PPF 5029
American Jewish
Congress

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

Aboard the U. S. S. "Potomac",

July 21, 1938.

PPF
5029

Dear Mr. Lipsky:

The President has received and has asked me to thank you for your letter of July 15th transmitting resolution adopted June 14th at the National Conference summoned by the American Jewish Congress.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary
to the President.

+76-e

Hon. Louis Lipsky, X
Acting President,
American Jewish Congress,
221 West 57th Street,
New York, N.Y.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

221 WEST 57TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE, PRESIDENT
LOUIS LIPSKY, VICE-PRES.
JACOB LEICHTMAN, TREASURER
NATHAN D. PERLMAN
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CABLE ADDRESS 'CONGRESS'
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 6-3840

July 15, 1936.

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

My dear Mr. President:

It is my pleasure to convey to you the following resolution unanimously adopted on June 14th, 1936 at a National Conference summoned by the American Jewish Congress to consider the organization of the defense of Jewish rights, and attended by more than a thousand representatives from 99 cities in 32 states of the Union, representing the majority of the Jews in this country.

"This Extraordinary Conference of elected delegates from the Jewish communities of the United States, called by the American Jewish Congress for the purpose of electing representatives of the American Jewish communities to a World Congress of Jewries meeting in Geneva, August 8th to 15th, 1936, sends its cordial greetings to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. At a time when chiefs of free nations have tended to belittle or have been timid in defending the democratic way of life which is our most precious inheritance from the founding fathers, he has held up the light of their vision not only to us and to our fellow-citizens, but to the whole world. Discussing our foreign policy in a message to Congress on January 3rd, he pointed out that 'It is idle for us or for others to preach that the masses of the people who constitute those nations which are dominated by the twin spirits of autocracy and aggression are out of sympathy with their rulers, that they are allowed no opportunity to express themselves, that they would change things if they could.'

'That, unfortunately, is not so clear. It might be true that the masses of the people in those nations would change the policies of their governments if they could be allowed full freedom, full access to the processes of democratic government as we understand them. But

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

'they do not have that access; lacking it, they follow blindly and fervently the lead of those who seek autocratic power.* * * *

'They have, therefore, impatiently reverted to the old belief in the law of the sword or to the fantastic conception that they, and they alone, are chosen to fulfill a mission and that all the others among the billion and a half of human beings in the world must and shall learn from and be subject to them. * * * * *

'We have sought by every legitimate means to exert our moral influence against repression, against discrimination, against intolerance and autocracy and in favor of freedom of expression, equality before the law, religious tolerance and popular rule.'

'And through Secretary Ickes, speaking to the United Palestine Appeal, he sent us, his Jewish fellow-citizens the message 'that he is distressed and disturbed by the reversion in certain parts of the world to days and deeds of an era which all enlightened people had hoped would never return. It is his conviction that so long as minorities of the nations of the world are deprived of liberty of thought and religion and the right to lead a normal, civilized life, there can be no true and permanent understanding between nations.

'The President expresses through me to you, the representatives of a great and virile race, the hope that calmer and more dispassionate judgments will prevail, and asserts the belief that the Government of the United States, in carrying out the will of the people, will ever give watchful care to the minorities within its borders, and will maintain inviolate those vital rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution even to the most humble of our citizens.'"

Respectfully yours,

Louis Lipsky

LOUIS LIPSKY
ACTING PRESIDENT

LL:Shr

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

221 WEST 57th STREET NEW YORK CITY

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE, PRESIDENT
LOUIS LIPSKY, VICE-PRES.
JACOB LEICHTMAN, TREASURER
NATHAN D. PERLMAN,
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CABLE ADDRESS 'CONGRESS'
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 6-3840

March 25, 1938.

PP.7.
5029

The President
Warm Springs, Ga

My dear Mr. President:

I am writing this letter at the request of the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the B'nai B'rith, the Zionist Organization of America, the Jewish Labor Committee and practically all of the national organizations concerned with the persecution of Jews. These organizations, frequently divided heretofore, are united in requesting an interview with you and I am writing in the name of all these, to request that you consent to receive a delegation of their representatives, at the earliest possible moment, to discuss with you the present situation in Austria and other countries where the Jews have become the victims of brutal oppression.

The delegation will not exceed 15 persons. I am sure they would be prepared to go to Warm Springs, but I assume, of course, that you would prefer to meet with them upon your return to Washington. Because they know how profoundly concerned you are with present European developments and the concurrent oppression of their fellow-Jews, they take the opportunity of expressing the hope that the interview requested may be arranged shortly.

So much for this request made in behalf of those I have mentioned. May I add my own personal word in strongly urging such action.

The action taken by you in extending an invitation to nine nations to aid the emigration of Austro-German political fugitives is thoroughly in keeping with your high humanitarian outlook which is profoundly appreciated. In the depth of the gloom and despair into which the Austrian developments have plunged the American people, today's announcement of the State Department constitutes a ray of hope and encouragement to men of good will everywhere.

I hope that you are thoroughly enjoying your vacation in Georgia.

Sincerely yours,

Maldwin Fertig

M. MALDWIN FERTIG

MMF:S

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

Warm Springs, Ga.,
March 31, 1938

PERSONAL

Dear Maldwin:

The President asked me to get in touch with you about your letter of March twenty-fifth.

I wish you would take the matter up with Secretary Hull and arrange for the group to see him. I will discuss this with you more fully the next time I see you.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

M. Maldwin Fertig, Esq.,
American Jewish Congress,
221 West 57th Street,
New York, New York.

mhm/tmb

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

PPF 5029

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

RABBI WISE

I am, indeed, sorry that this was not mailed to you in time for the meeting but unfortunately it found its way into my basket and has only just come to light!

F. D. R.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

P.P.F.
5029

October 28, 1938.

Dear Rabbi Wise:-

I have received your letter of October twenty-fifth, asking for a message on the occasion of the meeting in New York City on October twenty-ninth of the representatives of Jewish communities in thirty States of the Union under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress.

x PPF 19
x 3186

While I feel that a formal message at this time is not called for, I take occasion to reaffirm the sympathy which has always been felt in this country for those who have been oppressed in any part of the world on account of their beliefs.

Very sincerely yours,

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, x PPF 3292
40 West 68th Street,
New York City,
New York.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

W

October 28, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

.20

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY

FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F. D. R.

Original sent to State (Secretary).
Copy to the Under Secretary of State.
Copy in our files.

Wise

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

Prepare letter

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 29, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

With reference to your memorandum of October 28, 1938, I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you by Rabbi Wise requesting a message from you on the occasion of the meeting in New York on October 29 next of the representatives of Jewish communities in the United States under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress.

In view of the delicacy of the situation at the very moment when the Intergovernmental Committee is trying to find a solution of the refugee problem, you may consider that a further expression from you at this time is not warranted and if so you can readily fall back on the precedent established last year when a similar request

for

The President,

The White House.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

for a message to the Congress was declined. However, should you desire to send a message tomorrow, a telegram, addressed to Rabbi Wise, along the following lines, might be appropriate:

> "I have received your letter of October 25, 1938, asking for a message on the occasion of the meeting in New York City on October 29 of the representatives of Jewish communities in thirty States of the Union under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress.
>
> "While I feel that a formal message at this time is not called for, I take occasion to reaffirm the sympathy which has always been felt in this country for those who have been oppressed in any part of the world on account of their beliefs."

Faithfully yours,

Cordell Hull

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

C
O
P
Y

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

221 West 57th Street New York City

October 25, 1938

The President of the United States
Hyde Park
New York

Sir:

Next Saturday evening, October 29th, the democratically elected representatives of Jewish communities in thirty States of the Union will convene at the Hotel Biltmore in New York, under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress, to consider the plight of their fellow-Jews living under the conditions of oppression in many lands.

It would be most heartening to the delegates at the Session, as to the victims of persecution, to receive on this occasion a message from you, to whom they look as the guardian of morality and justice.

With profound gratitude to you,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) STEPHEN S. WISE

President

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

5029

March 23, 1943

My dear Dr. Wise:

I have your letter of March 4, 1943, in which you inform me of the recent meeting in New York and of the proposals there formulated as to action which may still be undertaken by the United Nations to rescue the Jewish people remaining in Nazi-occupied Europe. xH725

The whole history of our country in extending refuge and offering succor to suffering peoples is substantial testimony to the spirit of humanity prevailing among our citizens. In that tradition this Government has moved and continues to move, so far as the burden of war permits, to help the victims of the Nazi doctrines of racial, religious and political oppression. x3186 xPP75776 x3552

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, xPP73292
American ~~World~~ Jewish Congress, #
330 West Forty-second Street,
New York, New York.

xPP719
x76-6

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 22. 1943

My dear Mr. President:

In compliance with your request of March 8, 1943, I enclose a suggested reply to Dr. Wise's letter of March 4.

With reference to the statement contained in the suggested reply that we are in communication with the British Government regarding the extension of further help to the victims of the Nazi doctrines of racial, religious and political oppression, I enclose for your information a copy of the Department's press release no. 94 of March 3, quoting the text of a note delivered to the British Government by the Secretary of State on February 25, 1943.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosures:
To Dr. Wise.
Press release no. 94, March 3.
From Dr. Wise, March 4, 1943.

The President,

The White House.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MARCH 3, 1943
No. 94

The following is the text of a note delivered to the British Government by the Secretary of State on February 25, 1943:

February 25, 1943

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the British Ambassador and has the honor to refer to the British Embassy's aide memoire of January 20, 1943, relating to the situation of persons fleeing from persecution for religious, racial and political reasons and to the necessity for intergovernmental relief action in their behalf.

It is evident that the problem of the refugees in question cannot be solved in a satisfactory manner by any one of the Governments of the United Nations group nor of the neutral countries. It has been, and is, the traditional policy of this country to seek every available means by which to extend to oppressed and persecuted peoples such assistance as may be found to be feasible and possible under the laws of the United States. In pursuance of that policy, this Government has been and is taking steps to extend assistance in a large measure to those European people who have been subjected to oppression and persecution under the Hitler regime. The measures of assistance afforded have assumed several forms, as follows:

1. Joint and several declarations of official attitude of condemnation of the policies and acts of the Axis Governments and their satellites in oppression or persecution of religious, racial and political minorities;

2. The appropriation and expenditure of large amounts of public and private funds for the relief of persons in need as a result of oppression and persecution because of their racial origin or religious or political beliefs;

3. The application of the immigration laws of the United States in the utmost liberal and humane spirit of those laws;

4. The calling by the President of the United States of the first Intergovernmental Conference at Evian-London in 1938 for the purpose of seeking a solution of refugee problems. There may be repeated here the statement made in that Conference by the Honorable Myron Taylor on behalf of this Government, as follows:

"In conclusion, I need not emphasize that the discrimination and pressure against minority groups and the disregard of elementary human rights are contrary to the principles of what we have come to regard as the accepted standards of civilization. We have heard from time to time of the disruptive consequences of the dumping of merchandise upon the world's economy. How much more disturbing is the forced and chaotic dumping of unfortunate peoples in large numbers. Racial and religious problems are, in consequence, rendered more acute in all parts of the world. Economic retaliation against the countries which are responsible for this condition is encouraged. The

sentiment

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

sentiment of international mistrust and suspicion is heightened and fear, which is an important obstacle to general appeasement between nations, is accentuated.

"The problem is no longer one of purely private concern. It is a problem for intergovernmental action. If the present currents of migration are permitted to continue to push anarchically upon the receiving States and if some Governments are to continue to toss large sections of their populations lightly upon a distressed and unprepared world, then there is catastrophic human suffering ahead which can only result in general unrest and in general international strain which will not be conducive to the permanent appeasement to which all peoples earnestly aspire."

At the Evian-London Conference and through the Intergovernmental Committee which grew out of that Conference, this Government exerted its most earnest efforts to persuade the various countries represented to provide asylum for as many refugees from the Axis countries as the laws of the several countries would permit. This Government has also approached other countries for the purpose of finding places of settlement for refugees with funds of the United States origin being made available.

5. As shown by the records of the Department of State, from the advent of the Hitler regime in 1933 until June 30, 1942, 547,775 visas were issued by American diplomatic and consular officers to natives of nationals of the various countries now dominated by the Axis powers, the great majority of which persons were refugees from Nazi persecution. Of this number 233,964 were issued in the war years 1939-1942. Many more than that number of visas were authorized during this latter period, the aliens in whose behalf such authorizations were given having been unable to depart from their places of foreign residence to reach the United States. Yet, of the number actually issued, practically all of the aliens who received them during the war years 1939-1942 have actually arrived in the United States and have remained here, many of them having entered in a temporary status and not yet having departed.

6. Over 5,000 visas were authorized for the admission into the United States and permanent residence here of refugee children coming from France, Spain and Portugal under arrangements with certain private persons and organizations in the United States for their care. Visas were also authorized for the parents accompanying them, in certain cases. This Government has sought the friendly assistance of the Government of Switzerland to effect the release from France of such of these children who have not been permitted to leave France, for entry into Spain where visas may be issued to them by the American consular officers.

7. Since the entry of the United States into the war, there have been no new restrictions placed by the Government of the United States upon the number of aliens of any nationality permitted to proceed to this country under existing laws, except for the more intensive examination of aliens required for security reasons.

8. Considerable

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

8. Considerable sums of money have been made available by the American Red Cross and from other American sources to the American Ambassador at Madrid for the care of refugees now in Spain pending their evacuation. A number of these refugees have already been removed to North Africa. The continuation of this movement and its extent are dependent upon military considerations.

9. The American Red Cross and other American organizations have provided assistance for refugees who have been able to reach other neutral countries, such as Iran, and have undertaken extended feeding among children, including refugee children, in France.

10. In evacuating refugees to neutral areas, the full influence of the United States diplomatic and consular representatives has been from time to time invoked, not only with the oppressor nations but with any Government concerned, on behalf of the refugees.

This Government understands that, in addition to the refugee classes under immediate consideration, the British Government has certain undertakings for the care of British evacuees and of prisoners of war. Likewise, the Government of the United States has certain similar undertakings, as follows:

1. For the successful prosecution of the war and for Hemispheric safety, the Government of the United States has offered to receive dangerous Axis nationals from a number of the American Republics where facilities for the internment or close safeguarding of such Axis nationals do not exist. A considerable number of such Axis nationals have thus been brought to the United States and arrangements are being made for the receipt of more of them.

2. This Government has a number of camps in the United States and more camps are under construction or planned for the internment or detention of civilian enemy aliens. There are being maintained in these camps thousands of such aliens.

3. This Government has also established other camps for prisoners of war which are now in use and in which, by arrangement, there will also be placed large numbers of United Nations prisoners. The accommodation of these prisoners in the United States will leave available abroad considerable quantities of food, clothing, etc., for refugees there which would otherwise be used by those prisoners abroad, while on the other hand, the maintenance of the prisoners in the United States will result in a considerable reduction of supplies available here.

4. There have been set up in the United States a number of relocation centers where approximately 110,000 persons of the Japanese race are being housed and maintained at public expense after removal from vital military areas.

The

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

The Government of the United States fully shares the concern expressed by the British Government for the situation of the refugees. It feels, in view of the facts set forth above, that it has been and is making every endeavor to relieve the oppressed and persecuted peoples. In affording asylum to refugees, however, it is and must be bound by legislation enacted by Congress determining the immigration policy of the United States.

The United States is of the opinion that further efforts to solve the problem may best be undertaken through the instrumentality already existing, the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. To this end it may be considered advisable in order to facilitate action by the Committee that a preliminary exploration of ways and means be undertaken informally by representatives designated by the Government of the United States and the British Government. Such exploration might be undertaken along the following lines:

A. The refugee problem should not be considered as being confined to persons of any particular race or faith. Nazi measures against minorities have caused the flight of persons of various races and faiths, as well as of other persons because of their political beliefs.

B. Wheresoever practicable, intergovernmental collaboration should be sought in these times of transportation difficulty, shipping shortage, and submarine menace, to the end that arrangements may be determined for temporary asylum for refugees as near as possible to the areas in which those people find themselves at the present time and from which they may be returned to their homelands with the greatest expediency on the termination of hostilities.

C. There should accordingly be considered plans for the maintenance in neutral countries in Europe of those refugees for whose removal provision may not be made. Their maintenance in neutral countries may involve the giving of assurances for their support until they can be repatriated, which support will necessarily come from the United Nations augmented by funds from private sources. It may also involve the giving of assurances in all possible cases by their Governments in exile for their prompt return to their native countries upon the termination of hostilities.

D. The possibilities for the temporary asylum of the refugees, with a view to their repatriation upon the termination of hostilities, in countries other than neutral, and their dependencies, should be explored, together with the question of the availability of shipping to effect their movement from Europe.

It is suggested that the British and United States representatives might meet at Ottawa for this preliminary exploration.

Department of State,
Washington.

* * *

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

(732)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE *20

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY

FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F. D. R.

Letter from Reverend Stephen S. Wise, President, American Jewish Congress, 330 West 42nd St., NYC, 3/4/43, to the President, in re tragic fate which has overtaken the Jewish people in Nazi-occupied Europe. Encloses copy of "Resolution Adopted at 'Stop Hitler Now' Demonstration, Madison Square Garden, March 1, 1943".

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

Department of State

BUREAU / DIVISION: A-L/B

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted

ADDRESSED TO

The President,

The White House.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1—1033

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

330 WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK CITY

CABLE ADDRESS 'CONGRESS'
TELEPHONE LONGACRE 5-2600

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

March ~~May~~ 4, 1943

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

It is my painful obligation once again to communicate with you about the tragic fate which has overtaken the Jewish people in Nazi-occupied Europe. Since our meeting with you in December, a meeting which was followed by the Declaration of the United Nations, the Nazi campaign of extermination of the Jewish people has continued at an accelerated tempo. To the two million dead at the end of 1942, there have been added tens of thousands of additional victims and the likelihood seems to be that unless Hitler is stopped now, there will be no Jews left in Europe when victory crowns the efforts of our country and its Allies.

The anguish of Hitler's victims is matched by the anguish of their fellow-Jews in all free countries of the world, who have watched three months pass since the United Nations' Declaration without action to stay the executioner's hand.

This anguish sought and found expression last Monday night at Madison Square Garden, at a demonstration arranged under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress, the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Church Peace Union, and the Free World Association. Seventy-five thousand persons endeavored to secure admittance to this meeting. By their presence and their vote the many thousands admitted to the Garden authorized the meeting, through me, to convey to you our deepest grief over the failure of the United Nations thus far to act to save the many thousands who can still be saved and to convey to you a series of concrete proposals as to the ways in which rescue can still be undertaken by the United Nations.

The enclosed Declaration sets forth the views not only of the Madison

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Square Garden demonstration, but I may say the entire community of this country, whose representatives in telegrams addressed to the Garden meeting associated themselves fully with its purposes aid its resolve.

In submitting this resolution to you, I beg you, dear Mr. President, as the recognized leader of the forces of Democracy and humanity, to initiate the action which, if it cannot end the greatest crime ever perpetrated against a people, may yet save that people from utter extinction by offering asylum to its remnants in Sanctuaries to be created under the aegis of the United Nations.

I am hopeful that the fervent plea addressed to you by your fellow Americans in behalf of captive European Jewry may find a re-echo in immediate action.

Faithfully yours,

Stephen S. Wise

PRESIDENT

SSW:Sag

Enc.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT "STOP HITLER NOW" DEMONSTRATION

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

March 1, 1943

This great assembly sends greetings to our fighting forces on land and sea and in the air, whose valor and devotion have lifted the morale of the whole nation. We pay the homage of respect, admiration and appreciation to the armies of the United Nations, all brothers in arms and in destiny. We salute the armed forces of Soviet Russia, of England and of China. We voice our sympathy and encouragement to the tortured peoples under the yoke of Nazi oppression, whose spirit of revolt is now awakening to its inevitable climax in the overthrow of their oppressors. As Jews, we send brotherly greetings to the undaunted community in the Jewish Homeland, who are making a notable contribution to the war effort in the Near East. We greet with pride the presence of thousands of Jews who have volunteered and are fighting on every front in the armies of the United Nations. With the democratic world aroused and united, there can be no doubt that the days of the adversary are numbered and victorious peace is not far off.

. . .

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

We honor the memory of the dead; the men and women who have died fighting on the battlefield for the cause of freedom and justice. We honor the men, women and children -- civilians behind the fighting fronts -- whose lives have been cut off without mercy or humanity. We honor the memory of the innocent and helpless martyrs of all peoples, the victims of a Madness of Aggression unparalleled in history.

. . .

But loyalty and racial self-respect impose the hard duty to register in this public assembly our solemn and reluctant protest against the continuing failure to act, against the strange indifference of the United Nations to the fate of five million human beings -- members of an ancient race, bearers of an old religion that has given instruction to the religions of the world -- who are captives in Nazi-occupied territories, who are unprotected by any code of human relations, who are unsponsored by any corporate state (neutral or belligerent), and who are doomed to planned, inhuman torture and death. Silence and inaction on our part in the face of such monstrous conditions would be treachery meriting contempt and pity, for it would be a betrayal of the sacred obligations of brotherhood, as well as of the humanitarian ideals to which the United Nations are dedicated and for the maintenance of which the universal war we are all engaged in is being fought.

In response to the pleas of an aroused humanity, voiced by

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

the free peoples of England, the United States, and of Palestine, to which great humanitarians, leaders of religious thought and statesmen of vision have given their support, the United Nations were finally persuaded to issue a vigorous denunciation of the Nazi policy of extermination, and pledged themselves to assemble the evidence on which the trials of the criminals could be based, to create a tribunal of justice where they could be tried, and to bring the guilty to their merited punishment. The implementation of that intention has been delayed and action has not followed the utterance of that pledge.

In the meantime, the holocaust of murder continues unabated. As the disaster of Total War is driven home to the defeated Nazi leadership, the frustration of their hope of world conquest seems to turn to the sadistic satisfaction derived from the murder of all Jews who lie helpless in their grasp. The daily accounts of mass murder accumulate and the horrors they disclose have made Jewish life unbearable. Our innermost feelings are lacerated. Our spirits are depressed. The faith in justice and humanity of the large American Jewish community is shaken. It is hard to maintain poise and objectivity in the great trials of the war in which we all participate.

. . .

Those who linger in hopeless captivity, awaiting the dreadful call to prepare for departure to ghetto or concentration camp, knowing that their destiny is death, are thrown into the depths of

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

unutterable despair and humiliation by the thought that they are merely the wastage of a cruel world, that they have no sponsors or protectors, that they are unclaimed and unwanted, and that there is no shadow of a hope for them to the East or West, to the North or South, in the air or under the ground. If they were given the consolation of knowing that somewhere Sanctuary had been provided for them, that the free states were prepared at least to attempt intervention on their behalf, it would revive their faith in God and mankind and restore their dignity and self-respect, and enable those who are destined not to be saved, to live through their last brief moments in a heartless world with courage and faith; they might feel that they had not died in vain.

As it is the threat of retribution after the war and the excoriation of their horrible deeds have not served to deflect the intent of the Nazi leaders from their announced policy of mass murder. These gestures have not helped to stem the mounting tragedy. As the bearers of the banner of democracy and justice, the United Nations cannot close their eyes to the growing horror of this unrelieved situation. It becomes their duty not to linger any longer in the field of comment and hesitation, but to turn without further delay from threat to a planned program of determined action.

. . .

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

This Great Assembly - supported as it is by a mass of appeal too voluminous to register and appraise at this time - directs its appeal, in the first instance to the President and Government of the United States and through them, to the United Nations and to all neutral States. Respectfully, the following proposals are submitted;

1. Through the intermediation of neutral agencies, the German Government and the Governments of States it now partly dominates or controls -- such as Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary -- should be approached with the view to secure their agreement to the release of their Jewish victims and to consent to their emigration to such havens of refuge as will be provided; and that such neutral States as are in a position to enter into direct discussion with the German Government be urged to make similar representations.

2. The United Nations should take steps, without delay, to designate and establish a number of Sanctuaries in Allied or Neutral States to serve, under agreed conditions, as havens of refuge for those Jews whose release from captivity may be arranged for, or who may find their way to freedom through efforts of their own.

3. The procedure that now prevails in the administration of existing immigration law in the United States, which acts as deterrent and retardation of legal immigration under the established quotas, should be revised and adjusted

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

to the war conditions and in order that refugees from Nazi-occupied territories may find Sanctuaries here within such quotas.

4. Subject to the maintenance of national security, Great Britain should be asked to provide for receiving a reasonable quota of the victims escaping from Nazi-occupied territories and to provide for their accommodation for the duration.

5. The United Nations should urge the Republics of Latin America to modify such administrative regulations that now make immigration under the law extremely difficult and to endeavor under existing immigration law to find temporary havens of refuge for an agreed number of refugees.

6. Overriding pre-war political considerations, England should be asked to open the doors of Palestine -- the Jewish Homeland -- for Jewish immigration, and the offer of hospitality made by the Jewish community of Palestine should be accepted.

7. The United Nations should provide financial guarantees to all such neutral States as have provided temporary refuge to Jews from Nazi-occupied territories. The transfer of such refugees to the designated Sanctuaries should be undertaken without delay. At the same time, however, such neutral States should be encouraged to continue to provide accommodation for such refugees as may come to them over the borders of Nazi-occupied territory, the United Nations giving adequate financial guarantees

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

to such States for the feeding and maintenance and eventual evacuation of such refugees.

8. In view of the fact that planned mass starvation is the design of the Nazi regime in its inhuman warfare, the United Nations are urged to take steps without delay, but with due regard for the economic warfare being waged against the aggressor States, to organize through neutral agencies for the feeding of the unfortunate victims who are doomed to linger under Nazi oppression.

9. It is submitted that the United Nations should undertake to provide the financial guarantees that may be required for the execution of the program of rescue here outlined.

10. The United Nations are urged to establish an appropriate inter-governmental agency to which authority and power shall be given to implement the program of rescue here outlined.

11. It is further urged that steps be taken without delay to implement the declared intention of the United Nations to bring the criminals to justice, to appoint a commission to assemble the evidence on which the trials shall be based, and to establish the procedure of such a tribunal.

In the name of humanity -- for the sake of that cause which the armies of democracies have risen to defend -- we submit this appeal to the President and the Government of the United States with the expectation that effective action will be taken without delay.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

F.D.R. 5029

February 9, 1944.

Dear Rector Wise:

The attempt by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party to rule Germany, to rule Europe and then to rule the Western World, was based on two brutal devices: organized terror and organized anti-semitism. Terror put Hitler in power and kept him there. Anti-semitism was the terror's counterpart in propaganda. In the name of the self-styled Master race, Hitler robbed, first his own people, then the peoples of Europe, and tomorrow, by his own boast, would have robbed the world. In the past months we have defeated Hitler's plan for world conquest. We have recovered some of his stolen gains and in the months to come, we shall recover more, and we shall meet and defeat Hitler on his own ground.

xPP75776
x198
xPP75780
xPP76671

Some of the sources of anti-semitism in this country were created to serve Hitler's purpose. Let every American look to his own mind and actions so that while we defeat Hitler's armies we also defeat his poisonous propaganda. Whoever condones or participates in anti-semitism plays Hitler's game. There is no place in the lives or thoughts of true Americans for anti-semitism.

xPP719
xPP7915

x4453

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, xPP73292
President,
American Jewish Congress, #
330 West 42nd Street,
New York (18) New York.

wdh:jhl

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

25

February 8, 1944

Mr. William D. Hassett
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hassett:

Attached is a brief suggested message for the President to send to the American Jewish Congress at its meeting February 13 and 14. A comment from the President in connection with this national conference seems to me appropriate and desirable.

Sincerely yours,

Elmer Davis

Elmer Davis
Director

Attachment

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

The attempt by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party to rule Germany, to rule Europe, and then to rule the Western World, was based on two brutal devices: organized terror and organized anti-semitism. Terror put Hitler in power and kept him there. Anti-semitism was the terror's counterpart in propaganda. In the name of the self-styled Master race, Hitler robbed first his own people, then the peoples of Europe, and tomorrow, by his own boast, ~~he~~ would have robbed the world.

In the past months we have defeated Hitler's plan for world conquest recovered some of Hitler's stolen gains, and in the months to come we will recover more. ~~We have defeated Hitler's plan for world conquest and before long we shall meet and defeat Hitler on his own ground.~~

Some of the sources of anti-semitism in this country were created to serve Hitler's purpose. Let every American look to his own mind and actions so that while we defeat Hitler's armies we also defeat his poisonous propaganda. Whoever condones or participates in anti-semitism plays Hitler's game. There is no place in the lives or thoughts of true Americans for anti-semitism.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

February 7, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE ELMER DAVIS: x5-015

With the return of the accompanying letter from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, will you be good enough to submit a brief message for the President to send to the American Jewish Congress if you approve such action on his part. The President's convenience would be served if we could hear from you at your earliest possible convenience.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT

Letter to the President, February 3, 1944, from

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise,
President,
American Jewish Congress,
330 West 42nd Street,
New York 18, N. Y.

Requesting message from the President on occasion of the National Conference to Combat Anti-Semitism, Feb. 13th & 14th. in New York City.

WDH:mtl

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

330 WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Mr. Hassell ?

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

CABLE ADDRESS 'CONGRESS'
TELEPHONE LONGACRE 5-2600

February 3, 1944.

Dear Grace;

I am doing some work with the American Jewish Congress and I wonder if anything can be done about the enclosed. Even a few lines would be valuable, as the President's leadership is widely recognized.

Since the Fish affair, I have been turning out the thrillers. We had one in the Saturday Evening Post, and now I am in the midst of some more. As the National Campaign opens, the nostrils of the old fire horse are beginning to twitch, but I am going to do my best to keep in the pasture just the same.

I'd like very much to see you and if and when I ever get to Washington, I hope you won't be off either to Chungking or Capetown.

The very best!

Sincerely,

Jim

James Kieran

x PP7392
x sec.

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

330 WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS 'CONGRESS'
TELEPHONE LONGACRE 5-2600

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

February 3, 1944.

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

A National Conference to Combat Anti-Semitism is being convened by the American Jewish Congress on February 13th and 14th, in New York City. More than a thousand delegates from all over the United States will gather to frame a concrete program of action to strike at enemies of the Republic utilizing un-American and racial prejudice to destroy national unity.

The Conference would deeply appreciate it if you could see your way clear to conveying a message setting forth your own abhorrence of un-American anti-Semitism and your belief in the need for elimination of it from American life.

My very best wishes for your continued health in this all-important period in the history of our country.

Faithfully yours,

Stephen S. Wise

PRESIDENT

SSW:Ks

x76-6

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

From the desk of

JAMES M. KIERAN

February 15, 1944

Dear Grace:

Thanks very much for the expedition with which the Wise note was handled. The President's letter made a very big hit with everybody. I hope I will see you soon.

Did you know that I have a daughter who is approaching the one year mark now? I forgot to tell you about it. Her name is Sheila.

Very best regards.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

From the desk of

JAMES M. KIERAN

February 15, 1944

Dear Mr. President:

Your note to Dr. Wise on anti-Semitism made a very special hit with the Conference in New York, and I know that throughout the country it has made the same kind of special appeal.

Getting plummetted into a new set of ramifications has been very interesting, but the implications of the whole question of strife based upon prejudice in the country becomes more deeply alarming the closer you get to it. I am sure that you are much more aware of that than anybody else.

The Republicans seem to be handing you the issues on a silver platter. By the way, just by reason of an old newspaperman's curiosity, I have been keeping track somewhat of the Fish campaign. Of course, now that he is across the river from you he is out of your bailiwick, but as far as I can gather, the same kind of non-planning, non-action as helped re-elect him in 1942 is in existence.

The Rowland Harriman crowd are very nice sweet people, but they wont bite in the clinches the way Fish does, and he seems to have the people there terrorized. They are going to make it strictly a Republican fight this time, but nobody seems to want to put the heat on Dewey to make him in turn do something about it.

Very best regards.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

February 23, 1944.

Dear Jim:

The President asks me to thank you for your note. He is delighted to hear that the conference went off so well and that you feel the letter was of help.

I had not heard about your big daughter Sheila. That is grand and I hope I shall have a chance to see her one of these days.

With my best wishes to you and Dagmar,

Always sincerely,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

James M. Kieran, Esq.,
330 West 42nd Street,
New York City, N. Y.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

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

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM The White House
Washington

File

July 30, 1944

GPO

5029

NIGHT LETTER

xPP73292

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE,
AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE,
522 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

#

PLEASE EXPRESS TO THOSE GATHERED AT THE MEETING TO PROTEST THE DEPORTATIONS AND CRUELTIES VISITED UPON THE REMAINING JEWISH COMMUNITY OF EUROPE MY FEELINGS OF ABHORRENCE OF THESE DESPERATE ACTS OF THE ENEMY. I REPEAT TO ALL CONCERNED MY EARLIER WARNING THAT THOSE WHO PARTICIPATE IN THESE ACTS OF SAVAGERY SHALL NOT GO UNPUNISHED.

xPP76677
x5152

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

x7626
xPP7719
x3186

THIS SENT WITH APPROVAL
JUDGE ROSENMAN.

RB

June 19th

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM D. HASSETT

In response to your memorandum of July 28 there is enclosed herewith a draft of a telegram which the President may wish to sign in response to the telegram addressed to you by the American Jewish Conference, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, on July 27, 1944.

Enclosures:

1. Original telegram returned.
2. Draft of reply.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

M. L.

American Jewish Conference

521 Fifth Avenue

New York, New York.

Please express to those gathered at the meeting to protest the deportations and cruelties visited upon the remaining Jewish community of Europe my feelings of abhorrence of these desperate acts of the enemy. I repeat to all concerned my earlier warning that those who participate in these acts of savagery shall not go unpunished.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

July 28, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Stanley Woodward,
Chief, Division of Protocol,
Department of State.

Herewith is the request from Dr. Stephen S. Wise and colleagues about which I just spoke to you over the phone. I think the President will wish to send a message to this group and shall appreciate draft of a brief one from you.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

WDH:vb

Telegram dated 7-27-44 to Mr. Hassett, signed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Henry Monsky, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, Adolph Held, New York City, Re. meeting to be held Monday afternoon July 31st at 4:45 P.M. to give expression to horror of treatment of remnants of European Jewry.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

Dr. Stephen S. Wise is listed in Who's Who as President of the American Jewish Congress. His home address is given as 340 West 57th St. However Judge Rosenman's office says that his study is located at 40 West 68th St. New York City and that he receives his personal mail there.

JUL 27 8 18 PM 1944

WB30 121 11 EXTRA

WUNLQ NEW YORK NY JUL 27 1944 420P

WILLIAM HASSETT

THE WHITE HOUSE

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS AND NON-JEWS WILL GATHER AT MADISON SQUARE PARK NEW YORK CITY NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON JULY 31 4:45 PM TO GIVE EXPRESSION TO THEIR HORROR THAT THE REMNANTS OF EUROPEAN JEWRY ARE BEING BRUTALLY MURDERED AND TO DEMAND THAT ALL POSSIBLE RESCUE MEASURES BE TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE THOSE PERSONS AS WELL AS MILLIONS OF OTHERS HERE AND ABROAD WILL BE GREATLY ENCOURAGED BY A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT IDENTIFYING HIMSELF WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS MEETING AND REPEATING THE WARNING

THAT THOSE GUILTY WILL BE PUNISHED. PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE 521 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY.

DR STEPHEN S WISE HENRY MONSKY DR ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

JUDGE JOSEPH M PROSKAUER ADOLPH HELD.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

270 WEST 89TH STREET

Phone: SCHUYLER 4-{1400 4433

Temple
257 WEST 88TH STREET

CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN
NEW YORK CITY
FOUNDED 1825

August 7, 1944

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

Dear Mr. President:

With profound gratitude I wish to acknowledge your gracious message of felicitations addressed to me on the occasion of my twenty-fifth anniversary as Rabbi.

It is a deeply satisfying reward that one's public service should be noted favorably in the highest quarters.

With every good wish, I am

Respectfully yours,

Israel Goldstein

Dr. Israel Goldstein

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

American JEWISH CONFERENCE

521 Fifth Avenue Telephone MUrray Hill 2-7197 New York 17, N. Y.

INTERIM COMMITTEE

DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
HENRY MONSKY
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE
Co-Chairmen

MAURICE BISGYER
DAVID BLUMBERG
GEDALIAH BUBLICK
NAOMI CHERTOFF
SIGMUND W. DAVID
J. DAVID DELMAN
RABBI WILLIAM DRAZIN
RABBI MAURICE N. EISENDRATH
MRS. MOSES P. EPSTEIN
PROF. HYMAN J. ETTLINGER
RABBI SIMON FEDERBUSCH
PROF. HAYIM FINEMAN
J. GEORGE FREDMAN
DANIEL FRISCH
FRANK GOLDMAN
DR. SOLOMON GOLDMAN
MRS. SAMUEL GOLDSTEIN
HAYIM GREENBERG
MRS. SAMUEL W. HALPRIN
MRS. HUGO HARTMANN
RABBI JAMES G. HELLER
HERMAN HOFFMAN
EDGAR J. KAUFMANN
CHARLES P. KRAMER
SIDNEY G. KUSWORM
HON. LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL
DR. LOUIS M. LEVITSKY
LOUIS LIPSKY
JULIUS LIVINGSTON
RABBI IRVING MILLER
LOUIS J. MOSS
DR. SAMUEL NIRENSTEIN
HARRY A. PINE
MRS. DAVID DE SOLA POOL
ADOLPH ROSENBERG
DVORAH ROTHBARD
HON. MORRIS ROTHENBERG
ISIDOR SACK
LOUIS SEGAL
HON. CARL SHERMAN
HERMAN SHULMAN
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
MRS. ARCHIBALD SILVERMAN
HON. MEIER STEINBRINK
HERMANN STERN
ROBERT SZOLD
MRS. MAURICE TURNER
MRS. JOSEPH M. WELT
DAVID WERTHEIM
BENJAMIN WINTER
MRS. STEPHEN S. WISE
BARUCH ZUCKERMAN

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

LOUIS LIPSKY, *Chairman*

MAURICE BISGYER
MRS. MOSES P. EPSTEIN
JANE EVANS
J. GEORGE FREDMAN
LEON GELLMAN
WILLIAM GERBER
CHARLES P. KRAMER
SAMUEL ROTHSTEIN
HERMAN SHULMAN
MEYER W. WEISGAL
DAVID WERTHEIM

August 7, 1944

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

Mr. President:

On behalf of the American Jewish Conference, may we express to you our appreciation for your splendid message to the mass demonstration at Madison Square Park in New York last Monday, July 31st.

Your message was read to the 60,000 people assembled there and it was heartening to have from you, and through you, from the people of the United States, this reassurance of our united determination to halt the inhuman cruelty of the enemy.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen S. Wise Henry Monsky Israel Goldstein

Dr. Stephen S. Wise Henry Monsky Dr. Israel Goldstein
Co-Chairmen of the American Jewish Conference

THE INTERIM COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK, SEPT. 2, 1943, TO IMPLEMENT ITS RESOLUTIONS ON: THE RESCUE OF EUROPEAN JEWRY; THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF JEWS IN THE POST-WAR WORLD; THE RIGHTS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE WITH RESPECT TO PALESTINE.

10