JOINT PROTEST ON JEWISH WRongs

The following is the text of the joint declaration by members of the United Nations, issued simultaneously in Washington and in London, on December 17, 1942.

The attention of the Belgian, Czechoslovak, Greek, Yugoslav, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norwegian, Polish, Soviet, United Kingdom and United States Governments and also of the French National Committee has been drawn to numerous reports from Europe that the German authorities, not content with denying to persons of Jewish race in all the territories over which their barbarous rule has been extended, the most elementary human rights, are now carrying into effect Hitler's oft-repeated intention to exterminate the Jewish people in Europe.

From all the occupied countries Jews are being transported in conditions of appalling horror and brutality to Eastern Europe. In Poland, which has been made the principal Nazi slaughterhouse, the ghettos established by the German invader are being systematically emptied of all Jews except a few highly skilled workers required for war industries. None of those taken away are ever heard of again. The able-bodied are slowly worked to death in labor camps. The infirm are left to die of exposure and starvation or are deliberately massacred in mass executions. The number of victims of these bloody cruelties is reckoned in many hundreds of thousands of entirely innocent men, women and children.

The above-mentioned governments and the French National Committee condemn in the strongest possible terms this bestial policy of cold-blooded extermination. They declare that such events can only strengthen the resolve of all freedom-loving peoples to overthrow the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny. They reaffirm their solemn resolution to insure that those responsible for these crimes shall not escape retribution, and to press on with the necessary practical measures to this end.
Persecution of the Jews

Belgium

At the beginning of their occupation of Belgium, the Germans declared that the "Jewish question" was purely an internal matter to be solved by the Jews themselves. They started, however, an intense propaganda campaign both in the press, the radio and the cinema, and urged such Belgian authorities as remained to take strong measures against the Jews.

These efforts were unsuccessful. The German pressures against international law and the Belgian Constitution, the German attempts to enforce compulsory registration, the property and public these comprised the succession of insults, suffered "the law's delay, the insolence of office," some were arrested and taken to concentration camp at Breendonck near Antwerp or directed to a special labor camp near Brussels. Others, by taking up the underground fight against the enemy, paid with their lives for their devotion to their country.

It was not until May 1942 that the actual extermination of the Jews was decided upon, apparently by order from Berlin. Military authorities took stringent measures: Jews were forbidden to leave Belgium, obliged to carry a distinctive badge, excluded from the medical profession, put under a curfew from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. and allowed to settle only in Brussels, Antwerp and Charleroi.

On the 15th of May, 1942, the German governor published a decree tantamount to an order of extermination for all Jews residing in Belgium. Men from the age of 18 to 60 and women from 20 to 55 were obliged on pain of removal to German concentration camps to accept any form of work offered them by the "Office du Travail" (a German creation), no matter what their health, family, obligations or business. This work takes places, under conditions, is unpaid, and carried out in conditions positively injurious to the health.

The first deportations started in July, when the Jews were summarily called up and herded together in stations and sent to unknown destinations in the East: probably Silesia or Poland. They were seen leaving Liege, then Charleroi, convoy after convoy. Men, women and children were arbitrarily separated by their executioners. In October the persecution grew worse. Any bearer of the Jewish Star was in danger of being rounded up by the Gestapo and sent to a selecting camp at Mechelen, where he remained in a state of acute physical and moral misery until his deportation. Two thousand Jews were collected one evening in Brussels and thrown into captivity.

According to a German newspaper, 25,000 of the 32,000 Jews living in Belgium in 1941 have been accounted for in this way up to the end of November, 1942. It should be noted that the statistics are German, since no census of religious beliefs was ever made in Belgium before the war.

The fate of the Jews who have been deported is a matter of acute concern. Some have arrived in Lodz in Poland where they work under military supervision. Two hundred Belgian Jews were shot during a wholesale massacre in Riga, and it is to be feared that others will share the fate of their Polish contemporaries.

Jewish persecution is the most flagrant outrage perpetrated by the Germans in Belgium. The deportations of innocent men, women and children come as a new proof of German barbarism to people who have already experienced it in two wars. Many have risked heavy punishment in helping the Jews and escape their children to escape the clutches of the Germans. Members of the clergy are prominent in these efforts.

The Belgian Prime Minister summed up the unanimous feeling of the Belgians in this telegram recently sent by the Board of Deputies of British Jews: "Germany's treatment of the Jews is one of the darkest dramas in history. Victory will put an end to it for the dignity of humanity."

Czechoslovakia

The development of an anti-Jewish policy in the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and the State of Slovakia took different "legal" forms. There were 90,000 Jews in the Protectorate and about 39,000 in Slovakia on the day of the German occupation.

In Bohemia and Moravia on the day of the occupation the Germans drove the Jews out of all the editorial offices of the Czech newspapers and out of the theatres; a few days later all Jewish civil servants were dismissed and lawyers and doctors driven out of their offices, and German "trustees" were sent into Jewish businesses. Jews were arrested by the Gestapo and sent to concentration camps after being tortured in Gestapo headquarters. Hundreds died before they reached the camps; others lost their lives there.

Jewish labor "battalions" were sent to various labor camps and ghettos which had in the meantime been established in the Lublin district. Confiscation of Jewish property followed swiftly. The Jewish population...
was forced to cede their homes to hundreds of thousands of German newcomers and to settle in communal lodgings. They were subjected to innumerable humiliating ordinances and persecutions, from a strict curfew to the closing of numerous streets and squares; from housing restrictions allowing them to shop only during one hour each day to the exclusion of the Jews from clothing coupons and certain essential food rations and even many rationed foodstuffs. There was an order forbidding barbers from attending Jewish customers and letters were sent from doing Jewish washing. The Jews in Prague (where there were 20,000 of them) were forbidden to go to the city market. Children were not allowed to use public conveyances to take them to the Jewish schools, the only ones which they were allowed to attend. Forced labor was ordered for men and women between 18 and 60.

In December, 1941, a central Jewish home for old people was established in Terezin, a prison fortress of the Middle Ages in a town in Central Bohemia. By the end of July, 1942, 40,000 men and women between the ages of 65 and 80 were in the Terezin ghetto, 10,000 of whom are of Czechoslovak origin. No communication with the outer world had been allowed up to the end of September, 1942.

In June, 1942, a mass deportation of Czech Jews to Poland set in. Up to the end of October, 1942, more than 72,000 Jews had left Bohemia and Moravia (including those 10,000 locked up in Terezin).

In Slovakia a decree was issued on the 9th of September, 1941, containing the so-called "Jewish Code," a "legal" basis for the destruction of life. The Jews were deprived of all kinds of property, including their most personal belongings, and they were not allowed to draw, weekly, more than 150 crowns (about five dollars) for each family from frozen bank accounts. Those without deposit accounts had to live on slave wages; most of them were concentrated in 14 ghettos and put to forced labor.

On May 15th, 1942, a constitutional law was passed by the totalitarian Slovak Parliament, providing for expatriation and deportation of all Jews.

Sixty-five thousand Jews, men, women and children were deported to Polish ghettos up to the end of October. Children were separated from their parents and men from their wives. But the Germans were not satisfied with these results and urged the Slovak Government to clear the country of the last Jew. Therefore a special commission was set up at the Slovak Ministry of the Interior on November 10th, 1942, to consider the final solution of the Jewish problem: the deportation of the remaining 20,000 Jews. The fact that these Jews were deported from Slovakia and Moravia and Slovakia is entirely in the hands of the Germans. The situation in the Polish ghettos and labor camps is well-known from reports published by the Polish Government. It is no better than Terezin. It is known to the Czechoslovak Government that about 1,000 of the 3,000 Jewish women and children who have been sent to the Warsaw ghetto where they share the fate of all the other inmates.

The Czechoslovak Jews also formed a large part of the 45,000 inhabitants of the Lublin ghetto, which it is reported has been "removed." Many Jews were sent to Lodz and a number of young men to the salt mines at Oswiecim, to White Russia, and to the Ukraine. One report speaks of several parties working on German fortifications near the front. No day passes without someone being whipped or dragged off to slave labor. Shooting is heard so often that it hardly ever causes comment. If anyone reports unfit for work or ill, he is considered a saboteur and many have already been put against a wall. One report says: "They used all the Germans as mere shadows; people die in the streets; their corpses lie about for days."

France

A great round-up of Jews in France, during which the most hideous atrocities were committed, began on the night of July 12th, 1942, and in Paris reached its height on July 15th and the following day. The whole resources of the Prefecture of Police of Paris were mobilized. A series of dragnet were thrown around every street in which Jews were known to be living. Many Jews were dragged from their homes and others were ejected from hospitals. At the Rothschild Hospital, normally reserved for immigrants of the concentration camp at Drancy, a certain Deniker, notorious for his cruelties at the Jewish camp at Compignole, personally directed the evictions which left the 200 children, 100 of whom were carried out of the hospital was a cancer case who had been operated upon 12 hours before. Another was a woman beside whom stood the police soldier while she was being delivered of a child.

There are a typical of many atrocities which marked the mass arrest of Jews in Paris during which it is reported that 200,000 of these unfortunate people committed suicide. Jewsesses were seen throwing their admissions into open top floor windows and then themselves, jumping to death screaming. Twentyeight thousand men, women and children were herded into the Parc des Princes and the Parc des Buttes Chaumont—formerly reserved for women, the latter for men. Children under three years old were separated from their mothers, about 5,000 of them being herded together in three school buildings. They were taken there in lorries after their parents had been seized and their homes locked up by the police. A number of children were unable to give their names and identities.

Conditions at the camps to which the adults were transferred were of the worst, being without proper sanitation, medical supplies, or kitchen equipment. The prisoners were inadequately fed and without the most elementary comforts.

In and around Paris the Jews of so-called foreign origin against whom Germany's and Vichy's anti-Semitic policies are ostensibly directed, formed the majority of the victims, but in the provinces arrests were made among French and foreign Jews alike, even those who had volunteered for service with the French Army in 1914-18. The round-up was accompanied by every circumstance of brutality. Children were separated from their parents and were simply left on the streets with none to care for them; others were sent to workhouses and institutions where all trace of their identity was lost.

The Vichy Government agreed to surrender to Germany all "foreign" Jews in the "occupied" zone (as it then was). In addition, 10,000 Jews from the occupied zone were arrested greatly exceeded that figure, and by September, 1942, it was estimated that 10,000 had already been deported from Germany to concentration camps at Rivesaltes, Verninac, Pau, Perlignan and Marseilles.

Acts of terrorism have increased in number. In addition the famous Paris Synagogue in the Rue de la Victoire has been plundered. Minor repressive measures directed against the Jews in Paris include the ban against the use of the telephone. There is only one hour a day—the hour before closing time—during which they may visit the shops.

Before the deportation began, Vichy had over a period of two years passed a whole series of anti-Jewish laws and administrative steps were taken against the Jews in professions and the regime of the "Yellow Star" identification was instituted.

France, the traditional defender of tolerance and racial equality in Europe, has reacted violently against these measures. The population has mixed no part in the round-up, the might of the country has stood for the persecuted Jews, thereby knowingly running great risks in the humane effort to alleviate the terrible sufferings of these unfortunate people.

Greece

Information reaching London from the underground newspaper "E Mahomeni Hellas" (fighting Greece) and other sources reveal something of the recent position of Jews in Axis-occupied Greece.

During the month of August, 1942, the German authorities ordered all male Jews between the ages of 16 and 40 to assemble in Salonika, the intention being apparently to send them to specially organized ghettos to be established in Crete. When 9,000 had been rounded up, the Germans paraded them and forced them to march and to run for two hours and then beat them indiscriminately. Frequently the blind and crippled were sent away as extra protective help to the persecuted Jews, thereby knowingly running great risks in the humane effort to alleviate the terrible sufferings of these unfortunate people.

Solemn warnings were issued by the Greek Orthodox Church authorities that if the Germans persisted with their plans to send the Jews to the Cretan ghettos, or if they deported them to Poland, there would be a general uprising in the entire population. Accordingly the plan was abandoned. Instead the Jews were sent to concentration camps in the Macedonian Mountains, where they were condemned to forced labor—road building and farmwork.

In October various Greek quelling newspapers reported that of that number some 1,200 had been fetttered and thrown into prison because of an attempted escape to join the guerrillas operating from mountain bases.

Jugoslavia

Before the 6th of April, 1941, date of the German armed attack on Jugoslavia, Jugoslav Jews numbered about 80,000 persons, together with more than 6,000 Jewish refugees from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany. Jewish residents of Serbia, whether Ashkenazim or Sephardim, have throughout history shared the fortunes of and worked with the Serbian people. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908, the position of the Jews was particularly happy, too. In the other territories of Jugoslavia, Croatia and Slovenia (also formerly Austro-Hungarian), Jewish were content, for the most part, since the war. The country annexed by Hungary, and Italy, with much the same applies to the territories occupied by Italy and Germany. The order is—eradication.

But the "Independent" State of Croatia under Pavlicich and Occupied Serbia administered by Gen. Neditch constitute the larger and more significant part of Jugoslavia. For these two important areas our information is as follows. In Croatia and Herzegovina, the Jews have suffered not only because they are Jews but also for their traditional loyalty to the Jugoslav cause. But in other parts of "independent" Croatia, their sufferings have been just as thorough. It was in the hands of a special section of the Croatian Ustaše or Fascist guards. That special section closed down on June 15th, 1941—in task was completed. Apart from those who escaped to the forests and hills
German victory, has brought to millions of people throughout the world inspiration in their fight against the common enemy.

"The Caushe of the persecuted Jewish communities is the cause of the civilized world."

**Netherlands**

For a few months after the conquest of the Netherlands, the Germans did not interfere in the domestic affairs of the Dutch, and the Jews were permitted to leave the country on demand, and when, along with Holland has always been an asylum for persecuted peoples, and when, as it has been said, in the 15th Century the Spanish Inquisition started another Jewish pogrom, in the Netherlands they received them. The total number of 180,000 Jews who have always lived on terms of complete equality with the Dutch people; in fact, they have become completely identified with them. They have intermarried and far from becoming a separate community, they have taken their place in whatever station of life they had achieved. They lived for a greater part in Amsterdam; it was Amsterdam which gave them the Netherlands its first anti-Semitic decrees in September, 1940, when the announcement was issued the first anti-Semitic decrees in September, 1940, when the promulgation and appointment of Jews in civil service was prohibited. In November and December of the same year these decrees were made more severe. Of the Jews of Holland and people of Jewish descent, many thousands were dismissed from civil service. At the same time Jewish directors of large companies, private and public utilities, were dismissed from their posts.

In February, 1941, the Germans introduced the first full scale anti-Semitic measures. The Dutch population replied with a general strike which brought life in Amsterdam, Zaanland, Utrecht, Hilversum, etc. The Germans had to issue a decree threatening with capital punishment anyone who dared to strike. They had to use machine guns in the streets before the strike was ended.

From the moment the Germans entered Holland there has been a struggle between the occupiers and the population about the fundamental rights for Dutchmen to live in freedom and religious liberty. Not only on the Jewish question but in all other measures, the Germans introduced, the friction between the occupying power and the population grew more strained. In March, 1942, the Germans suddenly seized 1,200 Jews from the streets of Amsterdam and transported them to Mauthausen (Austria) where they were put in sulphur mines without necessary protection from gas masks, etc. In a camp of weeks 800 died from the poison atmosphere in the mines and of the rest only a few could be kept alive. When this news became known in Holland it aroused large scale protests.

Subsequently the Germans announced that the Nuremberg Laws would also apply to the Netherlands and from that time on the Jews, compelled to wear the yellow Star of David, were forbidden to visit places of public assembly or amusement.

They were also forbidden to use public transport and special hours were set aside for their shopping. Jewish doctors, dentists and journalists were only allowed to be employed in occupations in which they would have to deal only with people in their own faith. Jewish children were forbidden to attend schools other than those specifically set aside for them. These were hopelessly inadequate, so that many Jewish children were deprived of all education.

By the autumn of 1941 more than 70,000 businesses belonging to Jews had been "Aryanized"—in effect stolen by the Germans appointed to administer them. All these measures were accompanied by that medieval cruelty and wanton persecution of individuals which is characteristic of the Third Reich. On July 13th, 1942, the Germans introduced a new and more savage policy. On that day a start was made with a scheme which will in time clear the Netherlands of Jews. Sixty thousand Jews between the ages of 18 and 40 were to be deported at a rate of 600 per day, each one being allowed to take only 33 pounds of luggage. Their destination was East Europe, where under the usual indescribable conditions they will labor for the "Herrenvolk." They have to leave behind them all their possessions.

On many a day gruene police swoop down on unfortunate Jews in the streets; they are loaded in vans and taken straight to railway stations for deportation. It is the'avowed intention of the Germans to see to it that by the end of 1943 there won't be a single Jew left in the Netherlands.

The fate of the Dutch is what might be expected of people used to tolerance and respect for other people's convictions. The Germans have to provide special guards at railway stations to prevent the population from getting out of hand.

The story of the resistance of the Dutch against these un-Dutch anti-Semitic measures imposed on them by the Germans is not complete without mentioning the heroism played by the Dutch churches, Catholic as well as Protestant; thousands of priests and laymen have launched official and personal protests against these measures, and quite a number of them are being imprisoned for these protests.

**Norway**

According to the last pre-war census there were 1400 professing Jews in Norway, including men, women and children, out of a total Norwegian population of approximately 2,900,000. This insignificant Jewish minority had never considered the "Jewish problem." The Jews were regarded in the same way as other Norwegians, and there were no discriminatory laws against them.

During the period immediately after the occupation of Norway, the Norwegian and German Nazis did not initiate any systematic or official campaign...
against the Jews. On Feb. 11th, 1942, however, Vidkun Quisling in his "new capacity of 'Minister-President' of Norway decreed the abrogation of the partisanship in the Norwegian Constitution which allows people of Jewish faith to enter and leave Norway freely and to become Norwegian citizens. Acts of individual hirdmen (Quisling's stormtroopers) including the beating up of Jews, smashing of their shop windows and painting up anti-Semitic slogans were thus given official sanction.

Not until the autumn of 1942, however, did anti-Semitic campaign approach its culmination. In October the Nazi-inspired press began a new propaganda campaign against the Jews and the official organ of the Hirdmen--demanded "definite solution of the Jewish problem." During the reign of terror in Trondheim from the 6th to the 12th of October, all male Jews over 16 in the district were arrested. On October 23rd the propaganda campaign attained a new peak of frenzy when it was reported that a frontier policeman, Arne Hvam, had been shot dead in a railway carriage by three men, two of whom were said to be Jews. Not only were all the Jews on the train arrested, but the incident served as a pretext for further intensity of anti-Semitic action.

Four days later, on the 27th of October, Quisling issued decrees confiscating the entire property of all Jews throughout Norway. Already on the previous day a mass arrest of all male Jews over 15 in Oslo had been effected, and during the following days these arrests were extended to the whole of Norway. Many Jewish families were turned out on the streets, and even sick patients in sanatoria were arrested and taken away. House searches were carried out with extreme brutality. Jews arrested in Oslo were sent to Brevedt, concentrating camp; many more were sent to a special camp at Sem near Toensberg. Quisling's policemen and stormtroopers were the actual instruments used for this action, but behind them stood the German gestapo chief, Redius, and his assistants. On Nov. 17th a decree was issued, ordering all "hall" and "quarter" Jews to report to the police. The "Quisling Ministry" of the Interior was authorized to decide who was and who was not a Jew.

The climax came on the 26th of November, when the remaining Jews in Oslo--mostly women, children and old men--were arrested. A hundred taxis were requisitioned for the purpose and at 4:30 a.m. the Jews were dragged from their beds and driven to the Oslo docks, where they were stowed aboard a 5,000-ton vessel, together with about 100 Jews who had been brought from the concentration camp of Toensberg. Roughly 1,000 Jews on this ship are thought to be on their way to Poland.

Further deportations are expected as the official Nazi policy appears to be to expel all Jews from Norway and treat them as Jews in Eastern Europe have been treated. A collection by Royal Norwegians has been started at various places for the few Jews who are still in Norway, but the police has been ordered to confiscate all such collections and arrest the people responsible.

Poland

From the very first moment of occupation in Poland by the Germans, the Jews have been the object of special persecution. Murder and robbery have been the order of the day.

During the first few weeks, persecution was limited to forced labor for all, coupled with the obligation to close accounts, wear a distinguishing patch, and register their entire property, etc. By November, 1939, Jews were removed from particular streets of towns, but it was not until Nov. 1st, 1940, that a proper ghetto was organized in Warsaw. Sixteen days later Jews were forbidden to leave its walls; disobedience was punishable by a fine of 1,000 złotys (one złoty equals 9 U.S. cents in pre-war exchange) and 3 months' imprisonment, or by a considerable number of cases, persons often being shot on the spot after leaving the ghetto walls. Officially the ghetto contained 413,000 people, actually the number at any one time frequently exceeded 100,000 persons, transferred from other localities.

In the Warsaw ghetto, and indeed in all the other ghettos, conditions were appalling. In some houses up to 1,000 persons lived; individual rooms accommodated an average of 13 persons. Only about 45 per cent of the population of the Warsaw ghetto were left with any means of livelihood, receiving assistance from Jewish boards; the remainder fed themselves the best they could by smuggling. All children were definitely undernourished and the entire Jewish community were permitted only half the amount of food permitted to Christian communities (which represents about one-eighth of the quantities of bread, potatoes and meat consumed per head in pre-war Poland).

The purpose of the regulations in enforcing these conditions is clear: To liquidate the Jews in cold blood in accordance with the stated principles of Nazi policy. It was inevitable that typhus and other diseases took heavy toll of the starved and semi-starved. The pre-war death rate among the Jewish population of Poland was lower than among Christians: Now it is 16 times higher. This terrible plan of systematic murder by means of starvation and disease was considered too slow by the Germans, however, for in March, 1942, more direct methods of annihilation were instituted. Himmler, after a stay in Warsaw, issued the order that one-half of the Polish Jews were to be killed in the course of one year.

The assurance of this order, deportations of the Jewish population from the ghetto were begun on August 17th. Firstly, 6,000 and 7,000 people were removed daily; later the figure rose to about 10,000. Smaller ghettos were dealt with similarly at the same time. Special "vernichtungskommando" (extermination commando) had been organized and trained in murder beforehand in Germany.

The means employed in deporting from the ghetto all those who survive murders and shooting in the street exceeds all imagination. In particular children, old people and those too weak for work are murdered. Actual data concerning the fate of the deportees is not at hand, but the news is available—irrefutable news—that places of execution have been organized at Chelm and Belzec, where those who survive shootings are murdered en masse by means of electrocutions and lethal gas.

The Germans have, in fact, transformed Poland into one vast center for murdering Jews, not only those of Polish nationality but those of other European nationalities, also.

The Christian population of Poland is quite cut off officially from any sort of contact with the Jewish population; nevertheless they try to give every possible help. The Polish underground press and other underground movements not only condemn these crimes most bitterly, but also supply all information and forward appeals via the Polish Government in London to public opinion. The Polish government, from motives of common humanity, and in answer to these appeals has taken every possible step to bring such cruelties and bestialities unique in the history of mankind to the notice of the world.

References

An authoritative statement on the nature and powers of the new Ministry has been made. In part, it reads: "The association of the Treasury and the Ministry of Post-War Reconstruction under one minister appears to be appropriate if only for the reason that finance will be the basis of all reconstruction plans.

Concern over post-war reconstruction has been a dominant note in Australian politics almost from the outbreak of the war. In 1940, the United Australia Party-Country Party Government of Robert G. Menzies created within the Department of Labor and National Service a research unit to investigate and advise on requirements and necessary methods of maintaining industrial and economic stability during the change-over from war to peace.

The fresh dynamic given to national mobilization by the entry of Japan into the war gave new urgency to the problem which finally brought the whole question out of the academic stage.
The following is the statement by President Roosevelt, issued on January 1, 1943.

One year ago 26 nations signed at Washington the Declaration by United Nations.

The world situation at that moment was grim indeed. Yet on that last New Year’s Day, these nations, bound together by the universal ideals of the Atlantic Charter, signed an act of faith that military aggression, treaty violation, and calculated savagery should be remorselessly overwhelmed by their combined might and the sacred principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness be restored as cherished ideals of mankind. They thus created the mightiest coalition in history, mighty not only for its overwhelming material force but still more for its eternal spiritual values. Three other nations have since joined that coalition.

The unity thus achieved amidst dire danger has borne rich fruit. The United Nations are passing from the defensive to the offensive.

The unity achieved on the batteline is being earnestly sought in the not less complex problems on a different front. In this as in no previous war men are conscious of the supreme necessity of planning what is to come after—and of carrying forward into peace the common effort which will have brought them victory in the war. They have come to see that the maintenance and safeguarding of peace is the most vital single necessity in the lives of each and all of us.

Our task on this New Year’s Day is threefold: first, to press on with the massed forces of free humanity till the present bandit assault upon civilization is completely crushed; second, so to organize relations among nations that forces of barbarism can never again break loose; third, to cooperate to the end that mankind may enjoy in peace and in freedom the unprecedented blessings which Divine Providence through the progress of civilization has put within our reach.

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