ladies' Auxiliary, Congregation Ezerath Israel
Ladies' Auxiliary, Congregation Mogan David
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Rabbi Max Reichler
Rabbi Henry H. Rubins



To All Men
in Uniform

The Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst is local Headquarters for the Army & Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, Member of United Service Organizations for National Defense.

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

My dear Mr. President:

We respectfully beg to advise you that under separate cover, we are sending you a set of the Resolutions adopted at the Mass Memorial Meeting for the Martyred Jewish Dead in Europe. These are bound in book form.

They are sent for your thoughtful consideration, with the hopes and prayers of our entire Community;— Jew and Gentile alike.

We take courage from your own message to Prime Minister Churchill in England's dark hour— just as this is our Jewish dark hour in Europe— and we say to you as you said to him:—

"Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee— are all with thee!"

Yours for United Service to Victory,

Herman Neaderland
President
Council of Jewish Organizations
of Bensonhurst and Mapleton



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Representative Assembly



76-c

April 23, 1943

My dear Mr. Robinson:

This is an acknowledgment of the advance copy of the volume to which you refer in your letter of April nineteenth, which will be made available to the President. Please be assured that your thoughtful courtesy is appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

X
Jacob Robinson, Esq.,
Director,
Institute of Jewish Affairs,
~~330 West 42nd Street,~~
New York, N. Y.

cb

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THE WHITE HOUSE
APR 21 9 59 AM '43
RECEIVED
April 19, 1943

form 10

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I take pleasure in sending you an advance copy of a volume just issued by the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the American Jewish Congress and World Jewish Congress, entitled Starvation Over Europe (Made In Germany). The publication date is April 28, 1943.

This is the first authenticated presentation of the fashion in which Nazi Germany has used planned starvation as an instrument of oppression and even mass murder.

It is our hope that this volume will contribute toward an understanding of the common enemy which we in the United States, together with the United Nations, are now battling.

Sincerely,

Jacob Robinson

Jacob Robinson
Director

jr:cs
encl.

76-c

May 1, 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of a Resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on April twentieth, which you forwarded to the President. Please be assured that your courtesy in its transmittal is appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Honorable ~~F. W. Cook~~
Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Boston,
Massachusetts.

mtl

STATE: -- Memorializing Secy. of State of U.S. to request the Bermuda Refugee Conference to allow Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs to appear before it and present its program.

76-c

May 3, 1943

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging him to do all in his power to save
the Jews of Nazi Europe from complete annihilation:

Temple Beth El of Sunbury, Pa. 5/2/43.
Rabbi Hacob Polish, Springfield, Ohio. 5/1/43.

X **INDEPENDENT**
JEWISH PRESS SERVICE, Inc.

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May 4, 1943

76-9

File
M.N.F.

Mr. Stephen Early
Secretary to the President
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dear Sir:

There is sent to you herewith a copy of an editorial syndicated to the English-Jewish newspapers subscribing to our Service.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Neumark
Martha Neumark
Executive Editor

MN:es
enc.

The Following Pages Are the Best Available

1A

Release: Friday, May 7, 1943

* * * * *
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* THE WEEK IN EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS *
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* * * * *

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

For ten years men of good will, your own countrymen and others elsewhere, have placed wholehearted reliance on your determination to create an era of enlarged freedom and individual opportunity. As members of a religious minority group, the Americans who are Jews have recognized how important to the maintenance of the democratic way of life was your war for the obliteration of racial and religious lines as between Americans.

You, who are keenly alert to the modulations of public opinion, should be aware that there has been a subtle undercurrent of change in the atmosphere. Uncertainty and anxiety prevails. Disillusion is feared. What are some of the issues which have brought about this confusion in sentiment toward you?

One: the elevation of rightist, reactionary Henri Giraud, by American arms, to the administrative authority over North Africa has not yet been properly explained, despite the unceasing explanations. If anywhere under the shadow of an American flag, it is possible to do what has been done in North Africa -- and what continues to be done -- there is inevitable concern for the pattern of the postwar era. There has been no forthright denunciation of the process whereby a discriminatory differentiation between Jews and others is still maintained in North Africa.

Two: the irritableness of American government officials at the pressure exerted by profoundly sorrowing Jewish leaders to rescue their people from Europe before the war ends has created widespread uneasiness. The Jewish leaders are made to feel as though a grave wrong were being committed by them in appealing for humanitarian intercession on behalf of Jews who are being slaughtered as rapidly as the machinery of Nazi death can operate. As though to dismiss cantankerous annoyances, several statements have been issued to express sympathy. To have permitted the representatives of the Jews of America to feel that they were engaged in an ignoble task in pleading for the salvation of their people was to have added pain to grief.

Three: American governmental officials have not yet begun to comprehend the unique affection with which Palestine is regarded by the Jewish people. For these officials to act -- as they are today indisputably acting -- as a branch of the British Foreign Office places directly before the author of the Four Freedoms the axiom: the freedom to survive is an inescapable prelude to the enjoyment of the other freedoms.

(Continued on Page 2A)

Regardless of the blueprint drawn for the postwar world, it lacks reality and warmth if it fails to make room for the Jewish homeland in Palestine as a sanctuary for every Jew who wishes to seek it. But there is mounting despair that the American government intends to use its prestige to enforce the Moslem power-politics of the British Empire, entailing the sacrifice of Jewish rights and hopes. Life is sustained by hope. When, for a people robbed of every other possession, the hope of ultimate salvation in Palestine is dashed, then the act of massacre has been abetted.

Four: despite the needs of war and the greater tolerance for human differences that war should evoke, discrimination is still rampant in American life. Industry is one field in which government may operate to counter discrimination. But the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, shunted from one cubicle to another, is recognized today as an abandoned, impotent instrument of social action. Preoccupation with the war is cited as one explanation. Another, but incredible, account is that the enemies of the New Deal must have their wrath assuaged and the Fair Employment Committee's strangulation is an essential unguent. If in the midst of war it is not possible to stamp out the evils of unbrotherliness through concerted government action, are hopes for the postwar period made brighter?

These thoughts are laid before you. Your enemies have accused you of noble dreams which fail of realization through lack of effective action. But your friends are overwhelmingly greater in number. They believe, on the basis of the great changes already wrought in the life of America through planned social reform, that, confronted with the facts, your heart and mind will seek the proper road to an objective. To paraphrase a famous phrase: even as you do unto the least of your people so will you do for all of your people.

RACIAL FEEDING

One of the most impressive publications to emerge from the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the World and American Jewish Congress is the monograph entitled "Starvation Over Europe." It is a carefully documented statement showing how "racial feeding" has become one of the prime Nazi methods for the enslavement or the extinction of "inferior" races in Europe. With the Germans as the index measure at 100%, there is a gradual decline in food rations until the Jews are reached with 21%.

Insofar as the Jews are concerned, the systematic starvation applied to them is but another of the incalculably fiendish devices to achieve their total extermination. "Starvation Over Europe" should, however, serve to remind non-Jews once again that if they believe the sacrifice of the Jews to Nazi blood-lust will save them from destruction, they are greatly mistaken. The Institute of Jewish Affairs' document makes it clear that the Herrenvolk are intent on establishing lower castes in which are included all who do not happen to have "German" blood.

FALSE NOTE

Last week the All-India Moslem League met in New Delhi and among the resolutions it adopted was one condemning "the new Zionist propaganda" in the United States.

(Continued on Page 3A)

One can just visualize the British hand that pointed to the wisdom of such a resolution to strengthen the position of England's Palestine policy via-a-via the United States. The All-India Moslem League should have had sufficient problems of its own to be completely preoccupied with them. Instead, it sponsored a statement which condemned the effort to secure the removal of immigration restrictions on Palestine. It asserted that this is "a deliberate attempt to perpetrate a wrong on the Arab and Islamic world at a time when the Arab National Higher Committee on Palestine stands disbanded and Arab nationalists are almost defenseless against organized Jewry and high finance in the world."

The complete distortion of the facts was so startling that excellent and usually restrained correspondent for the New York Times in India, Herbert L. Matthews, had to insert into his dispatch the observation that the resolution "reads like pure Nazism." For the Moslem League to aim its barbs at a shattered, dismembered, despairing Jewry is just too much of a false note. The authors of that resolution over-reached themselves.

J.W.B. CAMPAIGN HEAD

One of the very great contributions being made to the Jewish life of America by the Jewish Welfare Board is its drawing in of new forces who are asked to share in the wartime responsibilities confronting the Jewish community as well as all Americans. There can be little doubt that the men and women brought closer to such tasks may be counted upon to give of their devotion and enthusiasm to a postwar community that will have the utmost need of trained and selfless leadership.

Typical of its magnetism toward new personalities is the J.W.B.'s selection of Carl M. Loeb, Jr as Chairman of the War Emergency Campaign, which seeks \$620,000 for the special activities incident to the war period which are not sustained by U.S.O. funds. The name of Carl Loeb is well known in communal service. The younger Loeb brings an interesting background to his new post. Vice President of the Climax Molybdenum Company, a metal industrial firm, Mr. Loeb is a metallurgical engineer whose articles appear in the leading journals. He lectures on the subject before various associations. Another leading interest in Mr. Loeb's life is the Boy Scout movement. Close touch with the complexities and the richness of Jewish life should prove mutually beneficial to Mr. Loeb and to the Jewish community.

May 13, 1943

Respectfully referred to the
officials of the Department of
State.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

hm

Letter from Eve L. Handin, President, Albany Division of Jr. Hadassah, Albany, N.Y., 5/12/43, to the President, attaching copy of resolution adopted by the Jr. Hadassah on 5/11/43, asking aid for the enslaved Jews of Europe.

76-c

76-6

June 5, 1943

My dear Mr. Robertson:

I have received your telegram of May 26, 1943 and your letter of the same date, enclosing a copy of an identical message sent to Mr. Churchill, in regard to the possibility of alleviating the unhappy plight of the persecuted Jews of occupied Europe. x48

The sympathy of the American Government for these unfortunate victims of Axis tyranny has been expressed fully in the past and every suggestion for their relief has received and is receiving earnest attention. The Conference at Bermuda, which was convened for the consideration of this situation has examined in detail every possibility for the relief of the sufferings of the persecuted people of occupied Europe. Steps are now being taken to put into effect the recommendations made by the Conference. You will understand that the Conference before agreeing upon these recommendations found it necessary to determine whether they would affect the war effort of the United Nations and whether they could be carried out under war conditions. x3186

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

x seen
PP 73600
Mr. D. B. Robertson,
International President, Brotherhood of
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,
Cleveland, Ohio.

*The letter referred to was not
ret'd to us.*

Fries

SR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 4. 1943

My dear Mr. President:

I have received your memorandum of May 27, 1943 enclosing a telegram received from Mr. D. B. Robertson, International President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Cleveland, Ohio, in regard to the possibility of affording relief to the persecuted Jews of occupied Europe.

In accordance with your instructions a reply to Mr. Robertson has been prepared for your signature and is transmitted herewith.

Faithfully yours,



Enclosures:

1. Telegram from Mr. Robertson, May 26, 1943;
2. Draft reply to Mr. Robertson.

The President,

The White House.

Department of State

BUREAU } Eu
DIVISION } -----

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted **6-1-43**

ADDRESSED TO

The President,

The White House.

(1135)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

R

May 27, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE STATE DEPARTMENT:

x20

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY FOR
MY SIGNATURE.

F.D.R.

Telegram from D. B. Robertson, International President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Washington, D. C., 5/26/43, to the President, urging that the President give heed to the pleas~~x~~ of the Committee for a Jewish Army of stateless and Palestinian Jews and leave nothing undone toward the formulation and execution of a plan to save these unfortunate people and find haven for them.

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DA WASHINGTON DC 26 1943 1120A

PREISDENT FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC

HONORABLE SIR: AS INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF
LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN REPRESENTING ENGINEMEN ON
RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA MAY 1 RESPECTFULLY URGE
THAT YOU GIVE HEED TO THE PLEAS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR A JEWISH
ARMY OF STATELESS AND PALESTINIAN JEWS AND LEAVE NOTHING UNDONE
TOWARD THE FORMULATION AND EXECUTION OF A PLAN TO SAVE THESE
UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE AND FIND HAVEN FOR THEM

D B ROBERTSON

7. no Max Lerner of Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe writes to thank you for letter re rescuing Jews of Europe and asks audience for delegation of four of his Committee, composed of Executive Board members: Max Lerner, Peter H. Bergson, Dean George W. Matheson and Madam Sigrid Undset. (see attached) ←
-

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GENERAL INSURANCE
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NEW YORK

file

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR
OF THE
JEWISH FORUM

FORMERLY
AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT
FOR THE VOLKS-ZEITUNG
DORTMUND, GERMANY

①

July 19, 43

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

My dear President;

Your worthy letter of July 14, received, for which I thank you.
My motto is when I read anything about my distinguished friend in the press,
I immediately forward to my friends.

Enclosed you will find a clipping of the Jewish Forum of the month
of July, kindly read it over and kindly give a comment on the.

Hoping this letter will find you in the best of your health to be
able to finish your work for a new World in the future, but it is a benning of
the end.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Schwager

Publicity Director

P.S. In the time when I was ill, I
received wishes for a speedy recovery
from the distinguished men, which is
enclosed. The first name of the list
is our great President Franklin D.
Roosevelt, who will remain in the
World history for ever.

The Jewish

FORUM

ISAAC ROSENGARTEN
Editor

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IS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PRICKED BY HIS CONSCIENCE?

Many thousands of Fascists held prisoners of war in various States of the U. S. A., are given food, clothing, and medical attention at the expense of American citizens. This until the end of the war. These are the creatures that have been hurling babies at their mothers and into the gutters in the forced ghettos of Europe. And there will be more coming!

With the best of intentions President Roosevelt was instrumental in calling the Evian and the Bermuda Conferences. Result—Hitler was given the opportunity to exterminate several million Jews and a similar opportunity to exterminate several million more—the remaining Jews in Nazi occupied territory.

When Rumania offered to release some of her Jews if our country would accept them, our State Department remained technical about visas, passports, etc., and very few trickled through. It is easier to subject Jews to slaughter!

President Roosevelt knows that he has the vast majority of Americans behind him. True, he receives interference from American First Isolationists, Ku Kluxers, Coughlinites, and other counterfeited American citizens, but he is master of the radio. He can continue to keep the vast majority of Americans on his side especially in the performance of a most humane

act. Why does he not accord Jews at least equal treatment with enemy aliens and keep thousands of Jews who seek to escape Hitler's clutches as prisoners of war, under lock and key, to be shipped back to their countries of origin by arrangement of the Peace Conference? Jews in large numbers have shown heroic action on all fronts. They have helped win the North Africa victory and thereby saved the lives of who knows how many Americans and their allies.

Has President Roosevelt the conscience to continue to permit Jews to be the victims of America's enemies?

JEWISH PATRIOTS

Mr. and Mrs. Max Lieberman of Michigan have sent a little army of their own to Uncle Sam, including Louis (29 years of age), Captain in the air forces; Herman (28), Private; Sam (27), Corporal; James (26), air force Lieutenant; Ben (23), army Lieutenant; Peter (21), Private First Class; and Morris (19), Aviation Cadet. Their daughter, Rose, holds a job in the War Department in Milwaukee; and the two other children are still in High School. Mr. Lieberman, all of whose sons worked in his broom factory, sold out his business and invested the money in war bonds.

In Philadelphia, of Harry Podolsky's six sons, Michael (26) is in the tank corps; Abraham (26), twin brother, is with the Marines in the Solomon Islands; Samuel (23), is in the Ordnance Corps; Morris (22), bombardier at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Benjamin (20), with the A. E. F. in Ireland; and Edward (17), in the navy. Mr. Podolsky is a widower.

There is no dearth of other such "little armies" from Jewish homes.

DR. SAMUEL BELKIN — PRESIDENT

With the election of 32-year old Dr. Samuel Belkin as President of Yeshiva College, the second President in the more than fifty years of that institution, Jewry has reason to look forward to a long career of consistent effort in the development of a system of education for the country which may make America for ages to come the greatest center of Jewish learning. With this institution in the East and the Hebrew Theological College in Chicago in the Midwest, headed by its distinguished President, Rabbi Saul Silber, a revival of Jewish learning may be set in motion which may yet enable Israel to say of the arch-enemy of its culture, "Adonai yil'ag lamo." 'God will make him a laughing-stock.'

Vol. XXVI JULY, 1943 Number 6

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THE RELIEF PROBLEM

One of the most important conferences held by the United Nations and their associates since the war began will be convoked very soon to deal with the problem of relief and rehabilitation. The conference will work out the details of a gigantic scheme of international administration, by which the whole government of the reoccupied countries immediately after hostilities will be vitally affected. It will consider the formation of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which, according to a draft agreement, is to have the following functions:

(a) . . . the provision of food, fuel, clothing and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services, and to facilitate in areas receiving relief the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief. . . .

(b) To formulate and recommend measures for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments for the coordination of purchasing, the use of ships and other procurement activities . . . integrating the plans and activities of the Administration with the total movement of supplies. The Administration may administer such coordination measures as the member governments authorize.

(c) To formulate and recommend . . . measures with respect to such related matters, arising out of its experience in planning and performing the work of relief and rehabilitation, as may be proposed by any of the member governments and approved by unanimous vote of the Central Committee (consisting of the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America).

It should be noted that the draft agreement does not confine itself strictly to immediate relief tasks. It provides an elastic formula and machinery which, at the will of the member governments, can be utilized for far-reaching reconstruction tasks over a considerable period of time. Thus the introduction to the draft agreement includes in its statement of purposes not only the first measures of relief, but also "preparation and arrangements . . . for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes, for the resumption of agricultural and industrial production, and the restoration of essential services". In so far as it concerns itself with these questions, the Relief and Rehabilitation Agency will shape the political and economic future of countries where it is active.

So complete is the displacement and destitution of the Jews in Europe that, with the exception of one or two countries, they will all be charges of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency; and that body will probably have to assume responsibility for every phase of their existence.

Unlike the non-Jewish workers removed from their homes, whose relief will not be an immediate problem (most of them having been sent to Central Europe) the displaced Jews will have to be dealt with at once wherever the invasion of Europe or a coordinated drive by Soviet Russia is undertaken. The United Nations can hardly break into any territory on the front lines of Axis Europe in which special Jewish problems created by Nazi methods do not exist. In France, a recent ordinance depriving French Jews naturalized since 1927 of citizenship will probably be followed by the internment of the newly declared "aliens", pending deportation. In Italy, there are thousands of alien Jews in internment camps, and the native Jews also suffer under exceptional legislation. In the Balkans, a similar situation will be met: the remaining Jews of Yugoslavia and Greece are subject to discriminatory laws, and Bulgaria has just expelled its Jewish citizens from Sofia and crowded them into internment camps. A Russian advance from the East would overrun the area the Rumanians call "Transnistria", from Odessa to the Dniester River, where scores of thousands of Jews are kept in forced segregation. On the Central Eastern front, advancing Soviet armies would come into the classic area of Nazi Jewish persecution: the Polish, White Russian, and Ukrainian domain of ghettos and execution centers. The plans for dealing with these Jews must be prepared now, because they must be applied at once after the break-through of invasion.

It is obvious that relief work cannot be delayed until the Jews in internment camps and ghettos are resettled in the place they originally came from. These hapless prisoners of Hitler, a large part of them torn away from their families and their useful occupations, will have to be fed, clothed, properly housed, and prepared for normal peacetime employment at once, wherever they will be found. While the war continues it will be difficult to break up the centers of Jewish enforced residence and return the uprooted Jews to their original homes and occupations. Many of them were deported from one end of Axis Europe to the other. This is particularly

true of the Jews of the largest and most terrible prison of all: the occupied area of East Central Europe—Central Poland, Galicia, White Russia, and the Ukraine. The Nazis have deported to these regions Jews from Hungary, Eastern Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, and, in fact, almost every other country of occupied Europe. The United Nations will certainly plan to bring displaced people back to their lands of latest residence as soon as possible; but the ghettos of Poland, being made up of deportees from every part of Europe may not be liquidated until after the reconquest of the whole of Europe and the restoration of normal conditions everywhere. The task is obviously one surpassing the powers of any local authorities, but must be dealt with, internationally, as a whole.

Even then, the reintegration of Jews in their old homes will in most cases be a far more difficult matter than the repatriation of non-Jewish workers from abroad. The latter will have their homes, families, old occupations, and associates to come back to. Too many of the Jews will find none of these familiar friends if they return. Their families and homes will have been broken, their occupations disappeared or preempted, and the Jewish community in which they once lived will have been calamitously cut down, even if all the surviving uprooted return. In these circumstances, we can hardly expect the return of the Jews to their old homes to be easily or rapidly accomplished. Some of them will undoubtedly be released from the ghettos at once for emigration to Palestine. The others will present the relief and rehabilitation agencies, for some time to come, with the problem of specific Jewish entities.

* * *

The Jewish concentrations will have quite different problems of relief and rehabilitation than the surrounding population, and it will be impossible, for example, to work out a program of feeding and medical relief for the Polish ghettos on the basis of the general situation in Poland. As a great grain-growing country, agrarian Poland was necessarily of considerable value to the Germans during the war. The Germans were interested in maintaining Polish agriculture and the net result of the occupation may well have been to increase farm productivity. Because of this fact, Polish representatives in exile have even been inclined to agree that there is no need to relax the blockade in order to feed Poland. But even if the Polish peasant did not suffer malnutrition and disease during the war, the same conclusion cannot be drawn concerning the Jews. Whatever plans are drawn up for the relief of Poland, special, quite different plans will have to be prepared for the segregated Jews, taking account of the effects of systematic enforced starvation, overcrowding, and excessively bad living conditions, with all their at-

tendant consequences. Over and above all this, of course, there are today as there have always been special ritual requirements which must be respected in any program of Jewish relief.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will have to provide for the resumption of agricultural and industrial production. In a general way, the Agency will be interested in renewed production chiefly as a method of reducing the reliance of European countries on foreign relief supplies, substituting local production. But in the case of the Jews, and the Jews alone, this is a primary part of the actual relief work. Virtually all the Jews who will be found in Axis-occupied countries have been robbed of their property and consigned to an economic limbo. Only a few artisans, a severely limited number of intellectuals, and a mass of forced laborers on military projects still have any occupation. The latter will be thrown onto the existing scrap heap of economically uprooted Jews, as soon as their "employer", the German army, withdraws. Thus the Agency will find concentrations of unemployed, pauperized, and disease-ridden Jews, whose skills have deteriorated because of years of disuse and abuse. The reintegration of these Jews into normal economic production immediately will be vital for their psychological as well as economic rehabilitation. It will involve a full-scale program of retraining and "resettlement", whether in the very same places where the Jews will be found concentrated or elsewhere.

* * *

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency must operate within this accomplished situation, attempting to repair its cruelties as rapidly as possible. The Jews of Europe have been subjected to forms of inhumanity which, unquestionably, have severely shaken their sense of security and nervous balance. Any social worker realizes that in approaching the problems of a group so harried and driven it is essential, above all, to deal with them through persons and agencies who understand their special situation, who are trusted by the group as its own kith and kin and its representatives, and who are equipped to meet by experience and moral authority its immediate, pressing needs.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine has international standing as representing the Jewish people in the movement and settlement of immigrants to Palestine. Its rich experience and unique record of success in this field recommend it as a group whose assistance, collective or through its expert personnel, is necessary to the Relief and Rehabilitation Agency in every step from planning to implementation; especially with regard to the contribution Palestine can make, immediately and in the long run, to the

relief and rehabilitation program by removing Jews to a place where the necessary services can more fully and readily be provided.

European Jewry participated prominently in establishing the World Jewish Congress. This body, authorized to act as the collective representative of European Jewry, has assembled, in the liberty of the democratic countries, representative committees of members of every Jewry in Europe, including almost all the former professionals, and social and communal workers who served the Jewish community. It has established in cooperation with the American Jewish Congress, an Institute of Jewish Affairs that has collected and analyzed the facts as to the present Jewish situation. Both by command of the facts and by personal experience for years past, these bodies and men are uniquely qualified to assist in planning Jewish relief, and to participate in its administration. Their moral authority as representatives of the Jews of Europe gives them both the li-

cense and the deeply felt duty of coming to the assistance of the brethren whom they have left behind—some quite recently—in the ghettos.

When the actual administration of relief is begun, the occupation authorities will find in the concentrated Jewish settlements which still survive an organization whose chief business for a long time has been relief administration. The increasing distress of European Jewry forced many communities to develop considerable programs of feeding, medical aid, etc. even before the war. Of particular importance will be the experience of these communities in retraining, for the whole occupational structure must be rebuilt in suitable form from the ground up.

In view of the enormous tasks of relief in the Jewish concentrations, it is providential that the occupying forces are likely to find capable local assistance in Europe and qualified representatives of the European Jews abroad. It must be part of the Allied plan to prepare for their utilization now.

THE NETHERLANDS — JUDENREIN

With the deportation of virtually all the remaining Jews in the Netherlands, as a result of an order forbidding them to reside in Amsterdam, the Germans have worked their will on yet another country. It is no longer unusual for the Jews of a whole land to be torn from their normal residences, deported from their country, or incarcerated in internment camps to await death. The Nazi regime is a vast centrifuge which drives the Jews outward in broken, clotted remnants. The circle of its action expands continually, so that after Germany and Austria, Czechoslovakia, incorporated Poland and the Baltic countries, now the Netherlands have been included.

With this act, the Germans have symbolically put the clock back full circle. The admission of Jews to the Netherlands in the late sixteenth century was one of the events marking the beginning of Europe's brightest cycle of history. It closed the door on a period of three centuries during which Jews were successively driven from one country of Western Europe after another. It opened on a period of discoveries: geographical, economic, industrial, scientific, philosophical; and particularly men's discovery of each other through the principles of freedom of conscience. The centuries which ensued were years of expanding intellectual horizons, of spiritual opportunities. The Jews in the Netherlands—one of the first lands to grow great in the atmosphere of freedom—contributed liberally to the development of their country. Their share in economic development was so noteworthy that Werner Sombart made it the chief basis of his thesis that the Jews created the capitalist social and economic system. Utilizing the philosophic heritage accumulated by untold gen-

erations of Hebrew scholars, Spinoza gave to Europe the attitude and theories which were essential to the greatest creations of German literature. The Germans have now repaid their debt by abusing the Netherlands' spirit of freedom and destroying its Jewish community. The period of Jewish expulsions has returned to the Netherlands.

Eugen Rosenstock (*Die Europaischen Revolutionen*) has developed the theory that the spirit of a people is determined in those struggles which cause it the most blood and anguish. Ideas fought for in war and revolutions take hold. If so, the world may safely trust the Netherlands' people to maintain freedom after the war is over; for they have paid by repeated sacrifices for their devotion to liberty even under the Nazi fist. The spirit of Grotius, the breadth and warmth of Rembrandt's human sympathies were perhaps established among the Dutch people by their struggles for freedom and toleration in earlier centuries; they must have been even more profoundly rooted in Dutch hearts by the courageous solidarity and the defense of their Jewish nationals which has repeatedly been attempted. When Jews were ordered to wear the six-pointed Star, the Dutch did so too, paying the price of forced labor so that they might, as the Nazis put it, learn "how it feels to be a Jew." When the Jews were sought for expulsion, the Dutch hid and sheltered them at the risk of their lives. If they could not otherwise share the Jewish fate, the Dutch proclaimed their sympathy by rising for Jews, doffing their hats, yielding their seats in streetcars, and, in the final extremity, carrying the baggage of their Jewish neighbors to the deportation trains.

German power in the Netherlands could not be thwarted forever. In removing the Jews from Amsterdam, the Germans not only cleared potential invasion areas of possible enemies; they not only executed their announced program of Jewish extermination; they also struck a blow at the stiff-necked Dutch. It is a tribute to the human spirit, a

tribute not lightly to be passed over in these days, that by beating the Dutch Jews the Nazis can hurt their Gentile neighbors; and that the non-Jewish Hollanders are still able, after the compulsion and dread of Nazi rule, to sense the hurt which they have suffered by an injury to the Jews.

ALGIERS MUST ANSWER VICHY!

The French Committee of National Liberation is rapidly emerging as the effective authority for the French people. On July 5, it was officially recognized by the governments of the Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, and Yugoslavia. Its adherents have always regarded themselves as the guardians of the conscience of France; now this is not only a privilege they claim for themselves, but an office and a duty which the world expects them to discharge.

The French Committee of National Liberation cannot, therefore, allow the recent denationalization by Pierre Laval of all French Jews naturalized since 1927 to pass unchallenged. The act voiding naturalizations acquired since 1927 is a retroactive abolition of legally acquired rights and is contrary to the fundamental principles of French law. By discriminating against a whole category of French citizens it violates another basic principle of the French constitution, the principle of equality. The French Committee of National Liberation cannot let such a flagrant violation of the laws of the Republic go unanswered.

But there is much more than a matter of law concerned. Frenchmen know very well what happened to alien Jews in France last year. They were cruelly hunted down and shipped off to the Germans for the customary treatment of Jewish deportees. The French public, many of the gendarmes, the civil servants, and the clergy protested and resisted to the extent of their power. Now that a new category of alien Jews has been created by administrative fiat in France, there can be no optimism as to their fate. What was done to the alien Jews in 1942 may soon befall their successors.

The danger imposes an immediate duty upon the French Committee of National Liberation. The French Representative Committee of the World Jewish Congress has proposed the following action to be taken by the Committee of National Liberation. As the voice and conscience of France it must immediately repudiate these flagrant injustices. It must notify the French public and officials that the

denationalization of French Jews is an illegal act; that no Frenchman is obliged to respect it; that persons helping in its execution will be held responsible as accomplices in a breach of the law and as criminals against the interests of France. Those who have already made themselves, under Laval, responsible for this illegal act—the Commissioner for Jewish affairs, Darquier de Pellepoix and his aides—must be condemned for their misdeeds, and a proper punishment pronounced against them.

Through the French underground, with which the de Gaulle group especially has maintained close contact, specific instructions on how to aid the Jews must be issued on this occasion. As a model for this purpose we may cite the suggestions reported to have been distributed in Belgium.

1. Inform everyone about the crimes committed against the Jews. The kept press is silent. Only the population of a few big cities know what is going on. The occupier is afraid of the people's wrath. This wrath must be aroused by letting every Belgian know what is happening in Brussels, Antwerp, Charleroi, Ghent, etc.

2. Help the Jews resist raids. Leave your apartment when raids are on, start a street fight against the Gestapo agents. When riots break out, actively intervene to aid the Jews to resist and escape.

3. Help the Jews to hide. Distribute the Jews among the non-Jewish population. Attempt to find non-Jewish families who will agree to house free or for a minimum sum one or several Jewish children, or possibly there is a child preventorium, nursery, boarding school or convent which would agree to house Jewish children. Find families who will agree to reserve a room for a Jewish sub-lessee. Look for hotels willing to take one to four Jewish boarders without registering them. Investigate institutions in the community (hospitals, asylums, convents) that might agree to shelter Jews. Look for well-to-do families who would agree to take a Jewish servant. Look for small businesses or farms that would be willing to take Jewish workers.

The time to act is now. Belated action by the French Committee will be an injury to its own prestige and integrity no less than a death blow to the last hope masses of French Jews have that they will survive their tormentors.

76-C

July 22, 1943

My dear Doctor Lerner:

In reply to your telegram of July 15, 1943 asking a message to the Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, I am glad to transmit a message from the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which has my full concurrence. You are aware of the interest of this Government in the terrible condition of the European Jews and of our repeated endeavors to save those who could be saved. These endeavors will not cease until Nazi power is forever crushed.

x 33372
x 4674

Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Dr. Max Lerner, x
Emergency Conference to Save the
x Jewish People of Europe,
Room 712,
1 East Forty-fourth Street,
New York, New York.

July 22, 1943

My dear Doctor Berner:

In reply to your telegram of July 15, 1943 asking a message to the Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, I am glad to transmit a message from the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which has my full concurrence. You are aware of the interest of this Government in the terrible condition of the European Jews and of our repeated endeavors to save those who could be saved. These endeavors will not cease until Nazi power is forever crushed.

Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Dr. Max Berner,
Emergency Conference to Save the
Jewish People of Europe,
Room 712,
1 East Forty-fourth Street,
New York, New York.

26

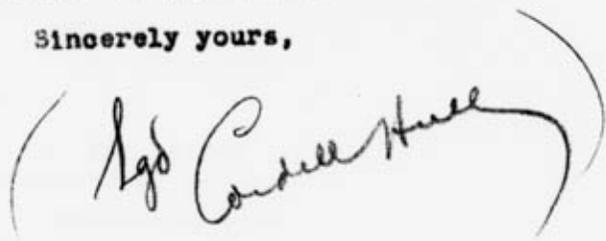
July 17, 1943

My dear Dr. Lerner:

I have received your telegram of July 13, 1943, asking for a message to be presented to the Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, to be held in New York City on July 20-26. I take particular note that the object of the Conference is to seek methods by which the Jewish people of Europe may be saved from the barbaric massacre to which they are being subjected.

The rescue of the Jewish people of Europe, and of other peoples likewise marked for slaughter by Nazi savagery, is under constant examination by the State Department, and any suggestion calculated to that end will be gladly considered. An intergovernmental agency has been created designed to deal with these problems. You will readily realize that no measure is practicable unless it is consistent with the destruction of Nazi tyranny; and that the final defeat of Hitler and the rooting out of the Nazi system is the only complete answer. This Government in cooperation with the British Government has agreed upon those measures which have been found to be practicable under war conditions and steps are now being taken to put them into effect. x78

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, enclosed in a large, thin, hand-drawn oval. The signature appears to read "Cordell Hull".

Dr. Max Lerner,
Emergency Conference to Save the
Jewish People of Europe,
Room 712, 1 East Forty-fourth Street,
New York, New York.

A-B AAB:CAN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

July 20, 1943

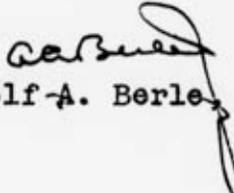
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Hassett's memorandum of July 15th requests the Department of State to prepare a message to Mr. Max Lerner, Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, 1 East 44th Street, New York City.

An exactly similar request was made of the Secretary of State, who has signed the letter attached.

The letter drafted for your signature transmits the message of the Secretary of State.

The meeting is to run from July 20th to July 26th, so this should get off pretty promptly.


Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

Attachments:

Letter to Mr. Max Lerner
signed by Secretary Hull;
Letter of transmission, to
be signed.

July 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Hassett's memorandum of July 15th requests the Department of State to prepare a message to Mr. Max Lerner, Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, 1 East 44th Street, New York City.

An exactly similar request was made of the Secretary of State, who has signed the letter attached.

The letter drafted for your signature transmits the message of the Secretary of State.

The meeting is to run from July 20th to July 26th, so this should get off pretty promptly.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

Attachments:

Letter to Mr. Max Lerner
signed by Secretary Hull;
Letter of transmission, to
be signed.

July 15, 1943

The accompanying appeal to the President for a message made by Max Lerner, Emergency Conference To Save the Jewish People of Europe, 1 East 44th Street, New York City, is respectfully referred to the Department of State for the preparation of the message asked for or for appropriate handling.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT

Telegram to the Pres., 7-14-43.

Max Lerner,
Emergency Conference To Save the Jewish People of Europe,
1 East 44th St.,
New York City.

Requests statement from the Pres. in connec with Emergency Conference To Save the Jewish People of Europe to be held in N.Y.C. July 20-26 at the Hotel Commodore, to be attended by representatives of the church, labor unions, professional organizations. Conference will mainly discuss plan for creation of a United Nations agency to save the Jewish people of Europe composed of experts with full authority to define & effectuate real policy of action on this specific problem.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PR
VD

July 15, 1943

The accompanying appeal to the President for a message made by Max Lerner, Emergency Conference To Save the Jewish People of Europe, 1 East 44th Street, New York City, is respectfully referred to the Department of State for the preparation of the message asked for or for appropriate handling.

William D. Hassett
WILLIAM D. HASSETT

The White House
Washington

PR
VW

JUL 15 8 20 AM 1943

PO3 393 NL 5 EX

MB NEWYORK NY JULY 14 1943

THE PRESIDENT

WHITE HOUSE WASHNDC

WITH THE INTREPID AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES ON EUROPEAN SOIL
VICTORY IS LOOMING ON THE HORIZON THOUGH THE STRUGGLE AHEAD
MAY STILL BE HARD AND LONG BUT THERE IS REAL DANGER THAT WITH
THE ADVANCE OF THE VICTORIOUS UNITED NATIONS ARMIES THE GERMANS
WILL SPEED UP THEIR EXTERMINATION OF THE WHOLE JEWISH PEOPLE OF
EUROPE AS GOEBBELS HAS THREATENED UNLESS SOMETHING URGENT IS UNDER-
TAKEN IN BOTH DIRECTIONS -- TO IMPRESS THE GERMANS TO STOP THE
MASS SLAUGHTER AND TO EVACUATE THOSE WHO CAN BE SAVED THE

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE TO BE HELD IN NEWYORKCITY ON JULY 20-26 AT THE HOTEL COMMODORE ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF A CROSS SECTION OF AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION OF THE CHURCH LABOR UNIONS PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WILL ELABORATE PLANS TO BE PROPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENTS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

PARTICIPANTS IN PANELS OF EXPERTS OR ACTING AS HONORARY CHAIRMEN OF THE CONFERENCE INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: DEAN ALFANGE SIR NORMAN ANGELL LOUIS BROMFIELD , VANWYCK BROOKS, WALDO FRANK, SEN GUY M GILLETTE, WILLIAM GREEN , MRS J BORDEN HARRIMAN, ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST HERBERT HOOVER SECRETARY HAROLD L ICKES SEN EDWIN C JOHNSON. EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER PHILIP MURRAY HARRISON E SPANGLER ADMIRAL YATES STIRLING JR REX STOUT SEN ELBERT D THOMAS

BISHOP HENRY STGEORGE TUCKER HENRICK WILLEM VANLOON THOMAS J WATSON
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE SAMUEL ZEMURRAY.

THE CONFERENCE WILL MA^NLY DISCUSS THE PLAN FOR THE CREATION OF
A UNITED NATIONS AGENCY TO SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE COMPOSED
OF EXPERTS WITH FULL AUTHORITY TO DEFINE AND EFFECTUATE A REALISTIC
POLICY OF ACTION ON THIS SPECIFIC PROBLEM. WE FEEL THAT VIGOROUS
AND REPEATED ATTEMPTS MUST BE MADE BEFORE THESE PEOPLE ARE WRITTEN
OFF AS LOST.

WE APPEAL TO YOU MR PRESIDENT THE LEADER UPON WHOSE SHOULDERS
DESTINY HAS THRUST THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESERVING DEMOCRACY AND
CIVILIZATION AND TO WHOM THE DOOMED JEWS OF EUROPE TURN AS THEIR
LAST HOPE FOR LIFE AND SALVATION . WE TAKE THE LIBERTY OF SOLICITING

YOUR BLESSING FOR OUR INITIATIVE AND REQUEST THAT YOU SEND A MESSAGE TO THIS CONFERENCE AND TO THE WORLD.

SUCH A STATEMENT FROM YOU MR PRESIDENT AT THIS TIME WILL STRENGTHEN THE EFFORTS OF RESCUE AND MIGHT SAVE THOUSANDS OF LIVES IT WILL CERTAINLY GIVE SOLACE AND HOPE TO THE DESPERATE MILLIONS OF JEWS WHO ARE STILL TRAPPED IN HITLER'S HELL. RESPECTFULLY YOURS

MAX LERNER EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE
1 EAST 44 ST NEWYORKCITY

76-6

August 10, 1943

My dear Dr. Lerner:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of July thirty-first, which arrived during his absence on a brief fishing trip.

He has asked me to tell you how sorry he is that he will not have an opportunity to meet with your Executive Board members as you request. He has just returned to find his engagement calendar extremely crowded and it will be some time before he can make any appointments other than those bearing directly on the war effort. He does hope, however, that you will keep him advised of developments.

The President sends you his best wishes, in which I join.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U.S. Army
Secretary to the President

Dr. Max Lerner,
Executive Board, Emergency Committee to
Save the Jewish People of Europe, X
1 East 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

RB/mdp



EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE

1 EAST 44th STREET
New York 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 2-7237

Honorary Chairmen (Partial List)

DEAN ALFANGE
LOUIS BROMFIELD
VAN WYCK BROOKS
WALDO FRANK
SENATOR GUY M. GILLETTE (Ia.)
WILLIAM GREEN
ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
HERBERT HOOVER
SECRETARY HAROLD L. ICKES
SENATOR EDWIN C. JOHNSON (Colo.)
PHILIP MURRAY
HARRISON E. SPANGLER
REX STOUT
SENATOR ELBERT D. THOMAS (Utah)
BISHOP HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER
HENDRICK WILLEM VAN LOON
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
SAMUEL ZEMURRAY

31st of July, 1943

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

Participants in Panels of Experts (Partial List)

DR. BENJAMIN AKZIN *International Law*
SIR NORMAN ANGELL
LAIRD ARCHER
Foreign Director, Near Eastern Foundation
ARCHBISHOP ATHENAGORAS
Greek Orthodox Church
SILAS B. AXTELL *Maritime Attorney*
RABBI PHILIP DAVID BOOKSTABER
*Former National Chaplain,
Jewish War Veterans*
LOUIS BROMFIELD
VAN WYCK BROOKS
REP. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY (N.Y.)
REP. LOUIS J. CAPOZZOLI (N.Y.)
REP. EMANUEL CELLER (N.Y.)
EDWARD CORSI
Chairman, State Industrial Board (N.Y.)
REP. THOMAS H. CULLEN (N.Y.)
RABBI AARON DECTER (Phila.)
BABETTE DEUTSCH
REP. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN (N.Y.)
GEORGE WHARTON EDWARDS, A.N.A.
WALDO FRANK
PERRIN GALPIN *Food for Small Democracies*
FRANCES GUNTHER
ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS
DR. CONRAD HOFFMAN
U. S. Exec. War Prisoner's Aid
HON. HERBERT HOOVER
ZORA NEALE HURSTON
THOMAS H. JOHNSON
N.E.A., Military Correspondent
REP. ARTHUR G. KLEIN (N.Y.)
DR. EMIL LENGEL
MAX LERNER
REP. CLARE BOOTH LUCE (Conn.)
PROF. FRANCIS E. MACMAHON
Notre Dame University
ELSA MAXWELL
ERIC MENDELSON *Architect*
ABE MILLER *Sec.-Treas., A. C. W. of A.*
DR. KENNETH MILLER
United Czechoslovak Relief
HERBERT S. MOORE
President, Trans-Radio Press Service
EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER
DOROTHY PARKER
FLETCHER PRATT *Military Analyst*
MAJOR PAUL C. RABORG
I.N.S. Military Correspondent
W. EMERSON ROCK
Colgate University (N.Y.)
REP. WILL ROGERS, JR. (Cal.)
LISA SERGIO *News Analyst*
K. SHRIDHARANI
MARY SIGRIST
REAR-ADMIRAL YATES STIRLING, JR.
(Retired)
REX STOUT
ARTHUR SZYK *Artist*
RT. REV. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER
Presiding Bishop, Episcopal Church
SIGRID UNDET *Nobel Prize Winner*
HENDRICK WILLEM VAN LOON
CHARLES A. WAGNER *Daily Mirror*
JUSTICE JAMES G. WATSON
Municipal Court, New York City
THOMAS J. WATSON
Pres., United Yugoslav Relief
MARY BRENT WHITESIDE
MRS. ZOSJA WOJCIECHOWSKI
Relief Dept., Polish Embassy
MAX ZARITSKY
Pres., United Hatters Int. Union
SAMUEL ZEMURRAY
Pres., United Fruit Company

My dear Mr. President:

We are most grateful for your letter of July 22nd, which proved once more that the people of the world may look with confidence toward your leadership.

We were especially encouraged by Secretary Hull's assurance that any suggestions calculated to the end of rescuing the Jewish people of Europe will be gladly considered. This assurance has been given most careful consideration by the Emergency Conference, which has expressed its feeling with regard to it in the attached statement, issued and unanimously acclaimed at the closing session of the Conference on Sunday, July 26th.

Fully aware of your global responsibilities in this moment of world history, we take the liberty, in view of the urgency of this problem, to request you to grant an audience to a delegation of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, composed of the following Executive Board members:

Mr. Peter H. Bergson
Dr. Max Lerner
Dean George W. Matheson
Madame Sigrid Undset

At this audience we hope to submit to you the plans, findings, and recommendations adopted by the Emergency Conference, which press for the immediate action that only you, Mr. President, can initiate on this grave problem.

Very respectfully,

Max Lerner
Executive Board
Emergency Committee to Save
The Jewish People of Europe

Statement Attached

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt

31st of July, 1943

"As members of the Emergency Conference, we have been impressed by the widespread public interest and active sympathy the Conference has met. We have also been encouraged by public statements from leaders of American opinion and from American political leaders of both parties. In particular, we welcome the messages to the Conference by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull. Both are motivated by the noblest concern for human suffering and the dignity of man in this war for survival. Both are generous and sympathetic. Both leave the door open for action such as the Conference has met to study. At the same time, we wish to state our earnest conviction that the intergovernmental agency, as well as the other steps which the governments have taken to date, have been most inadequate to the magnitude of the problem and that no appreciable saving of lives has resulted from them.. The problem of the European Jews is centrally the problem of those Jews still remaining in Axis-held territory and especially and uniquely marked for destruction as a people by Nazi Germany. Only a governmental agency specifically charged with the task of saving the Jewish people of Europe and only one given sufficient authority to act can successfully accomplish this task. We of the Conference do not believe that our work has been completed. It has just begun. The Conference has, therefore, decided to become the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe. We shall continue our efforts within the framework of an unconditional surrender victory until the job is done."