

PPF 3164
Klein, Ernest L.

December 16, 1938.

My dear Jimmy:

I have received your telegram of December 8, 1938, concerning the desire of Dr. Ernest L. Klein to be of service in connection with the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees.

Unfortunately there are no vacancies at this time on the Intergovernmental Committee but I have advised Dr. Klein that his offer is appreciated and will be borne in mind should an opportunity to make use of his services arise in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

The Honorable
James W. Gerard,
40 Wall Street,
New York, New York.

My dear Dr. Klein:

The President has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 26, 1938, with further reference to the problem of political refugees, in which you kindly offer your services and also suggest consultation with former Ambassador Gerard.

While there are no vacancies on the Intergovernmental Committee at this time, your offer is appreciated and will be borne in mind in the event that an opportunity should arise in the future to make use of your services. In the meantime, any views or suggestions which you or Mr. Gerard wish to offer might be communicated to Mr. James G. McDonald, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, 122 East 22nd Street, New York, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President.

Dr. Ernest L. Klein, x966
181 East Lake Shore Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

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



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 14, 1938

Dear Marvin:

With reference to your memoranda of December 3 and 7, 1938, there is enclosed a draft reply, for your signature, to Dr. Klein's letter of November 26, and a draft reply, for the President's signature, to Mr. Gerard's telegram of December 6.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures:
Draft reply to Dr.
Klein's letter of
November 26;
Draft reply to Mr.
Gerard's telegram
of December 6.

The Honorable

Marvin H. McIntyre,

Secretary to the President,

The White House.

Warm Springs, Georgia
December 3, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE SUMNER WELLES: 120 K

With the return of the enclosure,
would you be good enough to let me have
draft of appropriate reply for my signature
to the attached letter from Ernest L. Klein.

Thanks.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

RB/mma

11/26/38. Ernest L. Klein, 181 East Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Encloses copy of his letter of 11/12/38 to the President and copy of
the President's reply of 11/17/38.
Re the persecution of Jews in Germany. Offers his time and effort in
this hour of humanitarian need with definite thoughts and plans in
harmony with the President's now historical declaration of ideals and
purpose concerning these unfortunate people. Suggests that Hon. James
W. Gerard can render invaluable service to the Intergovernmental
Committee on Political Refugees. Believes his counsel should be sought.
President's penciled notation: "Mac to reply to."

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7-10-38
2-10-38
has
to reply to

ERNEST L. KLEIN
181 East Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois

November 26, 1938

My dear Mr. President:

It is with no little hesitation that I am assuming the privilege of disturbing your well-deserved rest and vacation with this letter, however, I feel the situation is so critical that necessity knows no alternative.

I am deeply grateful to you for your inspiring letter concerning the fate of the unfortunate victims of persecution in Germany, and for your convenience I am enclosing copies of my letter and your reply to it.

For many years I was publisher of a national chain of American newspapers in the German language, but withdrew from that activity two years ago. In view of my interest in the German Language Press I made a deep study of the new German political philosophy since its inception in 1933.

Although of American parentage, I resided in Germany for many years and obtained my education in Universities there, during which time I made an extensive study of the history of the German people. Consequently, I am familiar with their cultural and political background and by the same token, that of the people of my faith, now victims of German persecution.

From your letter and also from the Press I understand that there has been set up in London, as a result of your initiative, an Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees. You will recall when you accepted my resignation as a member of the Advisory Board of the Works Progress Administration in 1936 you reserved the right to call upon me for such further duty as circumstances required, to which I readily consented. I offer to you now my time and effort in this hour of humanitarian need with definite thoughts and plans in harmony with your now historical declaration of ideals and purpose concerning these unfortunate people.

In the many discussions I had with the Honorable James W. Gerard on the situation in Europe since the advent of the Third Reich, he demonstrated his statesmanship and

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt

- 2 -

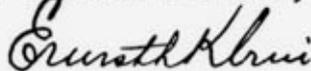
November 26, 1938

understanding of the international affairs by actually forecasting what presently is happening in Europe because of Germany. This experienced diplomat can render invaluable service to the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees. His counsel should be sought.

To accommodate your convenience I can present my views to you in person or transmit them in writing. You may, if you desire so, command me and I stand ready to answer your call.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I remain as always,

Your devoted servant,



Ernest L. Klein

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Warm Springs, Georgia

C O P Y

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1938

My dear Mr. Klein:

I have received your letter of November 12, 1938, concerning the most recent developments in Germany.

You have perhaps seen the statement which I made on November 15 concerning these developments, and I am sure you know my deep interest in the fate of the unfortunate victims and in doing everything possible to ameliorate their lot. The Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees which has been set up in London as a result of this Government's initiative, is actively engaged in its two-fold task of endeavoring to replace the present chaotic conditions of exodus from Germany by orderly conditions of emigration and to develop opportunities for permanent settlement in other countries. The technical difficulties involved are very great and the developments to which you refer have rendered the Committee's task far more difficult. I can nevertheless assure you that the interest of this Government in the plight of these unfortunate people has in no degree abated and that our efforts to assist them will in no way be relaxed.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. Ernest L. Klein
181 East Lake Shore Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

C-O-P-Y

ERNEST L. KLEIN
181 East Lake Shore Drive

November 12, 1938

My dear Mr. President:

I stand today in my support of, and belief in, your humanitarian policies in government, as I did in 1935 when you honored me with the appointment as a member of the advisory board of the Works Progress Administration. No one knew better than the Hon. James W. Gerard, the late Colonel Edward M. House, and the late Louis McHenry Howe, with whom I have had the privilege of working in your behalf, how sincere I have always been in my profound respect and admiration for you as a statesman.

I read with horror the cable dispatches from Europe depicting the recent inhuman acts in Germany. Germany has turned the clock back to the more barbaric days than the medieval age. Human lives are being taken to satisfy the frenzy of the mob bent on exterminating human beings solely because of race and religion. Is it possible that the democracies in this so-called civilized age can stand idly by without the strongest type of protest and indignation directed to the responsible heads who permit such persecutions to take place within their borders.

Two great Presidents, William Howard Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt, during their administrations sent official protests to the Russian and Roumanian governments at the time of Jewish Pogroms in those countries, the protest to Russia culminating in the severance of diplomatic relations with her.

These unfortunate, oppressed and persecuted people see only one hope, the American spirit and understanding so abundantly expressed in our constitution, and portrayed in our harbor by the Statue of Liberty.

Every red blooded American, every citizen who adheres to the democratic principles and ideals upon which our country is founded, looks to you, my dear Mr. President, in this hour when civilization is on trial. It is the solemn duty of our democracy to save this civilization, to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to curb this madness which has endangered the civilization of the world.

You, my dear Mr. President, as a great leader of a cause which is humane, just and fair, can with your vision and great leadership render the world a service which will perpetuate the high ideals and principles of our government throughout the world. Your name will ring in every Hall of Fame, and history will record you as the greatest humanitarian of this age.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

c-o-p-y

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt

-2-

November 12, 1938

As an American citizen mindful of my responsibilities, obligations and privileges; as a man who served his country in the last World War, I appeal to you, my dear Mr. President, to let your voice speak in this dark hour - to be heard around the world as was the first shot fired at Concord.

Cordially and faithfully yours,

signed - Ernest L. Klein

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

TELEGRAM

25WU AB 86 N.L.

The White House

Washington

CD New York, N.Y. Dec. 6, 1938

The President:

Dear Mr. President: Dr Ernest Klein informs me that by letter dated November twenty sixth addressed to you at Warm Springs he asked to be appointed a member of the Inter-governmental Committee on political refugees in London. Dr. Klein is a Jew resided for a long time in Germany and has been in this country for years and understands the problems of Jews as well by themselves as in connection with this country. I think his services would be of value to the Committee.

James W. Gerard.

December 7, 1938

Respectfully referred to Honorable
Sumner Welles for attention in connection
with my memorandum of December third
from Warm Springs, transmitting a letter
from Ernest L. Klein.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

hm

Telegram from Hon. James W. Gerard, NYC, 12/6/38 to the
President. Suggests appt. of Dr. Ernest L. Klein to
the Inter-governmental Committee on political refugees
in London.

3164

November 17, 1938

My dear Mr. Klein:

I have received your letter of November 12, 1938, concerning the most recent developments in Germany.

You have perhaps seen the statement which I made on November 15 concerning these developments, and I am sure you know my deep interest in the fate of the unfortunate victims and in doing everything possible to ameliorate their lot. The Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees which has been set up in London as a result of this Government's initiative, is actively engaged in its two-fold task of endeavoring to replace the present chaotic conditions of exodus from Germany by orderly conditions of emigration and to develop opportunities for permanent settlement in other countries. The technical difficulties involved are very great and the developments to which you refer have rendered the Committee's task far more difficult. I can nevertheless assure you that the interest of this Government in the plight of these unfortunate people has in no degree abated and that our efforts to assist them will in no way be relaxed.

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x76-6

x198-A
x198

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Ernest L. Klein, # x966
181 East Lake Shore Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

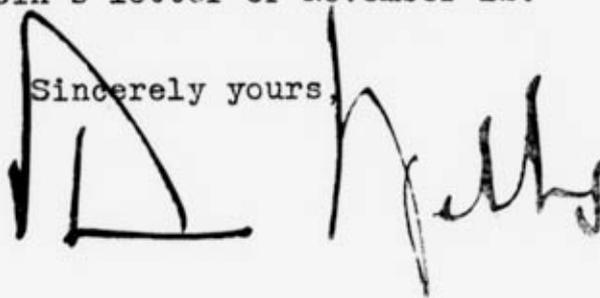
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1938

My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your request of November 15, 1938, there is enclosed a draft reply to Mr. Ernest L. Klein's letter of November 12.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Hull", written over the words "Sincerely yours,".

Enclosure:
Draft reply to
Mr. Klein's
letter of November 15.

The President,
The White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

x20
K

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY
FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F. D. R.

Letter from Ernest L. Klein, 181 East Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., 11/12/38 to the President. Asks President to make appeal in behalf of the Jews. Refers to recent inhuman acts in Germany.

UNITED BROADCASTING COMPANY

TELEPHONE ANDOVER 1685

October 8th, 1943

201 NORTH WELLS STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM L. KLEIN
DIRECTOR

EDMONT SONDERLING
COMMERCIAL MANAGER

3164

File

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

My dear Chief:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of September 11th and for the friendly remarks contained therein.

I am enclosing copies of three more articles on the subject of postwar reorganization, the first one of which you have already received and acknowledged in the above-mentioned letter. I expect to write a few more articles on the subject, and to release them for publication through a national syndicate sometime in November.

I appreciate any suggestions you may make, and, of course, assure you that you will not be quoted.

Incidentally, I am also enclosing a copy of the V-Mail letter which I received from my brother, Julius, about the visit of Mrs. Roosevelt in the South Pacific.

With kindest personal regards, and best wishes for your continued good health, I am, faithfully, and,

Cordially yours,

Ernest

ERNEST L. KLEIN

#

ELK
/ is
enclosure

- July 27 1947 3164

x 4327

///

Klein
x 8172

No. _____

copy

(CENSOR'S STAMP)

Ernest L. Klein,
 The Belmont Hotel,
 3172 North Sheridan Road,
 Chicago, Illinois

Lt. Col. Julius Klein, CO
(Sender's name)
 23rd QM Truck Regt. 2nd BN
(Sender's address)
 A. P. O. # 508,
 Postmaster in
 San Francisco, Calif.

Sept 10th 1943

Somewhere in the South Pacific,
 September 1, 1943

My dear Ernest:

Today, I want to describe to you the visit of Mrs. Roosevelt at our outpost. It was a historical event, and one not to be forgotten. Now that the radio announced the visit, it is no longer a secret. We had some distinguished visitors here. First, Under Secretary of War Patterson and General Knudsen visited us, and then, the First Lady of the land. I did not have the chance to talk to them because I was on duty. My boys protected the roads in this area. I can't give you dates and places, when and where etc. because this is war and such information is not for publication. However, I have made a record of the event in my little note book, and these notes will come in handy when I come home after the war and will write a book. It was a memorable occasion. I must take off my hat for this great lady, a First Lady in every respect, a real soldier, and she was even dressed like one. Being in the war zone, she wore a simple American Red Cross uniform. She had to wear a uniform for protection in case of capture - God forbid - That fine lady brought balsam to the sick and wounded, here. No fanfare, no pictures, no publicity, just a visit of a simple American woman, a Mother representing all Mothers of our boys, calling on the sons of America and bringing them courage. Just think of it, at her age, traveling like a youngster, flying over dangerous war zones, risking her life and safety to comfort and encourage our fighting men. Here is a funny incident: One of the officers talking to her spoke of Bermuda, and she was very much interested in Bermuda - so the officer asked: "Mrs. Roosevelt, don't you know Bermuda?" and she said; "No, I have never been there." - "What - said the officer - you have never been there?" - and everyone laughed - The officer continued; "You have been every other place, Mrs. Roosevelt." - and she said; "Oh, no, I only go where I have business. I don't make any pleasure trips." - - I am so mad when I think of the cowardly attacks made on this wonderful lady by some of our loud-mouthed press. The newspapers that attack her commit treason against America's great cause, and I say this as an old newspaper reporter and correspondent who has seen press service for over a quarter of a century. She is everything American womanhood represents. I shall write you, when I have some time, some anecdotes I collected in connection with her visit here. She passed my Motor Pool but I was stationed across the road and did not have the opportunity to greet her personally. I should liked to have told her that my brother Ernest is an ardent supporter and admirer of the President, and that we are friends of James W. Gerard. I would have loved to tell her that her son-in-law John Boettiger and I were cub-reporters together, and that he is a fine boy. I would have wanted to congratulate her upon her fine sons, and her great courage. But, I was satisfied with that what I could do, namely, to give her a stiff salute when her car passed by me. That stiff salute meant everything to me at that moment, for she did much for the boys with her visit, and I saluted a great lady, and I felt that I saluted the Mothers of everyone of my boys and all our gallant fighting men. Her visit symbolized all this and I was happy to have had that feeling. Love to all at home, as ever, your pal and brother

V - MAIL

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE ORGANIZATION OF PERMANENT PEACE

By Ernest L. Klein

The Kaiser said before World War I : "When I draw my sword, the whole world trembles," and Hitler announced before World War II that he was going to establish a millenium of Nazi lordship over the world. We may expect a third megalomaniac to spout similar nonsense twenty-five years from now - unless we finish the job this time and keep Germany under our control until this martial spirit has disappeared. A reasonable, cooperative attitude must be developed within Germany. Our success or our failure in this matter will determine whether war or peace will prevail in tomorrow's world.

Our experience with Germany after World War I was something like this: When, during the middle twenties, Allied pressure on Germany relaxed, the untouched remnants of Germanic - National - Socialist ideologies, ideologies of proud German nationalism, honor to be found on the battlefield, and more Lebensraum, came back to life. Their believers again swarmed over the country, preaching the glory of Germany and the superiority of its people. Eventually they drove the continent of Europe and the rest of the world into World War II. This happened despite the fact that the Allied nations had won the first struggle, had their supervising commissions in Berlin and their troops on the left bank of the Rhine, and had been keeping a close watch on developments in Germany for ten years, since the Versailles Treaty.

The Nazi machine has now been in power for almost eleven years, watching, supervising and directing every step anyone made in Germany. A generation has grown up which never knew anything but Nazi ideologies. Unless we destroy this conception of life quickly, down to the last tentacles of its hold on the German people, and unless it can

be replaced by something equally thorough and efficient but working for the good, the eventual loss of the coming peace will result.

The necessity of preparing every step of the way now, before the immediate need for our action along these lines has arisen, is obvious to anyone familiar with the story of Hitler's coming to power. Three months after he came to power the political, the cultural and the economic life was brought under complete Nazi domination, while the labor unions were destroyed. Unfortunately for civilization, in fourteen years the democratic forces in the Weimar Republic never achieved the effectiveness displayed in three months by the Nazis. And for this, in part, the democracies are to blame.

We must plan now for the day when our armed forces will take possession of Germany. We must build a complete machinery, ready to function at a moment's notice. That we must plan for this eventually, brooks no argument. The method is perhaps debatable. But plan we must.

Our military authorities have selected a number of highly trained officers who are now being put through schools, in order to prepare them for their work in occupied Axis countries. This is at least a step in the right direction. It also offers grounds for constructive criticism. In the first place, the population of occupied countries, as vanquished nations, will not cooperate constructively with permanent military administrations. Experience demonstrates that civilian rule as soon as conditions warrant, is more workable. The rudiments of what shall ultimately become a cooperative government by the now conquered people can be established after a short transitional military rule.

Attempts to deal with temporary governments of countries still fighting us are obstacles in the way of a speedy return to constructive living. It will be necessary that we avoid dealing with fascist

or pro-fascist elements in the conquered countries. Expediency is all right as long as it saves the lives of Allied soldiers; but prolonged association with such elements will do incalculable harm.

The United Nations' officers, now selected by the Army for such administrative positions in newly occupied countries are undoubtedly carefully chosen and might make good administrators (military or civilian) if given adequate time to prepare for these tasks. But now they are rushed through their courses and cannot acquire more than rudimentary understanding and knowledge of the people they will have to deal with later. The administrative factor of their jobs is important, but the psychologic side is even more so. We must recognize that these men are to work with a population which has been taught to hate us for the last decade, which has been bombed furiously, fought into submission and then occupied by the armies of enemy nations. To administer under such circumstances is tremendously difficult and will prove to be particularly difficult with the Germans.

We stress the point of "administration" rather than "enforced rule". In the initial stages of the occupation, the military authorities simply issue orders under martial law, and as the Army enforces them, there will be reluctant obedience. A more permanent procedure must be developed to foster more voluntary cooperation by the people. In order to achieve this end and in order to make the necessary transitions from one form of rule to another, one must know the people with whom one is dealing. This training cannot be achieved in a matter of months.

We are fortunate in having in this country a number of highly qualified men and women who have lived in Germany for years, who know Germany and its population just as they know America and Americans.

They are persons of achievement and broad vision. Their knowledge and experience should be utilized. They should be carefully groomed for key jobs in the administrative organization we want to establish. Their knowledge of the German people would make their work more successful and save many a time-consuming experience. In this connection, I must stress this fact; plans that envisage the sending of teachers, psychologists and social workers into Germany, as American missionaries who will try to make a European branch of American democracy out of Nazi Germany are bound to fail.

Any attempt to superimpose on a foreign people, institutions which have their roots in the new world is an attempt in the wrong direction. Only what grows naturally from within, only that which has its roots in the character, the customs and desires of a people, has any chance of becoming a success.

The revitalization and the reeducation of Germany into a constructive member of the family of nations must come from within Germany. It cannot be superimposed from without; it cannot be established by decrees.

Our task, therefore, is to weed out the last remnants of Nazi organization no matter what its disguise. After that, we will have to encourage, foster and project the well-meaning German circles into becoming the leaders of a new and sane Germany. We will have to bring all Nazi leaders and their underlings into court and punish them for their crimes. We will have to abolish class and caste privileges which prevented the Weimar Republic from functioning. Any form of German government directed toward cooperation with the rest of the world, must be divorced from the class cleavage concepts of the present Nazi regime.

Only in this way can we lay the foundations for the spiritual rebirth of a constructive Germany under responsible leaders. If we help

- 5 -

those leaders and guide them wisely, if we cooperate with them as they will have to cooperate with us, the chances for a constructive, reliable and respected Germany to reestablish itself are good. Only thus will the coming peace rest on safe foundations - and endure.

- 30 -

COPY

3164

November 3, 1944

Dear Ernest:

Your letter has just come. It is so late that all I could do was to send it on to Ambassador Gerard. I hope he can use it. *PP7977

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Ernest L. Klein, Sec.,
United Broadcasting Company,
201 North Welle Street,
Chicago 6, Illinois.

Done by Miss Bachelder 11/4/44

Please make copy
in the morning & send
special delivery to Ambassador
James G. Good at Headquarters
in my + GBT

COPY

UNITED BROADCASTING COMPANY

William L. Klein
Director

November 1, 1944

201 North Wells Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

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

Dear Chief:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of October 25. Your remarks therein coincide with the information I have regarding the position which Frank Knox would have taken in this campaign. The effects of your visit to Chicago are being strongly felt in this part of the country. Some of the most partisan Republicans admit that your chances are much better for carrying the Illinois electoral vote. I have talked to Governor Green and others and they are no longer as confident as to Dewey's carrying Illinois as they were heretofore.

Much capital is being made by the opposition on Secretary Morgenthau's statement in regard to Germany. The Republicans out here are saying that Morgenthau's remarks have been prolonging the war. The thought occurred to me that much good could come of a statement by James W. Gerard and possibly Hugh Wilson, former ambassadors to Germany. Gerard is well-known for his studies of the German problem, and while he was ambassador, he recognized the activities of the advocates of pan-Germanism and knew about the role which heavy industry played in plunging the world into the last World War. He knows that Hitlerism is under the rule of pan-Germanism which went underground with the abdication of the kaiser, but came aboveground again with Hitler's national socialism, which had the full backing and support of heavy industry and the Junkers.

Gerard is highly respected as an authority on Germany, and a statement by him at this time would dispel the innuendoes and attacks being made upon Morgenthau by certain un-American individuals. These individuals are saying that Morgenthau, because of his faith, is personally affected by his people's sufferings under Hitlerism, and is therefore advocating such harsh action against Germany. Unfortunately, many of the people of the Middlewest have been fed so much of this propaganda that they are inclined to believe these fabrications.

I have written many articles on the subject of the German problem and the main principle I discussed in these articles was the responsibility of heavy industry and the Junkers in this plot for world domination. I agree with Secretary Morgenthau, and I know that Gerard, with whom I have discussed that situation upon various occasions, has the same opinion.

I talked to Leonard Reid, a Chicago attorney, and a cousin of Tom Dewey, and he thought that the President's visit to Chicago has also helped the Democratic ticket. Reid is looking after Dewey's affairs in this part of the country. Jim Slattery, former United States Senator from Illinois, has had a circle of friends at his home for dinner recently.

UNITED BROADCASTING COMPANY

PPF
3164

CHICAGO NEW YORK

TELEPHONE ANDOVER 1684

November 11, 1944

201 NORTH WELLS STREET
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM L. KLEIN
DIRECTOR

EGMONT SONDERLING
COMMERCIAL MANAGER

The Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt
The President of the United States
The White House

0 EB

Dear Chief:

Thank you for your kind letter of November 3. In the meantime I received a letter from Ambassador James W. Gerard regarding my suggestion concerning the Morgenthau statement. Jimmy Gerard advises that he had written a short article some weeks ago in the United States News. Unfortunately, that publication has a limited number of readers and Gerard's statement can have the desired effect only if it receives the widest possible circulation. Therefore, I maintain the suggestion made in my letter of November 1, that Gerard, because of his position as former ambassador to Germany and his reputation as a recognized authority on the German problem, should make a statement justifying Secretary Morgenthau's remarks which have been unjustly criticized.

Many good citizens have been misled because of insinuations that Secretary Morgenthau, in making his statement about Germany, was emotionally influenced by the sufferings of the people of his faith, and therefore proposed harsh action against Germany. For the welfare of the nation, unity on the homefront, and to dispel misrepresentations, it would be most advisable for Ambassador Gerard and others with equal experience to confirm the Morgenthau statement.

During the national campaign political stock was made of that statement and now that the election is over, certain un-American groups are exploiting it for anti-Semitic propaganda. It isn't fair to our men overseas, risking their lives, and their kin at home, to allow the impression that the war is being prolonged to remain. Nevertheless, these innuendoes and outright attacks are still being made in the Chicago Tribune and other sheets of that ilk, regardless of the fact that there are no longer any political considerations. The truth should be revealed so that the President may have the cooperation of all the people, for only unity at home will expedite the conclusion of the war and help to build the kind of peace for which the world is striving.

The people gained a great victory on November 7, and America is fortunate that the majority of her citizens showed wisdom in re-electing the President and giving a vote of confidence to his policy and administration. At this time I offer you congratulations and I fervently wish you success in the historical years

UNITED

The Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt
The President of the United States
The White House

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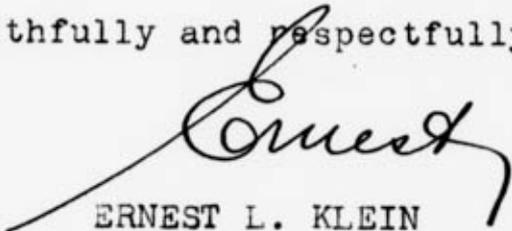
November 11, 1944

to come. Yours is the great privilege of leading our nation and allies to victory and to win a lasting peace for the world. With your leadership we feel secure in the certain knowledge that our children will enjoy the liberty and freedom that has been ours since the birth of our great Republic.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which A. D. Lasker wrote to my brother Julius who is a commanding officer of a troop unit somewhere in the South Pacific. I am sure you will be interested in reading what Lasker had to say.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I remain

Faithfully and respectfully yours,


ERNEST L. KLEIN