

OF 76 Church matters
76c Jewish
Box 9 Jan-July 1944

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1944

76-C

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EARLY

With reference to Mr. Blake's memorandum of March 25 relative to the request of the Independent Jewish Press Service for a message from the President on the anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto, you will find attached a draft letter for your approval.

Charles E. Bohlen
Charles E. Bohlen
Chief, Division of
Eastern European Affairs * 20

Enclosures:

1. Draft reply to Mr. Teller.
2. From Mr. Teller, March 23, returned.



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Charles E. Bohlen
Chief, Division of
Eastern European Affairs

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1. Draft reply to Mr. Teller.
2. From Mr. Teller, March 23, returned.

My dear Mr. Teller:

rewritten

~~The receipt is acknowledged~~ of your letter of March 23 suggesting that the President send a message to your organization on the first anniversary of the uprising of the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto against their Nazi oppressors.

The President and all freedom-loving people will always remember the courageous fight put up by the brave people of the Warsaw ghetto.

As you are of course aware, the President by his statement of March 24, ^{April 1, 1943} and by positive action is endeavoring in every way to rescue as many as possible of the unfortunate victims of the Nazis. In his efforts to attain this most worthy goal he must of necessity make his appeal on the broadest base possible and therefore he has had to make it a practice of not sending special messages to private groups or publications.

X
Mr. J. L. Teller, Editor,
Independent Jewish Press Service, Inc.,
207 Fourth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

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-2-

Under the circumstances I am sure you will understand why he is not in a position to comply with your request.

Very sincerely yours,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Teller:

rewritten
~~The receipt is acknowledged~~ *of your letter of*
March 23 suggesting that the President send a message to your organization on the first anniversary of the uprising of the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto against their Nazi oppressors.

The President and all freedom-loving people will always remember the courageous fight put up by the brave people of the Warsaw ghetto.

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-2-

Under the circumstances I am sure you will understand why he is not in a position to comply with your request.

Very sincerely yours,

March 23, 1944

Mr. Stephen Early
The White House
Washington
District of Columbia

Dear Mr. Early:

May we receive a message from the President on the first anniversary of the uprising of the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto against the Nazis. That uprising was a signal to the Jews in ghettos in all Poland. Jews feel that this was an act comparable only to the rising of the Maccabees against their oppressors of old.

The President's words at this time would be a consolation to the Jewish people.

We would appreciate receiving such a message by April 10.

Respectfully yours,

J. L. Teller

J. L. Teller,
Editor.

P. S. The Independent Jewish Press Service syndicates its material to some forty English-speaking newspapers in the United States and Canada, and to newspapers in Australia, South Africa and Central America.

March 30, 1944

Dear Mr. Teller:

This is in acknowledgment of your letter of March twenty-third, suggesting that the President send a message to your organization on the first anniversary of the uprising of the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto against their Nazi oppressors.

The President and all freedom-loving people will always remember the courageous fight put up by the brave people of the Warsaw ghetto.

As you are of course aware, the President by his statement of March twenty-fourth, copy of which is enclosed, and by positive action is endeavoring in every way to rescue as many as possible of the unfortunate victims of the Nazis. In his efforts to attain this most worthy goal he must of necessity make his appeal on the broadest base possible and therefore he has had to make it a practice of not sending special messages to private groups or publications.

Under the circumstances I am sure you will understand why he is not in a position to comply with your request.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. J. L. Teller,
Editor,
Independent Jewish Press Service, Inc.,
207 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Enclosure

mb

March 25, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO THE STATE DEPT.:

ATTENTION: MR. DURBROW:

I am attaching a letter which is self-explanatory. Will you let me know what you want done with this and if you want to you can draft a reply for Mr. Early's signature. Thanks.

THOMAS D. BLAKE
Assistant to MR. EARLY

lf

Please let the President
read my letter.

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1516 1/4 Westwood Blvd,
Los Angeles 24, Calif.
Febr. 21, 1944

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

76-C

Dear President,

I read, and it hardly seems possible, that Senator Trumbleson had put in the Congressional Records lies about the Jews at a cost to our government of \$10,000 and that also Senator Hoffman had lies ^{about the Jews} recorded in the Records. I could hardly believe that possible and meant to write you weeks ago. I am becoming aware of so much anti-semitism being spread in this country. As one of my neighbors who seems to have a very distorted idea of the Jewish race said she was looking for a religious war in this country as soon as we finish the world war.

Dear President, you have accomplished many wonderful things in this country. Would it be possible to make anti-semitism or any wrong or hatred toward any religion or race or color, punishable in this country as in Russia? That is punishable by law. What I've seen and heard this last year we've lived here in this part of S. A. has made me sick and worried. I have a fine son who is a Marine Pilot and I'm wondering what he's fighting for.

Very sincerely and admiringly yours
Mrs. W. W. Reuben

P. S. Hundreds of years later when Americans will read the Congressional Records of Senators Thorkleson and Hoffman, naturally they'll think it's true. If so, why can't someone put in the Congressional Records the dastardly acts of these two Senators.

236. Mount Vernon Street

Dedham Mass.

June 24 - 1944.

Near President Roosevelt:

As a Free American citizen I am writing to you again about the Jew Problem - you do know it is a problem, and you must know that we face another WAR. Our boys are coming back from this war, sadder and much wiser, and believe me they won't walk the Streets this time while the Jews hold the good jobs. All grant for the Jews have to live, but why waste dollars out of us for them. They cannot trade with their own, for they would not do to their own, what they would do to us (you know how they deceive us). As I told you before I am a songwriter of no mean ability, do you think I could get one published - but I'll be the kite - wanted one for the minimum. I have a program on a record for Radio Broadcasting. I wanted to buy 15-minute time a week, and sell my own program (I have done considerable Broadcasting). The Jews said the program is very novel, but they want to

buy it at their price, I wouldn't sell, so I was refused
 the title on the Air - at all Stations, and I am an
 American Queen with my life's blood served
 at the front, 3 in England & 2 in Italy. 1 Aleutian
 1 Bataan. I am not getting even one allotment from
 the Government and my husband is working day
 after day (7 days a week) to keep a roof over our head.
 I can promise you (by a Doctor's statement) that through
 work (that I was not fitted for) I have badly
 damaged my heart & nerves and also suffer from
 low blood pressure. Why should that be. I can do
 music, and Radio programs, and they were all voted
 good, but because I would earn money on them (that
 was the Jews duty) What in God's name are my sons
 fighting for. Take my advice Mr President don't
 worry about any Jew term, but make the last term
 such a success, that you will go down in history,
 not as a Jew, but as an American.

Sincerely yours

Shirley Curtis Nickerson.

Mr. Henry L. Nickerson.

YOUR BABIES' COMFORT IS OUR FUTURE

See for yourself the largest selection in New England of famous-make Baby Furniture and Carriages such as Storkline, Kroll, Thayer, Bedstrom-Union and others.

CRIBS BATHENETTES CARRIAGES



Full size baby cradle with steel springs ranging from \$10.00 and up.

\$7.49

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SPECIAL! All metal peddle roll carriage only \$10.00. Others from \$10.99 and up.

A Large Selection of **PLAYYARDS** \$4.98 and up

SCALES AND NURSERY SEATS

A Large Selection of **HIGH CHAIRS** \$5.98 and up

To avoid any errors look for the sign with the name **BOSTON BABY CARRIAGE CO.** 302-303 WASHINGTON STREET Tel. Han. 9456

On the same day the government's position was made clear in the official newspaper, Ulus, which said the demonstration was organized "by the preposterous purpose of intimidating the judges and exerting pressure on the government."

The riot was not reported by the government news agency, Anadolu Ajans, but almost a week later the organization published a communique saying that the Ministry of Interior notified "all concerned" that when the national anthem was sung at meetings "held without previous application and without official consent... police officials are not obliged to stand at salute, their duty being strictly to ensure the maintenance of peace and order."

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SONG BY MOTHER OF SEVEN SERVICE MEN—"We're the GI Joes of the Infantry." Words and music by Mrs. Sheila Nickerson of Dedham.

GOD KEEP WATCH OVER OUR AMERICAN BOYS

IN THIS SOLEMN HOUR

MAY HIS PRESENCE ALWAYS BE WITH THEM, GUIDING THEIR PATHS EVERY FOOT OF THE WAY



We May Expect Other Landings

Somber Silence Prevails as Commuters Read Bulletins

A Mother Dreaded This Day and Soldier Said, "It's About Time"

Men and women on their way to work this morning seemed stunned by his invasion news. Somber silence prevailed as crowds stopped to read the latest bulletin outside of the Globe Building. An elderly woman muttered, "Awful, talk talk... terrible."

Another woman turned to a friend and said quietly, "I hoped that it would never come."

Here are the remarks of some men:

POSTMAN: "I think it's wonderful. See that name down there! Montgomery. That's my name too, and we never lose."

SAILOR: "I don't know how it's going to affect me, but it's a good deal."

SOLDIER: "It's about time!"

SECRETARY: "I'm glad it's started."

STATION AGENT: "I suppose gas will be the next thing."

CITIZEN: "To a newspaper make-up man: 'You'll be busy today.' Answer: 'That won't bother me.'"

BUS DRIVER: "Well, this will be the big day for the boys across... Some of them have been waiting three years for it, haven't they?"

SAILOR: "Well, it's come."

RAILROAD TRAINMAN: "Must be quite a thing for a boy to be dropped out of a plane over a strange country. Don't know where next meal is coming from."

Women were sadder, more subjective.

MOTHER: "I have been dreading this day."

BUSINESSWOMAN: "I don't know what to think. When I heard 'The Star Spangled Banner'

playing on the public address system I knew right away what had happened."

ELDERLY WOMAN: "I remember the last war. Fighting in France. It's going to be just as bad."

WAITRESS: "It had to happen sometime, but think of all of the boys that will be killed."

SECRETARY: "I am glad that it has started. Now maybe the end of the war can be speeded up."

WOMAN: "I think that the invasion will make people more tolerant. Let's hope that there isn't another war in our generation so that we can spend the money on education and constructive things instead of all of this destruction."

WOMAN: "I was sure that it was coming after Rome was taken. They can't have too many irons in the fire at once, you know."

BANK CLERK: "I certainly was surprised when I came downtown. I thought that the newspapers would be in a turmoil. I guess it's the seriousness of the thing that makes everyone so quiet."

BARTENDER: "I wish I were in it myself."

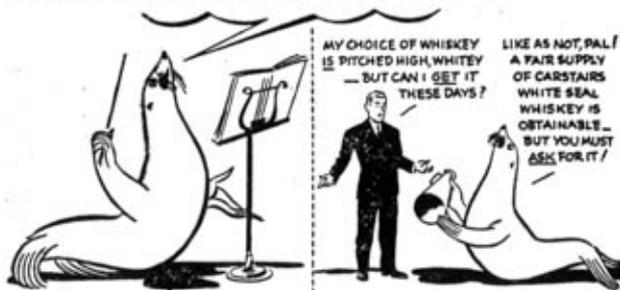
ITALIAN SHOE-SHINE MAN: "I hope that they win those Germans!"

ELEVATOR BOY: "I'm so nervous that my hand shakes. I'm up for a physical in a couple of days."

NEWBOY (to another newboy): "How much money did you make on the pretzels?"

STREET CLEANER: "I don't know what to make of it."

SING OUT IN A HIGH-PITCHED CHOICE!



MY CHOICE OF WHISKEY IS PITCHED HIGH, WHITEY — BUT CAN I GET IT THESE DAYS? LIKE AS NOT, PAI! A FAIR SUPPLY OF CARSTAIRS WHITE SEAL WHISKEY IS OBTAINABLE — BUT YOU MUST ASK FOR IT!

OH! THEN I DON'T HAVE TO TAKE MAKE-SHIFT QUALITY BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE, EH? NO SIR! MY FINE, PREWAR QUALITY STILL CAN BE HAD. IT'S WORTH LOOKING FOR TO GET!

DON'T LOWER YOUR WHISKEY STANDARDS... RAISE YOUR VOICE AND KEEP ASKING FOR CARSTAIRS WHITE SEAL WHISKEY!



Our whiskey comes 100% from premier reserves only

CARSTAIRS White Seal

THE PERFECTLY BALANCED BLEND

— BLENDED WHISKEYS: 40% Pot. 60% Grain Neutral Spirits. Curwin Bros. Distilling Co., Inc. Baltimore, Md. —

J. J. Curry
President.

BUY WAR BONDS
SERVING MORE THAN A MILLION MEALS A WEEK!

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76-C

January 26, 1944

Dear Mr. Wechsler:

This is in acknowledgment of your telegram of January twenty-fifth, addressed to the President, and requesting him to send a message to the dinner which you are holding this evening. ~~I regret that it will not be possible for the President to~~ I regret ~~that~~ it will not be possible for the President ~~to~~ comply with your request.

As a matter of fact, the Executive Order which the President issued last Saturday expresses his views on the refugee question as eloquently as any supplemental message could do. Anything further from the President at this time would be in the nature of a repetition. I am sure you will understand.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Gabriel A. Wechsler,
Secretary, American Committee to
Save the Jewish People of Europe,
1 East 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

WDH:mtl

The White House

Washington

(COPY SENT H.P.)

JAN 25 8 19 PM 1944

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WUX NEWYORK NY JAN 25 1944 614P

HON FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE

1500 GUESTS WHO WILL GATHER AT DINNER TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY) AT HOTEL COMMODORE. NEW YORK TO HONOR DEAN ALFANGE CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE JEW^xISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE, ARE INSPIRED BY YOUR APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO DEAL WITH SAVING THE JEWS OF EUROPE, THEY WOULD CHEER A MESSAGE FROM YOU REGARDING THIS HISTORIC UNDERTAKING. MAY WE EXPECT SUCH A MESSAGE?

GABRIEL A WECHSLER SECRETARY EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO
SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE 1 EAST 44 ST NYC.

February 4, 1944

76-e

Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of the Treasury.

A copy of this message has been
forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Attention: Mr. John W. Pehle.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Rabbi Isaac Herzog,
Chief Rabbi, Palestine,
Jerusalem.

"Telegram - NLT" to the President dated 2/2/44.

"FROM AND THROUGH JERUSALEM CITY OF GOD THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL IN
CONCERT LOVERS OF HUMANITY BLESS YOU AND AMERICAN NATION FORMATION
COMMITTEE RESCUE (War Refugee Board) STRUGGLING SURVIVORS SHATTERED
REMNANT EUROPEAN JEWRY. MAY GIVER OF LIFE GRANT ITS ENDEAVOURS MAXIMUM
SUCCESS. STOP. MOST RESPECTFUL AND CORDIAL PERSONAL GREETINGS."

First copy filed - WAR REFUGEE BOARD

eth

February 4, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of State for appropriate
action.

The original of the message
has been forwarded to the Secretary
of the Treasury for the attention
of Mr. John W. Pehle.

M. C. LATTI
Executive Clerk

Rabbi Isaac Herzog,
Chief Rabbi, Palestine,
Jerusalem.

"Telegram - NLT" to the President dated 2/2/44.

The people of Israel express gratitude for the creation of the
War Refugee Board to save the struggling survivors of European
Jewry. Expresses the wish that the "Giver of Life will grant its
endeavours maximum success."

First copy filed - WAR REFUGEE BOARD

On 2/5/44 Rabbi Silver sent tel. to Judge Rosenman quoting tel. to the Press
Ald. 2/2/44. Referred to War Refugee Board, attention, Mr. John Pehle. 404

February 7, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
War Refugee Board for attention
and such acknowledgment as may be
deemed appropriate.

Attention: Mr. Pehle.

76-c

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Rabbi Eliezer Silver,
President,
Agudas Israel of America,
1123 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Telegram to the President dated 2/6/44.

"The event that it should be convenient to hear suggestions of the Jewish organizations concerning the important work of the recently constituted War Refugee Board by a personal audience we wish to stress the due claim of organized Orthodox Judaism to be included in the representation of American Jewry as well as liberal Zionist and Socialist groups. We therefore respectfully propose to invite the Agudas Israel of America to send one or two delegates for the proposed audience. Respectfully. Watkins 90841."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State for appropriate
handling. x 20

WILLIAM D. HASSETT

attachment.

wdh:jhl

Letter to President; Feb. 7, 1944

Jacob L^{*}andau, Managing Director
x Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.,
106 East 41st Street,
New York (17) New York.

x 220-A

x 144 Jewish Telegraphic Agency is beginning to
serve Jewish Press in Russia, thus establishing
for first time after interruption of 28 years,
first contacts between American Jewish Com-
munity and Jews in Russia. This is first
instance where an American News Agency will
be enabled to serve newspapers in Russia directly
from U.S.

Request message from President to familiarize
Russian Jewry with great humanitarian role he
has played all these years to bring aid to Jews
under Nazi rule; also would like to give Jews
OVER

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of Russia a statement from President in which he may wish to indicate his appreciation of fact that Russia has joined with U.S. and other nations in effort of ameliorating lot of Jewish refugees, since the launching of this service happens to coincide with announcement that Russia has joined the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees.

Jewish Comment

VOL. II No. 2

76-C

JANUARY 28, 1944

THE INTERNEES IN TRANSNISTRIA

FOR MONTHS past much quiet work has been done and good hopes were raised that the interned Jews surviving of those deported to Transnistria would be brought back to Rumania, and thus to some extent safeguarded against the possibility of German massacres. This hope has latterly been shaken. For a time the Rumanian Government, sensing the shadow which defeat cast before it, took steps in the direction of bringing its deported nationals back to Rumania. Reports now indicate that these efforts were nipped in the bud, possibly because of Gestapo opposition.

What the Rumanians did was, no doubt, an effort to acquire merit in the eyes of the United Nations. It has apparently been borne in on them, as it has on other satellite nations, that they will be held responsible for maintaining a certain minimum decency in their behavior towards the Jews and others even under German domination. Yet Rumania will not evade the judgment which must be passed upon it by a merely symbolic attempt to relieve the situation of the Jews in Transnistria. Only an earnest and decisive effort can possibly influence the civilized world, in view of the condemnation which the Rumanian regime's atrocious deeds against the Jews have called down upon it.

Details about the agreement which was reached to bring the Rumanian Jews back from Transnistria do not, in any way, indicate a serious attitude of the Rumanian Government towards this problem. The arrangements they made with the Jewish Central Agency in Rumania were clearly inadequate for rescuing even a small part of the interned Jews. According to information arriving from Stockholm, the Rumanian Government placed at the disposal of the Jewish body *ten trucks* with which they expected to bring about the evacuation of some 60-70,000 persons. Moreover, for this privilege the community was required to pay heavily, under all sorts of pretexts: for each Jew brought back the price of a third-class railway ticket was to be paid; maintenance in Rumania was also to be levied upon the community; as well as other extortionate

fees. It is this sort of organized brigandage which the Rumanian Government no doubt wished to pass off as evidence of its desire to mend its ways with regard to its Jewish policy.

The reported failure of this attempt at evacuation from Transnistria, after only a few thousand Jews were brought back, may have been the result of Gestapo interference. That this fact is noted does not exempt the Rumanians, nor will it exempt any other Nazi associate, from the need to bring forward unequivocal evidence of good-will in disassociating itself from Nazi practices.

RESCUE FUNDS PROVIDED

IN HIS TESTIMONY before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long pointed out that there had been occasions when projects were recommended to the State Department and difficulties arose because no sums had been provided in the budget in time to meet the need. We may, therefore, welcome the announcement that the British and American Governments have agreed to put at the disposal of the International Red Cross and of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees the amount of \$8,000,000 to be used for rescue and relief projects as the occasion arises. Such occasions occur, on a small scale, frequently already, and the fund established will make it much easier to take advantage of them. It may be hoped, also, that this measure is an expression of a determination on the part of the two governments to devote greater energy to this vital question, and that through this fund broader opportunities for rescue and relief will be found.

REBUILDING IN RUSSIA

HARD ON THE HEELS of the Russian armies, as we learn from many reports, comes the returning civilian population of devastated areas to rebuild its homes. A recent report tells us now that, together with others, Jews also are returning to the White Russian territories from which they were evacuated upon the outbreak of war. Thus, civilian reconstruction goes hand in hand with victory.

Despite the inevitable difficulty, after so many years of mutual isolation between Russia and the Western Allies, there is evidence that from combined military strategy there may develop postwar

cooperation. Jews the world over certainly welcome every step in this direction. It is of particular interest to us, however, when news dispatches, through the medium of the Palestine Victory League in Jerusalem, tell of events which hint at the eventual establishment, upon the foundation of the mutual concern of Jews in Russia and elsewhere in the defeat of the Nazis, of a renewed contact and mutual relationship between Soviet and World Jewry. Such a hint may be seen in the report of a Palestine exhibition reaching Moscow. We welcome heartily also the news that a Bureau for Jewish Religious Affairs has been established in Moscow. It is reported that the head of this Bureau will be Mr. Samuel Chobrutzky, the former head of the Moscow Jewish religious congregation, with whom the World Jewish Congress has long been in contact, both when he was in Tashkent and since his return to Moscow, for the purpose of establishing the addresses of Jewish refugees in the Soviet Union. If the report proves to be true, we hope that it presages a much wider sphere of cooperation with Soviet Jewry.

Reports and Documents

THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

AS THIS ISSUE of JEWISH COMMENT goes to press, we learn of the President's Executive Order creating a War Refugee Board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War. The purpose of the new Board is "to take all measures within its (the Government's) power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war." We cannot at this time do more than merely to welcome heartily this step, which sets forth a principle and an objective which, as the World Jewish Congress has long urged, the Allied Nations, as the champions of human liberty, must undertake to realize. We shall discuss the President's Order in detail in the next issue of JEWISH COMMENT.

HIDING WITH THE UNDERGROUND

RECENT REPORTS to the World Jewish Congress make it clear how far the Germans have advanced in their purpose of exterminating the Jews. Thus, a refugee who had left Berlin on October 9, 1943, testified that there were no longer any Jews officially in the city. Even highly specialized workers had not been spared, despite the intercession of their employers, but whenever they were seized they were sent away to concentration centres in Poland or Czechoslovakia, and their places were filled by workers brought in from abroad.

A report on the situation in Holland at about the same time indicates an equally complete elimination of the Jews in that country. At the last census (1930) before the war, about 112,000 Jews lived in Holland. During 1939-40, up to 30,000 refugees were added. It is estimated that, including over 40,000 "non-Aryans" not of Jewish faith, there were about 160,000 "Jews" altogether before May 10, 1940. Late in October, 1943, those allowed to remain were chiefly Jewish (by Nazi definition) spouses of mixed marriages, amounting to about 12,500 persons. Most of them were being sterilized, after which operation they were permitted to remain in Holland without having to wear their Jewish badges. If they preferred, they were granted the alternative of deportation to Poland.

The only other Jews with official permission to remain in Holland were those inhabiting concentration camps. A report speaks of some 15-20,000 Jews in the camp at Westerbork, and about 15,000 in that

at Vught. These Jews were already being deported to the East at the rate of 1,000 a week in October. Exceptions were made, however, for persons in possession of visas for Palestine, and for those having passports from South American or other foreign countries. The privileges granted to such special groups consisted merely of exemption from deportation to eastern countries. They were sent, instead, to special camps in Central Germany. Such individuals were being held as possible exchange material for Germans interned in other countries. A third category of privileged Jews in Holland were those interned in the Baarneveld camp. Of these there were about 500 in August, and only about 150 at the end of October. These internees were former government employees and persons whose special merits were recognized by giving them a privileged position. By October they had all been sterilized, and were being sent to Central Germany.

Fugitives and Their Friends

The reports also speak, however, of a certain number of Jews who had escaped from the Germans and were hiding in Germany and the Low Countries. The report on Berlin suggests that there were about 5,000 Jews living in hiding there at the end of October. For Belgium and the Netherlands, an underground informant speaks of 25,000 adults and 5,000 children who were being maintained in hiding in August, 1943. This number includes various categories in addition to Jews who, no doubt, were the majority. A German estimate for Holland in October speaks of 15,000 hidden Jews.

It is understood that the Netherlands and the Belgian Underground combined have undertaken to protect persons of whatever faith who are in particular danger at the hands of the Germans or of the indigenous National-Socialist movements. As far as possible they facilitate the escape across the border of prisoners of war, foreign workers, Allied pilots, persons condemned to death by German tribunals or under surveillance by the German police, and Jews liable to be deported in Poland.

A report in the French Underground paper, *La Liberte de Fribourg*, on December 17, 1943, showed that in France, too, the Underground, including particularly members of youth organizations such as the Catholic Workers' Youth, and others, had played an important part in the rescue of Jewish refugees. In Lyons, in August, 1942, when Vichy had ordered a round-up of Jews, such youths undertook to gather the Jewish children together and hide them from the police, and made it possible for private individuals to take them in. One hundred children were thus saved from deportation. Many members of these youth groups individually rendered great assistance to the resistance organizations: they carried tracts, guided fugitives along paths leading beyond the frontiers, thus risking imprisonment and sometimes their lives.

The Enemy Organized

Of late these patriot groups have begun to encounter serious difficulties not only through the activities of the Germans, but through the independent action of the quisling groups. In all the oc-

cupied countries such groups have begun to pass over from the role of informants against their countrymen to a more and more energetic collaboration in the capacity of armed henchmen. A number of reports from Netherlands newspapers show this development quite clearly. On October 19, 1943, *Het Nationale Dagblad* in Utrecht reported a speech by the pro-Nazi leader, Rost van Tonningen, showing the development of a more militant attitude. Speaking at the municipal centre of Groningen, he said:

"The NSB (National-Socialistische Beweging) has already been too long abused by those weathercock profiteers among its members. But now the time has come for them to leave the NSB. If they do not go voluntarily, we shall make them understand that they must go. (Applause.) We do not allow ourselves to be caught out and certainly not when we are armed. For the German tribes of old, their weapons also represented honor and duty. With this weapon we shall fight to the end, nor shall we surrender it voluntarily. . . .

"It is our holy duty to shoot down and exterminate inciters, assassins, and their accomplices. I think the same about parachutists. In this respect we can take an example from the South African Boers. Men, women, and children, they all attacked their assailants. Owing to the Jews, this war has become merciless and we also shall fight mercilessly. Unfortunately, the spiritual inciters, especially those in the pulpit, keep out of range." (The murder of Kaj Munk in Denmark recently shows that the pa-

triot clergymen are no longer successful in "keeping out of range.")

A report on October 18, 1943, in the *Deutsche Zeitung in Niederlanden* shows the occasion for Tonningen's militant address. The Nazi paper reports that 600 members of the *Landstorm*, the Dutch quisling armed militia, recently took the oath of allegiance to Hitler in The Hague. After speeches by the SS Oberfuehrer Knapp and by Musser, the Dutch pro-Axis leader, the chief of this private army, Rauter, addressed the men and announced the formation of city and rural guard units. After recalling the raids by patriot groups on distribution offices and on transports of ration cards in which thousands of coupons had been stolen, Rauter announced the establishment of a new National-Socialist organization whose task it would be to protect members of the *National Socialistische Beweging* and safeguard the supply and distribution of food. This measure was taken as a result of the attitude adopted by a number of burgomasters and police officials who failed to take action to prevent these assaults. Dutch Na-

tional Socialists would now take the road of self-defence. The new *Stadwacht* and *Landwacht* would carry rifles. Members of these organizations would be authorized to stop anybody, to inspect identity cards or search people for arms.

* * *

The lines are thus being drawn for a final, bitter conflict. On the one side there are the patriot groups and, under their protection and working with them, the Jews in hiding; on the other side are the Germans, their armies and secret police, and lined up with them, the swiftly mobilizing collaborationists and their private armies. The date for which both sides are preparing is that of the Allied landings in Western Europe. On that day violent internecine conflicts will break out; inevitably so. The Allies will undoubtedly know how to support their friends. In the rapid and sufficient sending of aid, lies also the chief hope for saving the few remaining refugees, Jewish and non-Jewish, within the occupied countries.

ITALY SINCE INVASION

AN EXAMPLE of the dangers, and the opportunities for safety, opening up to Jews upon the invasion of Europe by the Allies is provided by a survey of what happened to the Jews in Italy. It is believed that in addition to about 45,000 Italian nationals there may have been up to 20,000 Jewish refugees from neighboring countries in Italy before September,

1943. They fled thither because, in comparison with German-occupied territory, Italy appeared as a haven of safety. Nonetheless, anti-Jewish laws enacted in Italy since 1938 made the situation of Jews far from secure. The landings by Allied troops on the Italian mainland in the beginning of September promised to bring about a return to liberty.

Those Who Were Saved

The invasion was the signal for a desperate effort to reach safety on the part of endangered groups, even in parts of Italy distant from the Allied beachheads. After it became evident that the Germans and the Fascists would not soon be driven out of northern Italy, tens of thousands of persons whose resistance or suspected pro-Allied views exposed them to retaliation fled into Italy. Others retired to the hills to continue a guerrilla fight. In these groups a considerable number of Jews were included, both native Italians and refugees, a part of whom escaped from Italian-administered internment camps.

Southwards, groups of Roman and other Jews fled towards the regions which the Allies held. Refugees held in internment camps in the south were rescued by the Allied advance. In one such camp, at Ferramonte di Tarsio, near Cosenza, there were 1866 refugees from Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, China, Turkey, Rumania, and Hungary, the majority of them Jews. During the fighting in Calabria, the Italian guards left the camp, and a part of the refugees also tried to escape to other sections. The majority were found by the Allied armies upon their arrival at the camp, and became charges of a special staff service, which, in cooperation with Red Cross personnel, is caring for them with a view to restoring their health and vitality. In Ferramonte and other centers, about 2,000 Jewish refugees, altogether, have found safety.

Anti-Jewish Enactments

Other Jews, refugees, and anti-Fascist Italians did not have such good fortune. In November, the Germans, together with the reorganized Fascist regime under Mussolini, began a vicious campaign of repression in Rome and northern Italy, where the bulk of Italian Jewry was trapped. The Fascists, particularly, heavily underscored how full of fury they were at their *debacle*, attributing their downfall to Jewish influence. Following the Nazi line of reasoning, that their defeat was the effect of a Jewish-Masonic "stab-in-the-back," they adopted the Nazi remedy, laws reducing Jews to a condition of disenfranchisement and expropriation. The principle was stated by the "First National Assembly of the Fascist Republican Party" at Verona that Jews were not of Italian nationality, and for the duration of the war they were to be interned. (*Rome Radio*, November 16, 1943.) Orders were given for the Jews to register their art objects and valuables. (*Italia*, Milan, November 29, 1943.) They were then ordered interned, their homes and property to be seized by the Fascists, ostensibly for the relief of air raid victims. (*Rome Radio*, November 30, 1943.) Debtors of Jews in Turin were ordered to declare debts to the local Fascist-controlled loan fund, Istituto San Paola, which would call them in when required by the local Treasury representative (*Gazzetta del Popolo*, Turin, December 14, 1943). The German radio estimated on December 26 that they had confiscated twelve billion lire

worth of Jewish property in parts of Italy under their control.

Expulsion and Internment

The rounding-up and internment of Jews had been proceeding since early November. Soon after the German occupied Rome they started to seize men, women, and children. They were hampered, according to reports, by the act of Dr. Carmen Senisi, local Chief of Police, in destroying the records of Jews. On January 2, after two months, Swedish sources report that 8,000 of Rome's 10,000 Jews had eluded the Nazis and Fascists, many of them being hidden by friends. In Trieste, all males from 15 to 65 were ordered interned (*Sydvenska Dagbladet*, Malmo, November 29,

1943). Raids were conducted in Milan, Turin, Pisa, etc.; Jews were dragged out of Catholic churches and seminaries where they sought asylum.

A summary despatched by United Press from Lisbon on January 6 indicated that 25,000 Jews had been sent to concentration camps by December 1. About 45,000 anti-Fascists and Jews were reported in hiding in Rome, including perhaps some 24,000 Italian soldiers who failed to report to the Germans. On December 13, 1943, the Swiss paper, *Basler Nachrichten*, stated that the Jewish persecution had practically reached its peak. All Jews within reach had been arrested; the search for fugitives continued.

The next issue of JEWISH COMMENT will contain a discussion of the WAR REFUGEE BOARD and a summary of THE RESCUE OF THE DANISH JEWS.

Published by the WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
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February 15, 1944

76-c

My dear Mr. Sides:

The President has directed me to acknowledge your letter of February seventh with the accompanying copy of House Joint Memorial No. 1 adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado.

Very sincerely yours,

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

eb

Honorable Ira I. Sides,
Chief Clerk,
House of Representatives,
The State of Colorado,
Denver,
Colorado.

STATE: Urging United Nations take steps to find at least temporary havens of refuge through international rescue agency for homeless Jews who can be immediately rescued; also urging removal of barriers on Jewish immigration into Palestine thus giving permanent haven in land of Israel.

7
WB28 NL

*ackd
1/15/44*

BPK BROOKLYN NY FEB 13 1944
HON FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT
WHITE HOUSE

FEB 13 8 03 PM '44

76-c

CONG BIKUR CHOLIM BNEI JACOB OF 2134 DEAN ST BROOKLYN NY

APPRECIATING YOUR EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF HOMELESS JEWS
EVERYWHERE LOOK TO YOU AS THE MODERN DELIVERY AS MOSES WAS
IN THE PAST. OUR RABBI DAILY OFFERS PRAYERS FOR YOUR HEALTH
AND WELFARE SO THAT YOU WILL BE SPARED TO CARRY ON THE
IMPORTANT WORK IN BEHALF OF MANKIND AND JUSTICE

CHARLES LEHRER PRESIDENT.

+

February 15, 1944

My dear Mr. Lehrer:

The President has noted with the deepest interest the kind message you sent him, and is very grateful to the Rabbi of your Synagogue for his remembrance of him in prayer. His heartfelt thanks go to all concerned for your friendly expressions.

Very sincerely yours,

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

Charles Lehrer, Esq.,
President, Congregation Bikur
Cholim Bnei Jacob,
2134 Dean Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

B
mgs

76-C

Jewish Comment

Vol. II No. 4

FEBRUARY 11, 1944

AMERICA SPEAKS

FOLLOWING shortly after the President's proclamation of the creation of a War Refugee Board to rescue the Jews and other minorities in danger of death in Europe, Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy announced the formation of a National Committee Against Nazi Persecution and Extermination of the Jews. In his accompanying statement Justice Murphy, who serves as chairman of the new group, declared: "American citizens of Jewish descent representing every major Jewish organization and community in the United States and speaking through the American Jewish Conference, have voiced not only their own faith in American institutions of justice and freedom, but that of every true American citizen and of millions of oppressed peoples everywhere, in asking that the democracies institute sustained and vigorous action to rescue all who may yet be saved and combat the virus of hatred wherever it appears."

It was in a spontaneous reply of American conscience and sense of human obligation that Justice Murphy and the eleven other outstanding Americans associated with the new body decided, appropriately enough on the 11th anniversary of the Hitler regime, to "reaffirm and implement our faith in American principles . . . (by) creating 'The National Committee Against Nazi Persecution and Extermination of the Jews.'

"The struggle in the world today is one between men of ill will and men of good will; our action in respect to the Jews may well be considered a measure of our civilization and a test of our institutions of government."

* * *

The statement announcing the formation of the Committee was issued in the name of a group of sponsors, among whom the leading representatives of all major political and religious groups in this country were included. In addition to Justice Murphy, the sponsors are: Wendell L. Willkie, vice-chairman; Norman M. Littell, Assistant United States Attorney General, secretary; Vice-President Henry A. Wallace; Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts; Governor Walter S. Goodland of Wisconsin; Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah;

former Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania; Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church and president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Bernard J. Shiel, Auxiliary Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of the Union Theological Seminary; and Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

This group of sponsors has undertaken, as its first task, to "rally the full force of the public conscience in America . . . in support of sustained and vigorous action by our government and the United Nations to rescue those who may yet be saved." In this way the President's newly formed War Refugee Board has already received and will continue to receive timely and vital support as well as stimulation from an aroused public opinion. The other announced policies of the new committee are equally significant. Their campaign to rescue the Jews from persecution in Europe is to be balanced by a fight against anti-Semitic propaganda in the United States, which they recognize and stamp as a "powerful secret Nazi weapon," and to bring public pressure to bear upon responsible officials in cases where they "condone, commit, or fail to oppose the persecution of Jews." Finally, recognizing the international character of the problem, the committee proposes to cooperate with like-minded groups of citizens in other countries "in mobilizing the peoples of the United Nations in behalf of such a program for rescue."

To welcome the creation of the "National Committee Against Nazi Persecution and Extermination of the Jews" would be superfluous on our part. We can only assure the committee that the World Jewish Congress stands prepared to extend any assistance in its power to the National Committee, and wishes it godspeed on its mission.

AN OMINOUS STATEMENT

HITLER's speech on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the National-Socialist regime made the usual attempt to instigate dissension among the United Nations and to distort the issues of this war in the common manner of Nazi propaganda. The reaction of the United States press has therefore been to discount his statement in the light of his obvious intentions. There is one aspect of this speech, however, which should be taken in full seriousness and in which Hitler is speaking about matters whose course he himself is in a position largely to determine. His references to the Jewish

problem (which have been increasing in prominence and virulence from speech to speech and which, in his latest address, occupied an unprecedented proportion of up to 15 per cent of the printed lines) are premised upon a full knowledge and complete control of the situation within Europe. When Hitler says, therefore, "the eyes of the world will be opened about the importance of the Jewish question, quite independently of the result of this struggle; millions of war prisoners will become propagandists about this," his remarks should be taken quite seriously, for they indicate what is also known from other sources: that the Nazi regime is doing everything it can to infect war prisoners, soldiers, and particularly foreign workers with the anti-Semitic virus, with the obvious intention not only of getting their support during the war, but of laying a basis for a new career for Nazism even in the event of an Allied victory. An example of the measures Hitler is using toward that end is the Danish newspaper *Broen* ("Bridge"—between Danish workers in Germany and the Nazis) which is the sole Danish newspaper available for workmen in Germany, and is probably read by all of them, in view of the fact that it is their only source of information for local news in Denmark. The October 17, 1943, issue of this paper contained, in addition to the Danish and world news which makes the paper attractive to workers, a prominently featured account of Jews in England, occupying the first two columns on page 1 and the most prominent position on page 2. This story, below a two-column picture of the British royal family leaving St. Paul's Cathedral, began as follows: "On May 20 the *Daily Telegraph* printed the above picture of the royal family leaving St. Paul's Cathedral. It shows the king, the queen, and the princesses leaving after a service after the end of the African campaign. Before them walks proudly and with lifted sword—a sword to which the royal family had bowed only shortly before—Sir Samuel Joseph, Lord Mayor of London. Judah rules England." The rest of the article is in the same vein.

In addition to the indoctrination of war prisoners, satellite soldiers, and foreign workers under his direction, Hitler, judging by some of the remarks in his speech, also appears to be counting on two other factors to foster anti-Semitism in the post-war world: First of all, on the mere publicity which the war has given to the Nazi ideas. Thus he says:

"The Jews, themselves, have lost all power in our great Reich. By perpetrating this war against Nazi Germany they will have helped to spread the ideas of the National-Socialist revolution and

to bring within the reach of other nations the elements of scientific study and the actual solution of this question.

"The World War of 1939 will be known in history as a repetition on a gigantic scale of the trial against our party in 1924 (the Munich trial). Just as then the attack, which had been meant to destroy our movement, spread our ideas with the force and rapidity of an explosion over the rest of Germany.

"In similar fashion this present struggle will within a few years open the eyes of the people about the Jewish question and vindicate the Nazi answer to it and the measure taken to get rid of it as obvious and well worthy of imitation."

From the last statement one would judge also that Hitler expects that the dispersion of Jewish refugees from Europe to other continents will help to spread anti-Semitism. As to these points, Hitler is not the sole competent judge, but when he repeats once more: "The greatness of this historic conflict will open the eyes and minds of nations (to anti-Semitism) and train them to think and act in these gigantic historical dimensions. Millions of soldiers and war prisoners will turn into millions of propagandists for this knowledge," he is speaking of something which he himself can control at the moment.

Hitler's threat on this point should receive the serious consideration of all groups, official and unofficial, interested in preserving the democratic character of our civilization in the postwar world.

Final Crisis in Slovakia

WE MAY HOPE that when this COMMENT appears, forces will have been set in motion to prevent the threatened expulsion of the few remaining thousands of Slovakian Jews. Of approximately 90,000 Jews who remained in Slovakia, after the cession of part of its territory to Hungary by the so-called "Vienna Award" following Munich, all but about 15,000 had been deported to Poland prior to the beginning of 1944. The few remaining "Jews" were chiefly baptised Catholics of Jewish birth or descent, or spouses of Christians, or "economically valuable" Jews who had been exempted from deportation only because they were indispensable for the conduct

of certain enterprises. Now even they are being registered with the intent of sending them to Polish territory, where they will be completely at the disposal of the Germans.

The head of the Slovak State is a Catholic priest, and the whole administrative and political structure of the state is strongly Catholic. In the deportation of the remaining "Jews" the Nazis are compelling the avowedly Catholic Slovak State to commit crimes against which not only the Vatican but the Catholic bishops within Slovakia itself have protested. We may expect, therefore, that Catholic circles will feel themselves particularly concerned with measures to prevent this blot from being added to the stains which the present war has left upon the conscience of mankind.

February 25, 1944

LBM

Respectfully referred to the officials of the Department of State for attention. (By memorandum).

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

76-c
Telegrams to the President.

Re: Urge support for Resolutions 418 and 419 for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

LEVINTHAL, Louis E., President, and HELLER, James G., Chairman, National Administrative Council, Zionist Organization of America, Washington, D. C., 2/24/44.

KRILL, I. H., Caldwell, N. J., 2/23/44.

FRANKLIN, Saul, Caldwell, N. J., 2/23/44.

PEARL, Harry, 20 Knollwood Terrace, Caldwell, N. J., 2/23/44.

RAFFEL, J. E., President, Lawrence County Pa. Zionist District, Newcastle, Pa., 2/23/44.

ROSINGER, Rabbi Samuel, Beaumont, Tex., 2/23/44.

GOLDSTEIN, Mr. and Mrs. Sam, Los Angeles, Calif., 2/23/44.

SAILKEN, Mrs. Fannie, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2/24/44.

WILLNER, Pearl, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2/24/44.

YUCHT, L., Los Angeles, Calif., 2/23/44.

SILVERSTEIN, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Gastonia, N. C., 2/24/44.

LIEBER, Mr. and Mrs. Ben, Gastonia, N. C., 2/24/44.

SLUTSKY, Mr. and Mrs. Abe, Gastonia, N. C., 2/24/44.

LEVENSON, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Gastonia, N. C., 2/24/44.

GREENSTEIN, Mr. and Mrs. I. D., Passaic, N. J., 2/24/44.

CHELSEA JR. HANASSAH, New York, N. Y., 2/24/44.

MCCOBY, Rabbi Max, Mt. Vernon Delegate, American Jewish Conference, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 2/24/44.

VICTOR, Abraham, New York, N. Y., 2/24/44.

GOLDSTEIN, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Wilkes Barre, Pa., 2/24/44.

GINSBERG, Samuel and Myra, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2/24/44.

RABINOWITZ, Mrs. A., 89 Bainbridge Rd., West Hartford, Conn., 2/24/44.

HIRSHOWITZ, Sam B., 155 W. River St., Wilkes Barre, Pa., 2/24/44.

ZIMMERMAN, J. B. S., 120 W. Ross St., Wilkes Barre, Pa., 2/24/44.

ZIMMER, Mrs. Samuel, President, BPT Chapter, Mizrahi, The Women's Organization of America, Bridgeport, Conn., 2/24/44.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, Elizabeth District, Elizabeth, N. J., 2/24/44.

COOPER, Irving and Pearl, 911 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., 2/24/44.

COHEN, Victor and Minnie, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2/24/44.

MILLER, Mrs. David H., President, Beth-El Sisterhood, Washington, D. C., 2/24/44.

WOOL, Joseph S., President, Joseph Frank Lodge, 1109 Bnai Brith, Burlington, Vt., 2/24/44.

KOHN, Samuel T., Temple Beth-El, Glens Falls, N. Y., 2/24/44.

HOAN, Achad, National Workers Alliance, Wilkes Barre, Pa., 2/24/44.

DAVID BLICK POST, No. 63, Jewish War Veterans, Ladies Auxilliary, Elizabeth, N. J., 2/24/44.

SOLOMON, Maurice, Rabbi, Kansas City, Mo., 2/24/44.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, Bethel Lodge No. 22, Burlington, Vt., 2/24/44.

SILBERT, Coleman, Chairman, New England Zionist Emergency Council, Boston, Mass., 2/24/44.

MILLER, Mrs. Eva, 2740 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., 2/24/44.

February 28, 1944

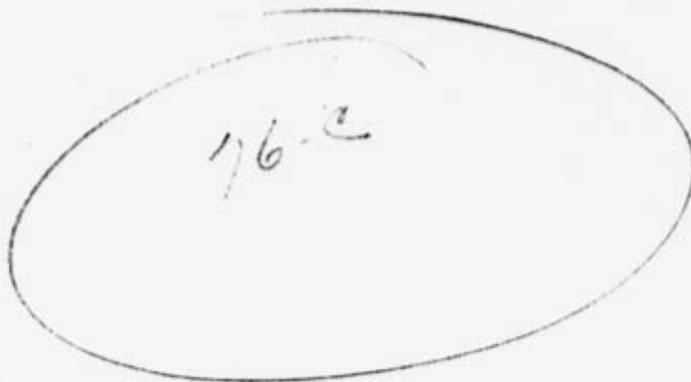
96.0

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Eight thousand telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

March 6, 1944



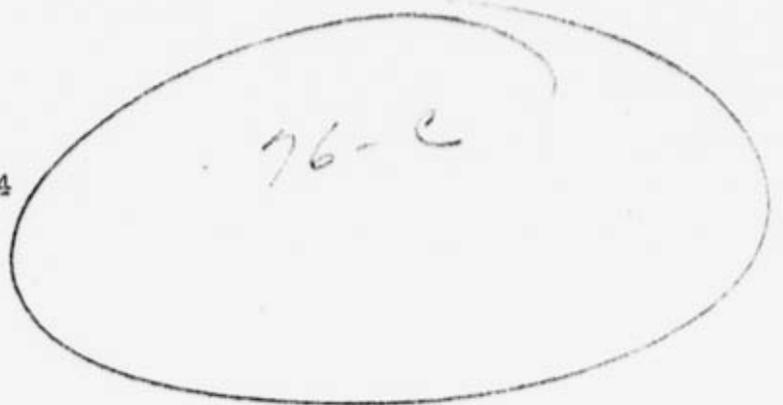
Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Several hundred telegrams, addressed to the President, urging
support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247
for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish
people.

LBM

March 7, 1944



Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

A few hundred telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a Homeland for the Jewish people.

March 8, 1944

56-c

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Several hundred telegrams, addressed to the President, urging
support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247
for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish
people. x #

March 3, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Several thousand telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

LEM

February 25, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Several thousand telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

#

LBM

76-c

February 26, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Five thousand telegrams, addressed to the President, urging
support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247
for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish
people.

x

LBM

February 26, 1944

76.c

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Ida M. ⁺Witman, and others
F.O.J. Fellowship
Reformed Church
Wynantskill, N. Y.

Registered letter to the President, undated.

Re - Petition for abrogation of White Paper so that there can be
unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine.

fdb

February 29, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

The dollar which the writers
enclosed has been referred to The
National Foundation for Infantile
Paralysis.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Morris Stein,
and ~~others~~, *family*
2255 Morris Avenue,
New York 53,
New York.

Letter to the President dated 2/28/44.

Urge passage of the resolutions now pending in Congress re
return of Jews to Palestine. Approve the President's posi-
tion on taxes and subsidies.

Enclose \$1.00 which has been sent to the IPF (handled in mail
room).

First copy filed - PPF 310-Contribution "S"

February 29, 1944

96-c

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

x
Nathan H. Brodsky
Acting Chairman
Essex County Emergency Committee for
Palestine
11 Commerce St., Room 1914
Newark 2, N. J.

Letter to the President, dated 2/28/44.

Re - Encloses two resolutions and one petition that the British Government withdraw the Palestine White Paper and that the territory be given as a Jewish Commonwealth. One resolution is signed by Leonard Melnik, President of Casa Colombo Civic Association, Millburn, N. J.; the other resolution is signed by Frank Baird, President, Kiwanis Club of Millburn. Petition was obtained by Wm. F. Ginberg, Millburn, N. J. x

x

976.C

125
Beloit, Wisc., Feb. 22, 1944

Hon. Cordell Hull, State Dept.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:-

The Palestine White Paper issued by the British Government in May, 1939 prohibits further Jewish immigration into Palestine after April, 1944. The terrible persecution of Jews of Europe at the hands of the Nazis is a charge to all other nations to help them if possible, at the very least, not to block their escape. Palestine, is the one place in the world which is best equipped and willing to admit Jewish refugees within its borders. It would be tragic, indeed, if the policy laid down in the White Paper should be allowed to stand. The White Paper should be rescinded at once. Will you please do all in your power to the end that British and American statesmanship may again unite in rescuing the persecuted Jews of Europe from their tragic fate.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Sam Meyer

+

March 1, 1944



Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATPA
Executive Clerk

Harry L. Shapiro, Director
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Letter to the President, dated 2/28/44.

Re - Encloses 27 resolutions and one petition from various
organizations urging the re-constitution of the Jewish
Commonwealth in Palestine.

March 2, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LAMTA
Executive Clerk

A. Cohen, Secretary
✓ Association of United Jews
Alliance Farms, R. 6
Bridgeton, N. J.

Registered letter to the President, undated.

Re - Petition for the abolition of the White Paper against Jewish
immigration into Palestine. Encloses four-page petition.

76-c

March 8, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Harry Bonnett, President
* Green Meadows Hebrew Congregation
Washington, D. C.

Telegram to the President, dated 3/7/44.

Re - States that majority of the ~~Jews~~ Jews of America would like to see
HR-418-419 passed. Requests the President to take favorable
action.

76-C

March 9, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

One hundred and forty telegrams, addressed to the President,
urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247
for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish
people.

March 9, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

M. C. LATTA
Executive Clerk

Fifteen telegrams, addressed to the President, urging
support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247
for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish
people.

L

76-*e*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR JUDGE ROSENMAN:

Dear Sam - *Robert* x

Senator Wagner advises that the Palestine Committee members who will call upon the President Thursday, March 9th, at 12.30 P. M., will be Dr. A. H. Silver and Dr. Stephen Wise. If Dr. Wise has not returned by then from the South, a Mr. Robert Szold will come in his stead. I thought you would like to know this. The Senator will not come.

1700

x 4
4520

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1173292

E. M. W.

Inter

3.

Senator Wagner wants to come in to see the President as soon as convenient, and bring with him the Palestine Committee, just a small group. (The Senator talked to Judge Rosenman first and the Judge transferred him to me.)

March 9
12.30
file

at
Dr. Selver
^{Stephen} De ~~Wise~~ if avail-
able or if not
Robert Szold,
prominent lawyer and
in Jewish faith
Senator not coming

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-3-44

ROBERTA:

*no
reply*

Senator Wagner, upon coming out, said the President would see this week -- but am sure he meant next week -- Rabbi Silver and his Jewish delegation re Palestine.

All Senator Wagner could say was that Rabbi Silver was from Cleveland, that we could get him at Michigan 4480, and that he headed a Palestine Committee, and that he was a very big man in the Jewish department of life. He didn't know Silver's first name, nor was he too sure of the telephone number, or the name of the Committee.

J. Romagna



The METHODIST LEAGUE

AGAINST COMMUNISM, FASCISM, AND UNPATRIOTIC PACIFISM

Operating in the Methodist Episcopal Church and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

REMBERT GILMAN SMITH
Founder

March 7, 1914.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washington, D.C.

*By 1913
Julian, Ahlan*

My Dear President Roosevelt:

The press has sttted that Judge Samuel Rosenman wrote, in whole or in part, your message to Congress when you vetoed the Tax Bill, or that he was advised with about it.

You know, by now, that it was a Pandora's Box such as was never before opened in our nation.

The anger with Jews is mounting and this incident sent it up to the stratosphere.

It is my conviction that it is your duty to give to the public the facts as to those whom you counseled with, or as to those who wrote it, in whole, or in part.

My interest in the matter is two fold. I have been and am strongly opposed to Anti Semitism and have written three booklets against it since 1909. Pogroms have already begun in Boston and New York, and the anger with the Jews is on the increase, as I know from recent visits in several of our larger cities, as well as from my reading. In the second place, I know that pogroms will be unspeakably harmful to our country- both to Jews and to non- Jews.

With the confidence that you will give due consideration to this request, and accede to it, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Rembert Gilman Smith

Rembert Gilman Smith.

file

FILE MEMORANDUM:

March 15 - Mr. Early said -
"no acknowledgment to this letter."

AW

76-c

March 9, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Acting Secretary of State for atten-
tion and appropriate action.

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

hms

Letter from B. M. Pekich, Supreme Secretary, Serb
National Federation, 3414 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Pa., 3/6/44, to the President, enclosing resolution
adopted by the Federation's Executive Board favoring
the establishment of the Jewish Commonwealth in
Palestine in order that the persecuted and suffering
people of the Jewish race can be spared from further
persecutions, sufferings and murders.

Handwritten Copy filed 760

March 11, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Several hundred telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

March 14, 1944



Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

A number of telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

H

March 15, 1944

76-2

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Several hundred telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

76-C

March 16, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HACKETT
Secretary to the President

A number of telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people. Thank the President for his statement to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

March 17, 1944

76-c

My dear Mr. Holcomb:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter of March seventh with the accompanying copy of House Joint Memorial No. 1 adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington. He appreciates your courtesy in sending this Memorial to him.

Very sincerely yours,

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

S. R. Holcomb, Esq.,
Chief Clerk,
House of Representatives,
Olympia,
Washington.

B
mgs

STATE Asking doors of Palestine be kept wide open and Jewish race to re-constitute there free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth

HL

March 20, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASETT
Secretary to the President

A number of telegrams, addressed to the President, urging
support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247
for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish
people. H

March 20, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Registered letters, addressed to the President, urging support
for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the
restoration of Palastine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

- *MYER, Philip, 340 Tiffany St., Bronx, N. Y., 3/16/44.
- *SHAHEN, M., 718 Bristol Highway, Kingsport, Tenn., 3/6/44.
- *HYDER, S. C., 1582 Bristol Highway, Kingsport, Tenn., 3/6/44.
- SHAHEN, Mrs. N., 718 Bristol Highway, Kingsport, Tenn., 3/6/44.
- *SHAHEN, Adel N., 718 Bristol Highway, Kingsport, Tenn., 3/6/44.
- HYDER, Mrs. S. C., 1582 Bristol Highway, Kingsport, Tenn., 3/6/44.

March 21, 1944

76c

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

WILLIAM D. HASKETT
Secretary to the President

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hyatt^X
Kingsport, Tenn.

Registered letter to the President, dated 3/6/44.

Re - Asks that Palestine be given to the Jewish^{##} people as a homeland.

LBM

76-C

March 22, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSMETT
Secretary to the President

A number of telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

LBM

March 23, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President, dated 3/22/44. Sent from Atlanta, Ga.

Re - Praise the President for his attitude on the White Paper.
Ask for free Jewish entry into Palestine.

~~ROSENTHAL~~^X, Jacob
~~SILVERMAN~~, Gis (?)

March 25, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

A number of telegrams, addressed to the President, urging support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

March 27, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Mrs. Franklin A. Alter, President
Tri-City Sisterhood of Tempel Emanuel
Davenport, Iowa

Telegram to the President, dated 3/27/44.

Re - Asks for abrogation of Palestine White Paper and urges the
"proper settlement" of the Jewish refugee situation.

LBM

March 27, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

* Club Freedom YMHA (?)
Fulton Ave. and 170 St.
Bronx, N. Y.

Telegram to the President, dated 3/26/44.

Re - Asks that the White Paper be destroyed to save the Jewish
people.

LEM

March 28, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President thanking the President for his disapproval of the White Paper. Ask that Palestine be opened as a homeland for the Jewish people.

March 29, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging abrogation of the White
Paper and restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish
people.

LBM

76-c

Jewish Comment

VOL. II No. 3

FEBRUARY 4, 1944

THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT's Executive Order establishing a War Refugee Board consisting of three important Cabinet members has been hailed by Jewish communities throughout the world as an historic act of statesmanship which marks a turning point in the attitude of Western democracies to the problems created by Hitler's extermination policy.

Military victory of itself cannot save the Jewish people in Europe; it is their tragic fate to be the only people threatened with total destruction as a prelude to the overthrow of their enemies. If they are to be saved in substantial numbers, the means and procedures at the disposal of the United Nations must be used to the full and used at once.

The provisions of the Order make it clear that the United States Government is resolved to use all available means and resources to deny victory to Hitler on this front.

The Order meets the objection which the World Jewish Congress, among other bodies, had raised to the policy hitherto outlined by the United States, in common with Great Britain. It establishes clearly that it is the policy of the United States Government not only to extend relief to refugees who have escaped from Axis and occupied countries, but also to participate in assisting such escape, as well as to extend relief to persons in danger of death at the hands of the enemy in any other way possible. This is stated distinctly in the preamble of the Order, which declares that "it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power *to rescue* the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war" and, later in the preamble, "in order to effectuate with all possible speed the *rescue and relief* of such victims of enemy oppression, it is hereby ordered, etc."; similarly, in the second, fourth,

*Italics ours.

fifth and sixth clauses of the Order reference is made to the *rescue and relief* of all refugees. The way has thus been cleared for a determined attempt to apply, within the limits consistent with the successful prosecution of the war, all those measures which have been advocated by the World Jewish Congress and other bodies for the rescue and relief of endangered groups in Europe: negotiation, through available channels, with governments for the evacuation of such groups, or at least for better treatment; assistance to Underground circles in defending and, wherever possible, aiding in the escape of such groups; shipment of supplies for relief such as food and medicaments.

The President's Order establishes not only the principle that the rescue and relief of Hitler's victims in Europe is an immediate aim of the United States, and an aim which it intends to pursue in common with the other United Nations (see clause 4 in the Order below), but it establishes the necessary machinery for an effective realization of these aims by the United States. The War Refugee Board consists of the heads of the diplomatic, financial and military services of this country, disposing of all the means necessary for the prosecution of rescue and relief work. By the establishment of the Board it is ensured that these means will be utilized most effectively and with the highest degree of coordination. The constitution of the Board as a body "directly responsible to the President" and the instructions given to appoint its own executive director clearly focus responsibility for this vital task, and the various clauses of the Order (1, 2, 3, and 5 especially) provide it with the necessary authority in detail for carrying out its assigned functions. Of particular importance is the clause instructed the State Department to appoint, on the recommendation of the Board, "special attaches with diplomatic status . . . to be stationed abroad in places where it is likely that assistance can be rendered to war refugees," and to work under the supervision of the executive director of the Board. In this way the Board is endowed with sufficient authority at the top. Its functions are clearly and adequately defined, and it is provided with the necessary power to implement these functions, both within the governmental structure in Washington and through operating officials stationed in strategic places as close as possible to the areas with which the Board is concerned.

One provision of the Order (clause 4) authorizes the Board and the several Departments chiefly concerned in its activities to accept the "services or contributions of private persons, private organiza-

tions, etc." This, naturally, is of particular interest to the World Jewish Congress, which has been in constant consultation with all the three Departments, State, Treasury, and War, for a long time past. These Departments know of the facilities of which the World Jewish Congress disposes in places strategically situated for the purposes of rescue and relief. Those facilities are now, as they have always been, at the disposal of the Board and the several Departments, and we may hope that, through the establishment of the Board, these will prove of much greater practical value than they have already shown themselves to be.

Reports and Documents

Executive Order No. 19417 — January 23, 1944

WHEREAS it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of such victims of enemy oppression, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Executive Office of the President, a war refugee board. The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War. The board may request the heads of other agencies or departments to participate in its deliberations whenever matters specially affecting such agencies or departments are under consideration.
2. The board shall be charged with the responsibility for seeing that the policy of the Government, as stated in the preamble, is carried out. The functions of the board shall include, without limitation, the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for the rescue, transportation and maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims. To this end the board through appropriate channels, shall take the necessary steps to enlist the cooperation of foreign governments and obtain their participation in the execution of such plans and programs.

3. It shall be the duty of the State, Treasury and War Departments within their respective spheres, to execute at the request of the board, the plans and programs so developed and the measures so inaugurated. It shall be the duty of the heads of all agencies and departments to supply or obtain for the board such information and to extend to the board such supplies, shipping and other specified assistance and facilities, as the board may require in carrying out the provisions of this order. The State Department shall appoint special attaches with diplomatic status, on the recommendation of the board, to be stationed abroad in places where it is likely that assistance can be rendered to war refugees, the duties and responsibilities of such attaches to be defined by the board in consultation with the State Department.

4. The board and the State, Treasury and War Departments are authorized to accept the services or contributions of any private persons, private organizations, State agencies, or agencies of foreign governments in carrying out the purposes of this order. The board shall cooperate with all existing and future international organizations concerned with the problems of refugee rescue, maintenance, transportation, relief, rehabilitation and resettlement.

5. To the extent possible the board shall utilize the personnel, supplies, facilities and services of the State, Treasury and War Departments. In addition the board, within the limits of funds which may be made available, may employ necessary personnel without regard for the Civil Service laws and regulations and the classification act of 1923 as amended, and make provisions for supplies, facilities and services necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The board shall appoint an executive director who shall serve as its principle executive officer. It shall be the duty of the executive director to arrange for the prompt execution of the plans and programs developed and the measures inaugurated by the board, to supervise the activities of the special attaches and to submit frequent reports to the board on the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees.

6. The board shall be directly responsible to the President in carrying out the policy of this Government, as stated in the preamble, and the board shall report to him at frequent intervals concerning the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees and shall make such recommendations as the board may deem appropriate for further action to overcome any difficulties encountered in the rescue and relief of war refugees.

THE DANISH CASE: A SUMMARY

AT THIS TIME, four months after the rescue of the Danish Jews during the High Holidays at the beginning of October, a final summary of what results were achieved is possible.

The Jews in Denmark numbered about 6,000 nationals and some 2,000 refugees. Of these, according to a statement on October 25 by Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Ambassador to the United States, some 5,000 Jews

had escaped to Sweden. There are now about 10,000 refugees from Denmark, Jewish and non-Jewish, in Sweden. Funds for the support of these refugees have been provided in the first instance by the Danish Government, and also by Swedish charitable institutions and by Jewish organizations in various countries of the world. A growing proportion of the refugees are being placed at work in Sweden. A number of Danish professors, for example, are now teaching in Swedish universities.

At the very beginning of the persecution it was reported by the Danish Press Service (October 4) that nearly 3,000 Gestapo and Elite Guard men had succeeded in apprehending 1,600 Jews. On October 16, the same source reported that about 1,000 Jews had been shipped from Copenhagen. On October 30, *Svenska Morgenbladet* told of 1,500 deportees. The arrests and deportations continued on a smaller scale thereafter, as the Germans tracked down the remaining Jews in hiding. They were applied against all of "Jewish race" including some who had been promised exemption, such as half-Jews and citizens of neutral or other foreign countries. Thus *Dagens Nyheter*, Stockholm, reported on November 30, 1943 that thirty Jews detained in the Horseroed internment camp after unsuccessful attempts to escape to Sweden had been released owing to foreign diplomatic intervention. The Swedish paper, *Ny Dag*, on December 2, 1943, identifies seventeen out of nineteen Jews who had been deported from the Horseroed internment camp to Terezin (Theresienstadt), a German prison town for Jews. It is understood that this is the destination to which all the Danish Jews who were seized have been sent. As late as December 19 it was reported that 52 children

were sent from the Vestre prison in Copenhagen to their parents in Terezin. The last Jews in the internment camp of Horseroed had been deported on December 14, according to the Danish Press Service.

Public Reaction in Denmark

The whole story of the Danish effort to rescue the Jews in their country cannot be told until after the war. But the public record of overwhelming opposition voiced by all sections of the Danish people is one of the most remarkable manifestations of conscience in this war.

According to a *Dagens Nyheter* report on October 13, 1943, the Danish Foreign Office realized what were the German intentions on the afternoon of October 1 and attempted to intercede at an appointment scheduled for that evening at 6 P.M. The appointment was cancelled on half an hour's notice, and all telephone lines were disconnected, including those of the Ministries. At 9:15 the Danish Foreign Office was informed that "elements hostile to the State" were being arrested. At 9:30 Danish officials met the German representative, Best, learned officially that by "elements hostile to the State" were meant Jews, communicated the King's protest, and attempted to persuade Best at least to intern the Jews in Denmark instead of deporting them. Best agreed to refer this suggestion to Berlin, and made various other promises: that only full Jews would be interned; that only those suitable for work would be sent to Germany while others would go to Bohemia, where they would "be looked after in a suitable manner," even being permitted to correspond with their Danish relatives; that (though plundering had already occurred) the property of the deported Jews would not be

confiscated. These promises were repeated to the Danish Foreign Office on the following days, both orally and in writing, but most of them were not kept.

The wave of protest which swept Denmark after the German deportations got under way spread to all sections of the population. On October 3 (according to *Svenska Morgenbladet*, October 6, 1943), the following pastoral letter of the Danish bishops was read in all churches:

"Everywhere where the Jews are persecuted it is the duty of Christian congregations to protest, in the first place because we will never forget that Christ was born of the Virgin Mary, according to God's promise, to the chosen people of Israel. In the history of the Jews before the birth of Christ there is to be found the preparation for the salvation which God had prepared for all human beings. This is shown by the fact that the Old Testament is part of our Bible. In the second place, because the persecution of the Jews conflicts with the humanitarian precepts and the altruism of the preachings of the Church. Christ said that every individual is dear to God. In the third place, because the persecution of the Jews conflicts with the sense of justice of the Danish people traditional in Danish culture through the centuries. According to the Constitution all Danish citizens have secured equal rights and a responsibility towards the law. We interpret religious liberty as the right to exercise our worship according to our vocation and conscience, and so that race and religion will never mean that a human being is deprived of his rights, liberty, or property. Regardless of differing religious views, we will fight in order that our Jewish brothers and sisters may secure the same liberty as ourselves, which

we consider more precious than life itself.

"We, the leaders of the Danish Church, fully realize that it is our duty to be law-abiding citizens, who do not unduly oppose those who exercise authority, but at the same time our conscience compels us to assert justice and to protest against every violation of it. Therefore we will, on all occasions, clearly confess to the world that we shall obey God rather than man."

One of the inducements offered to the Danes in the attempt to gain their sympathy or at least acquiescence was the release of prominent interned Danish officers on the occasion of the deportation of the Jews. The bribe, according to *Dagens Nyheter*, October 8, 1943, was scornfully rejected, and as a protest the officers refused to accept their release.

On October 12, 1943 the chairmen of twenty-one youth organizations, the Academic Architects' Association, the Danish Pharmaceutical Association, the Danish Engineers' Association, the Danish Medical Association, the Danish Veterinarians' Association, the Danish Dentists' Association, the Lawyers' Union, the Danish Chemists' Association, and the Gymnastic Teachers' Association sent Dr. Best a note of protest, declaring:

"The Danish population regards the Jews as fellow citizens on an equal footing with any other Danish citizens, and no antagonism exists between them and the Jews. The action against the Jews is therefore regarded as an action against the entire people, and only hampers the endeavors of our Associations to maintain quiet and order during present conditions. The undersigned Associations therefore earnestly request you to discontinue the action which

is being taken against the Jews in this country."

The Danish Government Officials' Joint Committee, representing thirty civil service organizations, requested the Foreign Office to forward to the German authorities the Joint Committee's protest against the internment and the deportation of Danish citizens by the Germans. Such measures, declared their statement, absolutely conflict with the principles of justice traditional in Denmark, and have provoked so much indignation and bitterness among the entire Danish people that *the quiet continuation of the work of the functionaries is at stake* (*Dagens Nyheter*, October 12, 1943.)

Other groups which protested included the Association Det Frie Nord, the Industrial Council, the Danish Employers Association, the Industrial Council of the Workers' Movement, the Danish Trade Union Council, the provisional Chamber of Commerce, the Shipowners' Association, and the Agricultural Council. (Danish Press Service, October 11, 1943.)

Danish Jews in Terezin

The old fortress town of Terezin in Czechoslovakia has long been

used by the Germans as a dungeon specially intended for Czech, German, Austrian, and Western European Jews. Although conditions there are bad enough (upwards of 50,000 Jews, most of them elderly, are now living there in quarters made available by clearing out 7,000 Germans), Terezin is apparently being administered on conditions which will allow the Germans to present it as an exhibit to prove they treated Jews humanely: that is, its inhabitants are not being killed off. The Germans have even permitted food packages to be sent in, as well as mail.

Possibly because of the strong attitude of protest taken by the Danes, it seems that the Germans have kept at least a part of Best's promises: they permit the Danish Jews to write home. *Svenska Dagbladet* on November 23, 1943, stated that 500 post cards had reached the Copenhagen municipal authorities from Terezin and were being distributed all over Denmark. After negotiations with the German authorities, the Danes obtained permission to send a limited supply of clothing to the internees.

TOTALITARIAN SCIENCE

ACADEMIC readers of Jewish Comment will be interested in hearing of the assignments to which Nazi psychologists are currently devoting themselves.

The German News Agency (November 8, 1943) reports from Berlin: At the annual meeting of the German Society for Psychology in Weimar, a number of papers by well-known German research workers on the psychological problems of

the peoples of the Eastern Area were discussed. Research was directed to three points:

First, examinations to determine the subjects' inherent expressive and creative forces and standard of performance; second, to extensive racial-biological records; and third, to serial comparative examinations of nations living in the same or very similar areas, from a cultural point of view. The comparison of the re-

sults, we are told, assures a high degree of objective truth. The examinations carried out during the past few years not only yielded fresh evidence of the profound differences in the mental make-up of the Eastern peoples, but led to other very important discoveries.

Conclusions with highly significant implications were reached as to the possibility of a co-existence of Central and West European peoples with those of the East.

The psychological effects of mix-

ing several of the Eastern nations were also investigated. Such a step, it appears, would entail far-reaching disturbances of psychological harmony, such as a reduction of vitality, a marked prevalence of exhibitionism, a mentality of social seclusion and a drop in the standard of efficiency. The realization, everywhere confirmed, that nationalities and racial groups in the East in no way correspond to linguistic distribution, but differ fundamentally in most of the area examined, is said to be of the utmost importance.

Published by the WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
330 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

76-C

March 24, 1944

2886

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression can not exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color or creed may live in peace, honor and dignity.

In the meantime in most of Europe and in parts of Asia the systematic torture and murder of civilians -- men, women and children -- by the Nazis and the Japanese continue unabated. In areas subjugated by the aggressors innocent Poles, Czechs, Norwegians, Dutch, Danes, French, Greeks, Russians, Chinese, Filipinos -- and many others -- are being starved or frozen to death or murdered in cold blood in a campaign of savagery.

The slaughters of Warsaw, Lidice, Kharkov and Nanking -- the brutal torture and murder by the Japanese, not only of civilians but of our own gallant American soldiers and fliers -- these are startling examples of what goes on day by day, year in and year out, wherever the Nazis and the Japs are in military control -- free to follow their barbaric purpose.

In one of the blackest crimes of all history -- begun by the Nazis in the day of peace and multiplied by them a hundred times in time of war -- the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour. As a result of the events of the last few days hundreds of thousands of Jews, who while living under persecution have at least found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which their persecution symbolizes, would be a major tragedy.

It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries. All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death in Poland or Norwegians and French to their death in Germany are equally guilty with the executioner. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment.

Hitler is committing these crimes against humanity in the name of the German people. I ask every German and every man everywhere under Nazi domination to show the world by his action that in his heart he does not share these insane criminal desires. Let him hide these pursued victims, help them to get over their borders, and do what he can to save them from the Nazi hangman. I ask him also to keep watch, and to record the evidence that will one day be used to convict the guilty.

In the meantime, and until the victory that is now assured is won, the United States will persevere in its efforts to rescue the victims of brutality of the Nazis and the Japs. In so far as the necessity of military operations permit this Government will use all means at its command to aid the escape of all intended victims of the Nazi and Jap executioner -- regardless of race or religion or color. We call upon the free peoples of Europe and Asia temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression. We shall find havens of refuge for them, and we shall find the means for their maintenance and support until the tyrant is driven from their homelands and they may return.

In the name of justice and humanity let all freedom loving people rally to this righteous undertaking.

Draft filed PPT. 1-7

76-6

File

March 30, 1944

Dear Dr. Wise:

The President has asked me to acknowledge the telegram of March twenty-seventh, signed by yourself and Mr. Nahum Goldmann, in behalf of the World Jewish Congress and its constituent organizations. The President wants you to know that he deeply appreciates the spirit in which you have received this appeal in behalf of the victims of Nazi and Japanese brutality. He is reassured also to know that the Committee has such confidence in the War Refugee Board and reaffirms its decision to place the world-wide machinery and personnel of the World Jewish Congress unreservedly at the disposal of the Board and the Governments of the United Nations.

x57521

x5477

x4725

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
President, American Jewish Congress,
330 West 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

xPP7 3292
x222

x222
xPP7 5029

WDH/mdp

x198-A
x197-A
x3186

Telegram to the President; March 27, 1944

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise,
Nahum Goldmann,
World Jewish Congress,
New York.

expressing appreciation of Administrative Committee,
World Jewish Congress, of President's "historic"
statement on resolve of governments of United States
and United Nations to set forward program of Jewish
rescue.

Mr. Hassett

Guess who? All it
needs is a "thank you," in your
irimitable style. Furthermore
the good doctor has been your pet. Keep
him. T an

WU45 268 2 EXTRA

PZ NEWYORK NY MAR 27 1944 1204P

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS REPRESENTING
JEWISH COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATION IN THE FREE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
AND INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF SIXTEEN
COUNTRIES OCCUPIED OR CONTROLLED BY THE AXIS POWERS EXPRESSES ITS
WARM APPRECIATION OF YOUR HISTORIC STATEMENT ON THE RESOLVE OF
THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS TO
SET FORWARD THE PROGRAM OF JEWISH RESCUE. THE COMMITTEE TAKES
NOTE OF YOUR MOVING APPEAL TO THE POPULATIONS OF THE AXIS AND
SATELLITE COUNTRIES TO COOPERATE IN MEASURES OF RESCUE AND IS
CONFIDENT THAT THIS APPEAL WILL MEET WITH A RESPONSE FROM THE
SUBJECT POPULATIONS AND WILL AS SERVE TO STRENGTHEN THE
RESISTANCE MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT EUROPE. THE COMMITTEE WARMLY

Steve
To ack
Auth
3-30-44
MAR

Draft filed
PP 7127.

WELCOMES YOUR APPEAL TO THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TO INCREASE THE GREAT CONTRIBUTION THEY HAVE ALREADY MADE IN AFFORDING REFUGE TO VICTIMS OF NAZI TYRANNY. IT SEES IN YOUR STATEMENT A RECOGNITION OF THE OBLIGATION OF ALL FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLES TO OPEN THEIR DOORS FOR TEMPORARY REFUGE TO ALL WHO CAN ESCAPE DESTRUCTION AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES AND IT IS CONFIDENT THAT UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP THE STATEMENT WILL MARK THE BEGINNING OF A DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED NATIONS POLICY WHICH WILL RESULT IN ESTABLISHING PLACES OF REFUGE IN THE TERRITORIES OF ALL FREE PEOPLES. THE COMMITTEE TAKES THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS ITS FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD AND ITS DISTINGUISHED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MR JOHN W PEHLE AND REAFFIRMS ITS DECISION TO PLACE THE WORLDWIDE MACHINERY AND PERSONNEL OF THE CONGRESS UNRESERVEDLY AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE BOARD AND THE UNITED NATIONS GOVERNMENTS.

STEPHEN S WISE NAHUM GOLDMANN WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS.

March 31, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging support of Wright-Compton
Resolution or Wagner-Taft Resolution which will open the doors of
Palestine for Jewish immigration.

mcb

76-C

April 1, 1944.

Respectfully referred to the
officials of the Department of State
for attention and appropriate action.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

~~Zionist Central Council Rabinovich Arcavi,~~
~~Buenos Aires, Argentina.~~

Cable to the President, dated 3/31/44. Re: British White Paper limiting
Jewish immigration to Palestine.

"ON EVE TOTAL REINFORCEMENT BRITISH WHITE PAPER ON PALESTINE ARGENTINIAN
ZIONISTS EXPRESS PROFOUND GRATITUDE YOUR EXCELLENCY FOR VIGOROUS RE-
PUDIATION OF RESTRICTIVE MEASURES AGAINST JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PAL-
ESTINE ALSO PROMISE GRANTED ZIONIST LEADERS RABBIS WISE SILVER AND
YOUR APPEAL TO ALL NATIONS OPEN DOORS JEWISH REFUGEES HOPE UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT PEOPLE WILL HELP MARTYRIZED JEWISH PEOPLE OBTAIN
AFTER TERMINATION WAR JEWISH COMMONWEALTH PALESTINE GOD BLESS YOUR
EXCELLENCY."

fdb

76-c

April 1, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging abrogation of the British
White Paper: (Re: Jews).

Morris Kline^x, 3844 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.,
3/31/44.

Sarah Frankin^x, 736 N. Bonnie Beach, Los Angeles, Calif.,
3/31/44.

fdb

April 1, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegram to the President urging that the British White Paper
be abrogated. (Re: Entrance of Jews into Palestine).

*
Malkah Leah Sheinberg, Pres.,
Student Council,
* Hebrew School of Dallas,
Dallas,
Texas.

Telegram dated 3/31/44.

fdb

April 1, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging that the British White Paper
be abrogated. (Re: Entrance of Jews into Palestine).

Mae Nademan^{*}, and others, New York, N.Y., 3/31/44.

Doris Yablon[^], and others, New York, N.Y., 3/31/44.

April 1, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging support for ^XHouse Resolution
418-419 and ^XSenate Resolution 247 for the restoration of ^XPalestine
as a homeland for the Jewish people.

April 1, 1944

76c

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Sterling J. Holmes, Sec'y
Elks Lodge #275
P. O. Box 175
Foughkeepsie, N. Y.

Letter to the President, dated 3/2/44.

Re - Urges support for House Resolution 418-419 and Senate Resolution 247 for the restoration of 'Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people.

April 3, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of State.

WILLIAM D. HASKETT
Secretary to the President

Comtesse Alain de Pierrefeu
The Sanctuary
Hancock, N. H.

Letter to the President, dated 4/1/44.

Re - Is critical of Great Britain and the United States for closing Palestine to the Jewish people. Believes that Russia will be the leader in the new world order unless the other two countries change attitude toward "righteousness and unity."

IBM

76-C

April 4, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
State Department.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

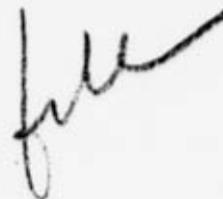
Jack ^xLefkowitz
1690 President St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Telegram to the President, dated 4/3/44.

Re - States that if his son, an American of [#]Jewish descent, is not good enough to enter Palestine, he is not good enough to be in England as an American soldier. Asks that he be sent home if the White Paper is not cancelled.

LBM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



76-6

April 5, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

You gave this to me to give to S.T.E. to speak to you about. In view of the first sentence no one here can do anything about answering this because no one knows what you discussed with Rabbi Wise and what message you promised to send to London.

GGT

STEPHEN S. WISE
FORTY WEST SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK

March 29, 1944

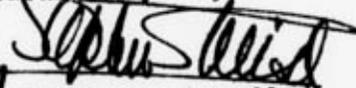
Dear Chief:

I have been hoping that you might have some word following upon your suggestion to London with respect to the matter which we discussed. I venture to say that if something could be given out on the 31st of March, that date dreaded by my fellow Jews, it would do much to hearten millions who have looked forward to March 31 with fear and even dismay.

May we hope that you and London have come to some agreement with respect to what may now be said, and, if it could be said promptly, it would mean more than I can say.

x226-A I cannot tell you what your word on the situation in Hungary may mean for the refugees, and how grateful Jews everywhere will be for the clarity and the vigor of your appeal on behalf of the many imperilled refugees. With heartfelt regard always,

Faithfully yours,



P.S. Perhaps you will have Stephen Early call me up and give me the news for which my soul longs.

xpp7 3292

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

x3186
x48-A
x700

3

76-6

American Jewish Conference

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-7197

INTERIM COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen

DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, New York
HENRY MONSKY, Omaha
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE, New York

file

I. L. KENEN
Public Relations Director
J. S. PEARLSTIEN
Administrative Secretary

March 28, 1944

The President
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

In behalf of the Interim Committee of the American Jewish Conference, may we express to you our appreciation for the magnificent statement which you issued last Friday.

*draft
filed
P.P. 7-1-7*

Your declaration will prove to be a powerful weapon in democracy's fight to rescue the hapless victims of Nazi terrorism and thousands of Jews who are now threatened in this critical period as the Nazis overrun the Balkans, will owe their lives to you.

We are enclosing a copy of a statement which was issued by the Conference after your declaration.

Respectfully yours

Israel Goldstein Henry Monsky Stephen S. Wise

Israel Goldstein Henry Monsky Stephen S. Wise

x

x

*x Sen
x PP 7 3292*

*x 198-A
x 3186*

"The occupation of the Balkan countries by the Nazis constitutes a turning point in the epochal task of rescuing Jews threatened with extermination at Nazi hands and the American Jewish Conference welcomes with a deep sense of gratitude President Roosevelt's recognition of the great danger and his prompt action.

"The President's warning that all persons who share the guilt for crimes against the refugees shall share the punishment will be effective to deter the Nazi hangmen. His appeal to the population within Germany itself to hide Jews from their executioners and to assist them in escaping and his appeal to countries to open their doors to Jewish refugees are heartening assurance of a determination to carry out heroic measures which must be taken if the rescue work of the War Refugee Board is to be effective.

"The situation imposes a responsibility on all Jewish agencies to unite and we appeal to all Jewish organizations, including those not affiliated with the Conference, to meet the challenge created by the Nazi invasion of the Balkans and to unite on a common program of action in cooperation with the War Refugee Board."

fdb

76-C

April 5, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Dave [^]Serkin,
69-10 Yellowstone Blvd.,
Forest Hills,
Long Island,
New York.

Telegram to the President dated 4/4/44.

"You promise everything for future while Jews of Europe are being destroyed. Now we are astounded at your action in closing doors of Palestine."

April 4, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State for attention
and appropriate handling.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Herbert ^xWeiner, Chairman
x Campus Committee
x Young Zionist Actions Committee of New York
349 W. 87 St.
New York 24, N. Y.

Registered letter to the President, dated 3/30/44.

Re - Protests closing of x Palestine to the Jewish people. Encloses
a petition submitted by members of the faculties of American
schools of higher learning.

LBM

76-c

May 19, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State for attention
and appropriate handling in connection with the previous petitions which were forwarded to the Department on April 4.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Herbert ^XWeiner, Chairman
✓ Campus Committee
✓ Young Zionist Actions Committee of New York
349 West 87 Street
New York 24, N. Y.

Letter to the President, dated 5/16/44.

Re - Sends about 200 additional petitions signed by American University professors appealing to the President on behalf of free entry of Jews into Palestine. States a pamphlet including the names of all ~~signers~~ signers will be sent within a week.

ehl

Jewish Comment

VOL. II No. 15

MAY 12, 1944

"FREE GERMAN" COMMITTEES

ON May 2, 1944, a group of American sponsors announced the formation of a Council for a Democratic Germany. The Council is composed of anti-Nazi Germans of every variety of political belief resident in the United States. On the occasion of the formation of the new Council, a declaration defining its aims was released.

This declaration is the fourth important manifesto of a "Free German" committee issued within the past twelve months. The first of this series resulted from a conference of anti-Nazi Germans held in Mexico City on May 8-9, 1943. The conference issued two appeals, "to the German people," and "to Germans in Latin America," defining the aims of the committee and calling on all Germans to fight actively against Hitler, and thus make a German contribution to the liberation of mankind from the Nazi plague.

The second manifesto received more attention in the press. Late in July, 1943 the Free German Committee in Moscow published an appeal to the German people, urging them to consider the gravity of their military, political, and economic situation, and the disaster into which they were being led by Hitler. It argued that only by overthrowing Hitler and establishing a democratic national government could the Germans regain the confidence of their present enemies. Among the consequences of establishing such a democratic government the Free German

Committee in Moscow enumerated the following:

"It means the annulment of all laws based on national and racial hatred; of all orders of the Hitlerite regime that degrade our people; the annulment of all measures of the Hitlerite authorities directed against freedom and human dignity.

"It means the restoration and extension of the political rights and social gains of the working people: freedom of speech, press, assembly, conscience and religious beliefs. It means the freedom of economy, trade and handicraft; the guaranteed right to labor and to lawfully acquired property.

"It means the restoration of property to their lawful owners, plundered by the fascist rulers; the confiscation of property of those responsible for the war and of the war profiteers; the exchange of commodities with other countries as a natural basis for insuring national welfare.

"It means the immediate release of the victims of Hitlerite terror and material compensation for the damage caused them. It means the just, inexorable trial of those responsible for the war, of its instigators and their ringleaders and accomplices behind the scenes, of those who have hurled Germany into an abyss and branded her with shame.

"But at the same time it means amnesty for all Hitler adherents who in good time will renounce him and join the movement for a free Germany."

76-9

MAY 12, 1944

JEWISH COMMENT

Page 2

On September 25, 1943 a conference of "Free Germans" took place in London, and also issued a manifesto "to the Germans in the army and in the Homeland." This manifesto, too, called attention to the deepening crisis into which Hitler's military adventures were bringing the German people, and stressed the fact that "with every day that this senseless war continues . . . the justified hatred of Germany by Hitlerenslaved people increases." In consequence, the manifesto points out, Germany's future depends upon a courageous movement of rebellion among the Germans themselves which would succeed in destroying the Nazi incubus. The London manifesto also included the following paragraph:

"The Germany which will follow Hitler must restore human rights. It must eliminate all Nazi decrees, especially the barbaric racial laws, and restore freedom to the people: freedom to write and to speak, freedom to organize, freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, freedom for workers to choose their own place of employment, freedom for peasants to be masters in their own homes. The Germany which follows Hitler must guarantee security to all lawfully acquired property, but it must exact strict retribution from all those who are guilty of the war and who have enriched themselves through it."

* * *

All these manifestoes, even though they were directed particularly towards the German people, also had certain aspects of an appeal to the United Nations for aid in re-establishing a democratic Germany. The statements in these manifestoes concerning the democratic character of the future Germany and its restoration of human rights are undoubtedly

intended, at least in part, to counteract that "justified hatred of Germany" which all the free German movements remark and which causes them much concern. The new declaration by the Council for a Democratic Germany is directed much more plainly toward this end than its predecessors. This is evident from the sponsorship of the new Council by citizens of the United States, and from the introductory statement of the members of the Council themselves:

"We cannot claim to have a formal mandate from people now inside Germany. We believe, however, that we typify some of the forces and tendencies which will be vitally needed in the creation of a new Germany within the framework of a free world. *We therefore feel that it is our duty in the interest of the United States and the United Nations to express our conviction about the future of Germany at a time when the German people cannot speak for themselves.* We do this in full independence and according to the democratic practice of the United States." (Italics ours.)

The rest of the document is divided into four parts, which try to demonstrate: first, that the political and economic dismemberment of the Reich "would create fertile soil for new pan-Germanist movements," and force the victorious nations to consume useful energies in suppressing such movements. The second section argue that "if Germany is to contribute to the economic welfare of the world, and if it is to make material reparation on a large scale," its productive power must be conserved and integrated in an international system of production and consumption.

The third section argues that it is necessary, if a German democracy is to be established, that the pro-demo-

cratic elements within Germany be granted "political leeway from the beginning" by the military and civil representatives of the United Nations. This section also states that "the German democracy of the future will depend on all these people. With their help, preparations must be made for the inauguration of an independent German government. Guarantees for the establishment of the basic civil rights and liberties of the people must be given without delay. Racial laws must be abolished immediately. Religious and intellectual liberties must be restored. Freedom of the press, of assembly and of organization must be reestablished. No obstacles should be placed in the way of the rebuilding of a labor movement. The institutions set up by the Nazis must be removed. Social and democratic institutions which the Nazis abolished must be recreated."

The fourth and last section argues that only Germans can reeducate German youth towards democracy. Thus, from beginning to end, this declaration is a plea to the United Nations not to adopt a policy of the type which is popularly known as Vansittartist.

* * *

As the various free German movements themselves recognize, much depends upon the extent to which the German people at large regain the confidence of nations among whom cruel experience has brought about a "justified hatred." The declaration of the Council for a Democratic Germany makes some efforts in this direction. Thus, it recognizes at the outset that "the German people will have to bear the consequences of the war into which Hitler has driven them." It notes that the obliteration of the spirit of Nazism "in Germany and throughout the world . . . will be accomplished in the battle for the

liberation of Europe, by the coming liquidation of the Nazis by the Germans themselves, and in the prosecution of the war criminals." It understands that "German economic hegemony and the danger of a rearming of Germany" should be eliminated. Concrete proposals that it sets forth to attain these ends are, however, quite vague. There is no specific statement, for instance, that German war criminals ought to be tried by such effective methods (either by the courts of the occupied countries or by international courts, as proposed in the Moscow Declaration of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States) as will prevent a repetition of the Leipzig Comedy, when Germans accused of war crimes were tried by German courts, with results that have become notorious. The Council's suggestions for preventing German "economic hegemony" and rearmament in the future are equally vague.

There is another matter in which one might certainly have expected from the new Council a clear, specific, and unambiguous statement: that is, with regard to the atrocities committed against Jews in the course of the German campaign of extermination. Yet this point is not even mentioned directly either in the present declaration or in any of its three predecessors.

The Jewish question was discussed at both the Mexico City and the London conferences. A point of departure for this discussion was the fact that the bulk of present-day refugees from Germany—that is, of the potential members of the free German movements — are, of course, Jewish. Yet there is a "justified" feeling among Jews that they are entitled to have nothing further to do with Germany after what has happened to them, and to have their wish to live their own lives without

reference to Germany respected. Much of the discussion of the Jewish question at the two conferences took the form of arguing against this feeling, chiefly on the basis of Jewish interests in seeing Hitler and his doctrine destroyed. There was even an undercurrent of opinion which suggested that, if Jewish rights were to be restored in democratic Germany, the adherence of Jewish refugees to Free German movements was in some sense a condition precedent. Such an attitude is one which it is very difficult for democratic groups to forgive. The maintenance of democratic rights for any part of a population is not a favor or a matter for bargaining. That there are individuals among the free Germans in Mexico City and London who even momentarily yield to such view cannot be conducive to faith in them.

The declarations, of course, do not contain statements of this sort. The phrases in them about the abrogation of racial laws and the restoration of civil liberties are vague indeed, but they are made without precedent conditions. On the other hand, none of the four manifestoes makes any specific expression of horror or shame at the crimes of the Nazis against Jews in Germany and other countries.

On other occasions, declarations of this kind *have* been made: for instance, by the Union of German Socialist Organizations in Great Britain on December 18, 1942. But even in this declaration there is no clear statement of what the German Socialist organizations are preparing to do in penance, to wipe out the stain of what they brand as "an unbelievable inhuman campaign of

extermination." Nor was there any indication of a plan to help rebuild the shattered life of Jewish communities all over Europe, or of Jewish refugees scattered all over the world.

We do not regard this question as merely one of practical expedients for solving postwar problems, whether of the Jews or of the German people. There is another phase which must take precedence: that is the reestablishment of confidence as between Germany and the world. That confidence must depend ultimately upon Germany's being able to convince other peoples not only that there are pro-democrats among its emigres, but that these emigres and other German leaders deeply feel their responsibility for having failed to save the German people from its barbarism, and that they have both the will and the power to make a relapse into similar conditions impossible. In order to make their own position crystal clear, one would have expected any such declaration by friends of a free Germany to have begun with an avowal of their personal responsibility—a responsibility which they must not attempt to evade by citing the undeniable fact that international conditions had a share in bringing about Hitlerism — for what the German people under Hitler had done, and for their failure to prevent it. We should have expected, in view of the flagrant and atrocious nature of the German crime against the Jews of the world that the declaration of the Council for a Democratic Germany would have included also a pledge of penance and reparation.

Such an avowal and pledge was not included in this first declaration of the Council.

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

76.C

May 19, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Noah Golinkin, Chairman
Young Zionist Actions Committee of New York
342 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Telegram to the President, dated 5/18/44.

Re - Resolution requesting the President to use the influence of his office so that the doors of Palestine will be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that the Jewish people may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

May 15, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to
the Executive Director of the
War Refugee Board for attention
and appropriate acknowledgment.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegram from the Emergency Committee to Save the
Jewish People of Europe, Dean Alfange, Will Rogers, Jr.,
Peter H. Berson, Sigrid Undset, Louis Bromfield,
Maurice William, Ben Hecht, Li Yu-Ying, Co-Chairmen,
NYC, 5/13/44, to the President, suggesting establishment
of temporary rescue camps in the U. S. and free ports
in the U. S., Palestine, North Africa, etc., for victims
of Nazi oppression.

Orig. file copy of above memo is filed: 3186

lok

May 22, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred
to the Secretary of State. x 20

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

hms

Letter from Kaya Malamad(off), General Secretary,
All World Hebrew Central Organization, 4156 Beverly Blvd.,
Los Angeles, Calif., 5/18/44, to the President, protesting
treatment given Mr. Kaufman, the political leader
of the above organization, by the State Dept. and the
War Refugee Board. The organization is planning to call
in a ~~New~~ Hebrew congress in NYC sometime this year for
the purpose of formulating plans for the creation of an
Independent Hebrew State on the African continent.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1944

My dear Mrs. Rappaport:

The President has received your message of June sixth, concerning the matter of providing temporary asylum in the United States for victims of enemy oppression. He very much appreciates your thought in wiring to him and, by his direction, I am bringing this expression on your part to the attention of the officials of the War Refugee Board, who are giving careful study to this entire problem for him.

Very sincerely yours,


WILLIAM D. HASSETT

Secretary to the President

Mrs. Louis Rappaport,
President,
New Jersey State Conference,
National Council of Jewish Women,
Elizabeth,
New Jersey.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS



PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300



June 25 11

Mrs. Louis Rapoport,
President,
New Jersey State Conference,
National Council of Jewish Women,
Elizabeth,
New Jersey.

~~60 [Signature]~~ SA

Moved, Left no address.....

June 7, 1944

76-c

My dear Mrs. Rappaport:

The President has received your message of June sixth, concerning the matter of providing temporary asylum in the United States for victims of enemy oppression. He very much appreciates your thought in wiring to him and, by his direction, I am bringing this expression on your part to the attention of the officials of the War Refugee Board, who are giving careful study to this entire problem for him.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Mrs. Louis Rappaport,
President,
New Jersey State Conference,
National Council of Jewish Women,
Elizabeth,
New Jersey.

B
hms

WAR REFUGEE BOARD: Urging the President to sponsor the "Free Ports" program.

May 27, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
War Refugee Board for considera-
tion and acknowledgment.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Mrs. Mary [<]Goldman, Pres.,
Mrs. Sylvia Schwartz, Sec'y.,
Cobbs Creek Chapter of American
Jewish Congress, [>]
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Telegram to the President, dated 5/26/44.

Re - Resolution urging the establishment of ^x free ports in the United
States for refugee Jews.

11

76-C

July 6, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President requesting that immediate steps be taken
to save the Jews in Hungary. X 226-a

Adam F. Brecht, 102 East 1st Street, New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

Carl Hauptmann, 149 Ames Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey. 7/5/44

JMM

76-C

July 3, 1944

Respectfully referred to
the Secretary of State for
attention and appropriate ac-
knowledgment.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

hms

Telegram from Johan J. Smertenko, Executive Vice
Chairman, Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People
of Europe, NYC, 7/3/44, to the President, in re reports
of the annihilation of 400,000 Jews in Hungary and
impending assassination of additional 350,000 by
July 24th. Asks action in the matter.

First Copy filed: 3186

conf

July 8, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to
the Chairman of the President's
War Relief Control Board for
attention.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

hms

x

Letter from Kaya Melanad, General Secretary, All World
Hebrew Central Organization, 4156 Beverly Blvd.,
Los Angeles, Calif., 7/6/44, to the President, in re
refusal of Mr. Melvin D. Hilareth, of the War Relief
Control Board, to x issue a registration number to the
All World Hebrew Central Organization.

x 4356

July 10, 1944

76-C

My dear Mr. Laycock:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July fifth, with the enclosed copy of House Resolution No. 16 adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, which will be made available to the President. You may be assured that your courtesy in transmitting this Resolution is appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM D. HALSETT
Secretary to the President

Honorable Lee L. Laycock,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Baton Rouge,
Louisiana.

rg

State
Resolution expressing sympathy with the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution and urging unrestricted immigration into Palestine in accordance with the Balfour Declaration and the Anglo-American Treaty of Dec. 3/24.

76-C

JMM

July 6, 1944

Respectfully referred to the officials of the Department
of State for attention . . .

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging him to take immediate action to
save the Jews of Hungary.

CROSS, Zoltan, 319 West 88th Street, New York City, N.Y. 7/5/44
WEISS, Harriet, ROSENBERG, Margaret, ROSENBERG, Sadie, New York, N.Y.
7/5/44.

BENEDIG, A., M.D., New York, N.Y. 7/5/44.

WASSERMAN, Eugene, New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

SAKHO, Emery, 52 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

FREEDMAN, A., 43-08 43rd St., Sunnyside, Long Island, New York, N.Y.
7/5/44.

HETHY, Walter Z., 4222 Ketchum Street, Elmhurst, New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

ATLAS, David, 100 East First Street, New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

GORDON, Alexander, New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

TEMNER, Alexander, 216 West 99 Street, New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

BERGER, Martin, New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

MAJOR, Andrew, Corp., New York, N.Y. 7/5/44.

MAGYAR, B., New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

UNGAR, Albert, New York, N.Y. 7/5/44

LEWIS, May, 130 East End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 7/6/44

GOLDSTONE, LaFayette A., 130 East End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 7/6/44

SCHWARTZ, Lena, 933 New York Avenue, New York, N.Y. 7/6/44.

July 7, 1944

EMBORN, Rev. Bernard, 787 East 175 Street, Bronx, New York. 7/6/44

FABIAN, Tibor, 159-00 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 7/6/44

EISENSTEIN, Louise, 150 Clemont Avenue, New York, N.Y. 7/6/44

POPPER, George, 327 East Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey. 7/6/44

BROWN, Benny, 1033 Wheeler Avenue, Bronx, New York. 7/6/44

JMM

July 11, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to the Department of State for attention.
(by memo)

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging him to take immediate action to
save the Jews of Hungary.

NEW, Andor, 202 West 81 Street, New York, N.Y. 7/7/44
BOHM, Victor, Architect, 1650 Broadway, New York. 7/7/44
FUCHS, Armin, Brooklyn, New York. 7/8/44
KIASCHEK, Charles, Brooklyn, New York. 7/8/44
ROSENWASSER, Mr. and Mrs. S. J., Brooklyn, N.Y. 7/8/44
LACHER, Lester, New York, N.Y. 7/8/44
WEISZ, Dora, New York, N.Y. 7/8/44
SCHONFELD, Rabbi Lazar, KOHN, Geza, President, Beth David Aguddath
Achim Congregation, 832 Fox St., Bronx, New York. 7/9/44
MULLER, Oscar, 43 - 08 41 St, New York, N.Y. 7/9/44
MORVAY, Magda, 166 West 79 Street, New York, N.Y. 7/9/44
FRIEDMAN, Edith, 333 Central Park, West New York, N.Y. 7/9/44
KLAPHOLZ, Elizabeth, 333 Central Park, West New York, N.Y. 7/9/44
STERN, Mr. and Mrs. Joe, 224 West 72, Stephen Katona, 212 West 71 St.,
New York City, N.Y. 7/9/44
LANYI, Doctor George, MARK, Albert D., President, New Light Temple,
1128 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N.Y. 7/9/44
BRAUN, Adolph, 34 East Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. 7/8/44
BORTNIKER, C., Chicago, Illinois. 7/10/44
BRAIDWOOD, Dr. Robert J., 4812 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
7/10/44
PERKINS, Dr. Ann Louise, 1013 E. 52nd Street, Chicago, Illinois. 7/10/44
THE GRAND COMMITTEE OF BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut. 7/10/44
NANSI, Nicholas, Brooklyn, New York. 7/10/44

76-C

JMM

July 11, 1944

Respectfully referred to the Department of State for attention.
(by memo)

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging him to take immediate action
to save the Jews of Hungary.

HAINES, Harry B, Publisher, Paterson Evening News, Paterson, N.J.
7/7/44.

ROSSNER, Emery, New York, N.Y. undated.

BRUNAUER, Edward, 2085 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 7/6/44

THE UNITED HUNGARIAN JEWS OF AMERICA, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York,
N.Y. 7/6/44

WEINBERGER, Dr. A.V., 140 West 58 Street, New York, N.Y. 7/6/44

BARNES, Joseph, 2641 Marion Avenue, Bronx, New York. 7/6/44

GRUEN, Zoltan, New York, N.Y. 7/7/44

UJVARI, Arthur, 4300 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 7/7/44

SCHUSTER, Samuel, 306 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

GOLDSTEIN, Irving, 310 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

MELL, Jacob, 5573 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

BERG, William, 325 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

GROSSMAN, Samuel, 318 West Adams, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

RUBIN, Samuel H., Brook's Bldg., 317 West Jackson, Chicago, Ill. 7/7/44

STERN, Doctor Nat, 3733 Pine Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

TUROFF, Nat, 318 West Adams, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

COONEY, Al, 319 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

FOLDES, Alexander C., New York, N.Y. 7/7/44.

REICH, Samuel, 3933 North Pine Grove, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

GINSEBERG, Julius, 212 South Franklin, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

RUBIN, Robert, 3721 Pine Grove, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

SHAPIRO, Robert, 620 Wadeland, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

HORN, Henry, 3702 Pine Grove, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

BRODER, David, 3753 Pine Grove, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

LINICK, Ernest, 820 Greenleaf, Glencoe, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

RUBIN, Elizabeth, 3721 Pine Grove, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

KLEIN, Rabbi Herman, New York, N.Y. 7/7/44

GOLDSTEIN, Harry, 310 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

LEE, Lieutenant Adrien L., 120 South Waller Street, Chicago, Ill.
7/7/44

RENDLER, Nandy, 143 North Parkside, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

EDELSTEIN, David, 131 North Marion Street, Oak Park, Illinois. 7/7/44

REICH, Max, 3800 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

STERN, Jack, 728 Waveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

ROSE, Herman, 3725 Pine Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

BRODER, Edward, 313 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

BROWN, Helen L., Secretary, Emergency Committee to Save The Jewish
People, Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

DAVIS, B.G., Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

EINBINDER, Edward, 805 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. 7/7/44

KARMAN, Emery I., 152 East 94 Street, New York City, N.Y. 7/7/44

76-C

AM

July 12, 1944

Respectfully referred to the Department of State for attention.
(by memo)

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Tegrams to the President urging him to take immediate action to
sa the Jews of Hungary.

BAI, Mrs. Serene, 2080 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, New York. 7/11/44
DEIS, Mr. and Mrs. S.W., 160 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York.
7/11/44
FELNFELD, Mr. and Mrs. Albert B., 90 Pinehurst Avenue, New York 33,
New York. 7/11/44
FUHRER, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, 2080 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, New York.
7/11/44
KALMAN, Mr. and Mrs. E., 2080 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, New York. 7/11/44
FUHRER, Mr. and Mrs. B., 2137 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 7/11/44
MEZEI, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, 1164 Cromwell Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 7/11/44
GROSSMAN, Mr. and Mrs. A., 2137 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 7/11/44
LASZL, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas, 31 - 74 29th St., Long Island City, N.Y.
7/11/44
MUHLBERG, Mr. and Mrs. Steven, 24 O 34 27 St., Astoria, N.Y. 7/11/44
NELSON, Paul, Silver Springs, Maryland. no other add. 7/11/44
ROT, Joseph, New York, N.Y. 7/11/44
KATZ, Milton, New York, N.Y. 7/11/44
DIMOND, Alex, New York, N.Y. 7/11/44
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FRA 3766, Chicago, Illinois. 7/11/44
STUDENT ORGANIZATION OF THE HEBREW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, 3448 W. Douglas
Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. 7/11/44
LEAVITT, Miriam, 4901 Drexel Blvd., Chicago 15, Illinois. 7/11/44
STARK, Mrs. Manci, 197 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. 7/11/44
MANSBORG, Mr. and Mrs. Philip, 3177 33rd St. Astoria, New York. 7/11/44
KELNER, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, 2319 21st St., Astoria, New York. 7/11/44
KOENIG, Mrs. Clara, 568 Audubon Avenue, New York, N.Y. 7/11/44
FENTON, Mr. and Mrs. George F., 2319 21 Street, Astoria, New York. 7/11/44
BLVCH, Walter V., 118 West Randolph, Chicago, Illinois. 7/11/44

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JMM

July 13, 1944

Respectfully referred to the officials of the Department of State for attention. (by memo)

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging him to take immediate action to save the Jews of Hungary.

- ZEIDMAN, Mrs. E. M., 4780 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- ZEIDMAN, Illyne, 4780 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- BLONDER, Charlie, 4545 North Central Park, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- SCHWAB, Henry, 67 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- MILCH, Frank, 12 West 72 Street, New York, N.Y. 7/12/44
- STIEBER, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore, 2306 21 Street, Astoria, New York. 7/12/44
- SCHWAB, Harry, 4812 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- SCHWAB, Yetta, 67 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- BLONDER, Mrs. (no first name) 4545 North Central Park, Chicago, Ill. 7/12/44
- ZEIDMAN, E. M., 4780 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- SCHWAB, Ester, 4854 North Kilbourn, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- BROWN, Marthe E., M. D., 540 N. Michigan, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- AMERICAN HUNGARIAN War Relief Committee, Midland Hotel, Chicago, Ill. 7/12/44
- BODROGHY, Mr. and Mrs. Sandor, 44 Morningside Drive, New York, N.Y. 7/12/44
- BENYOVSKY, John, 1912 N. Whipple Street, Chicago, 47, Illinois. 7/12/44
- FISCHMANN, Harry H., 3342 W. Lemoyne Street, Chicago 51, Ill. 7/12/44
- SARF, Milan, 3623 West Argyle, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- GIBSON, John, 3501 Hirsch St., Chicago 51, Illinois. 7/12/44
- SARF, Josephine, 3623 West Argyle, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- BENYOVSKY, Mrs. John, 1912 N. Whippe St., Chicago, 47, Illinois. 7/12/44
- WEICHANDT, Nick, 1876 Burling St., Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- SARF, Rose, 3623 West Argyle, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- SANDERS, Louis M., 4342 Washington Blvd., Chicago 24, Illinois. 7/12/44
- LEVINE, Sylvia, 4935 N. Avers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- LEVINE, David S., 4935 N. Avers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- LEVINE, Dora, 4935 N. Avers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- PROJANSKY, Ruth, 6235 N. Washtenaw Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- PROJANSKY, Harry, 6236 N. Washtenaw Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- PROJANSKY, Ada, 5002 N. Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- SANDERS, Mrs. Rose C., 4342 Washington Blvd., Chicago 24, Illinois. 7/12/44
- OSTFELD, Norman, 3345 West Ohio Street, Chicago 45, Illinois. 7/12/44
- FISCHMANN, Carl, 3342 W. Lemoyne Street, Chicago 51, Illinois. 7/12/44
- STEIN, Sam, 652 Waveland Street, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
- FISCHMANN, Bela, 3342 W. Lemoyne Street, Chicago, 51, Illinois. 7/12/44

JMM

July 14, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to the officials of the Department of State for attention. (by memo)

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging him to take immediate action to save the Jews of Hungary.

RADOS, Charlotte, 1583 Macombs Road, Bronx, New York, N.Y. 7/12/44
 ENGEL, Nicholas, 25 Harding Terrace, Newark, New Jersey. 7/12/44
 TOLNAI, Barbara, 177 East 77 Street, New York, N.Y. 7/12/44
 KALLAN, Steven, 108 West 83, New York City, N. Y. 7/12/44
 FUREDI, Eva, 233 West 83, New York, N. Y. 7/12/44
 GEDO, Leopold, New York, N.Y. 7/12/44
 GURKO, Harold, 2622 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 GURKO, Phyllis, 1438 North Kedzie, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 GURKO, Barney, 2622 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 GURKO, Dora, 1438 North Kedzie, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 CARMODY, John, 4201 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 LIEB, Jack, 5002 N. Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 LEVINE, Irving, 4935 N. Avers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 LIEB, Eva, 5002 N. Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 PROJANSKY, Irving, 5002 N. Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 STEIN, Mrs. Sam, 652 Waveland St., Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 LASSER, Marilyn, 3623 Argyle, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 LASSER, Sgt. David, 3623 Argyle, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 LASSER, Esther, 3623 Argyle, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 LASSER, Francene, 3623 Argyle, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 LASSER, Loris, 3623 Argyle, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 LASSER, Roy, 3623 Argyle, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 FISCHMANN, Mrs. Rose, 3342 West Lemoyne St., Chicago 51, Illinois. 7/12/44
 GIBSON, Mrs. John, 3501 Hirsch St., Chicago 51, Illinois. 7/12/44
 OSTFELD, Mrs. Pearl, 3345 West Ohio Street, Chicago 45, Illinois. 7/12/44
 SANDERS, Miss Johan, 4342 Washington Blvd., Chicago 24, Illinois. 7/12/44
 WEICHANDT, Mrs. Irene, 1876 Burling Street, Chicago, Illinois. 7/12/44
 BLOOM, Leonard, 2142 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44
 SHARLING, Jack, 3739 Dickens Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44
 GOLDSTEIN, Harry, 3651 W. 5th Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44
 FRIEDMAN, Morris, 1515 S. Avers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44
 PINES, Harry, 1839 S. Komensky, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44
 LENGYELO, Emil, New York, N. Y. 7/13/44
 STEINBERG, Rev. Frank, 428 Gooding Street, La Salle, Illinois. 7/13/44
 GREENBLATT, Gertrude, 1839 S. Komensky Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44
 PINES, Harry, 1839 S. Komensky Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44
 GREENBLATT, Sol, 1839 S. Komensky, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44
 KABB, Maurice, 4925 N. Whipple Street, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44
 DALIN, Joe, 1435 South Kedvale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 7/13/44

July 15, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State for attention.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Two telegrams dated 7/14/44 urging the President to take
action to protect the remaining Jews in Hungary. 226-A

Association for Family Living, 209 South State Street,
Chicago 4, Illinois. 7/14/44

Harry A. Kornhauser, 1088 East 21 Street, Brooklyn,
New York, N. Y.

JMM

76-C

July 26, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
officials of the Department of
State for attention.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

^x
Edward J. Britman,
Niagara Falls,
New York.

Telegram to the President dated 7/26/44.

Urging the President, as the head of the U. S. Government,
to do all that is humanly possible to save the remnant of the
Jewish people of Hungary from cold blooded murder by Nazis.

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7-226-a

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76-c

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July 21, 1944

Respectfully referred to the officials of the Department of State for attention. (by memorandum.)

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging him to take immediate action to save the Jews of Europe -- some specifically mention Jews in Hungary: - 2-226-a

MEYERS, Mr. and Mrs., 173 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. 7/20/44.

Also asking the President to support Senate Resolution 297.

SCHWARZ, Dr. Ernest, Chicago, Ill. 7/20/44.

LEVINE, Albert, Cincinnati, Ohio. 7/21/44.

PEKER, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G., 461 8th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 7/21/44.

LEVINE, Mrs. Hannah, Cincinnati, Ohio. 7/21/44.

SCHRIEBER, Ludwig, City Clerk, Chicago, Ill. 7/20/44.

LENGYEL, Stephen, Chicago, Ill. 7/20/44.

DWARZ, Dr. Edward S., Chicago, Ill. 7/20/44.

FLETCHER, Nicholas, Chicago, Ill. 7/20/44.

NADAS, Eli, Chicago, Ill. 7/20/44.

STURCZ, Ida, Bayonne, New Jersey. 7/20/44.

FISHER, H. H., New York, N. Y. 7/20/44.

KEENAN, Frank, Alderman of the 49th Ward, Chicago, Ill. 7/20/44.

BURKE, Miss Louise, 51 Bennett Avenue, New York, N. Y. 7/21/44.

Telegram signed by 6 others.

July 28, 1944

76-c

Respectfully referred to the
Department of State for attention
and appropriate acknowledgment.

A copy of each telegram is
being forwarded to the War Refugee
Board.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging him to do all in his power to save
the Jews of Europe and to see that free ports for refugees are
established in the United States and other United Nations:

Samuel Wilder, Bradley Beach, New Jersey. 7/27/44.
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Miller, 884 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
7/27/44.

July 28, 1944

Respectfully referred to the War Refugee Board for attention and appropriate acknowledgment.

The original telegrams are being forwarded to the Department of State.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Telegrams to the President urging him to do all in his power to save the Jews of Europe and to see that free ports for refugees are established in the United States and other United Nations:

Samuel Wigder, Bradley Beach, New Jersey. 7/27/44.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Miller, 884 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
7/27/44.

76-c

July 29, 1944

Respectfully referred to the
War Refugee Board for consideration
and acknowledgment.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

x
Irving Sachs,
St. Louis,
Missouri.

Telegram to the President dated 7/28/44.

Urging the President to do all within his power to establish
refugee camps in the U. S. for Jewish war refugees.

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July 29, 1944

76-C

Respectfully referred to Honorable
James M. Barnes.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

eb

Letter to the President, 7-21-44

From: Frank A. Schilling, Esq.,
636 North Harvard Boulevard,
Los Angeles 4, California.

Says, "now that Hon. Henry A. Wallace has been eliminated
from our national politics, I think it is about time that
the Russian Communistic Jew be also eliminated." Says he
is sending copy of his letter to Congressman Poulson, "with
the request that he initiate measures to eliminate the
Hillman CIO from politics at once."

x 172

x 4910

x 2546

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