

OF 76 Church Matters

76c Jewish

Box 9

Aug-Dec 1943

*See
note*

2. Dr. Max Lerner, Chairman Emergency Conference to Save Jewish People, requested delegation see you in Quebec with plan to save surviving Jews in Europe. Steve Early suggested they wait until your return. Do you wish to see these people?

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM

The White House
Washington

SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1943

Mr. Max Lerner,
Chairman Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe
1 East 44th Street
New York City

Your letter of August 20 has just been received today in Quebec, and there has been no opportunity to lay it before the President. As you know, he is working day and night with Mr. Churchill, Secretary Hull, his personal Chief of Staff and many groups of the Joint United States, and British military staff.

I respectfully request that your delegation arrange to be received in Washington after the President's return there. I assure you that nothing will be lost to your cause by waiting until then, and I am quite certain that Washington consideration will be better from every point of view and much more productive than anything that could be done by a delegation coming to Quebec at this time.

Stephen T. Early
Secretary to the President

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM

The White House
Washington

August 30, 1943.

GPO

Mr. Max Lerner
Chairman Emergency Conference to Save the
Jewish People of Europe,
1 East 44th Street,
New York City.

The President regrets he will be unable see delegation but is asking the Secretary of State to receive them at a convenient time. I have advised the Secretary and am sure you will hear directly from him as to a date for this appointment.

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President.

COPY:A-L:DY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 30, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE -

My dear Mr. Secretary:

At the President's direction I am forwarding herewith correspondence which has passed between this office and Dr. Max Lerner, Chairman of the Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe. I believe these papers are self-explanatory. The President will appreciate it if you will receive these people in his stead.

Thank you.

(signed)
EDWIN M. WATSON
Maj. General, U.S. Army
Secretary to the President.

Enclosures:

*This copy was sent us by State at my request
as the file room did not get a copy.*

*Mr. Lerner's letter of Aug. 20, 1943, is what
was sent to State. E.B.*

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM The White House
Washington

October 5, 1943.

Rabbi Rueben Levovitz *
c/o Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe
1 East 44th Street,
New York City.

Regret impossible arrange for your group be received by
the President and suggest you contact office of the Secretary
of State in this connection.

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President.



COPY OF WIRE

Oct. 3 1943
New York City

Hon. Marvin McIntyre
Washington, D. C.

Re letter Emergency Committee to Save Jewish people of Europe of September 29. On behalf union of orthodox rabbis of United States and Union of Grand Rabbis of United States, Respectively, request that the President accord a few minutes of his most precious time to receive petition from following spiritual leaders of American Orthodox Jewry: Rabbi Israel Rosenberg, etc ***** (names of various leaders in Jewry) These leaders of the Rabbin ate represent all shades of opinion in American Orthodox Jewry and speak on behalf of close to three million American Jews affiliated with communities and congregations throughout the nation. This delegation, together with more than 300 rabbis, will gather in Washington Wednesday October seventh in order to pray on the approach of the Day of Atonement at the Lincoln Memorial for the surviving millions of their brethren still in the death trap of German-dominated Europe, as well as for a speedy United Nations Victory. The Rabbis will also assemble on steps of the Capitol and will be met by leaders of both parties in the Senate and House of Representatives. It is the earnest hope of these spiritual leaders of Orthodox American Jewry that the President will grant them an opportunity to hand him, personally, their petition for the rescue of European Jews still alive in Europe today.

Rabbi Rueben Levovitz, care Emergency Committee
to Save the Jewish People of Europe,
1 East 44th St.,
New York City.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON

I am afraid these two telegrams put this back in your lap.

I told these people last week, according to your instructions, that such an appointment could not be arranged and told them that if they wanted to submit a petition that I would be glad to receive a small delegation.

As you probably know, 500 are coming down and at first they wanted the whole group to be received.

MHM



The Washington Post
Washington

WB10 NL

OCT 4 7 56 AM 1943
NEWYORK NY OCT 3 1943

HON STEPHEN EARLY

WHITE HOUSE

REFERRING YOUR EXCEEDINGLY KIND WIRE TO MAX LERNER CO-CHAIRMAN
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE JEWS OF EUROPE, PLEASE BE ADVISED OF
FOLLOWING TELEGRAM SENT TODAY TO MARVIN H MCINTYRE; QUOTE;
RE LETTER EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE OF
SEPTEMBER 29. ON BEHALF OF UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS OF US AND UNION
OF GRAND RABBIS OF US, RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT THE PRESIDENT ACCORD
A FEW MINUTES OF HIS MOST PRECIOUS TIME TO RECEIVE A PETITION FROM THE
FOLLOWING SPIRITUAL LEADERS OF AMERICAN ORTHODOX JEWRY; RABBIS ISRAEL

WB10/2

ROSENBERG PRESIDENT UNION ORTHODOX RABBIS US ELIEZER SILVER
CO-PRESIDENT UNION ORTHODOX RABBIS, US AND PRESIDENT AGUDAS
ISRAEL OF AMERICA; HIAM I BLOCH VICE PRESIDENT UNION ORTHODOX
RABBIS, US; WOLF GOLD, VICE PRESIDENT UNION ORTHODOX RABBIS,
US AND HONORARY PRESIDENT MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
AND CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WORLD MISRACHI ORGANIZATION;
JUDA L SELTZER EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR UNION ORTHODOX RABBIS, US; REUBEN
LEVOVITZ, SECRETARY UNION ORTHODOX RABBIS US AND SOLOMON N
FRIEDMAN, PRESIDENT UNION GRAND RABBIS US. THESE LEADERS OF
THE RABBINATE REPRESENT ALL SHADES OF OPINION IN AMERICAN
ORTHODOX JEWRY AND SPEAK ON BEHALF OF CLOSE TO 3 MILLION

WB10/4

PERSONALLY, THEIR PETITION FOR THE RESCUE OF EUROPEAN JEWS
STILL ALIVE IN EUROPE TODAY. UNQUOTE

RABBI REUBEN LEVOVITZ CARE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE
THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE ONE EAST 44 ST NEWYORK.

WB10/3

AMERICAN JEWS AFFILIATED WITH COMMUNITIES AND CONGREGATIONS THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THIS DELEGATION, TOGETHER WITH MORE THAN 300 RABBIS WILL GATHER IN WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 7 IN ORDER TO PRAY ON THE APPROACH OF THE DAY OF ATONEMENT AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL FOR THE SURVIVING MILLIONS OF THEIR BRETHREN STILL IN THE DEATH TRAP OF GERMAN-DOMINATED EUROPE, AS WELL AS FOR A SPEEDY UNITED NATIONS VICTORY. THE RABBIS WILL ALSO ASSEMBLE ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITAL AND WILL BE MET BY LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. IT IS THE EARNEST HOPE OF THESE SPIRITUAL LEADERS OF ORTHODOX AMERICAN JEWRY THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL GRANT THEM AN OPPORTUNITY TO HAND HIM,

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE

INITIATED BY THE EMERGENCY CONFERENCE HELD IN NEW YORK—JULY 20-26, 1943

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

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SENATOR GUY M. GILLETTE (La.)
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REX STOUT
SENATOR ELBERT D. THOMAS (Utah)
BISHOP HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER
HENDRICK WILLEM VAN LOON
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

1 EAST 44th STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURray Hill 2-7237

September 29, 1943

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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ALEX WILF

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am taking the liberty to inform you that the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and the Union of the Grand Rabbis of the United States, representing the Jewish Orthodox religious communities in this country, are going to Washington next Wednesday, October 6th, in order to impress their Government with the gruesome plight of the Jewish people in Europe.

They will hold a service at the Lincoln Memorial and then will be received by a group of leading members of both parties in the Senate and House of Representatives. Then they intend to go to the White House in order to present a petition to the President of the United States.

Upon the approach of the High Holy Days of the Hebrew New Year and the Day of Atonement, every Jew prepares the balance sheet of his own conscience, and in this particularly horrifying year each asks himself whether everything was done to discharge the heavy responsibility for the slaughter of a whole and ancient people in Europe.

We would very much appreciate your advising us who will receive the petition from the Rabbis at the White House on Wednesday at 4 P.M. or at any other convenient hour on that day.

The spiritual leaders of the religious Jewish communities of America cherish the hope that the President himself will find a few minutes time in order to receive the petition personally from the Rabbis.

Sincerely yours,

Max Lerner

Max Lerner
Co-Chairman

ML:LC

3 Enclosures

Other Committee Offices:

2317 15TH STREET, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

716 WALNUT STREET
Philadelphia, Pa.

139 NORTH CLARK STREET
Chicago, Ill.

5371 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
Los Angeles, Cal.

333 WASHINGTON STREET
Boston, Mass.

45 NEW CAVENTISH STREET
London, W1, England

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1943

MEMO FOR MHM

Miss Keane, secy to Mr. Peter Bergson of the Emergency Committee to Save Jewish People of Europe (North 3227) phoned this morning.

Mr. Bergson will be here until Friday and would like to see you with regard to a visit of about 300 Rabbis who are coming here from New York on October sixth to present a petition to the President.

I understand that the petition need not be presented personally to the President - Alice Winegar specifically inquired about that angle, in a previous conversation she had with Miss Keane.

I note from the file that at the President's direction, Gen. Watson referred the original letter to Secy Hull stating that the President would appreciate it if he (Secy Hull) would receive them in the President's stead.

Do you want me to find out from Mr. Hull's office what has been done about it?

TOI

September 22, 1943

RR:

Betty
Miss Keane, Adams 0840, secretary to Mr. Bergson, telephoned in re the attached request for appointment --

I explained Mr. Early's situation.

She says Mr. Bergson is in Washington a portion of each week -- that he will remain here until the end of the week.

9/29

Miss Keane
No 3227

Lucas?

RR:

Secretary McIntyre doesn't want to see this man -- thinks they should continue with the State Department.

Let it rest -- unless we hear from him again.

AW

(1897)

hmb

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

R

October 8, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Do you think the enclosed
requires a reply? If so, will
you be good enough to prepare one?

F. D. R.

Petition dated 10/6/43, addressed to the President, signed by Rabbi Israel Rosenberg, Pres., Union of Orthodox Rabbis of U.S., Rabbi L. B. Levinthal, Pres., Union of Orthodox Rabbis of U.S., Rabbi Juda M. Seltzer, Exec. Dir., Union of Orthodox Rabbis of U.S., Rabbi Wolf God, member, Exec. Comm., Union of Orthodox Rabbis of U.S. and Honorary President, American Mizrahi Organization, in re Jews now in the hands of the murderous Nazi Government, etc.

Previous copy filed 76-c

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

The attached is a petition left by the delegation of five rabbis which I promised to bring to your immediate attention. This keeps the whole record straight.

MHM

File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

The attached is a petition left by the delegation of five rabbis which I promised to bring to your immediate attention. This keeps the whole record straight.

MFM

Petition dated 10-6-43 to the President, appealing fo him to take drastic steps to save the Jewish people in Nazi-controlled countries.

MHM:J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1943

Delegation of Rabbis to see MHM

4:00 PM

Rabbi Bernard L. Levinthal
Dean, U. S. Rabbinate

Rabbi Israel Rosenberg
Pres., Union of Orthodox
Rabbis of the U. S.

Rabbi Eliezer Silver
Co-President, Union of Orthodox
Rabbis of the U. S.

Rabbi Wolf Gold
Vice President of the Union
of Orthodox Rabbis of the US

Mr. Peter Bergson - to make the
introductions.

Rabbi Solomon N. Friedman
Pres. Union of Grand Rabbis
of the U. S.

Emergency Committee TO SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE

INITIATED BY THE EMERGENCY CONFERENCE HELD IN NEW YORK—JULY 20-26, 1943

1 EAST 44th STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y • MURRAY HILL 2-7237
 Washington Office:
 2317 15th STREET NW • WASHINGTON 9, D. C. • Adams 0840

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 BISHOP HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER
 HENDRICK WILLEM VAN LOON
 WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

20th of September
 1943

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 ALEX WILF

Honorable Stephen Early
 The White House
 Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Early:

I beg to draw your attention to our letters of August 20th and September 4th, sent to the President, signed by the Co-Chairmen of our Committee and Pierre van Paassen, respectively.

filed 76-C
 I would very much appreciate an opportunity to meet with you to discuss and further acquaint you with our proposals.

I shall be in Washington tomorrow and will take the liberty of calling you in the hope that an early appointment may be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

Peter H. Bergson
 Peter H. Bergson
 Co-Chairman

A PROCLAMATION BY

THE UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

In these holy days - on the eve of the Day of Judgment - when every Jew prepares the balance sheet of his own conscience, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, makes a fervent appeal to the entire American Jewry, and above all, to the Rabbis and leaders, that intensive and responsible action be taken for the rescue of the remnant of Israel, for the saving of our brethren and sisters in the misery of Nazi Europe.

In view of the immense Jewish disaster and the daily torture inflicted upon our brethren and sisters on the other side of the sea, and taking into consideration the commandment for the redemption of captives, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis will support the action of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, in agreement with its own rescue program of the Union of Rabbis, according to the following points:

1. Ask the President of the United States to rescue the remnant of Israel from Nazi-dominated lands.
2. Ask the President to warn the world that Jewish blood is not to be shed with impunity.
3. Ask the President to use his influence to have the gates of Palestine opened to the homeless Jews, and to have the neutral countries create havens of refuge for refugees.
4. Ask the President that he appoint a special agency, which will have the duty and the power to execute a program of rescue of the Jewish people.

In order to add weight to these demands, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis is calling all Rabbis to participate in a demonstrative gathering, which will be convened for this purpose in Washington, where a petition will be handed to the President and the Congress (Senate) of the United States, together with our prayers and blessings for the victory of America and her allies.

And for this the Lord will receive our prayers with willingness and compassion.

A PROCLAMATION BY

THE UNION OF GRAND RABBIS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, Inc.

The Union of Grand Rabbis joins in the call by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis and requests all the Grand Rabbis to take part in the manifestation in Washington next Wednesday - 7 Tishri - when a petition concerning the rescue of European Jewry will be handed to the President of the United States.

The Union of Grand Rabbis, as well as the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, appeals to support the action of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe as a Redemption of Captives!

It is important for the aim of rescuing the remnant of Israel in Europe that all Rabbis be present in Washington to add weight to the manifestation of the Rabbis, the Grand Rabbis and the leaders.

With best wishes for a happy New Year,

Union of Grand Rabbis of United States and Canada, Inc.

MESSAGE TO 6000 CHURCHES ON WEEK OF COMPASSION STARTING SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10

Hitler's inhumanity and violence towards the Jews have tried the spirit of all Christian men. Our Jewish brethren in Hitler's Europe have found no respite from suffering. Peace comes to them only in death.

In our hours of grief and darkness, we find solace in prayer. We speak the Lord's Prayer or the Twenty-third Psalm of David, and draw light and comfort from them.

We have set aside Sunday, October 10th, as a Day of Intercession, when the Christian Churches may lift up their voices to God on High, beseeching Him to alleviate the lot of these Jewish people, and to usher in an era of enlightenment and justice.

We have chosen a day that follows immediately upon the most solemn Holy Day of the Jewish Calendar, namely the Day of Atonement, to show our compassion for a people so sorely harassed and endlessly persecuted, and to dedicate ourselves to the task long awaiting the Christian Churches - the task of eradicating anti-semitism and thereby offering more than mere passive tolerance, to our Jewish brethren.

Will you not join us in our day of special prayer by speaking of the plight of the European Jews, from the pulpit, and offering up words of intercession for them and urging immediate action to alleviate their lot? Will not the members of your congregation form themselves into a committee to work with the Emergency Committee To Save the Jewish People of Europe? We would deeply appreciate your advice to that effect.

Faithfully yours,

Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop,
Protestant Episcopal Church

Francis J. McConnell, Resident Bishop,
Methodist Church

Henry Sloane Coffin, Moderator,
Presbyterian Church

hm

76-6

August 14, 1943

Dear Stephen,

I spoke to Secretary Morgenthau about your letter of July 23 concerning the proposal of the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress for the evacuation of Jewish refugees from Rumania.
x 1175089
x 28

He mentioned that you had written to him at the same time and that he already has advised you that the Treasury is prepared to license the transaction. I am informed that the matter is now awaiting a further exchange of cables between the State Department and our mission in Bern regarding some of the details.
x 20

Sincerely,

" F. D. R. "

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, x 1173292
President, x 28
American Jewish Congress,
40 West 68th Street,
New York, New York.

x 229
x 3186



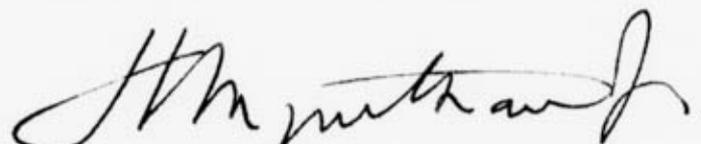
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

There is attached a draft of a reply to the letter of July 23 addressed to you by the American Jewish Congress, relating to the proposal of the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress for the evacuation of thousands of Jewish refugees from Rumania.

For your information, on July 23 Dr. Wise wrote me enclosing a copy of his letter to you and I replied that the Treasury was prepared to license the transaction. The matter of the issuance of this license has been cleared with Secretary Hull.


Secretary of the Treasury

x21

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

330 WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK CITY

STEPHEN S. WISE, PRESIDENT
CARL SHERMAN, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
NATHAN D. PERLMAN } VICE-PRESIDENTS
LEO H. LOWITZ }
LOUIS LIPSKY, CHAIRMAN, GOVERNING COUNCIL
M. MALDWIN FERTIG, CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
JACOB LEICHTMAN, TREASURER

CABLE ADDRESS 'CONGRESS'
TELEPHONE LONGACRE 5-2600

Dr. Wise's personal address to
which replies should be sent is:
40 West 68th Street, New York City

July 23 1943

The President
The White House
Washington D. C.

*anked
8/14/43*

Dear Chief:

x363

It gave me deep satisfaction to find while with you yesterday that out of the depth of your understanding sympathy with Hitler's victims you welcome the proposal which is now before the State and Treasury Departments to permit funds to be forwarded to ~~Switzerland~~ by Jewish organizations of our country. These funds are, of course, to be held in escrow by our Government representatives or such people as they may designate, and would not be handed over to officials who may survive of the satellite powers until after the war. These officials, with whom the arrangements will be undertaken, will create such conditions within the Hitler territories as shall enable many Jews in those countries to survive, to escape deportation and ultimately to come out of those countries, continued residence in which would mean torture and death. The whole arrangement is to provide especially for the saving of many little children. We feel that these funds may make possible the salvation of thousands of otherwise doomed beings, especially in Roumania, Slovakia and France, without, I repeat, ~~for~~ one penny falling into the hands of enemy representatives for the duration.

I am happier than I can say to think that this proposal, which deals in a feasible and concrete way with an unspeakable situation, commends itself to you, and that you will be good enough to discuss it with the Secretary of the Treasury, whose subordinates are dealing with the problem.

I cannot make clear enough what it would mean to us, and indeed to all civilized people, if you once again, and for the last time, uttered a solemn warning to the representatives of the Nazi regimes in the Hitler conquered territories with respect to the crimes committed against civilians, especially Jews marked out, as you know, for slaughter as no other people. Is not the recent announcement of the Commission on the Crimes in the Fascist countries a suitable occasion for such warning as is likely to have a deterrent effect, especially upon Nazi officials within the satellite states?

x552

Faithfully yours,

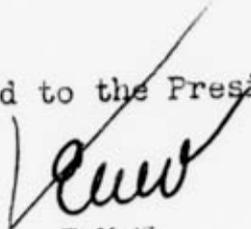
Stephen S. Wise

x198-A
x3552

SSW:tw

Wise

Respectfully forwarded to the President:


E.M.W.

Department of State

BUREAU }
DIVISION |

A-L/B

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted.....

ADDRESSED TO

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
40 West 68th Street,
New York, New York.

(1640)

hm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 23, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

N
x20

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY
FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F. D. R.

Letter from Rev. Stephen S. Wise, American
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs,
40 West 68th St., NYC, 8/17/43, to Gen. Watson,
suggesting that the President and the heads
of the other soon to be victorious United Nations
issue a warning to the Hitler-ruled countries
against the continued slaughter of civilian
populations and especially those whom it is
resolved to exterminate, namely, the Jewish
people.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
—
THE SECRETARY

August 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

EB.

In compliance with the request contained in your memorandum of August 23, a reply to Dr. Wise's letter of August 17 to General Watson has been prepared and is forwarded herewith for your approval and signature. Your memorandum and Dr. Wise's letter are also attached.

CH

August 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In compliance with the request contained in your memorandum of August 23, a reply to Dr. Wise's letter of August 17 to General Watson has been prepared and is forwarded herewith for your approval and signature. Your memorandum and Dr. Wise's letter are also attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

H. M. Jr.

For preparation of reply.

F. D. R.

Enclosure

Ltr of 7/23/43 to the President from Dr. Stephen S. Wise, American Jewish Congress, 330 W. 42nd St., NYC; re proposal to permit funds to be forwarded to Switzerland by Jewish organizations in our country, to be held in escrow until after the war.

76-6

August 30, 1943

My dear Dr. Wise:

General Watson has brought to my attention your letter of August 17 to him, in which you refer to our recent meeting when you suggested the issuance of a warning to the Hitler-ruled countries against the continued slaughter of civilian populations and especially of the Jewish people.

I have frequently in the past publicly denounced the barbaric crimes being committed by the enemy against the civilian populations in the occupied countries, particularly on the continent of Europe. I enclose for your information copies of press releases of August 21, 1942, October 7, 1942 and July 30, 1943, quoting statements which I made on those dates in denunciation of the enemy's slaughter of innocent persons and proclaiming this Government's intention to mete out just and sure punishment to the ringleaders responsible therefor. I also enclose a press release, dated December 16, 1942, of the Department of State, referring to the atrocities to which the Jewish people are being subjected and reaffirming the solemn resolution of this Government, together with the other United Nations Governments, to ensure that those responsible for those crimes shall not escape retribution. As you know, this Government has joined with the Governments of the

other

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other United Nations looking to the establishment of a United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, whose duty it will be to investigate those crimes against humanity. I have already appointed the Honorable Herbert Pell to be the United States representative on that Commission.

x5152

I intend again, on suitable occasions, to revert publicly to this subject, as I am sure the heads of the other United Nations Governments will also do.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Enclosures:

Press releases from the
White House dated
August 21 and October 7,
1942 and July 30, 1943.
Press release from the
Department of State dated
December 16, 1942.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, * pp 73292
* seen.
40 West Sixty-eighth Street,
New York, New York.

August 11, 1943

Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of State.

76-C

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Telegram to the P., August 10, 1943, from

Herman Hoffman, ^X
Grand Master,
Independent Order Brith Abraham,
37 East 7th St.,
New York, N. Y.

"Civilized world aghast at continued merciless slaughter non combatant jews in Hitlerized Europe. Stop. Fearful before military victory and apprehension of criminals all our people there will be murdered. Stop. Earnestly urge you make immediate broadcast if these ruthless murders do not cease doubt whether can prevent avenging action by entering victorious Allied Armies in fearful bloody retribution. Stop. Even appalled humanity would forgive the eye for an eye injunction."

Jewish Comment

Published by the World Jewish Congress
330 West 42 Street New York City

THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

76-c
From August 29 to September 2, five hundred delegates from all over the United States will meet in New York City, as the American Jewish Conference, in order

1. To consider and recommend action on problems relating to the rights and status of Jews in the postwar world.
2. To consider and recommend action upon all matters looking to the implementation of the rights of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine.
3. To elect a delegation to carry out the program of the American Jewish Conference in cooperation with the duly accredited representatives of Jews throughout the world.

Taking up the notable tradition of the American Jewish Congress convened after the Armistice on December 15-18, 1918, the Jews of this country are basing their plans and efforts for the Jewish future on two firm foundations:

That American Jews must be represented by a single responsible and all-embracing agency, dedicated to a program that shall be adopted in accordance with the democratically determined will of the Jewish community;

That the American Jewish representatives shall act "in cooperation with the duly accredited representatives of Jews throughout the world."

Regardless of their differences, the various Jewish organizations have always recognized, today as in 1918, that in appearing before a Peace Conference as the responsible agents of the Jews, any delegation must have the free and publicly ascertained authorization of *all those concerned*. The most directly concerned in postwar Jewish reconstruction, in 1918 precisely as is the case today, were the Jews of Europe.

Thus, upon arriving in Paris for the last Peace Conference, the American Jewish delegation cooperated with European Jewry and the Palestinian and Canadian Jewries to form the Committee of Jewish Delegations. Included in the Committee were the representative Jewish National Councils elected in the new states of Czechoslovakia and Poland, and in Eastern Galicia and Russia, together with the short-lived Jewish National Assembly of the Ukraine—delegations whose authority to speak for all the Jews of their countries was based on a general popular mandate.

The efforts of the Jewish delegations at the Peace Conference were crowned with a high degree of success. These Jewish demands were recognized and incorporated in international charters: the right to

The acquisition of these rights, which were to be administered under the supervision of the League of Nations, resulted in the development of corresponding international Jewish representative bodies. One of these, the Jewish Agency, is specifically recognized in international law as representing the Jewish people, "for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the Administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country."

An international Jewish representative body was also maintained for the purpose of safeguarding Jewish rights in the Diaspora, such as were established in the minorities agreements. After the peace conferences were completed, the Committee of Jewish Delegations did not disband, but it continued for sixteen years to watch over the implementation of Jewish rights in Europe. The Committee was active in numerous international conferences of organizations grouped around the League of Nations, and extended its interest into such fields as the organization of Jewish emigration and social welfare work.

Development of Congress

After a decade of fruitful work in the '20s, it became clear that the Committee of Jewish Delegations was not a strong enough organization for the tasks it was called upon to undertake in the '30s. Its representative character and authority were weakened by the dissolution of some of its constituents—the Jewish National Councils of Eastern Europe—and the lack of active assistance from others. At the same time, the structure of international order by which minority rights were upheld was being more and more openly sabotaged. Emergency situations began to follow one another in rapid succession; and it was necessary for the Committee to intervene time after time in defense of Jewish rights.

In spite of the waxing disregard for international order, the Committee was able to score several significant victories in defense of Jewish rights. The most striking cases were two in which Nazi Germany was brought to book and prevented from carrying out its illegal designs against the Jews. The first was the famous Bernheim Petition in 1933 concerning Upper Silesia, regarding which part of its territory the Reich was bound by a treaty with Poland to

involved, was that of the Jews of the Saar. It was feared before the January 1935 plebiscite in the Saar, that Nazi propaganda, conducted with the usual terrorist accessories, would result in a vote to join the Reich. In view of the danger to the Jews, the Committee of Jewish Delegations intervened in Rome (the head of the Plebiscite Commission was an Italian) and in Paris, with the result that Germany agreed that, after the plebiscite, any Saar Jews who wished to emigrate would be allowed to withdraw their entire property in French currency. Of all the Jewish refugees created by Hitler the Saar Jews, thanks to the political activity of this Jewish body, presented the least difficulties in resettlement.

These successes were only peripheral, however. In the Reich itself, conditions went from bad to worse; and Jewish rights in other countries, such as Poland and Rumania, were also increasingly under attack. To meet the situation, it was felt, a body with renewed authority and wider representation was necessary. As a result, conferences were held in 1932, 1933 and 1934, in order to prepare for the organization of the World Jewish Congress. In August 1936, the Congress convened with delegates from thirty-three countries, representing either the entire Jewish community as an organized unit (e.g., Palestine, Canada, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria) or important groups of organizations within the community (e.g., the United States, Great Britain, Poland, France and Belgium).

In the three years before the outbreak of the present war, the World Jewish Congress continually had to intervene in defense of Jewish rights. The fight against Nazi Germany was prosecuted by a public boycott and, where possible, by recourse to international legal forums. Until Munich, the Congress, by appealing to the League of Nations, protected the Jews of Danzig from repeated attempts to introduce legislation of the Nazi type. During the two years of grace thus won, thousands of Jews were able to escape. In Poland, also, the "denunciation" of the minorities treaties, the laws against Jewish ritual slaughter of cattle, the so-called "Ghetto benches" to which Jewish students in universities were to be confined, the riots in Przytyk and Brzesc, and other manifestations of government-tolerated anti-Semitism demanded constant vigilance and activity on an international scale.

The Congress also conducted the successful fight in 1938 against the notorious anti-Semitic Goga government in Rumania. It was the Congress which drew the attention of the British and French government to their moral obligations under the peace treaties; and the simultaneous intervention in Bucharest of these two powers was followed shortly thereafter by American intervention. Subsequently the Congress presented a petition to the League of Nations Council in Geneva, and, following discussions of Congress representatives with leading statesmen of all nations who were present, the League formally received the petition and appointed a Committee of Three to examine the situation. There can be no doubt that the effort of the Congress in mobilizing official and public opinion in defense of the rights of Rumanian Jewry was a decisive factor in the fall of the Goga government which ensued. In the following year it was again the Congress which sent one

of its officers to Bucharest where he was received by Premier Armand Calinescu, from whom he secured an undertaking that Jewish wrongs would be repaired and their status restored.

The three short years of World Jewish Congress activity before September 1939 sufficed to make it the address to which Jews everywhere instinctively turned in emergencies. The outbreak of war radically altered the conditions under which the World Jewish Congress had to work. The international order which was the presupposition of its activities collapsed; and the Congress had to take on new tasks: in mobilizing Jewish resources everywhere for the fight against Hitlerism; in the struggle to rescue European Jewry; and in planning Jewish postwar reconstruction. Most of the European constituents of the World Jewish Congress fell subject to Axis tyranny; and the Congress, building up new strength in the Western Hemisphere, took up abroad the fight for their interests. In carrying out these wartime responsibilities, the World Jewish Congress has acted as the trustee of its silenced constituents; and its close contact with the governments-in-exile of their occupied countries has gained for it effective standing as their authorized representative.

Whom Does the Congress Represent?

As it stands today, the World Jewish Congress is the authorized representative of a vast body of Jews. First of all, it is the only remaining accredited body representing those Jews most concerned in the provisions of the postwar settlements—the Jews of Axis and occupied Europe. The authority which they granted to the World Jewish Congress in 1936 is now being exercised by their elected leaders, many of whom were brought to safety by the efforts of the Congress and have formed Councils and Representations to deal with the problems of their respective countries. The World Jewish Congress now has the cooperation and support of fifteen Jewish committees-in-exile, representing the Jews of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

In the United States, the affiliate of the World Jewish Congress is the American Jewish Congress, which while not representing the whole Jewish community in the United States, has the support of by far the great majority—as shown by the elections of delegates to the American Jewish Conference. In the rest of North and South America all Jewish communities are affiliated through their central representative bodies with the World Jewish Congress: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad, Uruguay, and Venezuela. All these countries participate in the Inter-American Council, formed at a conference in Baltimore in November 1941, and constitute a solid bloc of Jewish communities affiliated with the World Jewish Congress.

The Jews of Palestine are a particularly important community not only as a body of over half a million Jews, but because Jewish tradition and the circumstances of the present emergency as well, have precipitated them into a position of leadership. The organized Jewish community of Palestine through its

representative body, the *Vaad Leumi*, is affiliated with the World Jewish Congress.

Within the free zones of Europe itself, the World Jewish Congress has active and important affiliates. Of these the most important is the British section, which has played a significant part in the political work of the World Jewish Congress, and whose standing is such that it has been of great assistance in approaching and dealing with the various governments-in-exile concentrated in London.

A vital listening post is Switzerland, where the World Jewish Congress maintains an office which has been of extreme importance not only for an accurate and reliable understanding of the current situation, but for the various invaluable contacts possible only in this island of neutrality in the middle of Axis-dominated Europe. The organized Swiss Jewish community, as a whole, is affiliated with the World Jewish Congress.

In Australia the Congress is building up a new affiliate which is the first attempt at an organized central body for this important community.

The Congress is also represented in Sweden and Portugal; India and Egypt; in Kenya, Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Teheran; and wherever Axis-occupied territories are liberated, as has already occurred in Syria and North Africa.

War-Time Activities

The functions of the World Jewish Congress depended in large measure upon the existence of international standards of law and order which the nations were determined to uphold. Yet even in the midst of the wreckage of international order, the Congress has been able to employ its facilities of international Jewish cooperation to good advantage in dealing with the world-wide ramifications of Jewish problems. Because of this, the Congress has been of aid in many a tangled and intricate situation arising for uprooted Jews in this global war; and it has remained in close contact with the representatives of the embattled peoples who will one day rebuild the rule of law in international relations.

From the very beginning of the war, the World Jewish Congress, the only representative to the free world which the Jews of Axis Europe have today, has been vitally concerned with every possibility of bringing aid and succor to the suffering Jewish masses. The Congress has constantly sought ways and means to aid them, and for this purpose maintains relations with the governments of the United States and Great Britain, with the governments-in-exile, with neutral countries, with the various Red Cross agencies including the International Red Cross, and with private Jewish relief agencies. It has sought consistently, throughout the war, to stimulate the search for methods of alleviating the unexam-

to receive it. Through its listening posts in Geneva, London, Stockholm, and Istanbul, from witnesses arriving in Palestine and other havens, from underground sources, reports of the true situation flowed to the Congress. Carefully weighed and authenticated, this information was conveyed to the public, and the eyes of the world were finally opened to the frightful crisis of European Jewry. The need for emergency rescue measures was insistently urged by the World Jewish Congress and its affiliates in all free countries.

Unhappily, very little has yet been done in this desperate emergency to bring about effective rescue. Following the public meeting of March 1, 1943, organized by the American Jewish Congress together with other Jewish bodies and labor and church organizations, the United States announced the plan to hold an Anglo-American conference on refugees; and in due course such a conference was held in Bermuda. But a full scale attempt to rescue the Jews of Europe must still wait on the decision of the United Nations. Thus, despite its truly devoted effort, the World Jewish Congress has as yet been unable to achieve its two chief purposes in the current emergency—purposes which the Congress still maintains, are within the range of possibility for the United Nations, without adversely affecting the prosecution of the war: that the United Nations attempt to arrange for food and medical supplies to be sent under neutral supervision to the stricken Jews of Europe; and for the evacuation of European Jews from zones where they are in danger of extermination. The World Jewish Congress is still fighting within the camp of the United Nations for the acceptance of these two aims.

With regard to another aspect of this question the World Jewish Congress view has been more favorably received by the United Nations. The Congress has consistently demanded during the war that an attempt be made to deter Axis and satellite governments and Axis and collaborationist agents from anti-Jewish acts by warnings of punishment upon seizure. Following the first declaration on this subject by nine governments-in-exile at a conference in St. James' Palace in London on January 13, 1942, the World Jewish Congress had to stress the necessity of special attention to the most flagrant crime of the Axis, *the German attempt to annihilate a whole people*. During repeated conversations on this question in London and the United States the World Jewish Congress, speaking for the Jewish people, obtained substantial results. Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt on July 21, 1942, issued specific condemnations of the Nazi atrocities against the Jews. The President's letter, addressed to Dr. Stephen S. Wise, promised that "the perpetrators of these crimes (would be held) to strict accountability." A further measure in the campaign of inter-

Postwar Planning

The relations between the World Jewish Congress and the governments of the United Nations have been utilized to lay the foundation upon which postwar reconstruction may be begun. In the very midst of the war, both the free countries and the governments-in-exile have prepared for postwar reconstruction by declaring that the effects of the looting and the perverse anti-Jewish discrimination of the Axis are to be regarded as legally null and void. On January 5, 1943, a warning "to all concerned and in particular to persons in neutral countries" was issued by the United Nations, stating that they "intend to do their utmost to defeat the methods of dispossession practiced by the (enemy) . . . against the countries and peoples who have been so wantonly assaulted and despoiled." The following representatives of the United Nations have addressed their solemn engagements to the World Jewish Congress that after the war the Jews will be established under conditions of legal equality, and that the grievous damages they suffered will, as far as possible, be repaired: Arthur Greenwood (British War Cabinet); General de Gaulle; and the governments-in-exile of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Luxembourg and Yugoslavia. In the Polish and Czechoslovak National Councils the official Jewish representatives, Ignacy Schwarzbart and Ernst Frischer respectively, are both leading members of the Congress.

In the case of the territories reoccupied by the United Nations, the World Jewish Congress has already been instrumental in securing important measures of rehabilitation. Among these are the communications of General de Gaulle to the World Jewish Congress undertaking that the Vichy anti-Jewish legislation is not to be applied in Syria and the Lebanon. The French Jewish Representative Committee, a body of French Jewish leaders under the aegis of the World Jewish Congress, has borne the brunt of the campaign to restore to the Algerian Jews their French citizenship, which is being withheld so long as the Vichy abrogation of the Cremieux Decree is not declared null and void. While this issue is unhappily still an open one, another act of discrimination against the Jews of North Africa has been remedied, thanks to the active interest of the French Jewish Representative Committee of the World Jewish Congress. Learning of secret orders by General Prioux discriminating against Jews in the French army, members of the Committee publicly protested these acts ordered by French officials who were allied with the democratic war effort. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the World Jewish Congress, submitted the Congress' information on this subject to the United States War Department in a letter of April 22, 1943. Subsequently Assistant Secretary of War McCloy notified Dr. Wise that all discriminatory practices against Jews by the French army had been specifically prohibited by an order of General Giraud on May 15. A letter to the same effect was received by M. Henri Torres of the French Jewish Representative Committee from Lt. Col. Le Bel, then Acting Chief of the French Military Mission in the United States. In the past months,

there have been several statements by United States officials indicating the desire and anticipation of a change of policy in Algiers with regard to the Cremieux Decree as well.

The turn of the other Representative Committees affiliated with the World Jewish Congress has not yet come, but they are already preparing to assist in the reconstruction of their liberated countries. Their work will be of particular significance in planning and helping to administer suitable measures for the rehabilitation of the Jews. In this "peace planning" some committees, like the Italian, have already arrived at the stage of draft programs; others are co-operating with the Institute of Jewish Affairs in preparing material and analyzing problems, many of which have been discussed and tentative conclusions formulated.

The Institute of Jewish Affairs—research body of the American and World Jewish Congress—is the central agency in the peace planning of the Congress. It receives the authenticated information of the various World Jewish Congress listening posts, together with other documentation collected through its ramified contacts with governmental and research agencies; it subjects this material to careful analysis, in the light of accumulated knowledge and practical experience of the Jewish situation; and on the basis of its factual analysis, it formulates proposals of rescue and postwar reconstruction. Because of its work the wartime political activity and postwar plans of the World Jewish Congress have been based on a full and objective comprehension of the situation, insofar as thorough canvassing and careful analysis of the available data make this possible. The findings of the Institute have in part been made available to the public in periodical publications and through longer studies. No less essential is the service it performs by making its exhaustive archives and expert analyses available to governmental agencies and others who frequently consult the Institute in its special field.

* * *

The problems of the Jewish people in the past have been such that their solution must be sought through international cooperation. There can be no doubt that this will be the case even more significantly in the future. The World Jewish Congress because of its representative character, its wide experience, its far-flung and well-organized contacts, through its constituent affiliates, with all parts of the world and with the governments which will shape the world's future, is an invaluable machinery for Jewish reconstruction. Thus in the period between the two wars, the Jewish people, through the Committee of Jewish Delegations and its historical successor, the World Jewish Congress, have in some measure kept alive that principle of international cooperation which now is generally recognized to be essential.

In discharging its obligations to cooperate with "the duly accredited representatives of Jewish communities" all over the world, the American Jewish Conference will thus have the advantage of the tradition, machinery and experience already built up by the World Jewish Congress.

Telephone
Lackawanna 4-6535

The United Roumanian Jews of America

7 110 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK

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LEO WOLFSON

President
CHARLES SONNENREICH

Vice-Presidents
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"To further, defend and protect the interests of the Jews in Roumania, to work for their civic and political emancipation and for their economic reconstruction and rehabilitation; and to represent and further the interests of the Roumanian Jews in the United States."

November 9, 1943

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76C

Hon. Samuel I. Rosenman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Judge Rosenman:

The enclosed letter was recently received from a former member of the Roumanian Parliament, now a refugee in Palestine. The concentration camp, Transnistria, referred to by Dr. Ebner, is located between the Dniester and Bug Rivers, less than 140 miles from the scene of the present fighting in Russia.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Nazis in their retreat from Russia have slain thousands of inhabitants in towns and villages that they have left behind. What the Nazis will do to the 80,000 Jewish men, women and children of Transnistria, once they are forced to retreat, does not require much imagination.

Only 80,000 still survive from the 200,000 deported to that labor camp. The others died from starvation and disease. These unfortunate people can yet be saved, provided something is done immediately. The Roumanian government has evacuated its own officers and men from that territory, as you will note from the enclosed press notice, but the Jewish people have been left behind.

Roumania, who according to news items is seeking some way out of the war, can be persuaded through neutral sources, to immediately remove these 80,000 Jewish people to a place of greater safety where they will not face the wrath of a disorganized and vengeful retreating army.

In the interests of these distressed people, we implore you to bring their plight to the attention of our great president, whom we are certain will be moved by their imminent danger to do something to effect their immediate rescue.

Sincerely yours

Charles Sonnenreich
CHARLES SONNENREICH

Translated from German.

Tel Aviv, August 6, 1943.

The United Roumanian Jews of America
110 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Mister President:

I.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 20, 1943, and have also read with interest the enclosures attached thereto, as well as the cut from the "Morning Journal", and I am informed about your praiseworthy activity.

I do not know when this letter will reach you. Any day can bring about a radical change in the situation, - also in regards to Roumania - but in any event, you should know that on the whole, Roumanian Jews are exposed to a grave menace as long as German influence is predominant in Roumania.

The menace is particularly serious as far as the Jews still living in Czernowitz are concerned. Their number amounts approximately to 12,000. The Jews deported to Transnistria /the territory beyond the Dniester river/ from Bucovina, Bessarabia and partly from Moldavia, face a gloomy fate. They originally numbered about 180,000, hardly 75,000 of whom are still alive. The rest died from hunger, typhus, and other diseases. The survivors, who live under impossible circumstances, are equally doomed, more so, since they are getting very little help from Roumania proper, and even this little is being hindered by administrative difficulties.

Hygienic conditions amongst Jews in the cities, in ghettos, concentration camps and particularly in their working places /quarries/ , etc., defy every description. Hunger prepares the harvest for Death.

Every day of delay in helping them entails the death of new victims, and everything that so far has been undertaken to assist these unfortunates, from Roumania or from foreign Jewish organizations, is only a drop that falls on a glowing stone.

There is an appalling lack of foodstuffs, the price of which is ten times higher there than in the Old Kingdom, and there is just as grave a shortage of clothing and medicines.

The situation is made still worse by the restrictive decrees of a vicious administration, which prohibited, under heavy penalties, every kind of assistance to the evacuees from the first day of their arrival to Transnistrian territory; one can, therefore, imagine the undepictable misery prevailing among them.

A particularly sad chapter is that of the many thousands of Jewish orphans, mostly double orphans, who are physically and spiritually ruined by starvation, dirt and diseases.

-2-

From time to time, especially in the last six months, there have been reports of a somewhat milder regime, but these reports proved repeatedly as either grossly exaggerated or utterly false. Every effort to obtain from the Roumanian government authorization to return to their native land meets with the resistance of a stone wall, and it seems that the Roumanian government abhors the idea of an investigation by Jewish Commissions, or more so by the International Red Cross, as such an investigation would arouse a scandal, too great even in our time, so rich in repelling atrocities.

That is the reason we are appealing for "n"th time to our American friends, and are soliciting for ample and urgent aid materially and through their influence on American political circles, whose word must be heard even in Rowmania, more and more every day on account of the political situation.

II.

This letter has, however, still another purpose. It intends to call the attention of our friends of America, and especially to that of your national organization, the imminent danger menacing the Jews of Transistria, as well as those of Czernowitz, segregated as though they were living on an island.

When this letter will reach you, the situation on the Eastern front /in Russia/ might have developed so far that the German and Satellite armies may have retreated to the boundaries of their native countries.

One can easily imagine what it means when defeated German and Roumanian hordes evacuate previously occupied territories, fleeing the Russians. What would be more natural than to see the already demoralized soldiers, succumbing to the frenetic hatred-propaganda of the Nazis, avenging their reverses in the direction of the least resistance, namely on the unhappy, half-starved and be-ragged Jews, who live between the Bug and Dniester rivers /in Transistria./

At the beginning of their advance in Russia, they have already shown of what they were capable, when, wishing to avenge an exploding timebomb, left behind by the Russians, they put to death at least 25,000 Jews under most atrocious circumstances. What will happen when, decisively beaten, they will have to flee these regions?

We are trembling, therefore, for the life of the Jews, still remaining in Bucovina and Bessarabia, as well as Moldavia, who had been transferred in the last two years to Transistria. These Jews face the danger of being completely exterminated. Each of us, who had relatives and friends among them is tormented by a nameless anguish and pain for their fate.

We appeal therefore to you, Mister President, and to all our influential friends of America, and implore you to draw public attention to the Transistrian Jews' situation, and particularly to the danger of their being completely exterminated by beaten German and Roumanian troops on their retreat. The government of the United States as well as the governments of other American countries should be induced now, at the moment when new men are prepared to establish a democratic regime in Roumania, to throw into the balance all their influence in behalf of the Jews of Transistria and Czernowitz, in order to prevent their complete extermination.

-3-

It is recommended that this influence be put to immediate use, in order to induce the present Roumanian government to return the Jews of Transnistria to their former residences /Bucovina, Bessarabia and Moldavia/ and to accord them human treatment until then.

With my compliments to you, Mister President and to your honorable organization and with my regards to our mutual friend, Dr. Solomon Bickel, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Dr. Mayer Ebner

RUMANIA ANTICIPATES RETREAT FROM TRANSNISTRIA: INTENDS TO LEAVE JEWS THERE

BERN, Oct. 13 (JTA)-- Anticipating the liberation by the Russian armies of Transnistria, the Rumanian-held section of the Ukraine where tens of thousands of exiled Rumanian Jews are interned, the Bucharest Government has ordered all Rumanian officials there to send their wives and children back to Rumania, it was reliably reported here today.

A considerable number of officials in Transnistria, anticipating the Bucharest order, have been sending their families from Odessa and other occupied Ukrainian cities to the Interior of Rumania during the past few weeks. It is taken for granted in Jewish circles here that the Rumanian armed forces, when retreating from Transnistria, will leave the interned Jews in the devastated territory.

The Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten reports today that the Rumanian authorities in Galati issued an order forbidding Jews to purchase bread or any other bakery goods. At the same time, the German news agency DNE reports that the Rumanian Minister of War has issued an order requesting all Jews in Rumania who were born in 1926 to register for compulsory military service.

The Bucharest newspaper Argus reaching here today from Rumania reports that a new decree has been promulgated by the Rumanian Government prohibiting Jewish physicians from treating "Aryan" patients. Non-Jews are by the same decree forbidden to consult Jewish doctors.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

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2147

House of Representatives U. S.
Committee on Rules
Washington, D. C.

October 22, 1943.

Confidential

EB

76-C

Colonel Marvin H. McIntyre,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Friend McIntyre:

#

The matter about which I talked with you concerns a Colonel Prince,[<] Governors Island, New York. He has serving with him as publicity man, a man named Guy Junckman,^{*} who was formerly the right-hand man of the celebrated Joe McWilliams.[<] He is conducting an anti-Jewish campaign from his office - naturally, not in the open.

I feel that you should cause an investigation to be had.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]
X

no memo to War in file

EB



The provisions for the abolition of anti-Jewish discriminatory laws may mean relatively little if they are not accompanied by measures for the restitution of losses suffered by Jews under these very laws during the past four years. Unfortunately, the armistice agreement contains no specific statement on this matter, even though paragraph 13 makes provision to this effect for Allied nations and their citizens.

"The Government of Rumania undertakes to re-establish all lawful rights and interests of the Allied nations and their citizens on Rumanian territory as they existed before the war and also to return intact their property."

It is to be hoped that here also the Allied Control Commission will observe the principle of treating Jews on a par with Allied nationals. This would certainly be no more than elementary justice, and moreover it is an essential without which formal equality of rights would mean practically nothing for the Rumanian Jews.

* * *

The terms of the Allied-Rumanian Armistice Agreement are to be warmly welcomed as recognizing that the maintenance of equality before the law in all countries is a condition inseparable from international peace and security. Its break with the unfortunate conception of technical "alien enemies" is also of historic importance. Moreover, the agreement can be of extremely great practical value for the rehabilitation of Jews in Europe if its provisions for the restoration of property and the trial of war criminals are executed in accordance with the spirit of its paragraphs 2 and 6. In order to make assurance doubly sure in future armistices, it would be well if the clauses on war crimes and restitution were more precisely formulated from this point of view.

Published by the WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
1834 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

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Jewish Comment

VOL. II No. 22

SEPTEMBER 22, 1944

THE RUMANIAN ARMISTICE

THE Allied-Rumanian armistice agreement, published on September 13th, is the first such agreement with an ex-enemy country to be made public by the United Nations. Among its provisions there are several of particular interest from the point of view of the rehabilitation of Jews in Rumania, and as a precedent for similar territories.

First of all, it is a notable improvement over the procedure of the peacemakers after the first World War that the essential first steps for reestablishing a just legal order are not deferred until the treaty-making stage, but are provided for in the armistice. This is certainly to be welcomed from the point of view of Jewish rehabilitation: the reconstruction of Jewish communities cannot begin too early; and its foundations may be more securely laid if the work is done under the immediate impact of Allied victory, and under United Nations supervision.

Paragraph 2 of the agreement pledges the Government and High Command of Rumania to disarm and intern the armed forces of Germany and Hungary and also German and Hungarian civilians in Rumania. An appendix to this paragraph, however, reads as follows:

"Measures laid down in Paragraph 2 concerning internment of German and Hungarian citizens on Rumanian territory are not to apply to citizens of these countries of Jewish nationality."

This appendix specifically recognizes the special place of the Jewish people, of whatever citizenship, in the present war. It sets forth the principle that they are to be treated not in accordance with their former citizenship in Axis countries, but in accordance with the notorious facts that they had been singled out by the Nazis for persecution regardless of citizenship and that their cause and that of the United Nations is one and the same. The principle of

making exceptions for people "of Jewish nationality," in any measures taken with respect to elements deemed hostile toward the United Nations by reason of their citizenship, is one for which a long struggle has been waged within the United Nations councils. In France, Great Britain, and the United States successively, it was necessary to oppose the indiscriminate lumping together of racial and political refugees with Nazi sympathizers under the technical appellation of "alien enemies." The UNRRA code, too, fell short of a clear distinction between the two opposite types of Axis "citizens." Now, at last, a major Allied document has freed Jewish refugees of the taint and disabilities of their mistaken technical classification as enemies.

Paragraph 6 carries out a demand that has been made frequently by the World Jewish Congress, of civil rights. It consists of two parts; the first orders the liberation of persons interned because of pro-Allied sympathies or racial origin; the second pledges the abolition of all discriminatory laws from which Jews have suffered in Rumania and still suffer in other Axis countries. This measure, which has so often been urged upon those charged with preparing armistice terms for enemy and ex-enemy territories, makes it possible to begin the rehabilitation of persons discriminated against, and the re-establishment of the principle of equality before the law, at the very moment hostilities cease. The paragraph reads as follows:

"The Rumanian Government will liberate at once all persons, independently of their civil status and nationality, who are kept under arrest owing to their activity to the advantage of the United Nations or for their sympathy with the cause of the United Nations, or owing to their racial origin, and will also abolish all discriminatory legislation and restrictions resulting therefrom."

As is generally the case with armistice agreements, this one provides for an Allied Control Commission which will set up special bodies to supervise the "exact execution" of the armistice terms. It is to be expected, therefore, that one of the special bodies or sections will have charge of supervising the way in which the pledge to restore to Jews in Rumania their former rights and equality before the law is carried out. It is essential that such a section of the Allied Control Commission function, because the relatively long duration and the extremely barbarous character of the discriminatory acts

against Jews in Rumania will make their rehabilitation and the establishment of equality of status a far from simple task. The problem is only opened up by the formal abolition of discriminatory laws; in order to establish real equality, in fact as well as in letter, a sincere and intelligent administration will be necessary. The Allied Control Commission will have to be vigilant to see that such an administration is installed and operates.

* * *

The clauses of the Allied-Rumanian Armistice Agreement discussed above are gratifying indications of the serious concern with which the three major Allied powers are approaching their task of post-war reconstruction. They reflect a determination to be guided by the realities of the situation rather than by formal considerations such, for instance, as the fact that certain of the more mercilessly hounded foes of the Axis happened to be Jews with Axis citizenship. At the same time, the agreement is apparently deficient in certain respects, and might well be amended in future agreements.

Thus, while paragraph 14 provides for the detention and trial of persons accused of war crimes, it is not made clear that those who instituted and perpetrated the massacres of Jews in Bessarabia and Bucovina, and who committed other, similar crimes and atrocities, will be arrested and tried for these war crimes. We think that those who instituted and perpetrated the massacres of Jews in are confident (in view of the fact that the armistice agreement so clearly indicates in paragraph 2, appendix 2 and in paragraph 6, the identity of the status of Jews with other sympathizers of the United Nations) that the clause for the trial of war criminals will be so interpreted in actual practice that the mass deportations and murders of the Rumanian Jews will be properly dealt with. We may well hope that the Allied Control Commission will have specific instructions to this effect. Yet in view of the explicit reference to Jews in the appendix to paragraph 2, one might have hoped to find a similar explicit statement on this question as well. When the time comes for the Hungarians and Germans to sue for an armistice, there should be no doubt left on this point.

Very useful provisions are contained in paragraph 15, which orders "organizations of Fascist type" — such, for instance, as the Iron Guard—disbanded, and provides that anti-Semitic propaganda be controlled in the future.

76. e

September 18, 1943

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Abraham Moses [^]Marschak
822 N. Ashland Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Telegram to the President, dated 9/17/43.

Re - Is indignant because the United Nations leaders have not done
more to protect the Jews in Europe. Insists that drastic measures
be taken. #

LBM

mob

76-C

September 8, 1943.

Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of State.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Pierre van Paassen,
535 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Letter to the President, dated 9/4/43. Appeals to the President to set up an Anglo-American inter-governmental agency with powers and prerogatives to act immediately and on a large scale for the rescue of the remaining Jews in Europe. Is sure that such an agency will bring humanity nearer to a solution that will forever end the scandal of Christendom of an ancient and great people being driven forth to haunt the corridors of time as ghosts and beggars and to wander about waifs in every storm that blows. Urges that the doors of the Holy Land/to its children. Appeals to the President to lead the moral of-
be opened

ensive against the cold blooded massacre of the Jews as he has led the military offensive against brutal aggression. This letter is written on the stationery of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, 1 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

76. c

October 5, 1943

My dear Mr. Thearn:

Thank you for your kind thought in sending the President New Year greetings. I know that he would want me to extend to you his best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

✕
Louis Thearn, Esq.,
777 Allerton Avenue,
Bronx,
New York.

dd

B

October 6, 1943

1 20
Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of State for attention
and appropriate acknowledgment to
Congressman Clason.

76-c

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

hms

x
Letter from Cong. Charles A. Clason, 10/5/43, to the President,
stating that as the Allied armies are now occupying more and more
territory on continental Europe, he believes that it is proper
for Great Britain and the U.S. to pay particular heed to the
possibility of transporting persons of Jewish origin from these
territories to Palestine.

x 47-a

x 70 0

(2244)

lms

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

76-6

December 29, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE STATE DEPARTMENT: *x20*

Will you be good enough to reply
to the attached telegram?

F.D.R.

Telegram from Rt. Rev. Wm. T. Manning, Bishop
of New York Protestant Episcopal Church, and
others, NYC, 12/24/43, to the President, urging
creation of a special commission to find ways and
means to save the surviving Jewish people of
Europe.

x lms
x PP7480

#

*76-A

October 13, 1943.

76-C

Dear Mr. Segal:

This acknowledges your letter of October eleventh with enclosure. Please accept my thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President.

X
Mr. Louis Segal,
General Secretary,
X Jewish National Workers' Alliance,
45 East 17th Street,
New York, New York.

wdh:jhl

76-c

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 15, 1943

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have been informed that the Argentine Government has suspended the publication of Jewish newspapers some of which have been in existence for many years. While this matter is of course one which concerns primarily the Argentine Government and people, I cannot forbear to give expression to my own feeling of apprehension at the taking in this hemisphere of action obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine. I believe that this feeling is shared by the people of the United States and by the people of the other American republics. In this connection I recall that one of the resolutions adopted at the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima in 1938 set forth that "any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which makes it impossible for a group of human beings to live decently, is contrary to the political and juridical systems of America."

See 366

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PROF. H. FINEMAN		

45 EAST 17th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 11, 1943

Mr. Stephen Early, Secretary to
President Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

*mk. 10-13-43
JHE*

Dear Mr. Early,

I am pleased to enclose herewith a copy of the column which has appeared in the Jewish Day of Sunday, October 10th, 1943, and wish to call your special attention to the concluding paragraph of the said column.

Your comments on the same will be highly appreciated.

Thanking you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS SEGAL
General Secretary

LS:PMK
AFOE
ENC. 2.

P.S. The enclosed cartoon deals with the same subject, showing the President receiving the appeal from the Rabbinate.

10/10/43

THE DAY - 4 - 18 7 8 1 1

פאשקא 110 .

„דער שיסאל פון מיליאנען אידען אין און דיינע הענט“...



The Day
10/10/45

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Rabbinical Pilgrimage to Washington. A Grand and Glorious Demonstration. The Bystander's Attitude. The Disappointing Feature.

By DR. S. MARGOSHES

The Pilgrimage of Orthodox Rabbis to Washington to hand President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace as well as the leaders of Congress a petition in behalf of the doomed Jews in Nazi-held Europe, will forever stand out in my memory as the most notable high adventure it has been my privilege to witness during a fairly varied and adventuresome life. To say that it was dignified and impressive is to be guilty of an understatement. To characterize it as grand and glorious is, to my way of thinking, to come nearer the truth.

Frankly, I went to Washington to get an answer to two pesky questions that continued to bother me. One was the extent of attention a Jewish demonstration could command in Washington during war time, and the other related to the kind of reaction Orthodox Rabbis with their distinctive appearance were apt to arouse among the various brands of politicians, Government employees, experts, lobbyists, shopkeepers and others that make up the peculiar population of the capital city of the nation. I am happy to report that on both counts I am in a position to offer some very interesting information as a result of my observations in connection with the Rabbinical Pilgrimage to Washington.

The amount of attention received by the Rabbis everywhere they went, from the moment they left the train to parade to Capitol Hill to the time they spent praying outside the iron gates of the White House, was enormous indeed. It would seem unbelievable that in a busy city like Washington, accustomed to all kinds of outlandish visitors coming from all the corners of the earth, people should stop in their tracks to watch and follow a parade of a few hundred individuals singing psalms on their way to the Capitol, but that is precisely what actually took place. Thousands of bystanders and passersby got to know, possibly for the first time, that millions of Jews were done to death in Nazi-held Europe and that millions more are in jeopardy and that the Jews of America, profoundly agitated by what is happening to their kin, are appealing to the Government and people of the United States for help in saving their brethren from imminent doom. And if you happen to be of the kind of Jews I belong to, who regard such information of extreme value, and who appreciate all kinds of public demonstrations that are apt to impart and disseminate that information among our neighbors, you will agree with me that from that point of view alone it was worth while for the Rabbis to disturb their and everybody's slumber and come to Washington parading and bearing petitions.

What was even more heartening than the amount of attention showered on the Pilgrimage was the attitude displayed by the populace to the procession of Orthodox Rabbis as it moved through the streets of the capital. There was absolutely no snickers, no smirks on the faces of the onlookers. There was interest, wonderment and there was respect. As the five hundred Rabbis, wearing their chasidic garb of long silk and gabardines and round plush hats, moved along Pennsylvania Ave., they certainly presented a picture which for its exotic quality was unprecedented even in such a cosmopolitan city as Washington. I seriously doubt whether most of the bystanders ever saw anything like it before. Yet they did not gape or guffaw as almost any crowd in a Central or East European land most decidedly would have. They watched in wonderment and in respect. The traffic stopped, and here and there a burgher removed his hat. I myself saw many a soldier snap to salute, as the oldest rabbi, remarkably reminiscent of the patriarchs in Dore's Bible, passed in review. There was something of the quality of a religious procession that characterized the Rabbinical Pilgrimage and compelled the respect of every passerby.

The only disappointing aspect of the Rabbinical Pilgrimage was the failure of the Rabbis to hand their petition to the President directly and to be received by him personally, just as they were received by the Vice-President and the leaders of the House and the Senate. But if the five hundred Rabbis, representing the foremost religious leadership of American Jewry, were disappointed, they were free from blame. The fault was not theirs that they were snubbed as undoubtedly no other religious representatives of their rank and standing would be, if they made their pilgrimage to the White House. Somebody has failed us, and it was not the Rabbis.

76c

7

October 29, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. McCARTHY: x 25

Will you please see that this letter from the mother of a Jewish soldier receives consideration by the proper War Department officials.

Many thanks.

E.M.W.

LD:rlk

let. of Oct. 25 to Pres. from Mrs. M. Rosen, 918 Choteau St., N.S., Pittsburgh, Pa.--re son in army, refused pass to go on leave and speaks of discrimination against jews, and religious freedom

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Mexico City L-2540

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(see listings in Radio Daily June 25th)

P.O.Box 722, Santa Monica, California

October 13, 1943

Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre,
Secretary to The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

76-c

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I have just read the piece in the Washington Times-Herald on the 500 Rabbis who called at the White House to plead with President Roosevelt to aid in rescuing the millions of Jews from Europe.

One cannot help but sympathize with them but after all, out of the 3,000,000 there should be one million who are good soldier material.

Soviet Russia needs more man power and the three million refugees are probably all Communists and would fit in with the Bolshevist ideology.

Why not suggest to President Roosevelt that he negotiate with the powers that be to ship a million through to Russia.

A copy of my "Petition To Congress" is attached herewith for your information as to the 'skullduggery' the Communists are up to. *Here in the U.S.A.*

Cordially *G. W. Wells.*
Allan W. "Bill" Wells

COPY

URGENT

" A PETITION TO CONGRESS FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES WHICH
IT CONVEINES"

From: ALLAN W. "BILL" WELLS, EDITOR,
Wells Feature Syndicate,
Washington D. C.

To: THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES AFFECTING MYSELF, THE CITIZENS AND REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND URGING CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE HOLLYWOOD MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY INCLUDING THE WARNER BROTHERS, PRODUCERS OF THE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA MOTION PICTURE, "MISSION TO MOSCOW"; JOSEPH SCENCK, PRODUCER OF "HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE" FOR 20th CENTURY-FOX FILM CORPORATION; WHO IN 1922 ARRANGED WITH AGENTS OF SOVIET RUSSIA IN BERLIN, GERMANY AND MOSCOW, RUSSIA FOR THE PRODUCTION OF \$8,000,000. WORTH OF MOTION PICTURES TO BE ANTI-CHRISTIAN AND ANTI-CAPITALIST; JOSEPH E. DAVIES, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, WHOSE "MISSION TO MOSCOW" BOOK AND MOTION PICTURE HAS BEEN CONDEMNED BY OUTSTANDING PATRIOTIC AMERICANS AS A FULL-DRESS EXAMPLE OF ANTI-DEMOCRATIC, TOTALITARIAN PROPAGANDA.

The petitioner, Allan W. "Bill" Wells, is a native-born citizen of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a newspaperman and a member of the American Legion and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He served in the United States Air Corps during World War One and since his association with the American Citizenship Foundation of Chicago, Ill. has publicly opposed Communism in the United States of America.

His loyalty to the American Republic, precludes silence on his part at this time when the future of our Constitutional government is in such danger of destruction by a handful of foreign born internationalists whose motto is "international money first, AMERICA second."

He submits this petition as a matter of essential duty, and under his right recognized and protected by the First Amendment to the constitution of the United States. Intensive and impartial research conducted by him in the public interest for nearly seventeen years enables him to present the real causes of our present drift to Communism.

We have both a war to win and a Republic to save. Neither is possible if we permit this small group of internationalists in Hollywood to propagandize anti-American Communist ideologies. It is possible to support Russia as a military ally and at the same time to categorically refuse to import Stalinist totalitarian ideas and practices.

The American people have the right to demand that Hollywood motion picture producers cease propagandizing Communism and pay tribute to Americanism. The objective of the Communist Party is political and economic control of the country through manipulation of an uneducated minority, using the idea of Communism as a means to an end. Those who cleverly direct the policies are certainly aware of the fact that all history shows the futility of Communism as a political system, and this raises immediately the question as to their sincerity.

The subversiveness of the Communist Party does not lie so much in the force and violence which it threatens, (see Attorney General Biddle's report on Communist Bridges deportation), but in the insinuation of ideals and ideas which are undermining our representative republican form of government. Under our present definition of the word 'radical' we are justified in regarding radicals as conscious or unconscious tools of the Communist Party, helping in the cause of world revolution, brushing aside the question as to the willingness with which the tools accept such a designation.

The Communist Party in America was quick to see the excellence of the stage and screen as mediums through which Communist propaganda could be fed to the public without contravention of the laws. As soon as the report of this phase of extending radicalism to the general public was explained to the high Communist authorities in Moscow, a plan was agreed upon to enlist the movies and the stage for this purpose, and Moscow stood ready to spend whatever money was necessary to further such a movement. Charles Recht, the highest Soviet representative of Communist Russia in America, took up with Will Hays, as head of the Motion Picture industry in the United States as early as 1922.

In the Communist files seized by the Department of Justice during the raid on Bridgman, Michigan, Communist Convention, August 22, 1922, are found mention of such Hollywood celebrities as Charlie Chaplin, Norma Talmadge, Joseph Schenck, William de Mille, Charles Ray, Eric Von Stroheim and Rob Wagner.

Schenck, who was recently given an "Earl Browder" parole from the Federal prison at Darien, Connecticut, had an appointment on September 25th, 1922 at the Breslin Hotel, Berlin, Germany, with Recht, the official U.S. representative of Soviet Russia, who was enroute to Moscow

Russia to complete negotiations for the production in Hollywood of \$8,000,000.00 worth of motion pictures.

These films were to be ANTI-CHRISTIAN and ANTI-CAPITALIST, and to show the advantages of Communism over Americanism.

Intensive Communist penetration of the Hollywood film colony on a major scale was started in 1935 when the Los Angeles section of the American Communist Party started the systematic organization of a set-up for the collection of financial contributions.

The Dies Committee secured information that large contributions to the Communist Party were made by 43 film stars, some of them of major importance, and sixteen of whom were top flight box office drawing cards are either full-fledged Communists or are active sympathizers or fellow travelers.

Information now in the hands of the Dies Committee reveals the cunning of the Communists which will startle patriotic Americans.

IT WILL SHOW HOW MOSCOW CONTROLS ONE OF THE MOST SUBTLE AGENCIES FOR THE CREATION OF PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL OPINION IN THE VERY STUDIOS WHERE THE NATION'S MOTION PICTURES ARE PLANNED, WRITTEN AND ACTED. "MISSION TO MOSCOW" IS THE LATEST, AND SCORES OF OTHERS ARE IN PRODUCTION.

The Communist 'front' organization, Hollywood Anti-Nazi League was organized in 1936. The Communists are declared to have revealed as utilizing the wide spread fears among certain elements in Hollywood, (the Jews) of the Nazi and Fascist menace.

Some of the activities sought to coordinate screen writers and actors with the lower-paid technicians and craftsmen and one of Hollywood's top directors consented and agreed to cooperate in the production of pictures emphasizing the Communist point of view.

The Dies Committee has information that some screen writers full-fledged Communists, had already been able to inject the subtle party-line into motion picture scripts.

In August 1941 the Los Angeles County Grand Jury uncovered the Communist plot to seize the Hollywood motion picture industry to further Communist propaganda.

More than a score of names of Hollywood's leading film luminaries were names as outright members or active sympathizers of the Communist Party. Heavy financial contributions of these directors, actors and writers served to finance 65 percent of the activities of the Communists in Southern California.

Through the luminaries, and through Communist infiltration into studio labor unions, the Red party controlled the vast motion picture industry, both to use as a means of Communist propaganda and to prevent it being used for Capitalist propaganda.

The motion picture screen is the most powerful medium of propaganda. The audience goes to the theatre to be entertained and is in a most receptive mood and surroundings for any message the motion picture has to offer. The Communist party of America with their Hollywood Internationalist stooges are using the Hollywood motion picture-set-up with under cover organizations and fellow-travelers groups to put over their story of distrust, hate division and suspicion to American, South American and Mexican audiences.

I have endeavored to bring this to the attention of patriotic Hollywood producers, writers and actors and on March 1st, 1939, on my return from Mexico City, I published in the Hollywood Daily Variety, the trade paper of the motion picture industry the following appeal:

"THE AMERICAN CAVALCADE" "S.O.S. HOLLYWOOD"
"WANTED: HOLLYWOOD ACTOR VOLUNTEERS"

"AMERICA is bigger than any business or combinations of businesses within AMERICA, and that includes the motion picture industry. If you think in terms of your business only you will be no bigger than your business, 'For as a man thinketh, so is he', think in terms of AMERICA and you will be a better man and as you build your country you will build your business.

Members of the Motion Picture industry have contributed handsomely to the support of various organizations whose aim is to publicize foreign ideologies.

Several of these groups are 'front' organizations for the Communist Third Internationale and are intent on overthrowing the American Constitutional form of government, so that they can set up a dictatorship.

What about a little support for the good old U.S.A.?.....and the Constitution which made possible for the United States of America to be the best place in the world to live and work. Does AMERICA rate your support?

I want thirteen Hollywood actors with good radio voices to volunteer their services in making one fifteen minute talk each for recording and use on the radio with "THE AMERICAN CAVALCADE", an educational radio program based on the Constitution of the United States and American Citizenship. The scripts are now ready and the recordings will be made in one of the electrical transcription studios in Hollywood.

Address your letter to A.W. "Bill" Wells, care of Wells Feature Syn-

TWO answers and offers of cooperation were received to the above appeal. Readers of Variety, the Hollywood producers, writers, actors and executives had contributed thousands of dollars in support of the Communist Loyalist cause in Spain during 1936-37 and 38 and some of them had contributed thousands to the American Communist Party.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH AMERICA?

Shortly after my S.O.S. Hollywood appeal for support of the Constitution and American Citizenship was published in the Hollywood Daily Variety, I was refused a renewal of my Press Card as a newspaper and radio correspondent by the Hays Office, the official title of which is the Motion Picture Producers Association. A 'confidential' inquiry was also made by the Hays Office to California Newspaper Association as to what newspapers carried my column "CAVALCADE OF HOLLYWOOD."

(Letter from California Newspaper Publishers Association)
867 Pacific Electric Building.
Los Angeles, California.

Wells Feature Syndicate,
Hollywood, California

October 4, 1939

Gentlemen:

We have had a confidential inquiry regarding the list of newspapers you serve.

Your courtesy in furnishing us with this information promptly will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly

(signed) E. R. Allan,
Los Angeles Office
C. N. F. A., Inc.

WRA:A

Mr. Joseph Schenck, a Russian born Jew, at this time was president of the Motion Picture Producers Association, president and production manager of 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation and Production manager of 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation.

He appropriated my trade-marked title "CAVALCADE OF HOLLYWOOD" used as a title for a news column released to hundreds of newspapers in the United States, Mexico and South America.

I was also on the radio under the same title "CAVALCADE OF HOLLYWOOD" over radio station KMPC, Beverly Hills, California and had nearly completed production of my first newsreel of "CAVALCADE OF HOLLYWOOD."

When I wrote in protest against 20th Century-Fox Film stealing my title Schenck had my name placed on the BLACKLIST of the Communist Party's League of American Writers and Motion Picture Democratic Committee another Communist 'front' organizations.

I was BOYCOTTED in every studio in Hollywood; every radio station in the United States and in the editorial offices of most newspapers and book publishers.

In Eugene Lyon's book exposing Communism in the United States, "The Red Decade", the chapter on "Intellectual RED TERROR, pages 324 to 341 shows the workings of the blacklist and boycott of this underground RED TERROR which was turned loose on me in 1939.

Quoting Lyons: "An intellectual RED TERROR spread through the areas under the influence of the incredible revolution, which means particularly New York, Hollywood, Washington, many college campuses and the more infected social sections of the large cities.

I am conscious of the reach and 'fire-power' of the terror, and I do not know how to make it credible to skeptics. Only those who have been the target of the concerted and stubborn attacks, month after month, year after year, will know what I mean. But the terror is no less real because it is underground, underhanded and in the nature of the thing not readily subject to proof. It was a terror directed in general against critics of Russia and of its foreign activities.

I have known men and women so frightened by the certainty of persecution from the Left that they hid their doubts like criminals.

They would become aware of mysterious pressures against them on most conservative newspapers, in seemingly uninfected government bureaus, solid publishing houses, wherever the Communist Party has fellow travelers or outright agents in key positions---what in these hectic days--means everywhere."

I HAVE FELT THAT PRESSURE SINCE THE HOLLYWOOD REDS BLACKLISTED ME.

An employee of the Elmer Davis Office of War Information in Washington advised me that I could not secure employment with Davis unless I was sympathetic to Communism.

Sinister persistence in the Communist plot to speed World Revolution by Red infiltration into key positions in California and the Hollywood motion picture industry was brought out in an investigation con-

ducted by the California State Legislature Committee.

Witnesses appearing before the committee testified that:

1. O.G.P.U. (Soviet Secret Police) agents were in Los Angeles under secret orders to preserve party discipline by threats of terrorism.
2. Ceaseless attempts are made to strengthen a foothold for Communism in the Hollywood motion picture industry.
3. Communist motion picture celebrities, high 'government' officials and other important persons are made 'members at large' with no physical evidence of their membership.
4. Many organizations such as the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, American League of Writers, League for Women Shoppers, Pen and Hammer Club, Hollywood Writers Club, Motion Picture Democratic Committee and others are Communist 'Fronts.'

The report of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee of the 55th California Legislature, published at Sacramento, California on April 10th, 1943 bears out my contention that the Communist Party of America and its affiliate the Hollywood Reds will stop at nothing short of murder to stop all criticism of Communism in the United States.

On November 28, 1941 three men, who were serving a minimum sentence set by the California Prison Board of Terms and Paroles of 20 years, were suddenly and unexpectedly paroled from the San Quentin Prison. These men were Earl King, Frank Conner and E. G. Ramsay. On the day the men were released, a statement by the Attorney General, Earl Warren, now the Governor of California, appeared in most of the daily newspapers in California. The statement of the Attorney General is as follows:

"The release of King, Ramsay and Conner is an outrage to public decency and a blow against the security of human life in California. These men initiated the brutal murder of a law abiding citizen without provocation and while he was peaceably engaged in earning a living for his wife and three babies. They didn't give him a chance for his life. He was beaten with blunt instruments and hacked with knives until he was dead in his own living quarters on the Steamship Point Lobos where the assassins laid in wait for him. King, Ramsay and Conner were fairly convicted by a jury, sentenced by the judge, their convictions affirmed by the appellate courts and now their guilt is vouched for by the very parole board that today released them after only four years and some months of imprisonment. Human life has indeed been cheapened! The murderers are free today, not because they are rehabilitated criminals, but because they are politically powerful Communist radicals. Their parole is the culmination of a sinister program of subversive politics, attempted bribery, terrorism and intimidation which has evidenced itself in so many ways during the past three years."

The committee found that Communist pressure and influence was strong enough to find its way into the State Government of California. Said the Committee in its report: "There is no doubt in the minds of the members of your committee but that the pressure was exerted on the Chief Executive of this State. The committee concludes that King, Ramsay and Conner are free today merely because the Communist Party had obtained great influence in the political arena of the State of California."

This same Communist pressure organized the recognition of Russia in 1933 and is responsible for the pardon by President Roosevelt of Earl Browder.

And now comes "Mission to Moscow", a hoax on the American public and a cynical affront to American common sense.

The American people--through Congress--must demand an explanation for "Mission to Moscow". They must demand to know the story behind the President's implied blessings for the heaped up falsehoods and why the U. S. State Department allowed itself to be exploited for a fantastic piece of totalitarian Communist ballyhoo.

Hollywood Propaganda

The following news item published in 1941 is of interest at this time:

"Washington, D.C. Sept. 10. The 'roll of guilty'--names of motion picture producers formally charged with 'hate-fomenting' films designed to seduce America into the European War--was read into the record of the U.S. Senate with the warning that the individuals named will "STAND HIGH BEFORE THE BAR OF PUBLIC OPINION IN THAT ANGRY AMERICA THAT WILL FOLLOW THIS WAR."

"Again today, as at yesterday's opening, charge and refutation of anti-Semitism clashed as the non-interventionists hurled their accusations of war propaganda against Hollywood.

Sole witness for the day was Senator Bennet Champ Clark, who met the movie industry battle cry of "anti-Semitism", with a declaration that his body still carried the scars won in fist fights against anti-Jewish intolerance.

Then came Clark's blunt denunciation of the motion picture monopoly --"the half dozen men who dominated by hatreds", who are determined" he

charged, "to infect the minds of their audiences with hatred, to inflame them, to arouse their emotions and make them clamor for war.

Clark meeting the challenge to name the motion picture producers "dominated by hatreds and determined to plunge this nation into war" bluntly declared "Least there be no doubt about it, I will name some of them now." "Up near the top of the list I will put the men who control the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company. They are the men who control Loews, Incorporated, which is headed by Nicholas Schenck in New York, who have made one propaganda film after another to rouse the hatreds of the people of America.

Next to him I will put the Warner Brothers, who have made more of these hate-producing films than any other company in America. Next to them I will put the 20th Century-Fox of which Mr. Joseph Schenck was Chairman of the Board of Directors until he was sent to the penitentiary, and of which Mr. Darryl Zanuck is now head.

I should say next to them, though some might dispute their claim to this distinction, is the United Artists, which Mr. Alexander Korda, a Hungarian Jew now heads, who is a British subject and which company is dominated by two British subjects, Mr. Korda and Charlie Chaplin, who has lived in this country for thirty years and made a great fortune here, and never thought enough of the United States to become a citizen.

There is no doubt that as the law now stands these men have this powerful instrument of propaganda in their hands and they can use it to destroy this nation.

But thank heaven there is one thing we can do. We can drag them out in the open and let them perform this outrage against American unity, American freedom and American security where the whole world can see what they are doing and who is doing it.

Clark emphasized that a small group of eight companies, Paramount, Loew's, RKO, Warner Brothers, Columbia, Universal and United Artists---now dominate both production and distribution of pictures.

"NO IDEAS CAN GET INTO THESE MOVING PICTURES THAT DO NOT FLOW THROUGH THESE COMPANIES."

WHO ARE THE COMMUNIST LEADERS?

The United States Ambassador to Russia, (1918), who was actually present there during the Bolshevik take-over, wrote, in January, 1918, "The Bolshevik leaders here, most of them Jews, and ninety percent who are returned exiles, care little for Russia or any other country but are Internationalists and they are trying to start a world-wide social revolution. (Russia from the American Embassy, by David R. Francis, p.214. Library of Congress. JK-265. P65)

The Netherlands Minister to Russia, also present during the Bolshevik take-over, made a lengthy report to the British Government, in September, 1918, in the course of which he stated: I consider Chicherin, (Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs) beneath contempt and can only apply to him the term 'reptile'. I was able to show pretty clearly what opinion I had held of him. The whole Soviet government has sunk to the level of a criminal organization. The danger is now so great that I feel it my duty to call the attention of the British and all other governments to the fact that IF AN END IS NOT PUT TO BOLSHEVISM IN RUSSIA AT ONCE THE CIVILIZATION OF THE WHOLE WORLD WILL BE THREATENED. (Italics mine). This is not an exaggeration but a sole matter of fact: I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not excluding the war which is still raging, and unless as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world as IT IS ORGANIZED AND WORKED BY JEWS, who have no nationality and whose one object is to DESTROY FOR THEIR OWN ENDS THE EXISTING ORDER OF THINGS.

On October 1, 1918, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs transmitted a copy of this report to the United States Ambassador at London, who in turn, transmitted it to the United States Department of State, and it appears in full at pages 674-679 of Book on Foreign Relations of United States, 1918, Russia No. 1 Published by the U. S. Department of State, 1931.

Section 51 of Title 18, U. S. Code reads as follows:

"CONSPIRACY TO INJURE PERSONS IN EXERCISE OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same--they shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

CONGRESS cannot permit this outrageous condition of affairs to con-

tinue. NO MORE OUTRAGEOUS CONSPIRACY IS CONCEIVABLE THAN ONE TO SILENCE LOYAL PATRIOTIC AMERICAN CITIZENS WHILE THE REPUBLIC IS "SCUTTLED" BY A HANDFUL OF JEW-COMMUNISTS IN HOLLYWOOD. No racial, religious or political issues are in anywise involved in this Petition, which merely makes rightful demand that the ORGANIZED CRIMINALITY OF COMMUNIST HOLLYWOOD BE ALLOWED NO LONGER TO RUIN THE PEACE, PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS OF ANY OF OUR PEOPLE (NO MATTER WHAT MAY BE THEIR RACE, CREED OR POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS), NOR TO DESTROY OUR GREAT REPUBLIC.

CONGRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE SECRET POWER BACK OF THE HOLLYWOOD COMMUNISTS AND GIVE THE AMERICAN MOTION PICTURE SCREEN BACK TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Respectfully submitted,

Allan W. "Bill" Wells, Editor
Wells Feature Syndicate
Box 1510, Washington, D.C.

AWW:fd

How do these FOUR FREEDOMS WORK PLEASE ?

76-C

Jewish Comment

Published by the World Jewish Congress
330 West 42 Street New York City

THE STAGES OF REHABILITATION IN ALGERIA

The announcement by the French Committee of National Liberation that the Cremieux Decree of 1870 is now once again in effect brings to a long overdue end the perpetuation of an injustice which Nazi pressure originally inflicted upon French North Africa. The practical effect of the latest statement undoubtedly is that native Algerian Jews, who had been deprived of their French citizenship solely on grounds of their religion by the Vichy decree of October 7, 1940, will now be restored to their rights.

From the point of view of French constitutional law, the means chosen by Vichy to withdraw French citizenship from the Algerian Jews was invalid and without effect. By abrogating the Cremieux Decree of 1870 the Vichy government annulled (presuming that it had the right to take such retroactive action) only the direct consequence of that decree itself: *viz.*, the grant of French citizenship to those native Algerian Jews who were alive in 1870. It could not affect the citizenship of their descendants, which was acquired not by the terms of the Cremieux Decree at all, but by birth and under the general provisions of French law, just as all other French citizens by birth acquire their civil and political rights. However, in practice the "abrogation of the Cremieux Decree" was applied not against the original beneficiaries of the decree, very few of whom survived until 1940, but to the whole native Jewish population of Algeria.

When General Giraud, on March 14, 1943, annulled a series of Vichy racist laws, he made an exception in the case of the so-called "abrogation of the Cremieux Decree." He thus perpetuated in liberated French territory an integral part of the Nazi legacy. It was evidently in consequence of this mistaken policy that discriminatory treatment continued to be meted out to Jews in Algeria with regard to government employment, the army, and other fields. These discriminations persisted even after the union of all French groups in the free parts of the world within the French Committee of National Liberation. Such a situation was discreditable not only to the actual administrators of French Algerian policy, but to France itself, as well as to the United Nations. A situation which was both legally invalid and anti-democratic in its practical

effects had sooner or later to be abandoned. The present measure has finally brought it to an end.

* * *

If anything could demonstrate with unanswerable finality that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, the history of the "abrogation of the Cremieux Decree" should do so. That it should have taken almost a year since the landing of the United Nations in North Africa and four months since the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation to correct so palpable a mistake and one so injurious to the credit of the democratic powers is a fact which should be seriously pondered. The traction of democracy in France is certainly no weaker than in the other United Nations. The devotion of General de Gaulle and of the Free French to the laws of the Republic and to the Rights of Man are surely the paramount motives of all their present actions; and yet it proved so difficult to bring about so obvious a restoration of justice. Must we not anticipate equally unpredictable and equally complex situations in the other countries whose traditions have been disrupted by the Nazis and whose internal social, economic, and political relationships have been cast in a new and grotesque Nazi mold?

The role which the World Jewish Congress had to play in the restoration of the rights of the native Jews of Algeria is very probably a foreshadowing of the continued and unremitting vigilance which the future will demand on the part of Jewish leadership. Without similar care for the proper implementation of democratic rights in the case of the Jews, it is only too likely that reactionary forces or even the mere force of inertia may perpetuate strange abuses in forms which we cannot now foresee.

* * *

The Allied landings in North Africa were followed within ten days by President Roosevelt's statement calling for the abrogation of "all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi governments or Nazi ideologists." Simultaneously, the Jews in Algeria made their first application for the removal of the disabilities imposed upon them by Vichy in conformity with Nazi precepts. On November 17, 1942, Chief

Rabbi Eisenbeth of Algiers petitioned the Governor General of Algeria to restore the just and equal laws of the Republic in favor of the Jews. At an interview on the following day, the Chief Rabbi had to object to the policy which the Governor General revealed was being considered, of exempting Jews individually from the provisions of Vichy anti-Semitic legislation.

The efforts of the Chief Rabbi met with no response for a long time. The Vichy anti-Semitic laws were not abolished. Prominent Jews, such as Dr. Henri Aboulker, who aided in the Allied landings, were arrested. Over a month after the Allied landings, Admiral Darlan finally published a statement promising to "suspend" all racial laws inspired by the Germans. Expressing the unanimous view of all the Jews in Algiers, Dr. Aboulker, who in the meantime had been released, demanded the complete abrogation of anti-Jewish laws enacted by Vichy since the Franco-German armistice in 1940. But, in fact, neither the abrogation nor the suspension of anti-Semitic legislation materialized. Giraud succeeded Darlan and renewed application was made to him for reform, but no significant change in policy resulted. Instead, new discriminatory rules were issued, according to which Jews mobilized for military service were not admitted to regular army corps, but were segregated in non-combatant labor units.

* * *

The World Jewish Congress did not take any public action on the question of the legal rehabilitation of the Jews in North Africa until three months after the Allied landings. By that time whatever restraints pro-democrats had imposed upon themselves, out of consideration for the difficulties of the civil and military administration could no longer have any force. The British had already restored, in practice, the rights of democratic society in Tripoli, as the Free French had done earlier in Syria and Lebanon. These facts made it impossible for an honest, pro-democratic public opinion to remain silent any longer about the tardiness in restoring liberty in liberated French North Africa.

The American and World Jewish Congress, as well as the French Jewish Representative Committee of the World Jewish Congress, issued statements during February demanding what the repeated petitions of Algerian Jewry had been unable to effect: the abrogation of the Nazi-type anti-Semitic decrees and the restoration of the laws of the French Republic in North Africa. A reply by General Giraud's Washington representative, General Emile Bethouart, noted that certain reforms had been instituted, such as the restoration of property and the readmission of Jewish children to schools, and did not indi-

cate that any change from the policy of piecemeal relaxation of anti-Semitic measures was contemplated.

The World Jewish Congress was again called upon to take action as a result of March 14, 1943 speech of General Giraud, in which he declared that the measures of racial discrimination enacted by Vichy were to be annulled, with the exception of the "abrogation of the Cremieux Decree." The pretext for not annulling this Vichy act as well as the others was that thereby "a difference in the positions of the Moslem and Jewish natives," which had been instituted by the Cremieux Decree, would be removed. This act was officially hailed both in Great Britain and the United States as though it were a thorough reform. Even official groups, not intimately acquainted with the situation in North Africa, were misled by the phrasing of Giraud's statement. To others, who were impressed by the argument that it would arouse resentment and military difficulties in Algeria if the allegedly discriminatory Cremieux Decree were reinstated, it seemed that it would be the better part of wisdom not to contest General Giraud's decision at the time.

The World Jewish Congress, however, as well as the leading French Jews with whom it was in constant consultation, felt that their duty, not only to the world-wide Jewish community but to France and to the cause of democracy itself, required that they expose the speciousness of this purportedly "anti-discriminatory measure" and the true anti-democratic and discriminatory nature of its provisions. Letters were sent to French and American authorities by Baron Edouard de Rothschild, President of the Central Jewish Consistory of France and Algeria, and a prominent member of the World Jewish Congress' French Jewish Representative Committee, pointing out the unconstitutional nature and anti-democratic implications of General Giraud's new policy. The first reaction on the part of official circles in Washington was to declare the charges "completely erroneous". It became clear that an intensive campaign of public clarification was necessary. A detailed and comprehensive memorandum on the legal and moral aspects of the so-called "abrogation of the Cremieux Decree" was presented by the French Jewish Representative Committee of the World Jewish Congress, demonstrating the legal invalidity and the injustice of this measure. It emphasized that the original Cremieux Decree could hardly be construed as a discrimination against the Arabs, since they had consistently refused to accept an enactment giving them the same status as the native Jews of Algeria. The practical effect of Giraud's "abrogation of the Cremieux Decree," on the other hand, was not to "reduce" the Jews to the same level as the Arabs, but to place them in an anomalous

November 5th, 1943

JEWISH COMMENT

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lous and insecure position much inferior to that of either the Arabs or of non-French European colonists in Algeria.

* * *

The campaign was taken up by the liberal press of this country, and by such eminent Frenchmen as the noted Catholic philosopher, Jacques Maritain. Little by little it became apparent that a radical change of attitude was being effected by clear, uncompromising statements of the true position. A complete shift of attitude took place in the United States Department of State. When the campaign of enlightenment had been under way for some time, official spokesmen of the United States were quoted as predicting that the error committed by General Giraud on March 14 would soon be rectified.

From the very beginning the fight for the restoration of the laws and the rights of the French Republic, including the citizenship of native Algerian Jews, had the support, it seems, of the resistance movements in occupied France. The Free French movement, which remained closest to occupied France of all Frenchmen in exile, adopted a similar attitude. The World Jewish Congress, even before the invasion of North Africa, had negotiated with de Gaulle, Plevin, and other leaders of the Free French, and had obtained assurances that wherever the Free French ruled, the laws of the Republic would be respected. And, in fact, when Syria and Lebanon were liberated, the Free French administration refused to apply Vichy laws there.

In July, therefore, when the Free French joined with Giraud in the French Committee of National Liberation, it was to be hoped that the French citizenship of Algerian Jews would be speedily restored; and that the other discriminatory practices—in the army, in public employment—which were apparently a corollary of the "abrogation of the Cremieux Decree" would be abandoned. That it took four months from the entry of the Free French into the Committee of National Liberation to bring about this reform is another indication that the pressure of public opinion is an indispensable factor in the preservation of democratic liberties, no matter what group may exercise power.

The recent announcement by the French Committee of National Liberation that the Cremieux Decree is once more "in effect" should put an end to an unfortunate chapter. As the French Commissioner of Information notes in a release from Algeria (October 12, 1943):

"The communique making known the Committee's stand clears up the uncertainty which has clouded

the situation of Algeria since . . . March 14, 1943. Officials who had lost their posts will be reinstated and no distinction will be made among those who fight for the cause of liberty."

In restoring the rights of Algerian Jews, the French Committee of National Liberation properly gave its pledge that a future French government would give attention to any just grievances of the Arabs in Algeria and would regulate all questions of civil and political rights in the community in a liberal and democratic spirit. Algerian Jewry itself has always favored the measures sincerely proposed to accomplish this purpose. We are convinced, however, that any proposal to this end will never again take the form of arbitrarily depriving Algerian Jews of their inalienable rights. We regard the restoration of French citizenship to the Algerian Jews not only as a measure of justice taken in North Africa, but also as an augury of the democratic spirit which, we are confident, will rule in liberated France; and of which the insistence of the French Underground, through its emissary, M. de Menthon, now Minister of Justice, that the Algerian Jews be restored to their citizenship, was so clear an expression. We endorse fully the following cable in which the French Jewish Representative Committee expressed its felicitations to the French Committee of National Liberation for realizing an imperative duty in the revival of the Republic.

October 25, 1943.

General de Gaulle
Algiers

THE FRENCH JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS EXPRESSES TO YOU, AND BEGS YOU TO CONVEY TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND PARTICULARLY TO GENERAL CATROUX AND M. DE MENTHON ITS GREAT SATISFACTION AND ITS GRATITUDE AT SEEING THE LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC COMPLETELY RESTORED IN NORTH AFRICA, AS THEY WILL BE HEREAFTER IN LIBERATED FRANCE. FOR THE FRENCH JEWS, DEAR GENERAL, YOU HAVE ADDED A FURTHER CLAIM TO THE GRATITUDE ALL PATRIOTS MUST FEEL TOWARDS YOU.

HENRY TORRES,
President

PAUL JACOB,
Secretary-General

EDOUARD DE ROTHSCHILD,
President, Central Jewish Consistory of France and Algeria

Instructions for Teachers

Some of the deeper and more abiding problems of democratic reconstruction in occupied countries are revealed by the instructions issued, according to the Office of the French Commissioner of Information in Algiers, to teachers in Tunisia on October 12, 1943, at the beginning of the school year. We print an excerpt of these instructions (in translation) as a document which is its own best commentary:

" . . . Three years of propaganda have divided the school population, which was heterogeneous even before. Our pupils differ in race, religion, nationality; and they have been too much stirred up in opposition to each other. Consciously or not, the seeds of hatred, rancor, and discord have been sown among them. Closed groups have been formed which, under the pretext of patriotism and spiritual education, have fostered among the children and young people a stupid pride and have made them believe baselessly in their own superiority. Young Jews, sensible of their loyalty to France, have suffered unjust ostracism. A wily propaganda cam-

paign, often emanating from a foreign source, the evil example of highly placed persons who made a display of their admiration for the Fascist and Hitlerite regimes, have estranged young Tunisians from France. Others have been swept away by the pressure of the ignorant mob, whose aggressive impulses the war had unchained. Teachers of Tunisia, both French and Tunisian, you will have to apply all your efforts from now on to repair the injuries which have been done to the youth of this country. That youth must be rallied and united. Upon this depends the fate of Tunisia; for any active reconstruction . . . requires union, and this union can be achieved only through the common, magnanimous, moral laws of Christian, Moslem, Jewish, and secular ethics. I require of you always to teach love, tolerance, mutual understanding; to condemn fanaticism and the aggressive spirit which oppose one man to another, one nation to another. I require of you also to judge children only by their intellectual and moral worth and not by their nationality and religion. And finally, I require of you to teach all your pupils to love and respect France."

The Relief and Rehabilitation Conference

The Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, now in session at Atlantic City, must face problems of tremendous scope and crucial importance. The adequacy of the preparation being made now will have a considerable effect upon the attitude adopted by peoples liberated by the Allies. Experience has shown already in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy that an adequate program of immediate relief is perhaps the most effective method for obtaining willing and efficient cooperation in the Allied war effort. And thus, as President Roosevelt justly noted, the success of the present Atlantic City conference will hasten the defeat of the Axis and the coming of peace.

Adequate preparations for meeting problems of relief in liberated territories will also be a significant factor in bringing about a constructive peace. It is a vital task of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to speed the recovery of liberated countries and aid them to stand on their own feet quickly and for this reason it must accurately estimate the scope of the problem, the quantities of food, seed, medical supplies, transport, etc., required. It is no less vital that the plans of the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration should take account of the specific nature of relief problems in various countries and among various groups. Upon a correct understanding of these factors will depend in no small measure the final contours of internal European relationships which will be moulded in the process of rehabilitation. If the Atlantic City conference and subsequent meetings of the UNRRA Council are guided by an adequate appreciation of the complex, specific problems of the several groups to whom they must bring succor, the foundations may be laid for the solution of many knotty problems that will undoubtedly plague Europe after so many years of Nazi domination.

The plight of the Jews in Europe will be among the most pressing questions facing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in every country liberated by the arms of the United Nations. Nazi policy will have left the Jews in a condition of wretchedness beyond anything hitherto conceived. Those who will survive will present the United Nations with problems whose specific, unprecedented character will have to be borne in mind

at every stage from the first measures of relief to the ultimate reconstruction.

One of the most pressing problems of immediate relief in the liberated countries, as has been shown by the experience already obtained, will be to provide sufficient food for the devastated areas. In the case of the Jews, the problem will be not only one of the loss of a single harvest or the cutting off of goods previously supplied by Germany. The Nazis supplied nothing to the Jews, and they did not permit even the produce of the country in which they lived to reach them. For years, in the German-occupied territories of Eastern Europe, and in some measure, greater or less, in the satellite states as well, the Jews have been deprived of the ordinary rations other parts of the population were permitted to receive. The extent of this deprivation in the worst areas of distress, the Polish ghettos, is indicated by the fact that the official rations for Jews amounted to only 20% of the protein, 27% of the carbohydrates, and none of the fats needed by the human body, according to the League of Nations nutrition standards. Under these circumstances, the death toll from starvation was necessarily large, amounting to hundreds of thousands of persons. The survivors will accordingly have to be provided with such emergency supplies as will be necessitated by the specific starvation and disease conditions which have resulted from so long and so vicious a course of mistreatment.

In the chief areas of Jewish distress the Relief Administration must also be prepared to cope with severe medical problems. The underfeeding, slave labor, overcrowding and oppression of the Jews in the ghettos have resulted in the wide-spread contraction of tuberculosis, typhoid, typhus, and other debilitating diseases. Practically all the surviving Jews in such areas will require special care, both prophylactic and curative. Temporary shelters will have to be set up for them. Clothing will have to be provided.

The long period of inhuman persecution to which the Jews have been subjected must necessarily have shattered normal mental and emotional balance and undermined the fundamental trust in their fellow men among the Jews of the ghettos. Outright mental and nervous diseases, according to current reports, will certainly be found in alarming proportions. It

is of the utmost importance for the whole relief program which will be planned for the Jews of Europe that their confidence and morale be restored, that they sense a fellow-feeling and consideration for them among those who bring them succor. Above all, the machinery for relief must evince thoughtfulness and consideration with regard to such problems as these: kosher food must be provided for these people, whose religion has been trampled underfoot and whose very humanity has in effect been denied; those who bring relief to them should be capable of understanding their clients, through an intimate acquaintance with their background, their customs and traditions, their ways of thought, and their aspirations; and the constant effort of the Relief Administration should be to arouse the people themselves to activity and self-reliance, by including them in the bodies working on their behalf. For all these purposes it is a point of outstanding importance that there should be Jewish representatives in all the preliminary and permanent agencies of the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for which a Jewish clientele is anticipated. It would be most advisable for the success of the whole program to include among those representatives primarily persons whom the Jews in stricken Europe will know, and in whom they will have confidence as their one-time companions and representatives.

With respect to long-run rehabilitation, the participation of Jewish representatives is quite as important. The rehabilitation of the Jews, whether in Europe or abroad, will present specific problems of unparalleled difficulty. Even those Jews against whom the full program of extermination was not applied have been, for the most part, ousted from their employment and deprived of property rights. In the areas of intense persecution the economic devastation wrought against the Jews has not only robbed them of their property, but has destroyed their occupational skills by years of forced labor and oppression. The bulk of the Jews of Europe have been uprooted from their homes, and a large proportion of them deported from their countries. Families have been destroyed wholesale.

The rehabilitation of the Jews will therefore differ from the problems of rehabilitating non-Jews in Europe. Since the bulk of them have been uprooted, rehabilitation cannot take the form of returning individuals to their waiting homes and families, and aiding them to take up their lives where they were broken off. The very foundations of community and family life will have to be built anew for these Jews, even if they are returned to their old homes in Europe. Under these circumstances, it is clear, first

of all, that emigration may be expected to assume much greater relative importance in rehabilitating the Jews than other peoples of Europe; and the same will be true with respect to problems of vocational training, child care, reunion of families, and the re-establishment of communal activities.

The cooperation of Jewish representatives and agencies in these fields of rehabilitation will contribute largely to success. Child care is a problem which will assume vast proportions among Jews, since not only orphans but even children whose parents will be found will require assistance. It is a field in which Jewish benevolent agencies have had periodically to be active for the past half-century and more. The successful program of the "Youth Aliya"—whereby German children and young people, thrust out by Nazi ruthlessness from the shelter of their homes and native communities, have been reintegrated in a new life in Palestine—offers a model as well as the facilities for an expanded program on the same lines. The re-establishment of Jewish communities and religious institutions will certainly require the assistance of Jewish representatives, and its success will depend primarily upon the extent to which the stricken Jews themselves can be encouraged to act. For the emigration and resettlement of the Jews in Palestine the Jewish Agency has not only a recognized legal competency under the Mandate for Palestine, but also a long experience and tested methods and facilities. Finally, the problems of vocational retraining of Jews, which will assume such great importance in the post-war period, are of a specific character—having in mind the urban concentration and the specific vocational traditions of the Jews; so that they will be best administered by the type of Jewish organization which had been active in retraining Jews even before the war.

* * *

The World Jewish Congress is fully mindful of the present trend toward the concentration of relief and rehabilitation in the hands of governmental and intergovernmental agencies, in view of the global scale of the problem. At the same time, it believes that only with the cooperation of such agencies as are closest to the vital problems of any given group is the practical administration of the general relief and rehabilitation system possible. To meet the special conditions which will prevail among surviving European Jewry will demand first hand knowledge and long experience. Emergency feeding, medical care, shelter and housing, child aid, resettlement of the uprooted, occupational readjustment, and religious and communal rehabilitation are all problems of which the destructive

operations of Hitlerism have produced specific and complex Jewish variants. The questions thus arising can be properly confronted only if a duly constituted representative agency of the Jewish people, which is conversant with their needs, enjoys their confidence, and is experienced in welfare and vocational work among them, is enabled to speak for them in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The special aspects of the Jewish relief and rehabilitation program make it imperative that Jewish relief agencies, directed by over-all Jewish authority, are afforded this opportunity to work in close cooperation with the international machinery established.

With regard to problems of emigration to Palestine, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which has successfully exercised the responsibility for settling Jews over the past two decades, is certainly competent and qualified for such cooperation. The competence of the World Jewish Congress to represent the interests of European Jewry in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration arises from its very structure and composition. Its national Representative Committee may be properly considered wartime trustees for the captive Jewish communities of occupied Europe. Their membership includes the recognized leaders of Jewish communal and welfare activities in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Their experience and knowledge is indispensable for the proper planning and administration of a Jewish relief program.

Justice demands that, despite any technical objections which may be raised, the Jewish people be accorded such representation through their own spokesmen as will safeguard their vital stake in the administration of relief and rehabilitation.

A Power Waging War on Germany

For years the Germans have claimed that their treatment of the Jews was an internal question. With this pretext they have turned aside the protests of public opinion at their inhuman acts. It was this contention also which was cited by officials and authoritative persons in the democratic countries to explain their inaction and failure to intervene on behalf of the persecuted Jews. After the war broke out, the Germans began to claim that their treatment of the Jews in the occupied territories was also purely a German concern.

The Germans' response to the Swedish protest over the planned deportation of Jews from

Denmark reveals a different and rather contradictory attitude. While no official reply was vouchsafed to the Swedish Government, a German spokesman (Suendermann) declared at a foreign press conference on October 7, 1943, that the German measures against the Jews were necessitated by the fact that the Jews were "a power waging war on Germany." Accordingly, he said, the security of the German people demanded that all *belligerent and enemy nations*, and therefore the Jews as well, should be eliminated from the soil on which German forces stand. On October 20, the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* declared the same *policy would apply* against the Italian Jews. This classification of the Jews as a "belligerent power" was again in evidence when the Swiss government recently discovered that its Jewish citizens in France will be denied the protection granted to other Swiss citizens, because, being Jews, they are regarded not as neutral Swiss but as belligerent Jewish enemies.

Such an attitude towards the Jews is not entirely in new German circles. However, it is only since the deportation of the Danish Jews that it has been brought forward so prominently and cited by authorized spokesmen. The immediate political purpose in the case of Sweden was revealed by a statement of the Swedish National Socialist Party in Stockholm on October 12, 1943. Reiterating that "the Jews must be regarded as a war party," the Swedish Nazis' proclamation declares:

"When under these circumstances the Swedish Government makes a demarche to Berlin concerning the Danish Jews, this signifies a clear departure from the spirit and principle of its proclaimed neutrality. The way in which the Government has acted must be described as an action in the interests of a warring party and as an interference in the domestic affairs of the other party. We protest against the Government's demarche and demand that the Government refrain from similar demonstrations which can only endanger Swedish neutrality."

However, the fact that the Germans have used the same excuse of Jewish belligerency for persecuting the Italian Jews and in refusing to grant the treatment of neutrals to Swiss Jews in France would indicate that their new attitude has other motives as well. It almost seems as if the Germans intended, henceforth, to make this their "legal defense" for their crimes against the Jews. It is on this assumption that Swedish newspapers have begun to discuss the implications of the Jewish position as "belligerents." Jaederlund, the Berlin correspondent of *Stockholms-Tidningen*, in an article on October 8, 1943, noted that Suendermann's statement indicated clearly that the Danish Jews will be

interned, but did not reveal whether they will be regarded as prisoners of war or as interned civilians, or, again, whether they will be regarded *in corpore* as saboteurs. There is also the question, he remarks, whether, as prisoners of war or civilian internees, they will have the right to receive visits from the International Red Cross. A similar point was hinted at by the Berlin correspondent of *Dagsposten* (October 8, 1943), who said that "apparently the Germans are applying the 'combatant' point of view to the Jews, and their treatment inside the German sphere of interest will be that of prisoners of war, although no international conventions exist regarding the treatment of Jews."

The Finnish papers *Västra Nyland* (November 14, 1943), and *Ostra Nyland* also have commented on the new German classification, noting that it is "sensational" in that it declares that a "race" should be considered a belligerent party, irrespective of citizenship. The acts committed against the Jews in Denmark are condemned as violating the "Western" conception of justice and the elementary principles of Christianity.

There are no international conventions, as a matter of fact, regarding the treatment of any civilian internees of belligerent nations. The international treaties on the question of prisoners of war protect only recognized combatants. It is the general view of international lawyers, however, that the civilian population should have the benefit of at least as good treatment as prisoners of war. At the beginning of the present war, moreover, all the principal belligerents, including Germany, agreed to extend the conditions of their international treaties protecting captured soldiers, as far as they were applicable, to the treatment of interned civilians as well. According to the *Revue Internationale de la Croix Rouge* (February 1940, p 142), the German government was actually applying to civilian internees who were so recognized the provisions of the international convention of July 27, 1929, for the protection of prisoners of war (adequate feeding, labor only by consent of the internee, decent and sanitary housing, medical care, the right to receive communications and gifts from abroad, etc.). The International Red Cross also reported that the belligerent governments seemed inclined to authorize Red Cross delegates to visit civilian internment camps.

Well, now—if the Jews are a "belligerent power"; if their citizenship in a neutral state does not matter, but only their membership in the Jewish community—"a power waging war on Germany"; are the Germans going to be consistent and give the Jews proper food, shelter,

and medical care? Will they allow the International Red Cross to investigate the camps where they are kept?

Warnings Issued

The chief help that the Jews of occupied Europe have so far received has been at the hands of non-Jews in their own suffering countries. Such assistance, extended at the risk of death, has been stimulated by instructions broadcast or otherwise conveyed to Europe by the governments-in-exile.

After the Italian capitulation, the Germans took charge of many areas formerly held by the Italians—among them of parts of Greece. Without delay, the Germans prepared for the complete destruction of the Jews in those zones. Since reports of this plan have reached the outside world, the Greek government in Cairo, following in the footsteps of other governments-in-exile, has issued repeated instructions to the Greek people to aid the Jews in escaping from deportation by the Nazis.

The British government has also taken this occasion to issue a series of specific warnings to those in charge of the deportation program. The text of this warning, broadcast sixteen times by the B.B.C. on October 24, 1943, follows:

"Here is a warning to German occupation forces in Greece. An order has been published extending the compulsory registration of Jews in Greece to areas previously held by Italians, where it until now has not been applied. Registration has in the past always been the first step to deportation which was, indeed, ruthlessly carried out in Salonika, Evros Province and Bulgarian-occupied Thrace. There is every reason to believe that the Nazis are planning still further barbarities. Amidst their own sufferings the heroic people of Greece have repeatedly protested against the Nazis' persecution of the Jews in their country and they will, we know, do all in their power, as they have always done, to shelter and protect these helpless victims of fanaticism. Let the Nazis pause before perpetrating still further atrocities and let the German people realize that these atrocities committed in their name merely increase the horror and hatred which Germany brings upon herself by tolerating such barbarism. The hour of reckoning approaches. That was a warning from London to the German occupation forces in Greece."

This warning was broadcast throughout Europe in German, French, Czech, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, English, Polish, Serbo-croat, Portuguese, and Greek.

November 20, 1943

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of State.

x 20

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

hms

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x
x
Petition signed by Hon. J. Howard McGrath, Governor of Rhode Island,
Providence, R.I., (envelope postmarked 11/18/43), urging the
Executive and Legislative branches of our Govt. to create a special
Intergovernmental Agency to save the Jewish people of Europe.
This is a printed petition distributed by the Emergency Committee
to Save the Jewish People of Europe, 1 East 44th St., New York, 17,
N.Y.

x 285

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November 20, 1943

My dear Governor McGrath:

This will acknowledge the receipt of the petition signed by you and forwarded to the President on November eighteenth. It will, of course, be made available to him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

His Excellency
J. Howard McGrath,
Governor of Rhode Island,
Providence, Rhode Island.

B
hms

STATE: By memorandum.

WATCH ARGENTINA

76

It is very difficult to assess the events in Argentina during the past month with any degree of accuracy. The reports which have arrived from that country are not sufficient to give a full picture of the extent and nature of the pro-Nazi trend, as evidenced in anti-Jewish propaganda and government acts. Authoritative information conveyed to the World Jewish Congress on November 12 indicated that anti-Jewish measures had been relaxed. The ban on kosher food in the province of Entre Rios has been removed and some of the Jewish schools have been reopened. On the other hand, evidence of a continued drive against pro-democrats, including Jews, could be seen in the fact that one hundred organizations, including ten Jewish, had been banned. Frequent anti-Jewish pronouncements by the clergy, a good proportion of whom are of German descent, discriminatory practices by inspectors and teachers of provincial public schools, and the known prejudices of certain officials combined to overshadow the future prospects of Argentinian Jewry under the Ramirez regime.

But it is not the Jews alone for whom the situation in Argentina holds a menace. Argentina under the Ramirez government has stood almost alone among American governments in refusing to honor the obligations of hemisphere solidarity. It maintains a "neutrality" favorable to the Axis and in opposition to the agreed policy of the Pan-American nations. But, bad as this is, the situation will alter drastically for the worse if Nazi-style anti-Semitism makes progress in Argentina. By tolerating the spread of anti-Semitism—which, as we have learned only too well, is one of the most effective techniques used by the Nazis to infiltrate past the moral defenses of nations whom they wish to win for their own ends—Argentina will be breaking with the fundamental principles of the Pan-American states.

These principles are plainly stated in the Declaration of Lima (Declaration of the Principles of the Solidarity of America, December 24, 1938):

CONSIDERING:

That the peoples of America have achieved spiritual unity through the similarity of their republican institutions, their unshakeable will for peace, their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance, and through their absolute adherence to the principles of international law, of the equal sovereignty of states and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices; . . .

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAN STATES DECLARE:

First: That they reaffirm their continental solidarity and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of the principles upon which the said solidarity is based.

At the same Lima Conference, as President Roosevelt noted in his October 5 protest against the ban on Jewish newspapers (an "action obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrines"), the delegates of the "republics represented," including Argentina, declared:

That, in accordance with the fundamental principles of equality before the Law, any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which makes it impossible for a portion of human beings to live decently, is contrary to the political and juridical systems of America.

President Roosevelt's prompt rebuke of the Argentine government bespoke an alertness and an understanding of the dangers involved which, we are confident, permeates all ranks of the United States' governmental structure. The war has taught us that developments of this sort cannot safely be regarded as problems of any one nation alone. It is a danger involving all the neighbors of any country when it succumbs to Nazi threats or blandishments, or to its own subversive elements. After the disastrous consequences in the past of regarding sovereign peoples as immune from all examination of their attitude towards questions of democracy or of minority treatment, no such policy can be allowed to prevail in the future. The United Nations owe it to themselves and to the cause of world peace to oppose any spreading of the Nazi influence, or of similar influences, wherever they may be propagated by means of agitation against the Jews or other minority groups, or by invidious acts of discrimination adopted by governments.

The government of the United States has given evidence that it understands its duty in this issue. It is essential also that the people of this country should be alert to the necessity of fighting with all means at their disposal for liberty in the Western Hemisphere. Even if the anti-Semitic tendencies in Argentina should gain no further official support, they already constitute a beachhead of Nazism which we cannot permit to be consolidated.

EXPROPRIATION AND CORRUPTION

In an article in the *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* on October 2, 1943, the former chief correspondent of the Italian telegraphic agency *Stefani* analyzed the reasons for the Italian collapse, on the basis of impressions received during his visit there last spring. He believes that three reasons were of primary importance: first, the lack of food, the inflated prices, and the fact that the black market had got completely out of hand, with Fascist officials deriving the advantages thereof; second, the effects of Allied bombings; and third, the corruption among authorities, which was so flagrant that it was openly conceded nothing could be done to change the situation.

On the effect of this third cause, the corruption of Fascist officials, we may quote what the *Genoa Corriere Mercantile* had to say on August 18, 1943, during the early weeks after Mussolini's downfall. The *Genoa* paper quotes the following discussion from *Stampa*. A reader of the paper wrote to the editor:

The Commission of Enquiry into illegal (Fascist) fortunes has begun its work and the first investigations in the capital and the provinces have already started. This act of justice is awaited with lively interest and we are certain that expectations will not be in vain. . . .

The aims of the Commission are not only financial but, above all, moral. It is enormously important in the political circumstances of the moment that the guilty should be punished and held up to public contempt. Not for petty reasons of revenge, but because it is necessary effectively to remind the public that robbery of the State, that is, of both rich and poor, is an exceptionally serious crime. Twenty years of Fascist rule had only too often caused this elementary obligation of civil administration to be forgotten.

The editor replied:

Our reader's demands suggest another point. It is right that the corrupt should be punished, but what about those who corrupted them? He who has given ten has gained a hundred and he who has given a hundred has gained a thousand. What then? *It may not be possible to hold an enquiry on such an enormous scale*, but, if the investigations are conducted on a broad basis, it will be possible for our financial authorities to apply severe measures of a fiscal character against all who have profited from the atmosphere of immorality prevalent in Italy under the regime of uncontrolled dictatorship. . . .

All must in one way or another restore their ill-gotten gains.

The *Corriere Mercantile* then adds its own comment:

Measures of moral nature would not only result in a mere confiscation but, punishing those most responsible, would open the way to moral recovery. . . . The evil is not cured by the disappearance of the hierarchs. *The truth is that a custom is not confined to one class but infiltrates through all classes.* . . . What really matters is that dishonesty was an evil which, favored by the political regime, was to be found to some extent everywhere.

A considerable part of the "illegal gains" in Italy was a result of laws providing for the "Aryanization" of Jewish property. In the early weeks after Mussolini's fall, the free Italian radio listed the following high Fascist officials as having been involved in the "Aryanization" scandal: Roberto Farinacci, Vittorio Gayda, Count Ciano, Carlo Scorza, and even Benito Mussolini himself. Those arrested on charges of having pocketed huge sums of money obtained as bribes from purchasers of "Aryanized" businesses included "9 Cabinet Ministers, 220 Prefects, 146 leading Fascists. . . ."

* * *

The Italian scandal is only one of the most recent of a series of cases in which officials in Axis countries have been accused of piling up "illegal gains" from the administration of confiscated or sequestered Jewish property. Not only in Italy but in other countries as well, it has been proved repeatedly that the contempt of legal processes shown by Axis governments in expropriating Jewish property inevitably results in a deterioration of public morals, spreading its effects from the officials to the population at large. This fact was clearly demonstrated in one of the minor Axis satellites, Slovakia. In Spring 1941 high officials of the "Central Economic Office," the government agency authorized to take over Jewish property for liquidation or administration, were arrested for enriching themselves "at the expense of the state." A thoroughgoing shake-up of the Central Economic Office was necessary. Late in August of the same year the official organ of the Hlinka Guard (the Slovak equivalent of the S.S.) declared that the "Aryanization" of Jewish enterprises in Slovakia was developing into a "public scandal":

Government employees in charge of transferring Jewish property to Slovaks can be openly accused of corruption, nepotism, and of giving Jewish property away to their wives, *while old members of the Hlinka party are being neglected.* Some officials have even been convicted for looting enterprises they were under orders to hand over to non-Jews. The atmosphere is getting sultry.

From these early complaints to the present, the whole history of "Aryanization" in Slovakia has been one long series of charges, countercharges, and complaints, by one section of the Slovak Nazi adherents against another, that those in control of the project were being illegally enriched, while other deserving Fascists were not getting their share. Thus, the following complaints have been reported in 1943: *Gardista*, the Hlinka Guard organ, complains of employers who enriched themselves by acquiring confiscated Jewish enterprises but who "refuse to fulfill their obligations to their Slovak employees which even the former Jewish owners had fulfilled." On the other hand, on March 6, 1943, the same

paper complains that many "Aryanizers" in charge of Jewish enterprises were still employing Jews instead of Slovaks—a common grievance among Nazi sympathizers in various parts of eastern and south-eastern Europe, because of the economic dependence of these countries upon the Jews, who have fulfilled essential functions of management and skilled labor. In the same month reports were received that the Slovak, M. Hamala, a leader of the Hlinka Guard who had been particularly active in persecuting the Jews, was under arrest on charges of having stolen articles from Jewish homes. The newspaper *Slovenska Pravda* was quoted in the Bratislava *Grenzböten* to the effect that the word "Aryanizer" had become almost a term of contempt in Slovakia; and that the Central Economic Office had begun a thorough investigation of the situation, disclosing that in many cases the wives of influential men, who had no knowledge of business affairs, had been appointed in charge of large-scale enterprises. In such cases Jews continued to carry on the work of the enterprise, while the women involved collected the money. "This has a demoralizing effect upon the public." In the course of the purge of "Aryanizers" further scandals came to light. The Hlinka Guard organ, on April 17, 1943, inquired whether those who were conducting the purge were not also among the persons whose acts were being investigated. "The people who are in charge of this purge and their relatives must not have had anything to do with any enterprise which previously belonged to the Jews." *Gardista* also engaged in a campaign of mutual recrimination with the organ of the Hlinka Party, *Slovak*, over who was responsible for the large number of cases of "Aryanization," each in turn speaking of crimes committed and demanding that the names of the persons responsible be made public. *Slovak* reported the fact that the police had been forced to search a number of homes of the Hlinka Guard for large stocks of goods, stolen both from the government cooperatives and from Jewish homes and enterprises. Corruption had gone so far, according to *Slovak*, that the worst criminals in the country were wearing the Hlinka Guard uniform instead of prison stripes.

* * *

Rumania is another country in which corruption has been deepened and extended until it reaches all classes of the population because of the anti-Semitic policy of its rulers. On August 27, 1943, the Public Prosecutor at the Court of Appeal in Cernauti committed for trial the following high officials of the municipalities in the Hotin district:

Nicholas Rata, former mayor of the town of Sulita, for embezzlement; Ion Rusan, first Praetor of the district, for abuse of power; Rosetnicu, for receiving stolen goods; and Dragusanu, secretary of the municipality, for larceny. The first of the accused had been entrusted with various articles of clothing and

furniture which had been left behind by local Jews, who had fled after the Bolsheviki were driven out. Rata had appropriated many of these goods and had given them to Rosetnicu to hide. Ion Rusan had misappropriated some of them and had given them as presents to his friends.

But not only high officials were involved. The system of extortion which the Rumanian government has consistently employed as an adjunct to its criminal anti-Semitic policy (see Jewish Comment No. 15), has not failed to leave its mark upon the population. Last year the government was forced to issue an ordinance threatening severe penalties in any case where persons laying information against others should cause the government useless trouble and expense in investigating baseless charges. This ordinance is to be understood in connection with the numerous anti-Jewish decrees. It is evidence of large-scale tendencies in Rumania to blackmail unfortunate Jews with threats of denouncing them to the authorities for pretended offences against the regulations.

* * *

In Hungary we have a testimony to widespread abuses by no less an authority than the Prime Minister, von Kallay, who condemned the corruption and general uselessness of those groups who had taken advantage of the anti-Jewish laws to claim enterprises from which Jews had been ousted: (*Magyar Nemzet*, May 30, 1943)

Having spoken of the Jews in connection with finance and economics, I must also mention the new class which . . . is greedy and wants to grow rich quickly. In connection with them I have to speak of a symptom called "honor of public life". This is a deplorable war-time symptom. The easy opportunities offered are tempting to weak characters. They think that the removal of the Jews from the positions they once held in the financial and economic life of the country acquires its meaning if they take these places. Unfortunately they not always—indeed almost never—want to do a job of work. Their interest is focussed on the possibility of big profits and money easily earned, and even more easily and light-heartedly squandered. The corruptors and hyenas of public life spring from their ranks and they can easily lead to a disturbance of the nation's morale . . . Every person, every job, every income, every shop ought to be investigated. . . . I am ashamed that at a time so trying for the nation there should be Hungarians, even members of the Civil Service and of other professions, who do wrong.

Von Kallay's statement was apparently not an isolated reaction. In a later speech, delivered at Szeged in June, 1943, he had to try to explain away certain consequences of the expropriation of Jewish real estate, which had given rise on the one hand to widespread suspicions of corruption and illegal enrichment and, on the other hand, had evoked a wave of jealousy among sections of the people who did not themselves profit.

In connection with the expropriation of Jewish estates I continually hear people say that this or that man who has obtained land, and sometimes very much land, or who enjoys advantages over other people, of course did not obtain them honorably; and people suspect corruption. Many people complain that the good local farmers were not given that land. But in distributing the land we remembered first of all the heroes of the two world wars.

* * *

When the satellite states of Central and South-eastern Europe, led by groups more or less sympathetic to the Nazi regime, expropriated Jewish property or ousted Jews from the professions, many of them anticipated certain difficulties in the economic realm. These difficulties were real, and explain in large part why in such countries as Hungary and Rumania the annihilation of the Jews has not gone as far as under German control.

Economic difficulties were not, however, the most serious of the consequences of expropriating Jewish property and ousting them from their occupations. Time has revealed that, in abandoning the basis of law and of justice in dealing with the Jews, the Axis countries and their satellites were adopting a policy whose effects could no more be restricted to the Jews than could the war itself be localized. The breakdown of respect for law had its insidious effects within the official hierarchy of these countries, and even among the people at large. In Italy the ultimate consequences of an "immoral regime" showed themselves openly after the Fascist collapse. No tears were shed at the funeral of Fascismo. The demoralization caused by anti-Jewish measures will also be a potent factor in bringing about the collapse of other Fascist and semi-Fascist regimes, in the Axis satellite countries.

HIMMLER THE RELIGIOUS

Gardista, the same newspaper whose only comment on the "Aryanization" of Jewish property in Slovakia was a complaint that its own clientele, the Hlinka Guard, were not getting their proper share; *Gardista*, the organ of the Slovak Storm Troopers, who were entrusted with the enforcement of Slovak anti-Semitic laws, and who sedulously applied the lessons they had learned in Germany to the destruction of Slovakia's over 100,000 Jews; this same Bratislava newspaper, on September 10, 1943, published the following pious description of one of its prototypes and ideals, the leader of the German S.S., Heinrich Himmler:

The enemy press describes Himmler as being one of the most prominent of the representatives of National Socialist atheism. Owing to his new position, which bestows on him unlimited powers, atheism is said to have gained ground. These are well-known

tricks of Anglo-Saxon and Bolshevik propaganda. An article in the *NS-Landpost* shows what lies these assertions are. The article bears the characteristic headline "I am a soldier and shall remain a peasant." *NS-Landpost* states that a man who is so intensely attached to the soil and loves the peasant is bound to be religious. Himmler himself stated his attitude clearly at the above-mentioned meeting, saying: "If you ask me if I am religious, I refer you to the small S.S. Catechism containing 50 questions and answers, the second of which is 'Do you believe in God?' The reply reads: 'I do believe in God.' The third question is 'What do you think of man denying God?' The reply is: 'The man who denies God must be a fool or a blockhead; the German nation does not want such people.' So you can be sure that I should not be an S. S. Chief unless I were profoundly religious. Without faith in God we could not hold together our organization. Yes, I believe that God who created the earth, gave life to our beautiful homeland, and sent us the Fuehrer, directs each of our acts."

THE END OF THE NIBELUNGEN

Das Volksrecht, Zuerich (September 27, 1943), quotes the following school song taught German youth by the National Socialists:

Wir steigen auf zu Kampfgewittern,
Der Heldentod ist unser Recht,
Die Erde soll im Kern erzittern,
Wenn faellt ihr edelstes Geschlecht.
Brach Etzels Haus in Glut zusammen,
Als er die Nibelungen swang,
So soll Europa stehn in Flammen,
Bei der Germanen Untergang.

A rough translation would run as follows:

We mount the thunderheads of war,
Valhalla is our destined place,
The earth be shattered to the core,
When falls the master race.
When Etzel forced the Nibelung band,
His house crashed down in fire,
So shall Europa flaming stand,
When German men expire.

The reports which have been pouring in from evacuated Ukrainian localities and from Italy make it plain that this is more than a song. The psychology of *Goetterdaemmerung* has left a deep imprint on the Nazi armies. The destruction which they have wrought upon the Jews and others while their power was secure will be completed in retreat, unless preventive measures are taken. Any evidence needed to make this fully clear was provided by the recent ranting threat that if the Germans had to abandon their conquests in Europe they would slam the door behind them so violently as to bring down the whole house.

It becomes ever more clear that the endangered peoples behind the Nazi lines must be given special aid for their self-defense; and those in the greatest danger must be evacuated to safety.

The Atlantic City Conference of U. N. R. R. A.

The meeting of the council of UNRRA in Atlantic City, which was concluded on Wednesday, December 1, 1943, has succeeded in laying the foundations for international cooperation in a field where it is most sorely needed: in the rescue and rehabilitation of the oppressed populations of Axis Europe and Japanese-dominated Asia. Many great things were done at Atlantic City, thanks to the truly democratic spirit in which all participants, both great and small, approached the problem. In planning for the vast humanitarian tasks of UNRRA, the counsel of every participant was accorded respectful attention, and the proposals of the smaller powers were considered not in the light of their relative size but of their knowledge and special interest, as representing, in many cases, populations directly concerned with the success of UNRRA.

We must record with considerable satisfaction that, contrary to an impression that has gained currency, the Council also took into account the special needs of the Jews in Europe. A comprehensive memorandum dealing with the whole complex of Jewish relief and rehabilitation problems was presented to the Council by the World Jewish Congress; and in informal discussions with leading delegates, questions of particular concern to the Jews were taken up. Many of the resolutions subsequently adopted at Atlantic City are so framed that their purpose is plainly to take cognizance of the problems arising from the special position assigned to the Jews in the scheme of Nazi rule by terror. That this is so is a tribute to the realism with which this problem was approached by the Council.

As a result, a flexible, pragmatic set of guiding principles was adopted, avoiding certain preconceptions and ill-conceived formulae which might otherwise have prevailed. It may now be possible to deal with the complexity and involutions of Jewish problems in Europe without being hamstrung by well-meant but prejudicial rules of procedure.

An example of the sensible approach adopted at the Atlantic City Conference is the decision that relief in all its aspects is to be dispensed on the basis of the relative needs of the population as the sole criterion of equitable distribution. No discrimination on grounds of race, religion, or political belief will, of course, be tolerated. But this rule will not be applied with a mechanical rigidity leading to neglect of real needs. *In determining the relative needs of*

the population, the diverse conditions caused by discriminatory treatment during Axis occupation are to be taken into account.

The resolution expressing this principle reads:

(1) that, in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed or political belief.

(2) that, in determining relative needs of the population, there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area.

The New York *Herald Tribune's* comment on this resolution was as follows (November 30, 1943):

In distributing relief supplies, UNRRA is to make no discrimination on the grounds of race, creed or political belief. However, those who have been the victims of Nazi discrimination—Jews and to a lesser degree other natives of occupied countries—will receive special consideration because of their extra needs.

* * *

That those whose need is greater should receive special attention is an axiom of welfare work which does not have to be argued.

One could hardly have expected anything less than its recognition from an agency with the humanitarian tasks of UNRRA even though, after the last World War, there were cases where this basic principal of welfare work was violated.

But the principle involved was, apparently, not self-evident with regard to another phase of UNRRA's activities: the repatriation of deportees and the return to their homes of persons displaced within the limits of their own country. And it is precisely in this question of "displaced populations" that European Jews constitute the most acute rehabilitation problem. Yet, there were tendencies at the Council meeting to advocate certain highly formal terms of reference and quite general rules of procedure for UNRRA which would have crippled any effort to use that agency in rehabilitating large parts of the displaced Jewish population. Thus, the view found strong support that UNRRA should

concern itself only with displaced persons who are *citizens* of the United Nations, that its sole rule of procedure in the case of deportees should be *repatriation*; and that "repatriation" should mean solely the return of United Nations citizens to their *countries of origin*.

On all three counts, such a policy would have made impossible an effective rehabilitation policy for large numbers of displaced Jews. First of all, among the displaced Jews who are victims of Axis oppression there are not only United Nations nationals but also large numbers of German, Rumanian, and Italian, as well as Hungarian and Bulgarian Jews. Were they to be excluded from the benefits of UNRRA's care after having suffered from Axis oppression?

Secondly, among the mass of Jewish refugees after the war there will undoubtedly be many who will not find it possible, or will not prefer to return to the countries or homes from which they were removed, and who should, by every rule of justice, be aided to resettle elsewhere. Should these be forced to return to a hopeless or an odious situation in their old countries simply because of an ill-advised definition of UNRRA's rules of procedure?

Finally, even among the displaced Jews who are United Nations citizens, and for whom return to their former homes may be desirable, a large number would suffer if the sole procedure in repatriation were to be their return to the *country of origin*. A large proportion of the displaced Jews had formerly lived in France, Belgium, and Holland, but could not acquire citizenship in those countries, even after long years of residence. Were such persons to be "repatriated," willy nilly, to their *countries of origin* instead of to the homes where they had lived the better part of their lives?

These problems were brought to the attention of delegates by World Jewish Congress officers; and the resolutions, as finally adopted are clearly framed to meet the difficulties pointed out.

Article 10 of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee with Respect to Assistance to Displaced Persons, clearly established two principles, viz.: that UNRRA is to concern itself with all refugees "for reasons of race, religion or political belief" and not only with displaced United Nations nationals; and that not all displaced persons can or should be repatriated, but some may more appropriately be resettled in new countries. The article, as adopted in the Final Act of the Council meeting, reads:

Another organization with which the closest cooperation will be necessary is the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees which has long dealt with those persons who have been obliged to leave their homes for reasons of race, religion or political belief. UNRRA will assist in the care and repatriation of

such of these persons as can, and are willing to, return to their countries of origin or of former residence. The Intergovernmental Committee has the function of finding places of settlement for such of them as fall within its competence and as cannot or do not desire to be so repatriated. It should be the responsibility of the relief organs of UNRRA to assist, for a reasonable period, in the care of such of these refugees as cannot be repatriated, until the Intergovernmental Committee is prepared to remove them to new places of settlement.

Article 5d of the same Sub-Committee's conclusions establishes the third principle that "repatriation" of deportees can take the form not only of returning *citizens* to their *countries of origin* but also of returning displaced *residents* who were not citizens of the country in question to the place of their "*settled residence*". The provision, as inscribed in the Final Act, reads:

that UNRRA should also assist those nationals of the United Nations and those stateless persons who have been driven as a result of the war from their places of settled residence in countries of which they are not nationals, to return to those places.

* * *

For many months, the World Jewish Congress has been vigorously advocating that United Nations diplomatic and military authorities make special arrangements for exerting an influence upon appropriate circles in enemy countries to safeguard groups in particular danger from Axis, and especially German, fury in the moment of retreat. We have particularly stressed the necessity of a special military branch to evacuate groups of displaced or other endangered people quickly from territory which is liberated but may fall again into enemy hands in a possible local reversal of military origin. In that phase of the matter which follows immediately upon liberation, UNRRA clearly may have a responsibility.

That responsibility has been taken cognizance of in the following resolution of the Sub-Committee on displaced persons:

That the Director General should establish the earliest possible contact with the military authorities of the United Nations with a view to concerting plans for dealing in a uniform and closely co-ordinated manner with any large groups of displaced persons which may be found in any liberated or occupied territory on the entry of the forces of the United Nations into that territory.

* * *

The World Jewish Congress is grateful to the many leading figures in the Council of UNRRA who have given consideration to the proposals forwarded by it, and taken necessary steps to meet the specific problems involved in the Jewish situation.

December 7, 1943

JEWISH COMMENT

3

We feel that the experience of Atlantic City has shown the value of closer cooperation between representative Jewish bodies and those who will be responsible for making decisions vitally affecting the future of the Jews.

It is clear, of course, that the resolutions adopted at Atlantic City will have, if not mandatory force, certainly a very strong directive influence upon the policy which will be adopted in all fields of relief and rehabilitation in the various countries of Europe as they are liberated. Much depends, however, upon the specific decisions adopted in the course of implementing general rules set up at Atlantic City. And it is in this phase particularly that a detailed and specific acquaintance with the background and problems of the several groups to be dealt with are of the greatest importance.

We feel, therefore, that the continued cooperation of the World Jewish Congress in this phase of relief and rehabilitation activity should be facilitated by a more formal status for representatives of that body. The resolutions adopted at Atlantic City make specific provision for this possibility in instructing the Council and Central Committee that they may invite public international agencies, non-member governments, or authorized relief and welfare agencies and others to send observers to attend, or participate without vote, in meetings of the Council or the Central Committee; and that the Director-General should take steps to assure the

closest cooperation of such agencies as the International Red Cross, Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, and other appropriate bodies of suitable standing, whose assistance may be of value in resettling displaced persons. It is our strong belief that the work so well begun at Atlantic City will be still further advanced if representative Jewish bodies, on the basis of the above paragraphs, are affiliated in a consultative, advisory relationship with the Council, Central Committee, and the Director-General, and if qualified Jewish personnel, intimately acquainted with the background of the Jews who are to be relieved and rehabilitated and enjoying their confidence, will be utilized on the Director-General's staff.

The experience of the Atlantic City conference has, to our mind, proved the value, or rather the indispensability of representative Jewish advisors to such a body as UNRRA. The satisfactory results attained do not in any way diminish the gravity of the fact that altogether different resolutions could easily have been adopted. The informal methods which had perforce to be utilized (no representative Jewish body having been invited to send observers to the Council meeting) to avert that possibility are far from satisfactory. In the crucial stage of implementing the Council's recent decisions, they must be replaced by a more formal status for Jewish representatives, enabling them to participate in the work to better effect.

BIG DOGS BITE LITTLE DOGS, LITTLE DOGS . . .

The Germans have made a great display of their pretended loyalty and chivalrous attitude in the case of Mussolini's assisted prison break. In honor of the Germans' feeling of friendship they have permitted the representatives of the Italian Fascio in Bremen, made up of laborers brought to work in that city, to present the German Winter Relief Fund with a sum of money as an expression of gratitude for the rescue of Il Duce by the German Fuehrer. (This is a remarkable fact, in that generally foreign workers are not permitted to contribute to this fund, since this is a privilege reserved for Germans alone.) In all its propaganda also the German press, for weeks following the event, broadcast this action with much more prominence than major military developments occurring at the same time.

The bonds of loyalty and friendship uniting Nazism and Fascism, however, have not prevented the Germans from turning the reverses of their oldest ally to good account in other quarters, at the expense of the Roman Empire so laboriously built up by Mussolini. Areas formerly incorporated in the Italian Empire or administered by Italian rulers have been used in the effort to bribe the small states of the Balkans and win them over to Axis adherence.

Thus, Croatia was "granted" (although the Partisans, aided by certain groups of Italians, in many cases got there first) control of a large part of the Dalmatian coast. Other Italian-controlled areas were also utilized in the attempt to bind over Albania, Serbia, and Montenegro to the Axis chariot. This procedure, somewhat strange in an ally which had been so solicitous for the freedom of Mussolini, was explained in the following ways:

According to the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* (September 12, 1943), the whole plan for expanding Italian territory was not actually an idea of Mussolini's, but of those who capitulated to the Allies.

It is no secret that Italian claims were always urged on by *the clique which now forms the Government*, and the never discarded *Risorgimento* idea developed into a serious burden on our European policy, above all in southeastern Europe. This was not only the case in occupied countries, which partly replied to it by partisan activities, but even among allies affected by these claims. *These burdens, which partly had their root in the Paris Peace Treaties, are now abolished.*

Another writer, Paul Herten, in *Cassandra*, September 12, 1943, has a different version. According

to him, the expansion of Italy *was* an idea of Mussolini's, but not one of his better ideas. The "greatness" of Mussolini's Fascist regime, according to this commentator, was confined to his domestic policy.

Unless one has lost all sense of human greatness, one cannot dispute the fact that Mussolini was a statesman of exceptional calibre. *One may think what one chooses of the expansion he cherished for Italy;* but it cannot be doubted that the services he rendered his country in the home sphere should gain him the eternal gratitude of his compatriots.

In sum, therefore, expansionism and world domination are conceptions of such magnitude that only the German people in Europe, and perhaps also the Japanese in Asia, are entitled to dream of them. For the Italians, after the rescue of Mussolini and the recognition of the new republican Fascist regime, a more modest role is apportioned: one which involves their ceding to other minor Axis puppet governments part of Mussolini's empire.

* * *

But if the new Fascist regime must suffer the humiliation of losing its territorial gains to such more favored Axis adherents as the puppet rulers of Albania, Montenegro, and Croatia, they have been granted a "recompense," under Nazi guidance, in the form of a license to institute the most savage and frenetic assault upon the Jews in the part of Italy which is still, by leave of the Germans, under their control.

Since the humiliation of Mussolini's fall the Italian Fascists have adopted the most poisonous variety of anti-Semitism distilled in the crucibles of Streicher's *Stuermer*. They have adapted all the stock myths and charges upon which the German Storm Troopers have been reared to suit the particular circumstances of their own country. Foremost among the charges made against the Jews is the time-honored, notorious invention of the "stab in the back", which played such a prominent role in restoring the self-esteem of the incipient Nazis in post-Versailles Germany. If Italy has suffered defeat, the myth goes, it is not due to the inherent inferiority of Fascist Italy, but solely to the nefarious intrigues of the Jews. The consequences of this view are plainly expressed in the following broadcast by the Fascist radio from a German station on October 4, 1943:

The New Italy must bring all the traitors to book and the first to pay must be the Jews. We are not demanding a second St. Bartholomew or pogroms, but on behalf of our dead, our devastated towns, and

all the suffering caused by the invasion of our country turned into a battlefield for the benefit of international Jewry, we demand and clamor that the Jews, implacable enemies of our race, of our country, and of Fascism, should once and for all be neutralized.

This is the time for inexorable action. Jews must disappear, because the Blackshirts who have taken up arms once again and are willing to sacrifice their lives for the resurrection of Italy do not want to be, for the second time, stabbed in the back.

The same source broadcast the following refinement of the charges of Jewish responsibility for the defeat of Fascism connecting the Jews, in the traditional manner, with all the scapegoats of the Fascist inferiority complex, the Crown in particular:

To drive the House of Savoy out should have been the first task of Fascism; for the Savoy dynasty, exploiting undisputed historic traditions, had monopolized the confidence of the Italians and, ever since 1914, had led Italy on the path of betrayal and shame. The King, whom the trustful Italians called The Victorious, this quaking little man, worthy of his Nittis and Badoglio, deserted his country at a decisive turning point in its history. God will punish the accursed King . . . Italians, this is the time to tear from their undeserved pedestals idols which we have loved since our youth. One of these has destroyed himself; the decrepit king, the physically and morally vile monarch. The other is the worthy son of such a father, the dandy in whom many Italians, Heaven knows why, had placed their hopes and confidence. The Crown Prince, instead of opposing the intrigues of comic opera politicians, endorsed their actions. This dandy, who spent his time running after the "midinettes" of Rome, Milan, and Naples, and had been seen in all the night clubs of Europe, together with degenerate aristocrats and gold-diggers; this prince who had asked for the high honor of being placed in command of the army group of the South, but whom his troops never saw; is he a true Savoy? We doubt it. The House of Petrovitch, to which the ex-Queen Elena belongs, goes back some two and a half centuries, according to the Almanach de Gotha. It appears that the first bearer of this name was an orthodox Archbishop, or something of that kind, in the Montenegrin mountains. It is believed that there are documents proving that this miniature dynasty is of gypsy and Jewish origin; therefore, in the veins of the degenerate Umberto flows that drop of Jewish blood which accounts for many mysteries. An inquiry carried out by experts will remove all doubts as to the matter. . . .

* * *

Subsequent reports have indicated all too clearly that the poison has had its accustomed effects. Jews were murdered, and their property was pillaged. Thousands have been deported to a certain death.