

The Statement That Revealed the Truth: Josiah DuBois, an American Holocaust Hero

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Our interest in this particular stand in history started with a street sign: Josiah DuBois Memorial Road. For three years we passed the street on our way to school, and for three years we wondered who was Josiah DuBois? What started off as a quest to answer a simple question, propelled us into uncovering a story about a “Treasury Agent that exposed the State Department’s suppression of news about the Holocaust and obstruction of opportunities for the rescue of Jews.” (Wyman Institute) A local hero, Josiah DuBois was a humanitarian and whistleblower; unrecognized for his extraordinary actions of saving Jews during the Holocaust.

The perfect way to explain how we conducted our research is, “we left no stone unturned.” We quickly discovered Josiah DuBois was not part of the annals of history. Therefore, we started our research with the only book written about DuBois, *Blowing the Whistle on Genocide* by Dr. Raphael Medoff. DuBois wrote an 18-page statement, *Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of This Government in the Murder of the Jews*, which exposed the State Department’s suppression of news concerning the Holocaust. After reading the book and interviewing Dr. Medoff, we knew we could not narrow our focus on DuBois’ stand to just the report, we needed to see how his stand fit within the confines of history.

We began interviewing historians, Dr. Amanda Rothschild, Dr. Harvey J. Kaye, Mr. Robert Rosen, Esq. and Representative Sarah Peck in the attempt to learn as much as we could about DuBois’ stand and the climate of the country during World War II. Furthermore, we interviewed DuBois’ son, Robert, who expounded on the man and not just DuBois’ actions. Nevertheless, we still had an unanswered question, was DuBois’ letter the only part of his stand? Thus, we dug deeper by using the FDR Library, National Archives and Truman Library, where we found something that had been overlooked.

To verify the connection, we uncovered between Josiah DuBois and liberator Raoul Wallenberg we contacted Diane Blake from the International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation. Unfortunately, Ms. Blake dispelled our thesis, yet offered us letters regarding the War Refugee Board to aid our research. It was in the letters Ms. Blake sent we confirmed the concealed connection between the two men. Raoul Wallenberg was a correspondent of DuBois, and DuBois directed money to Wallenberg to rescue Jews in Budapest. In the attempt to substantiate our thesis, we interviewed Dr. Richard Goodwin, DuBois' closest friend. Goodwin remembered a conversation where DuBois admitted he sent money to Wallenberg to save the Jews.

Telling the story of a forgotten hero is difficult. There are no pictures, little is written, yet his stand helped save humanity. We chose a documentary so that the pictures of the past could act as a reminder that each person has a moral obligation to help mankind. DuBois once stated, "I only wish I could've done more." Josiah DuBois was an ordinary man who did an extraordinary thing, and we must never forget that.

Annotated Primary Source Bibliography

American Legation. "Paraphrase of Telegram." Letter to Under Secretary Of State.
21 Jan. 1943. MS. N.p.

This telegram is a primary source, sent between diplomats, and it is the very thing that Josiah DuBois was trying to uncover. This telegram, telegram 482, was sent from European diplomat, Gerhart Riegner in Bern Switzerland, on behalf of the World Jewish Congress to the State Department, British Parliament, and American Rabbi Stephen Wise. This telegram informed the State Department about the genocide in Europe, as the diplomats explained the process that the Jewish people had to go through upon being captured by the Nazi's. The telegram also informs the State Department of the "mass executions" in Europe, and that "6,000 are killed daily". This telegram is extremely important to Josiah DuBois stand, as this telegram was brought to DuBois from Donald Hiss, a neighbor and close friend of DuBois' that worked in the State Department. Donald Hiss illegally stole this telegram, along with others, and provided it to DuBois. This exchange of documents was extremely dangerous, and both Josiah DuBois and Donald Hiss both could have lost their careers. However, had Josiah DuBois not received telegram 482, along with telegram 354, which goes hand in hand with telegram 482, Josiah DuBois would not have realized how much information, let alone how many lives the State Department and the rest of the American government had been ignoring and hiding from the public.

"Cable from London to Rabbi Stephen Wise Regarding the 'Final Solution'."
Letter to Rabbi Stephen Wise. 28 Aug. 1942. N.p.: n.p., n.d. N. pag. *America and the Holocaust*. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

Rabbi Stephen Wise receives this telegram from the Foreign Assembly in London, England. It informs the Rabbi that spies inside a Nazi Fort have intelligence about Hitler's true motives. To annihilate all Jews in the world. This telegram is the main way information about the Holocaust reaches America, and how Josiah DuBois becomes aware of the genocide in Europe. When Rabbi Wise gets this, he starts to petition and come up with a plan to help the refugees. All of the Jewish organizations, together, apply for a license/grant from the U.S. to send money to the Jews of Europe. Who gets this license signed off on? Josiah DuBois. DuBois immediately signs the report, happy to approve a worthy cause. The State Department however, was less willing to help. They wait for months, and don't even respond, until several months later they decline the license. Reading this letter help us to understand the kick that starts the chain of events leading to Josiah DuBois having to take his stand.

DuBois, Josiah Ellis, Jr. *Memorandum to the Secretary*. Memorandum. Josiah DuBois, 1943.

This memorandum, "Memorandum to the Secretary", was written Josiah DuBois to Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr., on August 23, 1943. Found in the diaries of Henry Morgenthau Jr., this short, three-page memorandum discussed an issue that Josiah DuBois felt he needed to address with Henry Morgenthau. The main issue that is present in the memorandum is DuBois's concern on the Treasury's involvement in an executive order that President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed off on during April of 1942. The executive order is described by DuBois in the memorandum as, "giving the Board of Economic Warfare broad powers to handle the Government's stockpile program of essential and critical materials acquired abroad, including the power to represent the United State Government in dealing with the economic warfare agencies of the United Nations". DuBois addresses his problem in the first paragraph of the memorandum, stating that "a bitter dispute arose as to the effect of this order upon the functions of the Secretary of State in the formulation of foreign policy". For our group, the most important part of this primary source is that Josiah DuBois is addressing problems within the American Government and specifically the State Department, prior to his stand, which began in the late fall of 1943. In this memorandum, Josiah DuBois confronts Morgenthau, informing him that "the President settled this dispute in favor of the State Department and issued a public statement clarifying and interpreting the above mentioned executive order". This quote also shows that even prior to DuBois' stand, President Roosevelt still supported the State Department's interests more than the Treasury Department's at the time. Overall, this short but powerful memorandum shows our group another one of the many ways that Josiah DuBois was always fighting for what was right and what he believed to be right, even before his stand. This memorandum also gave our group a deeper understanding into the American Government before Josiah DuBois's stand.

DuBois, Josiah E., Jr. *Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of This Government in the Murder of the Jews*. Rep. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print.

In this report by Josiah DuBois, he exposes the U.S. Government of their crimes. Specifically, their crimes of being indifferent and ignorant towards the Jews being killed in Europe. He writes in the report, "our State Department has failed to take any positive steps reasonably calculated to save any of these people." It was written by Josiah DuBois on Christmas day of 1943. He took his time away from his family which just shows how passionate DuBois was about his stand. This report was 18 pages originally and was later condensed to 9 pages entitled "Personal Report to the President" which was sent to President Roosevelt. The original draft was presented to Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury at this time. Morgenthau was hesitant to deliver the report to FDR, this is why he had other Treasury lawyers, like John Pehle and Randolph Paul revise the report into its shortened form. Josiah DuBois took a stand while writing this, because it could have put his career in jeopardy. He confronted his boss, the U.S. Government and expressed that they should be rescuing and helping the Jews in the Holocaust escape. From this report, the War Refugee Board was created, saving 200,000 Jewish lives. This report was the starting point for the confrontation with Roosevelt. It was so important to our research to be able to see how Josiah DuBois expressed his stand, and how he defied the status quo, in doing what he believed was right.

DuBois, Josiah Ellis, Jr. *Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of This Government in the Murder of the Jews*. 25 Dec. 1943. Original Copy.

Our group was extremely fortunate to be able to visit the National Museum of American Jewish History, in Philadelphia, PA. At the museum, there were many authentic documents, one of which being the actual copy of Josiah DuBois's report, "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews". On Christmas Day, 1943, Josiah DuBois constructed this 18-page report, hoping to shift President Franklin Roosevelt and the American Government's position in the refugee crisis during the Holocaust. This report was extremely important to Josiah DuBois's stand because it was the piece of DuBois stand that had the largest impact, as his report convinced Roosevelt to create the War Refugee Board. Josiah DuBois put so much time and emotion into writing his report, which is evident through the extreme language that DuBois uses, such as "acquiescence" and "murder". Josiah DuBois report was such an impact to his stand that not only did it shift America's involvement in the refugee crisis and the Holocaust, but it allowed DuBois to extend his stand through the War Refugee Board. Being able to see the actual report that DuBois crafted was extremely important to our research, as it add onto these facts, and allowed us to see what the actual report looked like as DuBois wrote in with such passion. Being able to see this report and other

authentic documents also really allowed us to get a deeper understanding of the time period, as the actual report was on carbon paper, which was used with typewriters during the 1940s. Overall, our visit to the museum to see Josiah DuBois's actual report was extremely important to our research and as young historians, it gave us a deeper understanding and picture of what it was like for Josiah DuBois the report that was key point of his stand.

DuBois, Robert. "Interview with Robert DuBois." Personal interview. 16 Mar. 2017.

The interview that we conducted with Robert DuBois was extremely beneficial to our research. Robert DuBois, being the son of Josiah DuBois, had a lot of information to share with us. He did not share with us any historical information that we did not already know. But, he did give us very valuable information about his father's family life, and what Josiah's life was like as a child. We learned that Josiah was very close with his family, and did not like to talk about his stand. Whenever anyone brought the topic up, Josiah would just say that he didn't want history to repeat itself. In addition to giving us information about his father's personality and family life, we received several photographs that we utilized in our documentary, with the consent of Robert DuBois. This was a very important interview for us. Although it was difficult to find sources solely about Josiah DuBois, who better to interview than his son? We were so incredibly grateful that Robert DuBois agreed to have us interview him, because Robert DuBois had only been a part of one other interview. From the interview, we conducted with Josiah DuBois', Robert DuBois, son we received a lot of useful information and pictures.

Exec. Order No. 9417, 3 C.F.R. (1944). Print.

"Whereas it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression..." This is a part of the first lines of Executive Order 9417, executed by President Franklin Roosevelt. This Executive Order was extremely important and was a key piece to America's involvement in the Holocaust. Regarding Josiah DuBois, the establishment of the War Refugee Board was an effect of him taking a stand. This creation of the Board was Josiah DuBois' way of saving millions of Jews. The War Refugee Board's prime goal was to rescue, transport and relieve the victims of oppression and to create havens and safe areas for these people. The War Refugee Board is not only a significant part of DuBois' stand but it has been the reason for refugees in the modern world to be saved and be welcomed through open doors. This would not be the case had Josiah DuBois not have written his report about the State Department hiding the truth of the Holocaust from practically everybody. A major effect of Josiah DuBois' work, the War Refugee Board carries his legacy.

Executive Order 9417 Original. N.d. Original.

Seeing the original copy of executive order 9417, which created the War Refugee Board, was such a crucial part of Josiah DuBois' stand and because of this executive order, Josiah DuBois was able to extend his stand greatly through funding money to Raoul Wallenberg, and creating the idea for the Oswego, New York safe haven for refugees. We were also able to see several other original documents when we went on the field trip, to the National Museum of American Jewish History, in Philadelphia, PA.

Exec. Order No. 13769, 3 C.F.R. (2017). Print.

"The visa-issuance process plays a crucial role in detecting individuals with terrorist ties and stopping them from entering the United States." This quote comes from the first line in the second paragraph of the primary source executive order "Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into The United States", signed by President Donald Trump in 2017. This executive order creates tighter immigration restrictions in the United States of America, as it is causing stricter border control to foreign terrorists. It was important that our group analyzed the executive order on immigration in today's time, because it has allowed us to find many parallels between this executive order, and the executive order and immigration acts from the 1920s and 1940s. Upon reading this executive order signed by President Trump, our group first saw immediate similarities to the Immigration Laws of 1924 that placed a quota on immigration at the time, only allowing 3% of the immigrants to come into America. Executive order 13769 has tightened the amount of visa's that are given out to immigrants so that they could come into America, as is explained in the quote above. As our group looked deeper into Trump's executive order, we began to notice how there were some differences between this executive order and President Franklin Roosevelt's executive order, 9417, establishing the War Refugee Board. In Roosevelt's executive order, the immigrants and refugees in Europe, were to be saved and placed in America and other parts of the world where they would be safe and nourished back to full health. In Trump's executive order, immigration restrictions are put into action to keep out foreign terrorists from coming into America, and the executive order does not take care of the foreign terrorists. It was extremely important for our group to analyze today's executive orders on immigration restrictions, because these restrictions were one of the conflicts that Josiah DuBois went up against when taking his stand, and he was able to successfully take it down. It was also important that our group was able to make some of the many parallels between today's executive order and the executive orders and immigration acts from the 1920s and 1940s.

Godal, Eric. "Refer to Committee 3, Investigation Subcommittee 6, Section 8B for consideration." *P.M.* [New York City] 3 Oct. 1943: n. page. Print.

"Refer to Committee 3, Investigation Subcommittee 6, Section 8B for consideration" is a political cartoon drawn by Eric Godal in *P.M.* newspaper which refers to the State Department's lack of action during the beginning of World War II. It depicts 2 State Department officials looking at local gossip instead of focusing on how to end the genocide in Europe. Neither official is giving the report a second glance. Godal was a German Jewish Refugee who narrowly avoided pursuit from the Nazi's and made it to America in 1933 and then started drawing political cartoons that often centered around the plight of the Jews in Europe. This really resonated with our topic because Josiah DuBois was exactly trying to prove this point. It really helped us to understand what people were thinking at the time of World War II. This shows that some people in America actually knew what was going on, and were not okay with it.

Goodwin, Richard. "Interview with Richard Goodwin." Telephone interview. 17 Apr. 2017.

This interview with Richard Goodwin, Josiah DuBois' best friend, provided us with a lot of information critical to our research. He confirmed that Raoul Wallenberg communicated directly with Josiah DuBois through an old-fashioned method of communication called teletype, or teleprinter. This machine used radio waves to send messages that were received on another teleprinter machine. Another important thing we learned about Josiah DuBois was not something you can read in any book, only from a relative or close friend. Mr. Goodwin was able to provide us with how Josiah DuBois was as a man. This helped us to understand why DuBois took his stand, and what he was like as a person. While talking to Mr. Goodwin, we heard a story about Josiah DuBois. Soon after his stand, Josiah DuBois was approached about 50 to 60 refugees from the Oswego Safe Haven, in New York. The refugees invited DuBois out to dinner in a way to thank and honor DuBois for what he did for them. As the dinner came to a close, the refugees asked DuBois to deliver a speech. Acting as humble as always, not believing that he deserved the title of hero, Josiah DuBois only said a few words to the refugees. The last thing he said was... "I wish I could have saved more." This speaks a lot about his personality and what he was like as a man, not just a historical figure, which is just as important to DuBois taking a stand than any fact or figure. The quote also perfectly sums up Josiah DuBois's stand, from beginning to end, as it shows the fact that Josiah DuBois always was risking everything to save people, and never wanted to stop his stand until he knew that everyone was saved.

Held, Adolph. "A Report Written by Adolph Held, the President of the American Jewish Labor Committee Recounting President Roosevelt's 29 Minute Meeting on December 8, 1942 with a Small Delegation of American Jewish Leaders." Rep. N.p.: n.p., n.d. America and the Holocaust. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

In this report, Adolph Held describes the meeting President Roosevelt had with a delegation of American Jewish Leaders. This in itself is amazing because there is very little reporting about this meeting. Diary entries and reports like these are the only way we know what the meeting was like. In the beginning of the report, Held expressed the purpose of the meeting. The meeting was supposed to consist of discussion of the extermination of Jews in Europe. The Treasury officials would also present the revised version of DuBois' report, the Personal Report to the President. Later in the report, Held summarizes President Roosevelt's response. Roosevelt says that if they are going to help the Jews, they have to be careful and realize that they are dealing with a dangerous man: Adolf Hitler. This statement just shows that, even in the face of the awful genocide, with the facts all laid out in front of him, FDR was reluctant to take action the report proceeds and ends with summarizing the fact that Roosevelt changed the subject and started talking about other topics. This was no doubt, to deter the Treasury Department officials from remembering the real purpose of the meeting. Again, this report is one of the only ways we know the meeting took place, so it was a very important piece of evidence that contributes to how Josiah DuBois took a stand.

Holocaust Concentration Camp Picture Collection. Digital image. *National Archives*. N.p., n.d. Web.

Many pictures from the National Archives' Holocaust Concentration Camp Collection were used in our documentary. These pictures helped us visualize the way that the concentration camps were set up and the levels of cruelty that were employed in the camps. The pictures also really helped the viewers of our documentary see how the concentration camps worked, and set the emotion and mood of the documentary very well.

Joint Declaration by the United Nations. Declaration of Alliance between the Countries in the United Nations. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

This declaration or agreement between 29 countries, forming the United Nations. The United States, United Kingdom, China, and the Soviet Union met and signed this agreement on January 1st 1942. The next day, 22 additional countries, all Allied powers, signed the declaration. This primary source laid the foundation for the modern United Nations we know today. At the time, this was a wartime agreement between the countries pledging to "pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic" against the Axis powers. They also promise to not make peace treaties with any of the enemies (Axis Powers). This is important for us to know about because, it is a very important agreement in World War II. We need to know who was with, and against the United States at the time of Josiah DuBois' stand. This shows clearly who was together at this time, and what was the nature of their agreement.

Jones, Margaret E. "Letter from Margaret E. Jones, an American Quaker Working with European Jews Hoping to Emigrate to the U.S., Expressing Her Distress at the Impact of Breckinridge Long's Memo." Letter to Clarence E. Pickett. N.d. MS. N.p.

This woman, Margaret E. Jones, can see the writing on the wall. She sees that the immigration policies in the U.S. are very restrictive compared to other countries. This gave us a view into the eyes of a woman that was working for the same cause as Josiah DuBois. It is almost like having another perspective of DuBois, but at the time period. Jones states that, "For every 100 visas granted in England, 3 are granted in the U.S." Then, this bold woman flat-out asks the government official she is talking to if he and others in the State Department are Anti-Semitic. (Which we know some of them were) Mrs. Jones also wonders how they plan to unite families with their children, when no aliens are to be let in the country. Another example of the lack of consideration of the State Department. The man answers with more excuses, trying to deny that, he himself was, Anti-Semitic, sadly the view of many officials in the government during the Holocaust. Josiah DuBois also fought against strict immigration laws like this woman, showing us that there were good people, willing to help the German-Jewish Refugees.

Liberation of the Concentration Camps. United Streaming. Discovery Education, 1999. Web. 1 May 2017.

The video segment, "Liberation of the Concentration Camps", by United Streaming, was able to provide us with primary footage of the liberation of the Jews and other minority groups in the various concentration camps around Europe with help from soldiers. What was specifically useful about this footage was that it showed our group how American soldiers helped bring the oppressed Jews to safety in America and other parts of the world. It was also important that it was American soldiers that saved the Jews because it shows the direct and immediate result of Josiah DuBois stand to save the Jews. This footage was used in many parts of our documentary when discussing the Jewish people in need of saving.

Long, Breckinridge. "Entry from Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long's Diary in Which He Notes That President Roosevelt Supports His Policy of Encouraging Consulates to "Postpone and Postpone and Postpone" the Granting of Visas." (n.d.): n. pag. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

Breckinridge Long was the Assistant Secretary of State during World War II, and he was incredibly Anti-Semitic. Long was the main force against Josiah DuBois' stand, even admitting that he was anti-Semitic, yet that is not the most surprising piece of information in this source. In this diary entry from Breckinridge Long, he says that the President was accepting his beliefs on the immigration laws. "I found that he (FDR) was 100% in accord with my ideas." It was just more evidence for the fact that President Roosevelt could have been Anti-Semitic. If President Roosevelt was anti-Semitic, then it would make more sense about why he and his country were rejecting immigrant refugee Jews, which forced Josiah DuBois's stand to happen. Without this source, there would have been no way to know what the President really thought, but by his close friend writing a diary, we now know how this famous person in history really felt.

Long, Breckinridge. "Memo from Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, to State Department Officials Dated June 26, 1940, Outlining Effective Ways to Obstruct the Granting of U.S. Visas." Letter to State Department Officials. 26 June 1940. N.p.: n.p., n.d. N. pag. *America and the Holocaust*. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

In this memo, Breckinridge Long explains to lower level State Department workers how the immigration laws were to be changed. This memo shows he was actually coaching people to NOT grant visas. It's no wonder the State Department was not doing anything about helping immigrants-their boss was telling them to do just the opposite. They would prohibit the handing out of visas, except by the State Department, (which was not handing out many visas). Also, the immigration laws would become very strict "by simply raising administrative obstacles" as Long said. This is another source that helped us to understand how anti-Semitic the State Department atmosphere was. Long also says, "Resort to various administrative devices which would postpone and postpone and postpone the granting of visas", and even worse, no one stands up against Long and the policies he is suggesting- until DuBois. This is when things change for the better, and the obstruction of visas by the State Department comes to an end. This memorandum proves the bias and obstacles DuBois goes up against in the State Department.

March 13, 1938: Hitler Defies Versailles Treaty and Marches into Austria. United Streaming. Discovery Education, 2004. Web. 1 May 2017.

This video segment, "March 13, 1938: Hitler Defies Versailles Treaty and Marches into Austria", by United Streaming, provided our group with outstanding primary footage that was taken in parts of Germany during Hitler's rise to power and the beginning of his annihilation of the Jews. This footage really helped our group get a picture in our minds of what it was actually like in Germany during the beginning of the Holocaust, and what it must have been like for the Jews in Germany. This footage was used in our documentary when discussing topics such as Hitler's rise to power and the annihilation of European Jewry.

"Memorandum for the Secretary's Files." Letter. 16 Jan. 1944. MS. N.p.

This memorandum is a recap of a turning point for America's response in World War II, written by John Pehle himself, in Secretary Morgenthau's diary. This firsthand account of the result of Josiah DuBois' stand is a vital primary source, because there is no written report about the meeting. We believe there is no official report due to the fact that President Roosevelt was embarrassed that the meeting had to be held and that the Treasury had to beg him to take action to save fellow human beings. Through this memorandum, it is apparent how disgusted the Treasury Department officials are at the meeting and its casualness. To them, this was a demanding issue, but to the State Department, and President Roosevelt, it was another matter to be pushed aside, and ignored. It includes direct quotes and opinions from the time period, from someone who is directly related to our topic. This memo allowed us to see into the eyes of people at the time and how they felt regarding the meeting and the executive order that established the War Refugee Board.

Minear, Richard H., and Art Spiegelman. *Dr. Seuss Goes to War*. New York: New, 1999. Print.

Theodor Seuss Geisel, more commonly known as Dr. Seuss, was an esteemed famous cartoonist and children's book author from the time of World War II and the Holocaust. Dr. Seuss took a stand of his own by creating several political cartoons that were not geared towards his usual audience, rather geared towards the American public. During World War II, President Roosevelt and the State Department made great attempts to hide any incoming information from other countries about the Holocaust from pouring into the press and public. President Roosevelt did not want to draw any attention towards the matter, as he felt that America should isolate themselves from the war completely. Because of these motives, the majority of the American public was unaware of the genocide taking place in Europe. It was not until people such as Dr. Seuss and Josiah DuBois decided to take a stand, that the American public became aware of the Holocaust. The book, "Dr. Seuss Goes to War", was able to show our group what was being published in public newspapers across America. It allowed us to know what it was like to live at the time and what we would read in the daily newspaper. The political cartoons that Dr. Seuss wrote and drew depicted various topics, such as America's isolation from the rest of the world, and Hitler's advancement throughout Europe. Our group was able to use a larger number of the political cartoons from the book in our documentary. Overall, the book was able to provide our group with many pictures for our documentary, along with visual information on what the American public saw in the news during World War II.

Morgenthau, Henry, Jr., and Josiah E. DuBois, Jr. *Personal Report to The President*. Rep. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print.

One of the most pivotal points in Josiah DuBois' stand was this document. This document was previously known as "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews." DuBois had written this 18-page report for the president and his colleague Henry Morgenthau Jr. had to make changes. The title was changed because of the aggressive language DuBois uses, this alone can show someone how angry he was. This report was shortened to become "Personal Report to the President." The title was changed from the aggressive, "Report to The Secretary on the Acquiescence of This Government in The Murder of The Jews.", to a more friendly "Personal Report to the President". Still getting DuBois' point across, the report conveys the idea that the State Department had committed a major crime by hiding the information that the Jews were being killed in Europe. This document was presented to the President and set off a chain reaction. The President later established the War Refugee Board because of Josiah DuBois. DuBois fought verbally to save millions of innocent Jews.

Morgenthau, Henry, Jr. "The Secretary of the Treasury Washington." Letter to John McCloy. 28 Jan. 1944. *Jewish Virtual Library*. Jewish Virtual Library, n.d. Web. 13 Feb. 2017.

This primary source is a letter from Secretary Morgenthau, to Assistant Secretary McCloy. Morgenthau is alerting the War Department of the executive order establishing the War Refugee Board. He says they should do everything in their power to aid the Board. He is alerting them also that DuBois' stand was successful. Morgenthau also tells McCloy that other Departments are doing the same thing. He writes with urgency, telling McCloy to act with "all possible speed." This just shows how passionate the Treasury grows to be about stopping the murder of the Jews in Europe.

Museum Visit. 4 May 2017. Private Tour of DuBois Documents. National Museum of American Jewish History, Philadelphia, PA.

Our visit to the National Museum of American Jewish History in Philadelphia, helped our group extend our research in many ways. First, the museum provided us several primary source documents, such as the actual document of Josiah DuBois's report, "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of This Government in the Murder of the Jews", the actual Western Union Cablegram that was sent to Stephen Wise, and recently declassified letters that were exchanged between Josiah DuBois, John Pehle, and Randolph Paul regarding DuBois's stand against President Franklin Roosevelt and the American Government. These artifacts were donated to the Jewish museum by the DuBois's family soon after Josiah DuBois sadly passed away. We discovered that the documents were donated to the museum through our interview with Richard Goodwin. Being able to actually see these documents first hand, versus on a computer screen, was an amazing experience, that helped us to appreciate DuBois', even more than we already did. We were able to get a better understanding as to what DuBois really had to go through in his stand, and the documents were able to paint a picture in our minds of what it must have been like for DuBois when he wrote his report on Christmas day. Overall, the visit to the National Museum of American Jewish History was extremely beneficial to the extension of our research, and our group was extremely fortunate to be able to view the authentic primary source documents that had been recently declassified.

Nuremberg Trials. Opening Address. N.d. *Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]*. Web.

This primary source, spoken by Robert Jackson, was the opening address at the Nuremberg Trials. The Nuremberg Trials prosecuted Nazi war criminals. There were 12 trials, the sixth being the trial of I.G. Farben, a German chemical company. They were responsible for making the poisonous gas used in concentration camps. Josiah DuBois prosecuted the main leaders in I.G. Farben, 13 of these men were sent to jail for their crimes. The opening statement of the Trials introduces the crimes they have committed and explains that all of the offenders are guilty. While this does not directly mention I.G. Farben or any of the prosecutors, we know that they are speaking of these individuals. This role in the Nuremberg Trials was a very important results of Josiah DuBois' stand, so the opening address is an important primary source to be a familiar with.

Olsen, Iver C. "Excerpts from Letter of August 14, 1944, from Iver C. Olsen, War Refugee Board Representative in Stockholm." Letter. 14 Aug. 1944. MS. N.p.

This letter to from Iver C. Olsen could be described as an overview of a meeting. He discusses in depth a meeting that he had with the First Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest. Olsen mentions Raoul Wallenberg, who saved Jews in Budapest and praises his actions. He also talked about the idea of bringing all 2000 of the Hungarian Jews to Sweden. Although, Olsen and the First Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest agreed that the best route to take would be to "get as many Jews as possible into Swedish camps, and then extend the Swedish protection to as many others as possible." This idea was not to be spoken of to certain people, but to be kept as some sort of secret. Olsen further explains what the Hungarian Jews went through when they were forced to be in brick factories. He explains the atrocities they endured and the lack of courage they had because they did not know if or when they would be shot and killed. The letter from Iver C. Olsen allows the reader a better understanding of the situation with Hungarian Jews.

Olsen, Iver C. "Telegram to John Pehle." Letter to John Pehle. 14 Nov. 1944. MS. N.p.

This letter, although it is extremely short, introduces the letter that John Pehle, the executive director of the War Refugee Board, received from Iver C. Olsen. The short letter in a summary, says that Iver Olsen will send John Pehle a copy of a letter that he received from Raoul Wallenberg which discusses the Hungarian Jews and how they have helped the Hungarian Jews. He has saved 200,000 of them. It is important that we find this letter because it would give us a lot of insight about the Hungarian Jews and the effects of the War Refugee Board on Raoul Wallenberg. Although it is not about our topic, Josiah DuBois, it still revolves around the Holocaust and the abandonment and process of saving Jews. One way it connects to Josiah DuBois in, DuBois and Wallenberg contacted each other directly through a radio system called teletype. Also, it does have relations with Josiah DuBois in the way that if it weren't for him exposing the State Department, President Roosevelt would not have created the War Refugee Board, which saved so many lives in the Holocaust. For our documentary, it is very important that we have multiple views, not only on Josiah DuBois, but on the Holocaust, itself and the many aspects of it.

Opper, Frederick Burr, and Joseph Keppler. "The Modern Moses." *Puck* 1881: n. pag. Print.

Our group was extremely fortunate to visit the National Museum of American Jewish History, in Philadelphia, PA, where we were able to see the original copy of several documents, one being the political cartoon, "The Modern Moses" by Frederick Burr Opper and Joseph Keppler. Being able to see the original copy of this political cartoon deepened our understanding of the cartoon, and what it was like for the American public to see the cartoon at the time. Our group was also able to use this political cartoon in our documentary when discussing the topic of how President Franklin Roosevelt and the American Government restricted immigration to America.

"Oral History Interview with Josiah E. DuBois Jr." Interview by Richard D. McKinzie. *Truman Library*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Jan. 2017.

The interview entitled "Oral History Interview with Josiah E. DuBois" by Richard D. McKinzie has given a coherent view of DuBois' life. It is the only interview Josiah DuBois gave discussing his stand against the State Department. The interview is a primary source in which Josiah DuBois is having a conversation with Richard McKinzie. In the interview, DuBois begins by explaining what he did after college, which we know was very young. He graduated college around age 18. Throughout the interview, he discusses his time in the United States Treasury Department and important people such as Henry Morgenthau. He also discusses his time in foreign countries, he was a lawyer in a war zone because of his quick thinking. This has aided our research for the documentary because it gives us a chance to understand how DuBois- in his own words- felt about the State Department scandal. It was also an amazing chance to hear how DuBois spoke, and how he felt about what he did. Since he gave no other professional interviews, this was our only chance to do so.

Picture Collection of the Holocaust. Digital image. *United Streaming*. N.p., n.d. Web.

We used many pictures from the United Streaming, Pictures of the Holocaust in our documentary. These pictures helped us visualize the people and environments that Josiah DuBois was saving people from, and they helped the viewers of our documentary see that too, increasing the level of emotion that our documentary can bring out in the viewers.

Riegner, Gerhart. *Western Union Cablegram*. 1942. Original Copy.

Our group was extremely fortunate to be able to visit the National Museum of American Jewish History in Philadelphia, PA. At the museum, our group was able to see the original copy of several different documents, one being the original copy of the Western Union Cablegram that was sent from Gerhart Riegner and the World Jewish Congress to the American State Department, British Parliament, and American Rabbi Stephen Wise. It was extremely useful for our group to be able to see the original copy of the cablegram because it gave our group a better understanding of what the State Department and Stephen Wise received at the time of the war. Our group was also able to use this cablegram as a picture in a part of our documentary that discusses the cablegrams that were sent to the State Department about the Holocaust.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. "A Date Which Will Live in Infamy." White House, Washington D.C. 7 Dec. 1941. Speech.

This speech, given by President Roosevelt, on December 7th 1941. This speech was delivered to address the bombing of Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. He announces that, because of the scale of the attack, the military intelligence knew the attack was planned. This was truly a surprise to the United States, especially since in the past several weeks Japan had issued several false statements, saying that they hoped to be at peace with America. President Roosevelt also informed everyone listening that the attack on Pearl Harbor had "caused severe damage to American naval and military forces." Along with the attack on the United States, Japan bombed 6 other countries, or parts of America. It also served the purpose of announcing that the United States of America would be entering the World War. President Roosevelt says, " As commander in chief of the army and navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense". Although America knew about the state of the rest of the world, including the genocide, the killing of a race, because of its traditions and customs, of the Jewish people in Europe, which had been going on for two years by now, the United States had just entered the war. Even after entering the war America did very little to aid the refugees that were trying to flee from their home countries. The immigration quotas just got tighter, and less and less refugees were coming into America. Later in the war, Josiah DuBois fights these restrictive policies, by writing his report, and forcing President Roosevelt to create the War Refugee Board. The American people had no idea that Josiah DuBois even had to take a stand. In this speech, there is another example of President Roosevelt's persuasive language, he uses this ability to calm the American public, but also to hide things from the public. This is why many people had no knowledge of Josiah DuBois' stand. This speech served many purposes, including alerting the people, on the mainland, about Pearl Harbor, and telling them officially that the United States had entered the war.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. "President Franklin D. Roosevelt Inaugural Speech."

Speech, 1933. Presidential Inauguration, United States Capitol, Washington D.C., March 4, 1933. Accessed May 13, 2017. www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=14473.

"More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work." This quote from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first inaugural speech in 1933 not only perfectly displays what task Roosevelt had faced upon becoming President of the United States, but also gives a background as to the situation Josiah DuBois had been living in during his early years of life and his start in the Treasury Department. When Franklin D. Roosevelt first stepped into office as President of the United States in 1933, he faced many challenges in America. One challenge in particular was bring the people of the United States out of the Great Depression. As our group knows from our research, President Roosevelt and his cabinet were able to successfully bring the United States out of the state of bankruptcy, but what our group did not originally know was how Roosevelt first decided to face the issue. To learn how Roosevelt addressed the issue of the Great Depression, our group analyzed many of Roosevelt's presidential speeches, such as his first inaugural speech. What makes this speech stand out from the rest is the fact that it is Roosevelt's first time addressing the issue of the Great Depression to the American public as President of the United States. This speech showed our group how President Roosevelt had an extremely high vocabulary, which he used to his benefit when inspiring the American public. Roosevelt inspired a hope within the American people, as he would tell them that "the people of the United States have not failed. In their need, they have registered a mandate that they want direct, vigorous action. They have asked for discipline and direction under leadership. They have made me the present instrument of their wishes. In the spirit of the gift I take it." Statements such as this quote were the reason that President Roosevelt not only succeeded in helping the American people, but also fully had their support. These ideas that President Roosevelt had early on in his presidency also helped him persuade young individual's such as Josiah DuBois to join Roosevelt's cabinet, as these individual's believed that speeches such as this meant change in America. Overall, President Roosevelt's first inaugural speech helped our group see a side of Roosevelt that looked for positive solutions to problems, and also helped our group see what Josiah DuBois was walking into upon entering the Treasury Department.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, writer. "On Moving Forward to Greater Freedom and Greater Security." Transcript. In *Fireside Chats*. September 30, 1934. Accessed June 5, 2017. <http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/093034.html>.

"I am happy to report that after years of uncertainty, culminating in the collapse of the spring of 1933, we are bringing order out of the old chaos with a greater certainty of the employment of labor at a reasonable wage and of more business at a fair profit." This is one of the first lines in the sixth Fireside Chat, delivered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This one line, summarizes the whole speech very well. President Roosevelt goes over the achievements from the past three months, so it is very similar to the last "Fireside Chat", in this way. It also, has a fairly celebratory tone to it. Again, this is an example of how this President uses persuasive techniques when delivering his speech. He also summarizes the past year/ 18 months, without much detail. At the very end, he compares the United States reaction to the Great Depression, to the reaction to England. He says, "Did England hold to the gold standard when her reserves were threatened? No. Has England gone back to the gold standard today? No." This joins the American people together, with a sense of Patriotism. These feelings, that came from President Roosevelt in this case, whether they were purposeful, or not, may have inspired some of the anti-immigrant sentiments that materialize during World War II. Then, later in the speech, President Roosevelt says that most Americans are calm, and sensible people. This is another comment that brings the American body into one common group. Another thing that could have made any immigrant feel like an outsider, not a true American. Aside from what President Roosevelt is saying, and what he is trying to do, he always has the right thing to say. This becomes instrumental in Josiah DuBois' stand. The reason Josiah DuBois is not known today, is because President Roosevelt was able to say and do the right thing to get him to not talk about what President Roosevelt had done. This is why, every speech that he gives is important for us to read. So that we can go deeper, and deeper into our research.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, writer. "On the Bank Crisis." Transcript. In *Fireside Chat*. March 12, 1933. Accessed May 28, 2017. <http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/031233.html>.

This is the first fireside chat, given by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on March 12th, 1933. The "Fireside Chats", were a series of speeches given by President Roosevelt over radio, addressing the American public. The subject of this "Fireside Chat", is the Bank Crisis. The Bank Crisis was when people saw the stock market crashing, and panicked, because of this panic, everyone tried to take all of their money out of the banks. The President speaks about what has happened to all of the National and State banks and why they are all closed saying, "The reason for this was that on the spur of the moment it was, of course, impossible to sell perfectly sound assets of a bank and convert them into cash except at panic prices far below their real value.". This attempt to calm the people of the United States, who, in large part did not understand the National and State banking systems, worked, because in the next day, when many banks reopened, there was no to very little panic. This is an example of how President Roosevelt uses simple language, and relates to the people. He uses his persuasive, and straightforward language to regulate the people in the United States. The Fireside Chat was an important primary source because, not only is it a great example of President Roosevelt's calming language, but also an accomplishment of this President's. It was very important to look at the other side of Josiah DuBois' stand, which was President Roosevelt's successes. While this speech was a success, it also demonstrates one of President Roosevelt's, hidden qualities. We have learned, that he was very careful of what he said to the public. This President had a very pensive mindset about his public appearance, which led us to research more about how President Roosevelt operated behind the scenes. His true intentions, we learned, were not always what he said, and this speech helped to research that piece of the Roosevelt Administration. He restored many of the banking systems throughout the United States, and did so with the use of radio, and the "Fireside Chats."

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, writer. "On the Currency Situation." Transcript. In *Fireside Chats*. October 10, 1933. Accessed June 4, 2017.
<http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/101033.html>.

This speech outlines the problems the United States had been having with unemployment, and currency after the Great Depression. It mentions, directly, the Treasury Department and the plan they came up with to try and fix unemployment, which was virtually at the highest it had ever been. It also speaks about new laws, abolishing things like, child labor, and sweatshops. These things were all very common at this time, and were big flaws in the economy. The minimum wage had been 60 cents per week, in sweatshops and factories. When President Roosevelt created things like more workers unions, he was able to raise this number. This is also a great example of a very complicated issue, made fairly simple by President Roosevelt. He says, "It seems, therefore, fair to say that there were about 10 million of our citizens who earnestly, and in many cases hungrily, were seeking work and could not get it. Of these, in the short space of a few months, I am convinced that at least 4 million have been given employment -- or, saying it another way, 40% of those seeking work have found it. That does not mean, my friends, that I am satisfied, or that you are satisfied that our work is ended. We have a long way to go but we are on the way." This, is one of President Roosevelt's success, and is just as important to know about as his flaws. Though informing the people about the issues was important, it was also important, if not more, is how he urges people to not riot, or have aggressive reactions, and it worked. People kept going along with the government plans, and things started to get better. This was all possible, because of Roosevelt manner, and choice of words in explaining the United States' dilemma to the people.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, writer. "On the Purposes and Foundations of the Recovery Program." Transcript. In *Fireside Chats*. [Http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/042433.html](http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/042433.html). July 24, 1933. Accessed June 4, 2017.

In this speech, the third of the Fireside Chats, President Roosevelt addresses the Program for recovering the United States economy. At the time, the financial and banking systems in the United States were not in good condition. The whole country had been thrown into havoc during the Great Depression, the stock market crashed, and the bank was out of money. The element that made it the worst, however, was the fact that no one knew why. The average person did not know how the State or Federal banks worked, so they could not understand why the banks failed. What they could understand, though is that the banks would not give them their money. Someone had to do something, the job fell on President Roosevelt. In the second, "Fireside Chat", he explains why the systems are failed, and a brief plan of what the Federal government was doing to fix it. He explained the problems again, in a more detailed manner, saying, " You and I know of the banking crisis and of the great danger to the savings of our people. On March sixth, every national bank was closed. One month later 90 per cent of the deposits in the national banks had been made available to the depositors. Today only about 5 per cent of the deposits in national banks are still tied up. The condition relating to state banks, while not quite so good on a percentage basis, is showing a steady reduction in the total of frozen deposits -- a result much better than we had expected three months ago. ". All of the "Fireside Chats", are important to understanding the topic of Josiah DuBois. He worked within the Federal Government's Treasury Department, right after the Great Depression, and under the Roosevelt Administration. He worked on these plans to fix the Great Depression, which affected his family personally. Overall, President Roosevelt sums his sentiment for the whole country up by saying, "That is why I am describing to you the simple purposes and the solid foundations upon which our program of recovery is built. That is why I am asking the employers of the Nation to sign this common covenant with me -- to sign it in the name of patriotism and humanity. That is why I am asking the workers to go along with us in a spirit of understanding and of helpfulness."

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, writer. "On the Works Relief Program." Transcript. In *Fireside Chats*. April 28, 1935. Accessed June 5, 2017. <http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/042835.html>.

This "Fireside Chat" is the last, where President Roosevelt speaks about the Great Depression, or the government's plan to repair the economy, and spirits of the United States as a whole. This speech has the trademark of President Roosevelt. It uses simple, calming language to address, all of the people of the United States, in all economic classes, and social standings. There is even a list of the "six fundamental principles". He uses his words to bring the country together, and therefore it is more likely to survive this very rough patch in our history. "Our responsibility is to all of the people in this country. This is a great national crusade to destroy enforced idleness which is an enemy of the human spirit generated by this depression.". Again, President Roosevelt uses analogies, metaphors, and others forms of emotional language, but all to the same end. To get people rallied, and to support him. Whether, he uses this power, and it is a power, as he is extremely talented at it, for good, or evil, is a matter of opinion. This relates to our topic, Josiah DuBois, and the theme, of taking a stand. Josiah DuBois went up against the President, who has the entire country at his back, the "Fireside Chats" were one of the many ways he accomplished this. As for taking a stand, President Roosevelt, even if it was negative, does take a stand for his country, that these banking systems will work. He does a good job too, because now, more people had jobs, and were able to work to make the economy better, through trust, and a common goal, that President Roosevelt created.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, writer. "Outlining the New Deal Program." Transcript. In *Fireside Chats*. May 7, 1933. Accessed June 1, 2017. <http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/050733.html>.

Throughout President Franklin D. Roosevelt's four terms as President of the United States, he delivered under 100 "Fireside Chats", where President Roosevelt spoke out to the public about different concerning governmental issues. This Fireside Chat, the second one published by President Roosevelt, discusses the most concerning issue in the United States during 1933, the solution to the Great Depression, specifically President Roosevelt's New Deal Program. President Roosevelt began his second fireside chat, first addressing the issue that he had spoken of in the first Fireside Chat, the banking crisis. "On a Sunday night, a week after my Inauguration I used the radio to tell you about the banking crisis and the measures we were taking to meet it. I think that in that way I made clear to the country various facts that might otherwise have been misunderstood and in general provided a means of understanding which did much to restore confidence." After addressing this initial subject, President Roosevelt ties that subject into the new subject that he would talk about in the second Fireside Chat, creating a new deal. "Tonight, eight weeks later, I come for the second time to give you my report -- in the same spirit and by the same means to tell you about what we have been doing and what we are planning to do." President Roosevelt goes on to explain his New Deal Program to help bring the United States out of the Great Depression. In explaining this "New Deal", President Roosevelt breaks his plans and ideas to the public in multiple parts. The first part of President Roosevelt's plan was to give the "opportunity of employment to one-quarter of a million of the unemployed, especially the young men who have dependents, to go into the forestry and flood prevention work. This is a big task because it means feeding, clothing and caring for nearly twice as many men as we have in the regular army itself." This first piece of President Roosevelt's New Deal was a tremendous step in the right direction for the people of the United States, as an increase of employment would bring in a large amount of income for the people. The second part of President Roosevelt's new deal was to "have secured action upon a proposal to put the great properties owned by our Government at Muscle Shoals to work after long years of wasteful inaction, and with this a broad plan for the improvement of a vast area in the Tennessee Valley. It will add to the comfort and happiness of hundreds of thousands of people and the incident benefits will reach the entire nation." President Roosevelt wanted the government of a town in Alabama, Muscle Shoals, to take action after years of inaction, which would help the Tennessee Valley and would overall benefit the entire nation. This part, along with the other parts of President Roosevelt's New Deal all helped bring the United States out of the Great Depression and into employment. It was extremely important that we researched how President Roosevelt and his cabinet handled the large task of bringing the United States out of the Great Depression, because the Great Depression directly affected Josiah DuBois and the DuBois family. Josiah DuBois had been growing up during the

Great Depression, and his families company, "DuBois Lumber", had suffered greatly. Because of this, the way that President Roosevelt handled the Great Depression was a huge part of our topic, as it also showed Josiah DuBois the type of government he was joining.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, writer. "Review of the Achievements of the Seventy-third Congress." Transcript. In *Fireside Chats*. June 28, 1934. Accessed June 4, 2017. <http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/062834.html>.

In this Fireside Chat, the President is going over the achievements of Congress at their 73rd meeting. Because of the fact that the President is going over rewards of the plans that the Federal Government had put into place, it sets a friendly, excited tone. This, we have found through our research, is what President Roosevelt was very good at. He was a master of getting the public to feel one way, for better or worse, sometimes both. Then, he asks the people to judge the progress for themselves. He says, "But the simplest way for each of you to judge recovery lies in the plain facts of your own individual situation. Are you better off than you were last year? Are your debts less burdensome? Is your bank account more secure? Are your working conditions better? Is your faith in your own individual future more firmly grounded?". Most people, who would have said no to these questions previously, will now say yes, this connects people to President Roosevelt, and makes them pick up on the friendly, excited tone, that he is trying to convey. Josiah DuBois, would have helped to create these results, and his family experience them first hand. They lost their business, and would have gotten it back through the Roosevelt Administration and its Recovery Plan. The DuBois family was one of many who lost everything they had in the Great Depression. While, at the time of this speech, things were not the best they have been, they were, much better than they had been 15 months ago, when President Roosevelt was inaugurated. This speaks for itself about what kind of leader he was. It is important for us to realize, when primarily researching his downfalls, to recognize that he, along with the Departments in his cabinet, basically brought the country back from the brink of extinction.

Secretary of State. "Paraphrase of Telegram Sent." Letter to American Legation. 10 Feb. 1943.
MS. N.p.

Telegram number 354 is a crucial piece of Josiah DuBois endeavor of exposing the State Department. The telegram from the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, was sent to Switzerland Diplomats, specifically Gerhart Riegner of the World Jewish Congress on February 10th, 1943, telling diplomats "to discontinue" sending any information about the Holocaust. This very suspicious letter was presented to Henry Morgenthau because of a tip off from Josiah DuBois. However, the copy of telegram 354 that was presented to Morgenthau, had been tampered with by the state department. In Morgenthau's copy of telegram 354, the words "Your 482" had been erased. With this crucial line in the telegram being erased, the telegram did not look as if this telegram was in response to anything that revolved around the Holocaust or the refugee crisis, and that no one had sent any information regarding the Holocaust. This letter was an important part of Josiah DuBois' stand, for when DuBois first received the telegram from his neighbor and friend who worked in the state department, Donald Hiss, DuBois immediately knew that he needed to save any and all Jews and other groups that had been terrorized by Hitler and the Nazi party's annihilation. DuBois even uses this telegram, along with the matching telegram, telegram 482, when writing his memorandum to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., entitled, "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews."

"Ship Lines Enforce Alien Act." *Chronicling America*, June 9, 1921. Accessed June 2, 2017.
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045211/1921-06-09/ed-1/seq-6/#date1=1921&index=0&rows=20&words=Act+ACT+Immigration&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1921&proxtext=immigration+act&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>.

Newspapers are an incredible way to look into the past, and see what people thought of different issues at that time period. This article, found on Chronicling America, discusses the different refugee ships coming to America after the Immigration Act of 1921. It explains the new quota system, saying, "The law, which limits annual immigration from various countries to 3 percent of their nationalities already in the United States,". At the time this article was published, this Immigration order had just been published 6 days before, and many people did not know about it. Once people found out about the order they were mostly in favor of it for several reasons. The first, is that people were afraid of immigrants. It was just after the first world war, and the whole country was shaken. They thought all outsiders were spies, that wanted to take all the American jobs and money. Another reason, is the public did not know that these measly regulations were not even being filled, later, during World War II. Also, later on, people did not know the conditions were so awful in Europe. Overall, at this time, people were in favor of the limit on refugees in America. This is crucial to understand when researching our topic, Josiah DuBois. The atmosphere of the United States of America was anti-immigrant, and this was a result of the immigration Acts passed in World War I. Josiah DuBois had to go up against this regulation, along with the Immigration Act of 1924, which changed the quota. Previously, under the Immigration Act of 1921, it was three percent of people from that country allowed in the United States, the Immigration Act of 1924 changed it to two percent, it also changed the census (the two percent) to 1890. This was significant because in 1891, a large number of immigrants came to America, this lowers the, already small, number of immigrants coming into the country. This article helped us to further understand the beginning of the anti-immigrant sentiment in the United States, and the Immigration Act of 1921.

Silverman, Samuel. "Western Union Cablegram." Letter to Stephen Wise. 29 Aug. 1942. N.p.: n.p., n.d. N. pag. Print.

The Western Union Cablegram addressed to Stephen Wise was very important to the scandal of the Holocaust. In the contents of this telegram was information about I.G. Farben and what the Nazis would do to exterminate Jews in Europe. Stephen Wise was a very well-known Rabbi in America at the time of World War II. This message that was being sent to him was just one of the letters that were addressed to him. However, this telegram did not make it to Stephen Wise. If they did, he could have exposed the Nazis and helped Josiah DuBois take a stand against the State Department. If that had happened, this Western Union Cablegram would have been a key contribution to the end of the Holocaust and many Jews could have been saved before they were tortured.

"To Secretary Morgenthau." Josiah Ellis DuBois, Jr., Randolph Paul, John Pehle, and Harry D. White to Henry Morgenthau Jr. February 2, 1944.

"You have been generous in your praise of the part we played in getting this government to take action designed to forestall Hitler's plan to exterminate the Jews and other persecuted peoples of Europe". This is the first paragraph from a letter that was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr., from Treasury officials such as Josiah DuBois, John Pehle, Randolph Paul, and Harry D. White. This letter was given to Morgenthau from these Treasury officials because they wanted to thank Morgenthau for being a key component in exposing the State Department and causing the American Government to change their attitude on the refugee crisis. This letter is extremely important towards our group's research, as it displays how Josiah DuBois received the help of many other people during his stand against President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and that DuBois did not work alone. As is proven in this letter, Henry Morgenthau was a huge factor in DuBois' stand, and the two whistleblowers often acted as each other's 'right hand men' throughout Josiah DuBois stand. DuBois did get help from other officials early on in his stand before Morgenthau had gotten involved. Some of those officials who helped DuBois include, John Pehle and Randolph Paul, who both helped constructed this letter of thanks. This letter that has gone unknown in history, only visible to historians through certain ways such as the diaries of Henry Morgenthau, plays a key role in the aftermath of Josiah DuBois stand, as it further supported our group's research that Josiah DuBois was extremely humble throughout his stand. The humble aspect of DuBois is extremely evident in this letter, as he does not take all the credit for his actions, by co-constructing this letter that expresses thanks to Morgenthau's bravery and courage. Lastly, this primary source letter to Morgenthau gave our group a deeper understanding of how humble DuBois was, how many government officials were a part of DuBois stand, and how close Henry Morgenthau's relationship was with Josiah DuBois.

United States. State Department. *Immigration Act of 1921*. N.p., 1921. Web. 30 Mar. 2017.
<[http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/67th-congress/Session 1/c67s1ch8.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/67th-congress/Session%201/c67s1ch8.pdf)>.

"An Act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States.", is the way the government describes this order. The Immigration Act of 1921 was made, just as the first line says, to stop people that were not born in America from coming into the country. This order was passed to limit the number to three percent of that nationality who lived in America the year before. This Act, which is the second of its kind, reflects the sentiment of the time period in many ways. People fully backed up this order, which seems so different in this day and age, was many people's greatest wish for their country. This also directly correlates to the immigration acts passed during the time when Josiah DuBois was working in the Treasury. It was so important because it was a model for the very laws, and acts that Josiah DuBois was trying to go up against.

US Government. Treasury Department. "Josiah DuBois Retirement Release." News release. Harvard Law School Library. Accessed May 17, 2017.
[https://iif.lib.harvard.edu/manifests/view/drs:43507248\\$31i](https://iif.lib.harvard.edu/manifests/view/drs:43507248$31i).

Josiah DuBois, took on many different tasks and roles in the Treasury Department before resigning on May 1, 1952. This primary source document published by the Treasury Department in 1952, addresses all of DuBois' accomplishments in the Treasury, mostly going into detail about his work in exposing the State Department. It also addresses DuBois major role in the Nuremberg Trials- prosecuting the German chemical manufacturing company I.G. Farben. This company was responsible for creating the poisonous gas that was used in the gas chambers at concentration camps to murder the Jews. This document also informed us about Josiah DuBois is short lived duty in the Army, which, as we had learned through his retirement release, DuBois had always wanted to join into. However, many of the Treasury agents at the time of the 1940s believed that Josiah DuBois would be better off spending time serving the United States of America in the Treasury Department, where his strategic intelligence and strong courage could be put to great use. DuBois' retirement release also showed our group how loved DuBois was in the Treasury Department. This is shown in the writing of the release, as it highlights every single action that Josiah DuBois accomplished while working with the Treasury Department, and how the writers constructed each line of the retirement release with great remorse, deeply saddened by the fact that a beloved co-worker was leaving them. This primary source retirement release for Josiah DuBois, helped our group see all of Josiah DuBois is accomplishments in the Treasury Department, some of which we knew of, and some of which we had not known prior to reading this retirement release.

"U.S. State Department Receives Information from Switzerland Regarding the Nazi Plan to Murder the Jews of Europe." Letter to U.S. State Department. N.d. MS. N.p.

In this memorandum, U.S. State Department Receives Information from Switzerland Regarding the Nazi Plan to Murder the Jews of Europe, Mr. Gerhart Riegner, Secretary of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva, received information about Hitler's plan to exterminate Jews. In the memorandum, they briefly explained what Mr. Gerhart Riegner had found out about the Nazis. Included in this information was the idea of using chemicals like prussic acid to carry out the Final Solution. Also, it explains that Mr. Gerhart thought it was important to notify the U.S. about his discovery, however, it is unknown what the State Department did with this information. This helped our research because it gave us a better understanding of how people around the world had connections, and it reinforces the idea that multiple people worldwide knew about the genocide in Europe and wanted to tell the U.S., but somehow, none of the information actually got to the American public.

"Views of the Government of the United States Regarding Topics Included in the Agenda for Discussion with the British Government." . United States Government, Washington D.C., 1943, *"Views of the Government of the United States Regarding Topics Included in the Agenda for Discussion with the British Government."* , www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/holocaust/filmmore/reference/primary/bermmemorandum.htm l. Accessed 7 June 2017.

During the early years of World War II, many countries that were either neutral or semi neutral tried their best to stay out of the war. In doing so, these countries also ignored the thousands of refugees in Europe that had been looking for a new and safe home. Two countries during World War II that were known for ignoring the refugees are Great Britain and the United States of America. It was not until Josiah DuBois took his stand in confronting President Franklin D. Roosevelt for ignoring the refugees, that the refugees were actually saved. However, months before Josiah DuBois' stand, the American and British governments did make an effort to discuss how to save refugees in Europe, known as the Bermuda Conference. The only problem with the Bermuda Conference was that it resulted in a colossal fail. Because the Bermuda Conference was so unsuccessful in creating a plan to save refugees, it was important for our group to study what kind of plans and ideas both governments had for the refugees. The memorandum, "Views of the Government of the United States Regarding Topics Included in the Agenda for Discussion with the British Government", talks about the different points of discussion that will be brought up at the Bermuda Conference, as the memorandum is broken down into 16 different points. Each point in the memorandum is a different idea on either what to do with the refugees, or what steps are going to be necessary in handling the refugees. For example, in the second point in the memorandum, the United States government states that "it should be borne in mind that substantial funds may be required to afford any appreciable relief." Steps like these clearly show that America and Great Britain had reasonable plans that they could have put into action to save refugees, but that it took Josiah DuBois for these steps to actually be put into action. One interesting step that is in the memorandum is the first step. The first step states that "the Government of the United States and the British Government, in agreeing to this topic of the agenda, have mutually recognized the fact that the refugee problem is not limited in scope or character to persons of any particular race or faith who may be subjected to oppression, persecution, or extermination by the Nazi-Fascist Governments and their satellites." This shows how, even in a world full of anti-Semitism, when it comes to safe people, anyone and everyone is eligible for being saved. It is interesting to see this type of mindset in the American government, because it is not often shown in history that the American government was willing to save all refugees, if any, during World War II. This mindset of saving everyone is extremely similar to Josiah DuBois' mindset, as DuBois never wanted to end his stand until he knew that everyone was saved. Having been privy to the results of the Bermuda

Conference, Josiah DuBois would have seen this memorandum for a plan to save refugees before many others, and so this memorandum could have also influenced some of DuBois' actions in taking his stand. Overall, this primary source memorandum is an extremely important source for our group to study, as it gives our group an even deeper understand about how the Bermuda Conference was set up, and how it plays a part in Josiah DuBois' stand.

Vrba, Rudolf, and Alfred Wetlezer. *Jewish Virtual Library*. Report from the War Refugee Board Describing the Final Solution. N.p., 26 Nov. 1944. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

This report from the War Refugee Board described the plans of the Germans regarding the Final Solution, specifically the concentration camp, Auschwitz and Birkenau. It gives examples of how they knew these descriptions were true. Two innocent people had escaped from the camps, and sent reports to America. They were received by the War Refugee Board. One report was by two young Jews, the other from a non-Jewish Polish man, the only in his group to survive the Nazi atrocities. Both reports were sent from a representative in Germany. Finally, the report says that these two reports are crucial for every American to read, which we know would never happen. This is an important primary resource, because, although the whole board would have helped to write this-including Josiah DuBois. This report, allowed to be published, is everything DuBois fought for in his stand.

Wallenberg, Raoul. "Letter to Mr. Olssen." Letter to Mr. Olssen. 12 Oct. 1944. MS. N.p.

"It has been my object all the time, to try to help all Jews." Raoul Wallenberg wrote this phrase in his letter to Mr. Olssen. The contents of this letter are quite unique. Not only does Raoul Wallenberg thank Mr. Olssen for the donation he had made to the Swedish Jewish action, but Wallenberg states his progression with the Jews. At first, he writes, "When I arrived, the situation of the Jews was very bad indeed." Wallenberg further explains the issues of the Jews being harmed and without a safe haven. He later writes, "I am quite sure, that our activity- and that means in the last instance yours- is responsible for the freeing at this time of the interned Jews." By reading this letter, it is obvious that Raoul Wallenberg is very grateful for Mr. Olssen's donation to the Swedish Jewish action and that it was a very important donation. This letter relates to Josiah DuBois in that it was DuBois who provided the majority of the funds over to Wallenberg in Budapest, so that he could save the Jews. Although Wallenberg thanks Olssen for helping fund him, as shown in this letter, it was Josiah DuBois who funded most of the money for Wallenberg. However, there is very little written evidence that Josiah DuBois was responsible for Wallenberg's funding's, let alone any written evidence that Raoul Wallenberg and Josiah DuBois even had a connection. The reason that there is so little evidence that shows DuBois and Wallenberg's relationship was because, when Josiah DuBois extended his stand by helping fund Raoul Wallenberg's stand, he was breaking the rules. During the late 1940s, the war refugee board had little to no help with funding other diplomats to save Jews, mainly because the State Department was constantly attempting to block all transfers of money to the board. Because of this blockage, Josiah DuBois had to find other ways to communicate and send funds to Wallenberg. These other methods that DuBois chose, furthered the risk that he could lose his job, but this risk still did not slow him down. However, because of the risk, DuBois and Wallenberg made sure to leave very minimal evidence that DuBois helped Wallenberg. Because of that, letters such as this to Mr. Olssen, were more well-known, because Wallenberg did not have to worry about thanking them.

Welles, Sumner. "Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles Tells Rabbi Stephen Wise He Has Information Confirming That the Nazi's Plan to Kill All of Europe's Jews." Letter to Stephen Wise. N.d. MS. N.p.

This letter, from Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, to Rabbi Wise, informs Rabbi Wise about the news from Europe. Not only does this let Wise know about the genocides and the Final Solution, but it also informed all of the Jewish Organizations about this, who would later submit an application for a license to transfer funds to Europe. This request for a license lets Josiah DuBois know something is wrong. This letter also gives more information as to what was happening in Europe, concerning the "final solution". For these reasons, this primary source was very helpful to the research phase of our project.

Wise, Stephen. Madison Square Garden Address. Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

This primary source, a speech given by Stephen Wise, an influential Rabbi that was a head of the American Jewish Congress, is pleading the Nazi's to stop pursuing the Jewish people in Germany. He says in the beginning of the speech that, "No wrong under the heavens could be greater than to make German Jews scapegoats because Germany has grievances against the nations." He goes on to explain the awful genocide in Europe, all the while petitioning the Nazi's to stop the mass murder. Although Wise knows what is really happening in Europe, he does not say it, just skirts around the idea that the Nazi's are killing Jews. The reason being, that at this point, in 1933, Wise is not allowed to say anything. The people still do not know of the horror that is Holocaust. This pertains to our topic because, it shows how hard Stephen Wise was willing to fight to get word out, despite the obvious obstacle of the government telling him he's not allowed to say anything. This shows just how desperate the American Government is as well. They are trying so hard to keep this all covered up, that when Josiah DuBois comes in and threatens to expose them, they all scramble for a solution.

"The White House Washington." Review. (n.d.): 205-06. Print.

When President Franklin Roosevelt issued an Executive Order that would establish a War Refugee Board- it was monumental. In this summary, it explains who Roosevelt appointed to be in charge of the War Refugee Board and what the War Refugee Board would do. The Board was created as a way to help the European Jews in during the Holocaust. It provided relief and liberation to some 200,000 Jews across Europe. John Pehle was appointed as the Executive Director of the Board. The War Refugee Board is one of the largest pieces of Josiah DuBois' stand. The Board is what came from his

efforts to stand up for what he believed. Without Josiah DuBois, the War Refugee Board would probably not have been created, and 200,000 more lives would have been lost.

World War II Collection. Digital image. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. N.p., n.d. Web.

Many pictures from the United States Memorial Museum, World War II Collection were used in our documentary. These pictures helped us visualize the way that the Jews were treated, and let us see how the fighting took place during the way, and these helped us set a certain mood and send out a certain type of emotion with our documentary that was perfect for what we were trying to do with it.

World War II Picture Collection. Digital image. *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web.

The Library of Congress, World War II Picture Collection was helpful for finding pictures to utilize in our documentary. These pictures were great for what we wanted to have and use as background pictures to demonstrate what we were saying with more solid evidence, to show the viewers of our documentary that what we were talking about were real, living people, and this let us really help the viewers of the documentary feel and see what kinds of things happened in WWII, bringing out emotion and a better sense of reality to the viewer of the documentary.

Annotated Secondary Source Bibliography

"1910s-1920s: Immigration, Defining Whiteness." *NBC News*. N.p., 27 May 2008. Web. 2017.

Immigration is a factor that played an enormous role in America's effects on the Holocaust. The article "1910s-1920s: Immigration, Defining Whiteness" outlines what immigration policies looked like in the 1900s. This article explains some of the popular immigration acts and their effect on society and those in other countries. It is very important that we understand and take into consideration immigration laws, especially how they were put in place during the Holocaust. These immigration laws influenced the number of Jews that were allowed into America, which were very small, and the quota wasn't used to the entire capacity. Although it seemed as if America was doing its best to save the Jews, Josiah DuBois knew this wasn't the case, and wrote to change this in his report to the President. His selfless stand to stop the genocide of Jews allowed for hundreds of thousands of lives to be saved. America had very little involvement in rescuing the Jews in Europe before Josiah DuBois' actions in which he rose up against the U.S. State Department, which created the War Refugee Board, as he risked his job and his name to stand up for what he knew was right. The creation of this board influenced immigration because the U.S. then began taking in refugees and the American viewpoint on the Holocaust shifted, filling up the quota of Jews allowed in America largely because of his actions. It is very important that we analyze articles like this one because immigration correlates with the Holocaust, in a way that America as a whole neglected to save the Jews, until Josiah DuBois took a stand against the blind eye on the mass murder of innocent Jews. In order to dig deep within our research, we had to educate ourselves on aspects such as the political stances and government positions during the Holocaust, such as the immigration policies, which stated each country's anti-Semitism towards a large population strictly because of religion alone. This article was very applicable to our research because of the insight on the immigration policies, and how they influenced his stand instead of just standing idly by.

America and the Holocaust: Deceit and Indifference. Dir. Martin Ostrow. Perf. Hal Linden. PBS. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Apr. 2017. <<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/>>.

The documentary, "America and the Holocaust: Deceit and Indifference", perfectly displays the history of the Holocaust, and specifically, America's response, along with Josiah DuBois involvement, effect, and stand. The documentary begins with Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany, and the start of Hitler's world domination and plan for the destruction of all Jews. Specific events that are shown during Hitler's rise are Kristallnacht, otherwise known as the night of broken glass, where Nazi soldiers went on a rampage through Germany, destroying and looting all Jewish stores, and injuring any "good for nothing" Jew that got in their way. The next day after this rampage, the Nazi's had the German Jews pay for all that was destroyed, even though they were the victims. As this horrific backdrop is set, the film switches gears to the main conflict that is discussed, America's response. The documentary begins talking about and showing many of the telegrams that were sent to the State Department regarding the beginning of the annihilation of all Jews. Two of the telegrams that are featured in the documentary are telegrams 482 and 354, which are the telegrams that Josiah DuBois received, and helped spark Josiah DuBois interest in taking his stand against the American Government as he started to realize what was actually going on in Europe. As the documentary nears towards the end of its 90 minutes, it begins to discuss a hope that begins to rise in America. A hope that the Jews may be saved from Hitler. A hope that is known as Josiah DuBois, and all people like him, who were angered by the Nazi's actions, and were courageous enough to publicly oppose it, whether with the pen, the first, or the voice, all equally as strong and inspiring. The documentary voices the rising of Josiah DuBois stand against President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the State Department, and focuses primarily on DuBois' report, "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews," and how it causes the War Refugee Board to be founded, which saved over 200,000 Jews. By the end, the documentary clearly states how Josiah DuBois and the Treasury Department confronted Roosevelt about the refugee issue, and how the War Refugee Board was able to save so many Jews, which Josiah DuBois became a part of as well to further the European relief from the cruel Hitler and the genocide he created. Overall, the documentary was able to benefit the research we had conducted, along with providing us with new research that we had not discovered about Josiah DuBois's stand.

Axelrod, Alan. "Great Britain During World War II." *Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]*. Infobase Learning, 2013. Web. 2017.

In the article "Great Britain During World War II," the author Alan Axelrod explains Great Britain's role in World War II. Many people think that the Holocaust and World War II was only about Germany and Hitler rising to power and the internment of Jews. However, World War II and the Holocaust goes much deeper than that, especially because the entire world felt the effects of the Holocaust. As seen in our documentary, Stephen Wise, the American rabbi that stood for the Jewish community during the Holocaust, was educated about Hitler's plans of annihilation by the British. Stephen Wise was a strong member of the Jewish Community, specifically in America, and would not have known about the Holocaust if it was not for Great Britain. Because British Parliament was able to receive this information from reports from other European based groups and organizations, such as the World Jewish Congress, Great Britain was able to inform Stephen Wise about the Holocaust, and inform him about the genocide which was rumored to occur. The British Parliament, like the American government at the time, was very indolent when it came to the Holocaust and the refugee issue. Luckily for Josiah DuBois, the British Parliament was not as indolent as the American government was. Because the Parliament was more willing to help take a stand to save the Jews, Stephen Wise was able to receive these reports and inform the public, along with DuBois, about the ongoing refugee crisis and the Holocaust going on overseas. Stephen Wise also sparked Josiah DuBois' curiosity about the Holocaust while the rest of America, including DuBois did not know of the mass executions. Josiah's curiosity led to either releasing the information he would spend hours researching to find out to the public, or convincing the President to aid the Jews facing persecution, ultimately paying off. It is important that we research other country's involvement in World War II and the Holocaust because they all had an effect on America during those times because of small connections such as that between Stephen Wise and Josiah DuBois, which seemed small and accidental, yet created the same Board of individuals which either directly saved Jews, or aided others in saving thousands of Jews with their actions, starting from Josiah Dubois himself.

Axelrod, Alan. "Treaty of Versailles." *Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]*. N.p., 2013. Web. 2017.

The Treaty of Versailles, is one of the treaties signed by France, the United States, Great Britain, and Italy after WWI. None of the Central Powers were allowed to negotiate the terms, it was designed totally by the victors of the war. The Treaty itself is a very long and complicated document, the size of a small book, stating how much Germany and the other Central Powers had to give because they lost the war. The conditions basically say that Germany had to admit that they lost the war and give up lots of land and money. Originally, when the document was presented to Germany, they downright refused it. Then the Allied powers set up naval blockades, and Germany (with its new Chancellor) were forced to accept, because the country was starving. This treaty is yet another element that plays into WWII, and the embarrassment of the German people, which led to DuBois taking his stand. This article, that gave us the information above, also helped to understand the tension between all countries in the world in that time. Because of the German loss of WWI, the country became very poor, desperate for a savior. These conditions allowed Hitler to rise into power, bringing with him his lies about the Jewish people, which the Germans saw as another scapegoat to blame, and agreed with his excellent speaking skills, and began to hate the Jewish people, some as much as Hitler himself. This crudeness towards the Jews and others facing persecution caused 6 million Jews to be murdered, while 5 million others perished alongside them. Josiah Dubois discovered this mass execution, and vowed to stop it, with his 18-page report, which created the American War Refugee Board, and ultimately prevented the murder of over 200,000 Jews.

Barnhill, John H. "U.S. Nativism." *Facts on File*. N.p., 2016. Web. 2017.

“Nativism is an anti-foreign, anti-immigrant sentiment, and has been common throughout U.S. history.” This quote from the article, U.S. Nativism, found on Facts on File accurately describes Nativism. This is very important to our topic, Josiah DuBois, because the very reason that DuBois had to take his stand was because of the unnecessary Nativism which was very present at the time. The immigration laws were the tightest they had ever been, adding to the State Department neglect to fix the overly restrictive quota systems. While Nativism was particularly strong in the America during World War II, it has been a problem since the very foundation of the country. In the article, there is an example of Nativism from 1798, where The Federalist Party of 1798 tried to keep immigrants from a property-protecting system, this is an anti-foreign, anti-immigrant sentiment, therefore proving it to be Nativism. This article also gives examples of Nativism from the 1800’s, and how it progressed throughout time. In 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, excluding Chinese immigrants from coming into the country. Later, in the 1920’s, the Anti-Asian acts were repealed and were replaced with Anti-European acts. This is where Josiah DuBois become involved with Nativism, more specifically fighting against it. In his stand, DuBois’ actions were part of a movement that changed United States policy on immigration, making it easier for people from other countries to come into America, and to allow the maximum number of Jews into the country as possible to save as many people as possible. The history and examples of Nativism are crucial to know when researching the stand of Josiah DuBois, and this article was helpful in proving how necessary it was for Josiah DuBois to take his stand against the genocide of WWII.

Beir, Robert L., and Brian Josepher. *Roosevelt and the Holocaust*. Fort Lee, New Jersey: Barricade, 2006. Print.

Roosevelt and the Holocaust is a very controversial topic, and one that applies greatly to our topic. It was extremely important that in our research we be well informed and well aware of both sides. Our viewpoint being that Roosevelt did know about the genocide in Europe and, consciously chose not to take action in an anti-Semitic way. It is difficult to prove that one of America's most popular Presidents as being anti-Semitic, and this book, by Robert L. Beir, and Brian Josepher coincides with our perspective of Roosevelt and Holocaust, so it was very helpful when looking for textual evidence for the script of our documentary, while including a plethora of information to prove our point. Another helpful part of this book was the section with pictures. Because the pictures were in print, and we were left unable to directly use them in our documentary, all of the photos included the database in which they were from. This useful source led us to finding the Truman Library, and the FDR Presidential Library, which were both very important in finding other pictures and videos which captured the essence of the unnecessary torment which the Jews were forced to face that we could use in our documentary. All in all, this book was very helpful not only for the information proving that Roosevelt was in fact anti-Semitic, but also leading us to other sources where we could further our understanding.

Berenbaum, Michael. "War Refugee Board (WRB)." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. N.d. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Web. 24 Feb. 2017.

"War Refugee Board" by Michael Berenbaum explains all about the War Refugee Board, which was established January 22nd, 1944. The board was created by the government in an attempt of the American Government to save the remaining victims of the Holocaust as a result of Josiah DuBois' stand. The article credits the Treasury Department with creating the original report that convinced FDR to create the Board in the first place, instead of crediting DuBois directly. This was a helpful source because it provided a good history of the War Refugee Board and how Josiah Dubois's report to the President greatly influenced its creation. It does, however, show that the author doubts the usefulness of the War Refugee Board, saying that the government's solution to the problem, the War Refugee Board, was too little, too late, because of the American efforts to hide the genocide occurring from the public so it wouldn't have to act. Josiah Dubois was against this, and threatened to release the information he had researched if the correct actions were not taken in order to prevent the murder of the Jews and others. The author admits that the Board saved 200,000 lives because of Josiah's pressure on the President to save as many Jews as they could.

"The Bermuda Conference, (April 19-29, 1943)." *PBS*. PBS, n.d. Web. 29 Mar. 2017.

This article, "The Bermuda Conference, (April 19-29, 1943)" provides information about the conference that took place in the Bermuda Islands between Great Britain and the United States. The Bermuda Conference is a perfect example of how reluctant America was to aid refugees during World War II, as nothing was achieved through the conference, contradictory to what the public thought. This article highlights and discusses how specifically indolent the American government was towards the Holocaust, saying: "Additionally, the Roosevelt Administration warned that it had 'no power to relax or rescind (the immigration) laws.'" The Bermuda Conference showed exactly why Josiah DuBois' actions to save the refugees were so important, because if he hadn't taken a stand and approached President Roosevelt personally, the American government would have continued to deny aid and rescue to the European refugees, as the American Government claimed to have had nowhere to place all of the refugees in America, a mere excuse for not filling the already small quota that the country would allow for relief from the Nazi destruction. Overall, this article gave us a better understanding of how the State Department and American Government avoided the refugee problem completely, and it helped us realize how important and necessary Josiah DuBois' actions were, and it also helped our group link the connection that Josiah DuBois, having worked in the Treasury Department during World War II, and the time of the Bermuda Conference, was privy to the conference, and so the results of the Bermuda Conference helped spark DuBois interest in saving the refugees, as he did in his stand.

Biesinger, Joseph A. "The Great Depression in Germany." *Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]*. Infobase Learning, 2006. Web. 2017.

While the Great Depression was devastating for Americans, it was worse for many Europeans, perhaps the worst for Germany, due to the debt left from WWI. This article, a secondary source, from Facts on File, explores information about the Great Depression, specifically in Germany, where the economy was at its lowest point. The Great Depression is important for us to research about because "it was one of the major factors that led to the growth of National Socialism and the collapse of the Weimar Republic," and led to the rise of the Nazi Regime. Germany, at that time, was already deep in financial debt due to the war. But when the German banks started to lose funds from American investors, things got even worse. Then, the stock market in Germany crashed, which led to the rates of unemployment, along with it the loss of health care, to rise dramatically. Without healthcare or the money to pay for a doctor, sickness and disease were also on the rise. All of this turned Germany into a disease ridden, weak, economic mess. The rates of suicide in Germany were also higher than any other country in 1932. That is, until Hitler and his Nazi party came in with a solution; if we get rid of the Jews, all of these problems will go away. And so was born the rein of the Nazi party, and the widespread feelings of anti-Semitism, because the Jews became the scapegoat for all of the problems in Germany. This article lays all of this information out in chronological order, which made it easy to understand, and helped us with our research on the Great Depression on an international scale. This article explains why the German population was so eager to listen to Hitler's lies about the Jewish population, because they were so devastated from the effects of WWII that they grasped onto anything that would bring them up from the depths of their economic failure, where joining the Nazi party showed your social status as well, and citizens were more likely to be hired if they had joined with Hitler to destroy the Jews. This article explained why the Nazis became so popular, and why the genocide took place, and Josiah DuBois was forced to take a stand against the unnecessary hatred toward an entire population for no other reason other than their religion happened to be different.

Blake, Diane. "Interview with Diane Blake." Telephone interview. 19 Mar. 2017.

Our interview with Diane Blake, head of the International Raoul Wallenberg Committee, was useful because new information was revealed to our group. For one thing, we learned that Josiah DuBois was the first head of the Raoul Wallenberg committee, and this led us to make a connection between DuBois and Wallenberg that was unknown to the Raoul Wallenberg committee. Due to the primary letters between Raoul Wallenberg and the coworkers of Josiah DuBois, a connection was made firmly connecting the two in a way that was left unknown to even the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States. We were able to discover that while extending his stand in the War Refugee Board, Josiah DuBois secretly gave money to Raoul Wallenberg, and using this money, Wallenberg went on to save 100,000 Jews from being killed, tortured, or deported from their home lands in Budapest. He used methods such as smuggling Jews, and using the money provided by Wallenberg to bribe Nazi's into letting Jews go. The money given to Wallenberg from Josiah DuBois went on to go towards buying buildings to house the Jews saved by Wallenberg and provide food, clothing, and medical supplies to those facing persecution. Diane Blake was also able to provide our group with background information on Budapest, specifically during the 1940s. Mrs. Blake also provided us with primary sources that helped us further bridge the previously unknown connection between Josiah DuBois's stand and Raoul Wallenberg's stand, as well as give us more information on what DuBois did while on the Board to extend his stand, including the assist of DuBois to Wallenberg. We knew that these two men had a connection through the War Refugee Board, but because of this interview, and specifically the primary source documents, we know that DuBois and Wallenberg had direct contact. Overall, our interview with Diane Blake helped our group make connections that were not known to other researchers before, and see even farther into DuBois' great stand and how it was extended far beyond America's' borders.

"Causes of World War II." *Infobase Learning*. Facts on File, 2006. Web. 29 Mar. 2017.

<<http://online.infobase.com/HRC/Search/Details/369342?q=United%20States%20World%20War%20I>>.

World War II is very important for our topic because the refugee problem in America that Josiah DuBois took his stand against, stemmed from World War II and late World War I, because Josiah DuBois was strictly opposed to Hitler's plans for the innocent Jews, and simply would not conform to the unnecessary genocide occurring beyond America's borders. So, the article, "Causes of World War II", helped us examine the parallels between World War II and World War I, which was useful because of the fact that Hitler's rise was because of the debt Germany was in because of the loss of WWI. We learned that both world wars started for one common theme: fighting over materials and money. There was growing tension during the start of World War II, and one assassination sparked the barrel of gunpowder that was the world, and suddenly the world was lit up with the fire of war. In World War II, the growing, post-World War I economic problems all around the World known as the Great Depression caused the tension to grow in Europe. Another common factor that caused World War II was a destroyed, post-World War I Germany, looking for hope and for someone to rise up and lead the German people. As Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany quickly addressed these issues, war was finally declared around the world, and many of the German people were fully supportive towards Hitler's ambitions, as the people ate up all propaganda that Hitler published to the public. The German people's strong trust for Hitler's motives allowed for the War to continue on from 1933-1945. Lastly, the mistrust of other countries is very common in any War, and in this case, Adolf Hitler's mistrust of other countries, specifically of countries with different races, ethnicity, and religion, lead to the Second World War. The article contributes to our knowledge of World War II, as well as World War I, specifically the causes for them and how the two world wars are connected and how the events that took place to start each world war affected Josiah DuBois's stand, which was revolting against the deaths occurring in Europe because of the Nazi regime, and refused to stand by as millions perished in Nazi hands.

Chen, Robert, orch. *"With Malice Towards None"*. Chicago Symphony Orchestra. N.d. CD.

The song, "With Malice Towards None" by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra was used in a part of our documentary. The song brought out a strong emotion in the viewers, making the words and pictures overlaid on top of the song seem more effective, and brought out a better sense of feeling for how the Jews felt and were treated, to go along with the words in the viewers of our documentary. To prove the sadness and distress during WWII, this song was used to bring out the compassionate feeling in the viewers, adding on to the horrific images played on top of this.

Cohen, Patricia. "New Details on Roosevelt and Response to Holocaust." n.d.: n. pag. *The New York Times*. The New York Times Company. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

Our viewpoint on Franklin D. Roosevelt's response to the Holocaust seems to be unpopular among authors, making it difficult to find articles to support the fact that Roosevelt failed to do enough to save the Jews, and was anti-Semitic, because of his status as a beloved President. Therefore, it was very important that we found this article so we could back up new information found that he could have been anti-Semitic, and satisfy our thirst for more information regarding this controversial statement. This article called, "New Details on Roosevelt and Response to Holocaust," by Patricia Cohen had exactly what we needed. This source also included quotes from Dr. Rafael Medoff, someone whom we were lucky enough to have a personal interview with, due to his extensive knowledge on Josiah DuBois and his stand during the Holocaust. It provides a lot of information about why and how many parts of the American Government were ignoring the Holocaust. This article also led us to finding other primary and secondary sources to fully understand the writings in this article. This secondary source was crucial to our research because Josiah DuBois took his stand to change the ways of Roosevelt, whom DuBois found out knew about the murder taking place overseas, and simply refused to act. Roosevelt was pressured by Josiah DuBois into creating the American War Refugee Board, so that the information DuBois had researched was not released to the public. If this report had not been published, then Roosevelt likely would have ignored the mass killings of Jews, claiming that he had not known about these incidents which frequently occurred all throughout Europe, and would have gotten away with it. However, Josiah DuBois would not let that scenario happen, and took a stand against the Nazi regime, and risked the social position of his entire family, which had recently grown, to prevent the mass murder of strangers.

Cohen, Richard. "FDR's Moral Failure During the Holocaust." *The Washington Post*. N.p., 11 Mar. 2013. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

This newspaper article, by Richard Cohen directly addresses the idea of Roosevelt ignoring the genocide known as the Holocaust, and can even share the blame of hiding it. A quote from the article directly states that, "Roosevelt did not even mention the mass murder of Jews until 1944, by which time most of Europe's Jews had been killed." This can be proven a fact, along with several others mentioned in the article, such as the fact that some members of President FDR's State Department themselves were anti-Semites, and were not afraid to come out and say it, such as Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State. Although it is controversial whether or not President Roosevelt himself was anti-Semitic, enough evidence can be proven to provide the claim that the beloved President was in fact anti-Semitic, with the majority being that he refused to act on the genocide he can be proven to have known about. When Josiah DuBois found out this information, he refused to stand by and let the murder of innocent strangers go unnoticed, and drafted his report to the President, sacrificing his Christmas Day to draft 18 pages of disgust at the crude actions occurring in Europe that were ignored by the leader of his country. It is important to our topic to have found articles such as this one, since those in favor of President FDR's ignorance towards the Holocaust are also as important to those not in favor of President Roosevelt, because knowing both sides of the story. This is what Josiah DuBois walked into when he took a risk writing his report to the President, and went against the State Department to do so, not to mention the mentality of the majority of the American Government at that time. In this way, the secondary source, "FDR's Moral Failure During the Holocaust", helped us to better understand the inner workings of the Roosevelt Administration, and why it was necessary for DuBois to take a stand against them.

Combs, Cindy C. "Nuremberg Trials." *Modern World History Online*. Facts on File, n.d. Web. 18 Nov. 2016. <online.infobase.com/HCR/Search/Print?asstld =article>.

Josiah DuBois, along with taking his stand against the State Department, was a prosecutor in the Nuremberg Trials. Not only did Josiah DuBois take a stand against the Nazis from his Camden household, he also used his attorney background to become a prosecutor during the Nuremberg Trials, which punished hundreds of Nazi officials and anti-Semitic companies who aided them in their genocide along the way. This article, entitled "Nuremberg Trials," by Cindy C. Combs, gave an overview of the events with general information, such as the fact that there were 13 trials overall, though when referring to the trials, people are usually thinking of the first, and biggest trial. Josiah DuBois was a prosecutor in the I.G. Farben case, which was a gas company charged with aiding the Nazis in selling gas for the gas chambers, and knowing the intention of what the gas was to be used for. The gas used in Nazi death and concentration camps were used on those who were unable to be of use any longer, and were sent to crematoriums to be killed by the inhalation of gas given by companies such as I.G. Farben and Krauch, who are credited with the mass murder of hundreds of thousands for their distribution of the deadly gas. This article was useful because it helped to broaden our research from not only his stand in America, but his global impact on the Nazis as well.

Cond. Hans Zimmer. *Time*. N.d. CD.

The song "Time" composed by Hans Zimmer was used in the introduction to our Documentary. This let us bring out the depressing emotions felt by the Jews, followed by uplifting notes to symbolize a hero appearing out of the darkness of the times, when referring to both the ignorant government when it comes to the Jewish refugees with the disappointed emotion, and bringing out the heroic emotion when talking about the savior of these refugees, Josiah DuBois.

Cond. Rob Lane. *The Declaration of Independence*. N.d. CD.

The song, "The Declaration of Independence" composed by Rob Lane was used in the conclusion of our documentary. The song brought out a type of emotion in the viewers, making the words and pictures overlaid on top of the song seem more effective, and brought out a better sense of feeling for and how the Jews felt during the period in which the genocide occurred, and were treated to go along with the words in the viewers of our documentary.

Cond. Rob Lane. *Farewell To Adams*. N.d. CD.

The song, "Farewell to Adams" composed by Rob Lane was used in a part of our documentary. The song brought out a strong emotion in the viewers, making the words and pictures overlaid on top of the song seem more effective, and brought out a better sense of feeling for and how the Jews felt and were treated during which their neighbors, friends, and family members were cruelly added to the ever-growing list of casualties during WWII, to go along with the words in the viewers of our documentary.

David S. Wyman Institute for Holocaust. "DuBois, Jr., Josiah E." *Encyclopedia Of America's Response To The Holocaust*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. 1-4. Web. 9 Dec. 2016.

One very useful article was in the database of the David S. Wyman Institute for Holocaust. The article did have solid facts, and was extremely effective in sparking our curiosity of Josiah DuBois, and directing us to other sources to satisfy our thirst for knowledge of this unknown hero. This article was effective also because of the fact that it was the only one of its kind on this website, and left us wondering why he was so unknown, since he had done so much to save the Jews being persecuted beyond the American borders. We knew, from then on, that we had to do Josiah DuBois's inspiring story justice, and forced us to share the knowledge gained from this article in the documentary we were to create. This article helped us to start our long research journey to understand the courageous actions of Josiah DuBois, and his impact on the Jews of Europe, and all around the world. The information contained within the article was crucial to our quest to fully understand the actions of this ordinary man by pointing out other options of sources that we were to research to fully appreciate his actions.

"Emergency Quota Act, U.S." *Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]*. Infobase Learning, 2003. Web. 2017.

This article on Facts on File, Modern World History, gives information about the Emergency Quota Act, or the Quota Act of 1921. The Emergency Quota Act was the first immigration act of its kind, it used a quota system to limit the number of immigrants coming into the country with specific ancestry. The new quota system said that "immigrants from a given nation (nationality) were restricted yearly to 3 percent of the population of that nation residing in the United States according to the 1910 census." This was meant to specifically limit the number of Asian immigrants coming into the country. The quote above shows how the U.S. was already against immigrants coming into America, which affected the Holocaust because the number of immigrants allowed into America began to decrease after this immigration act was passed, which led to a decrease in the number of Jews allowed into America to escape the genocide occurring in Europe. This was made possible because many Europeans were exempt from the quota act, keeping the "unwanted" immigrants out, and the welcoming only the "wanted" newcomers. This is the first of many restrictive policies, which led into and past the Second World War. Later, a similar quota system was passed, except this time, they were keeping Jews out of the country. These confining practices are exactly what Josiah DuBois took a stand against and fought for immigrants and their right to be allowed into the United States. A quote from this article perfectly sums up how this policy affects our topic. "This National Origins quota system set the pattern for American immigration laws for the first half of the 20th century." It was necessary for DuBois to stand against these rights because they severely restricted the number of Jews who could survive the Holocaust, and when these beliefs weren't enough, he stood up to the president himself, and demanded he change his attitude towards the murder of those fearing persecution in Europe by threatening to release incriminating evidence on his ignorance towards the genocide which occurred. He was so appalled by these acts that he threatened the President of the United States to change these acts, and aid the Jews of Europe, or he would release the ignorance of the government to the public. To avoid this, President Roosevelt then created the American War Refugee Board, which saved 200,000 Jews fearing persecution at the end of the war.

Fait, Stefano. "Great Depression, Worldwide." *Modern World History Online [Facts On FileNews Services]*. Infobase Learning, 2016. Web. 2017.

"It was brought to an end not by the concerted effort of fair-minded and judicious leaders committed to the cause of world prosperity and peace, but by a vast military buildup leading straight into World War II." This quote explains the process to rebuild what was destroyed by the Great Depression, was from the article "Great Depression, Worldwide," and demonstrates how the Great Depression led to World War II and the Holocaust. This is an idea that we have been conveying, that World War I started the domino effect of hardships and then what Hitler said would repair Germany, are what provoked the Holocaust, and allowed him to rise, due to the lies he broadcasted across Europe, which latched on to age-old hatred of the Jews. This article explained the long-lasting repercussions of the Great Depression, and the devastating effects on Germany. The infamous stock market crash in 1929 distracted specifically the U.S. Government from oncoming worldwide issues, like the emerge of the Holocaust in the early 1940s. As we mentioned in our documentary, when the distraught U.S. was repairing its economy, the American people did not see the beginning of the Holocaust and the extermination of Jews due to the distance between Europe, where the genocide took place. Also, as we learned in our interview with Robert DuBois, the Great Depression had immeasurable effects on the DuBois family. As a young family living in Camden, New Jersey, they struggled to rebuild Josiah's father's lumberyard business. But while the State Department received telegrams of the mass executions of Jews, they were ignorant and refused to get involved with the issue, because the primary focus was to rebuild America after the Great Depression. The dramatic effects of the Great Depression caused Hitler to gain power and rule over Germany, in which the citizens were spoon-fed the lies about the Jewish people, and in an economy in which you were respected if you joined the Nazi party, and create a system of mass destruction which millions of Jews and others were forced to face. Josiah DuBois took a stand against these killings, and his actions created the American War Refugee Board, saving hundreds of thousands of lives, against the Nazi's liking.

Feingold, Henry L., David S. Wyman, Amb. William J. Vanden Heuvel, and Michael Beschloss. "FDR and the Holocaust." N.p., n.d. Web.

This unique article presents the reader with both sides of the coin. Was President Franklin Roosevelt anti-Semitic, or was he not? Was there more President Roosevelt could have done to save the Jewish refugees, or did he do everything in his power? Although the article is rather short, it gives a timeline of events involving Roosevelt and the Holocaust. Something unique about the article is that it contains short excerpts from various books and articles about Franklin Roosevelt and the Holocaust. For example, David Wyman was quoted from his book "The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust." A part of the excerpt states, "President Roosevelt did nothing about the mass murder for fourteen months, then moved only because he was confronted with political pressures he could not avoid..." A contradicting viewpoint is shown in a statement from Henry L. Feingold's "The Politics of Rescue: The Roosevelt Administration and the Holocaust." This article shows multiple sides to Franklin Roosevelt during the Holocaust by using passages from other books or articles on the topic. The passages quoted were intriguing, and soon were added to the list of sources to help us determine whether or not President Roosevelt was an anti-Semite. Also, this source gave us an answer to a difficult question to properly address, due to his well-regarded Presidential status. Because he is an adored President of the past, it is hard to present his actions as otherwise. This controversial statement is one we had to research with caution, and this article was beneficial in doing so.

"Formulating Refugee Policies." *American History, Oxford Research Encyclopedias*. N.p., July 2016. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

This article is largely based on the refugee policy after World War II, although it does mention that the War Refugee Board, which was created by Josiah DuBois, after his "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews." After the Second World War, the world was filled with millions of refugees with no place to go. America, being one of the major powers in the world, was expected to take in a great number of these refugees. This secondary source explains how the United States houses these refugees, and transitions the restrictive immigration policies of the war into quotas that allowed thousands of Europeans into the country. It was all based on the Displaced Persons Act, which eventually allowed a total of 600,000 people into the country. Although, it is hard to say whether or not the United States would have done this if not for international pressure on the country. This article is important to understand the legacy of Josiah DuBois, because if not for him and his stand, the pressure would likely have not been thrust upon the President, and allowed more refugees to have escaped the intense wrath of the Holocaust occurring in Europe. DuBois was so intensely immersed in his views that Jews deserve to live as any other people that he not only risked his job and family name, he also became involved in the I.G. Farben case, a chemical company who aided the Nazis during the Holocaust. Josiah DuBois's stand, although often overlooked, was monumental in the course of history, and would have been dramatically different without it.

Fowler, Glenn. "Donald Hiss, 82, Ex-U.S. Official and Lawyer in Washington Firm." n.d.: n.pag. *The New York Times [ProQuest]*. Web. 12 Jan. 2017.

Donald Hiss was essential in Josiah DuBois' quest to find the truth. Josiah DuBois asked his friend Donald Hiss to be his "mole" by getting DuBois information he needed to prove the State Department's guilt, who they knew would have a reaction to these files. Donald Hiss knew he could easily lose his job for giving files to DuBois, but his curiosity took the better of him, and he decided to give the files to his colleague. This article from the New York Times website gave a brief history on Donald Hiss, another unsung American Hero of the Holocaust. Without Donald Hiss, Josiah DuBois would not have known about the ignorance of the American government at the time of the Holocaust, while knowing the European situation regarding the Jews, and still continuing to ignore it, and not aid those fearing persecution stranded in Europe. If this knowledge was never passed on so generously by him, then Josiah would not have been able to use his ethics in protesting the government for standing idly by while the genocide occurring in Europe against the Jews during the Holocaust. This article informed us of Donald Hiss, and told his story about how he made a difference in history by passing on crucial information to Josiah DuBois, which led to the creation of the American War Refugee Board, and hundreds of thousands of lives being saved.

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, n.d. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

This article found on the United States Holocaust website was a very helpful resource to our project. It gave us a lot of preliminary information about Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It also discusses how Roosevelt knew what was occurring in Europe and what was happening to the Jews, yet refused to act. This article attempts to excuse Franklin Roosevelt for that by saying that he was too focused on the U.S.'s domestic problems and was not able to help the refugees. Nevertheless, it still admits that Roosevelt knew the full extent of what was happening and yet, he chose to do nothing to save the refugees. The article also mentions the War Refugee Board, and how Josiah DuBois took a stand by protesting the ignorance of the U.S. government, and established the War Refugee Board with his "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government on the Murder of the Jews." This was very useful in kick-starting our research about President FDR and the War Refugee Board.

"Genocide." *Facts on File-Infobase*. N.p., 2016. Web. 18 Nov. 2016.

This article, called "Genocide," contributed to understanding of what our topic was all about, to further understand the Holocaust and what Josiah DuBois was really going up against when he wrote his report to the President. Along with facing the anti-Semitic State Department, Josiah was extremely opposed to the non-Aryan citizens of Europe who were being murdered in mass proportions as well as millions of Jews, Slavs, and antisocialists, the very definition of a genocide. No one in Europe was safe, you could be targeted by the Nazis at any moment, for any reason, especially if you were taking action or voicing action against their views. When DuBois decided to take his stand against the ignorant American government, he became enraged by the horrific genocides that were taking place in Europe, which America refused to take action to prevent. This article benefitted our research by informing us about what motivated DuBois to take his stand against the powerful State Department, and ultimately the President as well, because of his strong morals, Josiah DuBois was strictly opposed to the genocide occurring in Europe, and put pen to paper to do everything in his power to stop this. Although he himself did not save the lives of the Jews during the Holocaust by literally standing up against the Nazis, but he became a whistleblower, and called out the State Department and President Roosevelt on refusing to act. Because of Josiah DuBois and his "Report to the President on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews," the American War Refugee Board was created, and more than 200,000 lives were spared.

Grossman, Mark. "Great Depression." *Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]*. Infobase Learning, 2000. Web. 2017.

The Great Depression sets the stage for the restrictive immigration policies during World War II. A fear of anyone who was not born, and raised in The United States, coming and taking American jobs stemmed from this huge economic crisis. These daily fears of immigrants even found their way to the White House, majorly affecting the quota systems and restrictive immigration policies, such as the immigration quota act of 1924, which Josiah DuBois took his stand against to allow more Jews the chance to escape Hitler, and live in a free land. This article from Facts on File, Modern World History Online describes what the Great Depression was, how it happened, and why it occurred. The article states that the Great Depression was a "period of rapid economic decline and crisis in the United States, 1929–39, characterized by immense unemployment and starvation." It is no wonder that once this financial trauma was over, it left some scars on the country. However, the Great Depression left scars on all countries around the world, not just in the United States of America. The Great Depression began to take effect soon after the end of World War I. Many countries had lost valuable resources and money through fighting and preparing to fight in the war. One country that was hit hardest from the Great Depression was Germany. Having been the country that sparked the conflict for World War I, Germany had been placed in a position of economic despair and recovery. The Treaty of Versailles which was signed soon after the war, only hurt Germany's economy further. Because of this despair, the rise of Adolf Hitler was seen as hope to the German people that they would make it out of these tough economic times. However, Hitler used this false hope to spark the next war: World War II, the plan being to wipe out the entire Jewish population, and other populations as well, such as the Slavs, homosexuals, gypsies, and anyone who dared to oppose him. The Great Depression also affected Josiah DuBois during the younger years of his life. Having been born in Camden, New Jersey during the Great Depression, Josiah DuBois's family lost almost everything except the house they lived in. Having started from nothing, Josiah DuBois learned perseverance and humility, which shows through over the course of his entire stand. It was extremely important to know what happened before, during, and after Josiah DuBois' stand, and the Great Depression played a major part of what happened preceding his stand because it caused an economic depression in Germany, which allowed Hitler to rise and start the Holocaust, which Josiah DuBois did not in any way agree with, even though he himself was not a Jew.

Grossman, Mark. "Immigration Act of 1921, U.S." *Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]*. Infobase Learning, 2000. Web. 2017.

"A general xenophobic view held by '100% Americans' caused Congress to pass a law that generally restricted immigration for the first time in the nation's history."

Xenophobia is a superb term to describe the people of the American government at the time that this act was passed, with the definition being a fear of foreign people. The Immigration Act of 1921 was one of the first times that America really banned refugees from entering the country. During the Holocaust, America had this law set in place, therefore, the country's doors were shut to the majority of those escaping the torture of internment camps located in occupied territory across Europe. Immigration acts during the Holocaust are examples of anti-Semitism within the U.S. government, and these acts, along with other acts of ignorance towards refugees fleeing persecution, caused Josiah DuBois to be so opposed to them that he spent his Christmas day writing an 18-page report to the President to change them. The laws that prevented Jews from being saved and rescued in America, and were seen as anti-Semitic because large groups of people were turned away from the land of the free due to their religion. America had ample opportunity to take a stand to save the Jews in Europe, but refused to demolish the Immigration acts so the innocent refugees could be rescued. However, because of Josiah DuBois and his report to Franklin Roosevelt, the War Refugee Board made tons of progress in helping to free the Jews and others in the Holocaust. Although this board is still saving people across the world, the U.S. wasn't always as open to refugees as it is today, and many were excluded from being given a chance to start fresh with their lives and live safely.

Grossman, Mark. "Immigration, United States." *Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]*. Infobase Learning, 2000. Web. 2017.

The article "Immigration, United States" by Mark Grossman demonstrates the domino effects of immigration laws and acts throughout the 1900's. When one immigration law was not working and there was a large influx of immigrants at once, another act was placed. "The Immigration Act of 1921 was thus passed, designed to limit the numbers of immigrants to 3 percent of those who had been in the United States in 1910. When that did not work, the Immigration Act of 1924 limited a nation's immigration to 2 percent of that group found in the 1890 U.S. census." There were more immigration laws that were passed and they remained throughout Franklin Roosevelt's presidency and especially the Great Depression. However, this was an issue for those fleeing the Holocaust in Europe. The refugees could not seek shelter in the United States due to these immigration acts. In our interview with Robert Rosen he explained to us that Franklin Roosevelt was mainly concerned about winning the war. He turned a blind eye towards immigration until Josiah DuBois brought it to his attention. Overall this article allowed us to connect the dots between immigration laws in America and Franklin Roosevelt's presidency during the Holocaust.

Hans Zimmer. *Lift Off*. Cond. Hans Zimmer. 2017. CD.

The song, "Lift Off" by Hans Zimmer, was used in the conclusion of our documentary. This beautifully orchestrated song was used for the conclusion section of our documentary because of the emotion and heroic drama built up in the song. In our documentary, we build up how big and dramatic the song is, and compare it to the substantial but unknown actions of a hero named Josiah DuBois, and this song in the background of that setting matches perfectly as it slowly builds up, getting louder and louder with more instruments joining in, just like how the President got more and more citizens to help the American War Refugee Board, which saved hundreds of thousands of lives, until the music finally hits the final heroic note. Our group felt that because of those reasons, this was the perfect song for the conclusion piece of the documentary.

"Henry Morgenthau." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, n.d. Web. 12 Jan. 2017.

Henry Morgenthau is very relevant to our topic. Without him, Josiah DuBois might have been denied the opportunity to give his report to the President. Morgenthau was the one who edited the original copy of Josiah DuBois's "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government on the Murder of the Jews," hence the "report to the secretary." With this edited version delivered to the President, President Roosevelt was pressured into creating the American War Refugee Board, which saved over 200,000 lives during the Holocaust. Secretary of the U.S. Treasury Department Henry Morgenthau was a middle man, between DuBois and President Roosevelt, delivering messages and keeping the peace. Because of his middle-man status and being the editor of the Josiah DuBois's report to the President, he is often credited with the creation of the War Refugee Board. However, we were able to look deeper into this idea and find a true, overlooked hero who took a stand against the genocide occurring in Europe. Because Josiah is so overlooked, it is important that we, as a group, tell his story and inform others of his courageous actions during the Holocaust. This article from the Holocaust Museum's Encyclopedia, helped us to understand how truly important Henry Morgenthau was to DuBois taking a stand.

History.com Staff. "February 05, 1917: Immigration Act Passed Over Wilson's Veto." *History.com*. A+E Networks, 2010. Web. 25 Mar. 2017.

"The law required a literacy test for immigrants and barred Asiatic laborers, except for those from countries with special treaties or agreements with the United States..." This article briefly explains the Immigration Act which was set in motion after President Woodrow Wilson's veto. As you can see from the annotated bibliography, we read several articles about immigration in the 1900's. We cannot stress enough how important it was for us to research the atmosphere of Josiah DuBois' stand and immigration is a huge aspect of that. The article describes how there were certain times when there was large influx of immigrants entering the United States at one time and the subsequent placement of immigration laws and those laws either staying in place or being vetoed. This article, along with the many other articles in our bibliography about immigration contribute to our understanding of a colossal issue and aspect of America during the 1900's. Because these immigration laws of the 1900's were so strict, it was important for Josiah DuBois to stand against these xenophobic acts, and do all that was in his power to save the Jews being persecuted in Europe, and offer them protection from the vicious Nazis.

Holocaust Survivor Picture Collection. Digital image. *Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library*. N.p., n.d. Web.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library helped us by supplying many of the pictures in our documentary in the Holocaust Survivor Picture Collection. These pictures were used in the conclusion to show the people that Josiah DuBois saved, and let the viewers of our documentary see that DuBois was saving *real* people, and was doing *real* things, and these aren't just words coming out of a speaker, they are representing the saving of tens of thousands of lives which he saved by taking a stand against the ignorance of the American government.

Holocaust Survivor Portrait Collection. Digital image. *Truman Library*. N.p., n.d. Web.

Many pictures were used from the Truman Library, Holocaust Survivor Portrait Collection. These pictures were used in the conclusion to show the people that Josiah DuBois saved, and let the viewers of our documentary see that DuBois was saving *real* people, and was doing *real* things, and these aren't just words coming out of a speaker, they are representing the saving of tens of thousands of lives.

Holocaust Survivors from Auschwitz Picture Collection. Digital image. *Facts on File*. N.p., n.d. Web.

On Facts on File, the Holocaust Survivors from Auschwitz Collection help to supply many pictures used in our documentary. These pictures were used in the conclusion to show the people that Josiah DuBois saved, and let the viewers of our documentary see that DuBois was saving *real* people, and was doing *real* things, and these aren't just words coming out of a speaker, they are representing the saving of tens of thousands of lives.

Honor. Cond. Geoff Zanelli, Hans Zimmer, and Blake Neely. N.d. CD.

The song, "Honor" composed by Geoff Zanelli, Hans Zimmer, and Blake Neely was used in a part of our documentary. The song brings out compassion in the viewers, making the words and pictures overlaid on top of the song seem more effective, and brings out a sense of heroics in the viewers, as this song was used to demonstrate how Josiah DuBois should be honored, as per the song's title. This song was used to accentuate the part of the script about how Josiah DuBois was a hero, and should be honored as one, and when we talked about how DuBois saved and helped thousands of people.

Hopkins, Harry L. "Memorandum of Conversation by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Special Assistant to President Roosevelt Regarding a Meeting with Anthony Eden March 27, 1943." Letter. 27 Mar. 1943. MS. N.p.

The contents of this memorandum of a meeting with Anthony Eden and President Roosevelt was very beneficial to us during our research. The author of the memorandum, Harry Hopkins, summarized that Cordell Hull had asked Anthony Eden about how to save the Jews being killed in Europe. Hull was concerned about the genocide which was occurring in Europe, as he should have been, and Eden said something similar to what Roosevelt had said in the past. Eden expressed that it was a difficult issue for the U.S. to deal with, and that they had to be careful if they wanted to help with these issues. The memorandum helped us understand what the people who were close to and worked for Roosevelt thought about the genocide in Europe, and what they thought about if the U.S. should help with the situation with the Jewish refugees. Because of this memorandum, we now have a better answer to the question of whether or not President Roosevelt was anti-Semitic or not. This question is an important yet difficult to answer because of his beloved status as President, and proving him anti-Semitic would require careful answers, and hours of research. This memorandum helped us find an answer to this question.

Hurvitz, Mitchell M., and Sara E. Karesh. "Jews in Germany." Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]. Infobase Learning, 2005. Web. 2017.

This secondary source entitled "Jews in Germany" displayed the way Jewish people have lived in Germany even before the Holocaust. This article is crafted in a very unique way because it explains life for Jews in Germany before, during, and after the Holocaust. In the beginning of the article it talks about the Jewish immigrants and how so many of them entered Germany and built their empire which established a completely new culture in Germany in the 18th and 19th centuries. These people created something revolutionary out of nothing. Then, the article discusses the jeopardy that this culture was in during the Holocaust. "Although most of the 6 million who perished were from eastern Europe, and the majority of Jews in Germany had time to escape between 1933 and 1939, the rich culture of German Jewry was destroyed." The culture the German Jews had created while they were allowed to live in Germany was suppressed and abolished. Up until Adolf Hitler's rise to power, the German Jews were treated equally, as a German citizen, and not a minority group. The Jews often thought of themselves as Germans before their Jewish religion. This quote shows how the Nazi's reign of terror on Germany and the rest of Europe, virtually destroyed any life, culture, and future that the Jewish community had in Germany. The article proceeds to explain how after the Holocaust the Jews rebuilt their culture. However, the article mentioned that anti-Semitism still exists in Germany today, and all though the Jewish community has begun to grow back in Europe and Germany, because of the terrible annihilation of the Jews, it has been a slow building process. It evident that so much knowledge was gained from this source, and that is why it was extremely important to analyze the Jewish culture in Germany throughout history, as is shown through this article.

"The Immigration Act of 1924 (The Johnson-Reed Act)." *Office of the Historian*. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2017. <<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/immigration-act>>.

Contradicting to this article's title, the source offered much more information than just facts about the immigration act of 1924. Discussing the act of 1917 and Asiatic Barred Zone and Immigration Quotas, this secondary source presented the reader with a plethora of information about immigration in general. Immigration laws were a very important subject to research while creating our documentary because people in other countries, specifically Jews needed to be saved and brought to America. This article was very helpful when looking for a base to our research about immigration, and how it affected the immigration of Jews to America throughout the Holocaust. The source gave us a great platform of knowledge about immigration laws and acts, which we used to propel forward and it was the basis of information for immigration laws.

"Immigration Quota Act of 1924, U.S." *Infobase Learning*. Facts on File, 2003. Web. 29 Mar. 2017. <<http://online.infobase.com/HRC/Search/Details/255581?q=US%20immigration%201920>>.

The article, "Immigration Quota Act of 1924, U.S." provided us with key information as to what Josiah DuBois is dealing with during his stand, and ultimately, what Josiah DuBois takes down. The immigration quota act of 1924, was installed during the First World War by the American Government. This quota act replaced the original quota act of 1921, as the article states, "by limiting annual immigration for any group to 2 percent of the group's U.S. population according to the census of 1890." While conducting our research, we discovered that this immigration act plays a key role in the Roosevelt Administration's ignorance to the refugee crisis. This article was able to give us background knowledge on what exactly the immigration act had done, and helped our group make the connection between the immigration act and the Roosevelt Administration during the Second World War. The article also helped our group understand why the fact that Josiah DuBois' stand lowered the impact of the immigration act during the war was so important. Ultimately, this secondary source was able to inform our group on how the immigration quota act of 1924 played such a key role in Josiah DuBois stand to save thousands of immigrants.

IMMIGRATION REFORM THAT WILL MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN.

<https://assets.donaldjtrump.com/Immigration-Reform-Trump.pdf>.

“We are the only country in the world whose immigration system puts the needs of other nations ahead of our own. That must change.” In Donald Trump’s Immigration Plan Principles, Trump’s three core principles about immigration and immigration laws are stated. After the three principles are written, each is explained in depth. President Trump’s first belief is, “A nation without borders is not a nation.” After putting his first principle in writing, President Trump continues to explain this belief of borders under the subtitle, “Make Mexico Pay for the Wall.” In these few paragraphs, President Donald Trump discusses ways that he believes the Mexican government has been taking advantage of the United States, and that the country must do something about this problem. President Trump gives examples of crime, increasing tax credits, and money sent from the U.S. from illegal immigrants to Mexico. Supporting his beliefs to stop the southern border from taking advantage of the U.S., President Trump suggests that Mexico must pay for the wall built between them and that all visas and border crossing cards’ prices will be increased, in order for the United States to earn back some money from Mexico. Trump’s second principle is, “A nation without laws is not a nation.” Similar to the phrasing of his first principle, but now the subject has moved into law and not borders. In order to support his second core principles, President Trump uses the subtitle “Defend the Laws and Constitution of the United States.” In this part of the document, Trump talks about how the country could improve if the government took to action, things such as, tripling the number of ICE officers, which stands for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, enhancing penalties for visa overstays, and more. Before bringing up his ideas and suggestions for defending the United States Laws, Trump discusses that laws are what holds the country together, and that the country needs laws to survive. “No one is above the law.” By saying this, President Trump informs the country that no matter who you are or your social status, you still need to follow the laws at the same regulations as everyone else. President Donald Trump’s third and final core principle is, “A nation that does not serve its own citizens is not a nation.” Enhancing his belief under the subtitle, “Put American Workers First,” President Trump explains the problems with having so many immigrants and how it is hurting the American population, in his opinion. To start off his argument, President Trump gives statistics on the different groups of Americans and their employment rates. Embedded in this part of the document, Trump gives six specific examples of what could be done to ensure that the U.S. is treating its citizens right. A few of those are a requirement to hire American citizens first, job programs for inner city youth, and a refugee program for American children. These three points summarize the acts that President Trump believes will benefit the United States and its immigration policies. Today’s immigration policies differ from Josiah DuBois’, who did everything in his power to decrease the restrictive immigration laws so that the maximum amount of populations fearing persecution could

survive. During World War II, the War Refugee Board did everything they could in order to rescue and protect refugees from the Nazis. Josiah DuBois and Raoul Wallenberg housed refugees, both Jews and non-Jews, from a dangerous path to Auschwitz or other Nazi camps in which their life was at stake, to safe hiding spaces in Budapest through the War Refugee Board, and their secret funding of Raoul Wallenberg and his efforts to save the Jews of Budapest. In addition to transporting refugees in Europe, refugees had a shelter in Oswego, New York, due to Josiah DuBois and the War Refugee Board. President Trump's immigration policies do a lot of work to try to keep out unwanted refugees. This differs from DuBois and the War Refugee Board's policies, because no matter who it was, they wanted to rescue whoever they could and bring into the U.S., the most they were able to. President Donald Trump may be afraid that some refugees are going to cause terror and problems for the United States, but there would still be some that need a safe place to live. Josiah DuBois and the War Refugee Board took a stand to help the refugees out of danger and safety in Europe, and to transport as many refugees as possible into the United States, and help every refugee they could. That is why President Trump's newly planned immigration policies to keep out refugees, not only shows the major parallels between today's time and the 1930s and 1940s, but also shows how even today, there are still viewpoints in the world that are opposed to Josiah DuBois's stand to save refugees.

JCC Holocaust Memorial Museum. N.d. Field Trip. United States NJ, Cherry Hill.

This field trip really helped us with our project. During our preliminary research, it was imperative for us to learn more about the Holocaust. It was, after all, partly what motivated Josiah DuBois to take his stand because of how appalled he was after hearing the actions taken by the Nazis to murder the Jews along with any other group of persons he didn't agree with. The Holocaust Museum at the Jewish Community Center (JCC) helped us to see a visual representation of this tragic genocide. There are also a lot of artifacts from the time period that contributed to helping us to understand how awful the treatments of the groups of people who didn't fit into the Nazi's "Final Solution" really were, such as Slavs, Homosexuals, Jews and Gypsies. The knowledge gave us a better viewpoint about how Josiah DuBois saw what was happening at the time and how it motivated him to stand up against the government to prevent the situation from worsening. This valuable visit helped us to see our topic through a different and more creative lens.

John and Abigail. Cond. Joseph Vitarelli. N.d. CD.

The song, "John and Abigail" composed by Joseph Vitarelli was used in a part of our documentary. This song has a lot of emotion baked into it, adding that extra level of compassion into our documentary. The song complimented the words and pictures very well, letting us achieve a much higher level of accentuation on the message we are trying to get across with our documentary and how tragic the times were for those being persecuted.

Kallaugher, Kevin. *Baltimore Sun* Sept. 2004: n. pag. Print.

This political cartoon was referenced to us in our interview with Dr. Rafael Medoff. The cartoon was his inspiration for writing and researching Josiah DuBois and his accomplishments on creating the War Refugee Board and his efforts during the I.G. Farben trial. It specifically was the information regarding Darfur and the genocide in 2004 that inspired Medoff to learn about DuBois in the first place. This comic helped us see what encouraged Dr. Medoff to write "Blowing the Whistle on Genocide: Josiah E. DuBois, Jr. and the Struggle for a U.S. Response to the Holocaust," which we eventually turned into something that could help motivate *us* to choose this topic and tell the tale of Josiah DuBois to the world, and motivate others to take action like he did in 1943. This comic was revitalized for our project, which started as something that motivated us to research a great book by Dr. Medoff, which led us to interviewing him on his knowledge of our topic, finding this political cartoon, and furthering the idea of the impact Josiah DuBois left on the world, and, in present day's society, leading our group to make our documentary and motivating us to continue researching our topic despite the lack of information of Josiah DuBois himself, as we researched and made our documentary.

Krome, Fred. "Auschwitz." *Modern Genocide: Understanding Causes and Consequences.* ABC-CLIO. N.p., 2016. Web. 9 Dec. 2016.

In order to know about Josiah DuBois, one must be familiar with the Holocaust. DuBois's stand revolves around the Holocaust. This article explains what Auschwitz was, a German concentration camp in Poland, and the history of it. Auschwitz was a very well-known camp and only one of the many concentration camps across Europe. From 1940-1941, I.G. Farben used the Auschwitz area as a construction site, and soon became a major supplier of the concentration camp. Some of the first murders of the Holocaust took place at Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II. Some of the survivors who told the story of this horrifying place are Elie Wiesel, and Primo Levi. In these camps, the German Nazis or those who worked for I.G. Farben used gas to kill the innocent Jews in the crematoriums. Although the article does not directly relate to Josiah DuBois, Auschwitz was a popular place where millions of murders took place, which is what he aimed to take a stand against. To learn about a topic, you must learn about the time period around it and events that occurred in relation to the topic of study, and this article helped us do so. Because of his strong morals, Josiah DuBois went directly to the American government, risking his job at a time of the Great Depression, and fought back against the ignorance of the American government.

Lind, Dara. "How America's Rejection of Jews Fleeing Nazi Germany Haunts Our Refugee Policy Today." *Vox.com.* N.p., 27 Jan. 2017. Web. 27 Apr. 2017.

This article is beneficial to our research because it evaluates how immigration policies have changed over time. This article offers several examples of how immigration into America was a major problem during World War II, and how it influences society today. Author, Dara Lind mentions the St. Louis, the Jewish refugee ship that was sent away from America. She also writes about the rejected bill that could have saved 20,000 children from the Nazi's, yet, because of rejection, failed to secure their lives. But, most importantly, she reviews today's immigration policies and compares them to the past. Lind states, "They worry that accepting refugees would put citizens at risk, and they don't see the refugee crisis as their problem to fix. So, they are turned away." This description could describe today's laws regarding immigration, as well as for the acts passed during World War II. These similarities are important to our topic and deserve to be addressed because it debates how the policies that DuBois fought against, changed, or didn't, over time. All in all, Dara Lind sums up this topic completely by saying, "America's refugee legacy isn't just about our decades-long record of welcoming the stranger and standing up for human rights. It's about what happens when we don't."

Medoff, Rafael, Craig Yoe, and Clizia Gussoni. *Cartoonists against the Holocaust*. United States: Clizia, 2015. Print.

This collection of political cartoons with explanations contributed greatly to our understanding of the Holocaust. Cartoons are useful in looking back and viewing the response of the people at that time of the topic that cartoon relates to. We used several of the political cartoons from this book in our documentary. It can be said that a picture says a thousand words, yet for political cartoons such as this one, many of them tell 100,000.

Medoff, Rafael, David S. Wyman, Stuart Eizenstat, and Henry Morgenthau. *Blowing the Whistle on Genocide: Josiah E. Dubois, Jr., and the Struggle for a U.S. Response to the Holocaust*. West Lafayette, IN: Purdue U, 2009. Web.

This book by Rafael Medoff helped us immensely regarding information to include in our documentary. Rafael Medoff is one of the very few experts with knowledge on the many works and stands of Josiah DuBois. Reading this book gave us a better understanding of how Josiah DuBois exposed the State Department with his “Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews.” It has been one of our most useful and important sources because he not only gave us new information on Josiah DuBois which led us to our personal interview with him, but he also led us to other sources which are present in our documentary. It gives an overview of DuBois’ entire stand, which has many primary source documents embedded within it, such as conversations between DuBois and other Treasury workers, and DuBois’ report itself. Not only did Dr. Medoff’s book make us aware of these documents, he also provided commentary and notes to help us understand the report, and the significance of every line. We were also able to interview Medoff, and talk about his book and Josiah DuBois’ stand as a whole, and dive deeper into more complex sections. This book, along with the interview, was a crucial part of understanding Josiah DuBois’ stand in history, and the long-term effect of his actions which majorly affects today’s society, due to the 200,000 lives the American War Refugee Board saved due to DuBois’ report, and its offspring.

Medoff, Rafael. "FDR and the Holocaust." *Thenation.com*. N.p., 24 Sept. 2013. Web.

"We had it in our power to rescue this doomed people and we did not lift a hand to do it—or perhaps it would be fairer to say that we lifted just one cautious hand, encased in a tight-fitting glove of quotas and visas and affidavits, and a thick layer of prejudice." This quote from a journalist who condemned President Franklin Roosevelt's reply to the Holocaust, was present in the article "FDR and the Holocaust." Rafael Medoff, the author of this article also was the author of the very useful book "Blowing the Whistle on Genocide," which led us to secure an interview due to his extensive knowledge of our topic, and he discussed with us Josiah DuBois' stand and helped us understand its meaning. However, this article was about Franklin Roosevelt's response to the Holocaust. It shows President FDR's anti-Semitic mindset and his ignorance towards the Jews and others persecuted during the time period of the Holocaust. Whether President FDR was anti-Semitic or not is one of the biggest controversies we ran into over the course of our research journey. Therefore, we had to find evidence of President Franklin Roosevelt's anti-Semitism and his non-anti-Semitism to attempt to prove whether or not his goal was to prevent the systematic murder of 11 million people during the Holocaust. The article by Rafael Medoff is an excellent source to represent Franklin Roosevelt in a state of anti-Semitism during the Holocaust, and his overall lack of effort to save the Jews.

Medoff, Rafael. Personal interview. 08 Jan. 2017.

Our in-person interview with Rafael Medoff was extremely beneficial to our overall research of Josiah DuBois. As the National History Day competition progressed, we gained more and more knowledge of Josiah DuBois, and his efforts to expose the State Department. It was very important that we spoke to him, because the topic we chose is so unknown and obscure that he is one of the few people we've come across who has extensive knowledge regarding Josiah DuBois's stand. Dr. Medoff informed us of the communication that went on behind the scenes in the State Department, which is something that we had sought out Dr. Medoff's assistance to understand why Josiah wanted to take his stand in the first place, with the intention to expose the State Department. He was also able to help us understand several primary source documents, and explained their meaning greater detail, elaborating on his information he used in his book. The interview constructed with Rafael Medoff was one of the most important sources we've acquired and the information he provided us with was extremely useful for our research, and was used in the making of our documentary.

Minear, Richard H., and Art Spiegelman. *Dr. Seuss Goes To War*. New York: New, 1999. Print.

Theodor Seuss Geisel, or, more often publicly known as Dr. Seuss, was an esteemed and widely known cartoonist, and children's book author from the time of World War II, and the Holocaust. But, he took a stand of his own by creating many cartoons not geared towards his usual audience. The political cartoons that Dr. Seuss created during World War II were geared towards the American public. During World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the American Government, made great attempts to hide any incoming information from other countries about the Holocaust from pouring into the press and public. President Roosevelt did not want to draw any attention towards the matter, as he felt that America should isolate themselves from the World War occurring in Europe completely, coinciding with the views of George Washington and Woodrow Wilson and the Isolationism policy. Because of these motives, the majority of the American public was unaware of the Genocide taking place overseas. It was not until people such as Dr. Seuss and Josiah DuBois decided to take a stand that the American public became aware of the Holocaust. The book, "Dr. Seuss Goes to War", was able to show our group what was being published in public newspapers across America, and helped inform us of what the American population thought of the Holocaust once matters were flooded into the press. The political cartoons that Dr. Seuss wrote and drew, depicted various topics, such as America's isolation from the rest of the world, and Hitler's advancement throughout Europe. Our group was able to use a larger number of the political cartoons drawn in the book, and use them in our documentary. Overall, the book was able to provide our group with many pictures for our documentary, along with visual information on what the American public saw in the news during World War II.

Mintz, Steven. "Immigration Policy in World War II." *The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History*. N.p., n.d. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

Immigration Policy in World War II, by Steven Mintz, is an article about how immigrants were treated in America at the time of World War II. This secondary source also gives general information about the Holocaust occurring in Europe, and how immigration policies were set in place instead of rescuing the Jews and other groups facing persecution. The aforementioned immigration policies made it extremely difficult for these refugees to come into America. Even worse, these very small immigration quotas were barely being filled, only 10 percent of the quotas to be exact. This article helped our group to understand the mindset of the majority of American people, or, to be more exact, the State Department and government, in that time period. At that time many citizens of the U.S. were Anti-Semitic with no intent of helping the Jews. Josiah DuBois helped the Jews when only a small minority of the population was willing to help them. All in all, this was a great source which benefitted us as we conducted background research on our topic to further understand why Josiah DuBois took his stand in the first place, and wrote his "Report to the President on the Acquiescence of this Government on the Murder of the Jews."

"Monroe Doctrine (1823)." *Ourdocuments.gov*. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2017.
<<https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=23>>.

The article, Monroe Doctrine, helped us to understand how oppressive immigration laws were and, more importantly, why they were so oppressive in the first place. The Monroe Doctrine was established in 1823 by President James Monroe. This is one of the most well-known U.S. policies, it warns Europe to restrict its contacts with America. This is very reflective of our topic, during World War II, because America wanted to stay out of European affairs, even though that meant that millions were to die because of the lack of effort from the government to prevent the genocide occurring in Europe. It is also reflective of World War I, and Isolationist policies because of the mentality of the citizens in these time periods was to keep America independent, and keep its distance from the rest of the world's problems. This article also helps us understand how far back these fears of immigrants present in the American government, which translated onto its citizens occupying the country go. More than 100 years before our topic even started, American citizens wanted to keep their distance from other people of different backgrounds, and refuse them from entering the country's borders. This is not to say that everyone in the time period felt like this, or that is it always like this but, it is true that the mistrust of outsiders can be traced right back to the Monroe Doctrine, and this article helped us understand that. This article informed us of the xenophobia present in U.S. citizens, and how far these fears dated back to.

Morse, Arthur D. While Six Million Died.

"While Six Million Died" is a well-known book about the Holocaust written by Arthur D. Morse. This secondary source gave us a detailed outline of the Holocaust, especially regarding Hitler's Final Solution and the War Refugee Board. "The practice of suppressing unpleasant information had ended." This book addresses Josiah DuBois and the writing of his report "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews." The book further explains how DuBois' report fueled President Franklin D. Roosevelt to create the War Refugee Board. It was very important that we read this book in order to deepen our understanding about other countries roles during the Holocaust and the actions that diplomats in those countries took to save Jews. We also got a clearer understanding of The Final Solution and how America did not take action against the Nazis and Hitler, because in Josiah DuBois' stand, that is where the issue stems from. One key component to the book, "While Six Million Died", that causes it to stand out from the rest of the books written about the Holocaust and specifically America's role in the Holocaust, is the fact that this was the first book to be written about the Holocaust after it ended. Because this book was written immediately after the Holocaust, the book has the most specific details about what happened in the Holocaust, and the information that is discussed within the book is closer to being correct when compared to a book on the Holocaust that would be written in today's time. Another perk that comes out of when the book was written is that there were more primary source interviews available for Mr. Morse to conduct for his research. Finally, having the book written directly after the Holocaust really gave our group a deeper understanding as to how people such as Arthur D. Morse felt about the Holocaust and how America and other countries dealt with the war. Overall this secondary source book written directly after the Holocaust gave our group an even deeper understanding of the time of the Holocaust and how Josiah DuBois' stand affected America's role in the refugee crisis and the Holocaust.

Museum Visit. 4 May 2017. Private Tour of DuBois Documents. National Museum of American Jewish History, Philadelphia, PA.

This visit to the National Museum of American Jewish History helped us over the course of our research in many ways. First, it led us and gave us temporary access to several primary source documents, such as letters actually written by DuBois to President Roosevelt. We also got to see a carbon copy of his report, and several other primary source documents which led us to understand Josiah DuBois's stand as a whole. These artifacts were donated by the DuBois family after Josiah DuBois passed away. We found out about the documents from our telephone interview with Richard Goodwin, who personally knew Josiah DuBois, and learned of his actions to save the Jews. We also got a chance to present our documentary to some of the museum staff. The people who watched were also kind enough to do a question and answer period with us, which was great practice for our presentation. Being able to actually see the documents firsthand, versus on a computer screen, was an amazing experience, that helped us to appreciate DuBois', even more than we already did. We also got to learn about the immigration before DuBois' stand, and just in general, it was important background information, that was important to us understanding the political background during World War II. Overall, this field trip was a great opportunity to see documents close-up, and learn about immigration through artifacts from that time period.

N.d. *Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library.* Web.

Many videos and film clips were used from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library. These were used to help make the documentary feel more dynamic and interesting, instead of just having pictures. Because Josiah DuBois is so unknown, there are very few pictures of him. To prevent the video from seeming repetitive, these video clips were extremely useful to provide new images in our documentary, while also qualifying as a useful primary source.

N.d. *United Streaming.* Web.

United Streaming helped us find many videos and film clips that were used in our documentary. These were used to help make the documentary feel more dynamic and interesting, instead of just having pictures. Because Josiah DuBois is so unknown, there are very few pictures of him. To prevent the video from seeming repetitive, these video clips were extremely useful to provide new images in our documentary, while also qualifying as a useful primary source.

No Sacrifice, No Victory. Cond. Steve Jablonsky. N.d. CD.

The song, "No Sacrifice, No Victory" composed by Steve Jablonsky was used in a part of our documentary. This song's sad but heroic aura supported the feel of our documentary, especially in the section it was used in. The section talked about the sad killings of the Jews, and the ignorance of the government, while the heroic sense of the song is underlying, letting the viewers realize that the Jews would be saved by a certain hero, a certain hero being Josiah DuBois.

"Nuremberg Charter." *Infobase Learning - Facts on File*. N.p., 2016. Web. 18 Nov. 2016.

This article gives the history of the Nuremberg Trials and Nuremberg Charter. Since Josiah DuBois prosecuted in the Nuremberg Trials, it was very important for us to know about these trials and their history. During the Nuremberg Trials, Nazi Criminals and leaders were prosecuted for their crimes due to the genocides which occurred in Europe during the Holocaust, which these war criminals and war criminals like them are to blame for the murder of 11 million people. At the Nuremberg Charter, there were rules developed to bring justice to the victims of the Holocaust. For example, the Nazi's that were low in the hierarchy were tried separately, so they couldn't use the excuse of just following orders. This article gave great detail and helped us understand why Josiah DuBois was a good choice for a prosecutor, because of his prominent lawyer status, and because he was one of the few who was willing to take justice against I.G. Farben leaders and the crimes they committed during the Holocaust. Not only was Josiah DuBois so disgusted at the events occurring in Europe that he wrote his report to the President, but he also felt the need to punish those who committed these horrible crimes.

"The Peace Settlement After World War I." (2012): n. pag. *Modern World History Online [Facts On File News Services]*. Web. 2017.

After both World Wars, a treaty has been passed, dictating what price would be paid by the defeated to the victors and promoting peace throughout the world. After World War I, the peace settlements were, ultimately unsuccessful, and likely were the cause of World War II. The article "The Peace Settlement After World War I," found on Facts on File explains the treaty and its purpose, history, and how it affected the world in the years following. These conferences were between only Great Britain, France, and the United States, and purposely excluded the losers of the war. So, there were no Axis powers at any of the meetings, they were actually banned from the meetings. This, was why the treaties were unsuccessful. They left the German economy in shambles, leaving room for a manipulative dictator to come into power and take over the weakened country. With his lies about the Jewish population, he was able to quickly gain power, become the Chancellor of Germany, and allow for himself to become dictator. Now, how does this relate to Josiah DuBois, and this year's theme, taking a stand in history? Josiah DuBois took his stand during WWII, against the reign of Hitler over Germany, as most of Europe feeling the negative effects of this tyrannical leader by that point. None of this would have happened without the treaty, which fueled the fear, hatred, and humiliation taking place in Germany. So, it was very important to understand how the treaties of WWI, led into WWII, and DuBois' stand.

Peck, Sarah E. "The Campaign for an American Response to the Nazi Holocaust, 1943-1945." *Journal of Contemporary History* 15.2 (1980): 367-400. *JSTOR*. Web. 08 Dec. 2016.

Sarah Peck's "The Campaign for an American Response to the Nazi Holocaust" tells Josiah DuBois' story. Not only is his personal story told, but the story of how America's response to the genocide occurring in Europe during the Holocaust is mentioned as well in specific detail. Peck discusses how important it was for America to get involved and help the Jews in Europe. Because Josiah DuBois wrote his "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews," the War Refugee Board was created, which saved 200,000 lives during the Holocaust, which was the late response in which DuBois pressured out of President FDR, that America had taken to ensure that the genocide would stop. Although there are not many experts on Josiah DuBois, Sarah Peck was one of the few people that we came across who had a substantial expertise in Josiah's overall stand. Her article was very useful and helped us gain a coherent understanding of how Josiah DuBois took a stand and why his stand was so important to America and the Jews in the Holocaust. His stand benefitted the world by not only saving 200,000 lives, but his stand also showed how one man who risked his position on the State Department was able to make a huge difference.

"Persecutor of Genocide." *Endgenocide*. N.p., 2016. Web. 29 Mar. 2017.

This article, titled "Persecutor of Genocide," gave us an overall view of different events that occurred during the Holocaust, such as Kristallnacht, which translates from German to the night of broken glass, in which thousands of Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues all across Germany were destroyed, vandalized, and burglarized. The article also mentions the journey of the St. Louis, the refugee ship boarding thousands of people which was turned away from the United States due to the extremely restrictive quota policies passed which restricted the number of immigrants allowed in the United States. It also provides information about America's response to the Holocaust, which was practically no response, as well as an international response to the Holocaust. Josiah DuBois was fighting to obtain information about the genocide occurring in Europe to be stopped, so it is important for us to be well antiquated with it. It is also crucial for us to be aware of the atmosphere during World War II, because this is the atmosphere that Josiah DuBois was in, when taking a stand against the United States government. To fully appreciate Josiah DuBois's stand, we had to know the environment he was in and the situation he protested in 1943, with his "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews."

Reston, Maeve, and Betsy Klein. "Ivanka Trump: America's Most Powerful Jewish Woman." *CNN*, 2017. Accessed June 6, 2017
<http://www.cnn.com/interactive/2017/politics/state/ivanka-trump-religion/>.

Throughout American Jewish history, there have been many different public figures that are believed to represent the American Jewish community. During the 1940s and time of Josiah DuBois's stand, the leading Jewish figure in America was American rabbi Stephen Wise. As a member of the World Jewish Congress and American Jewish Congress, rabbi Stephen Wise always represented the Jewish community in America, and because of this, rabbi Wise often was the public voice of the Jewish community. In today's time of 2017, yet again there is another leading Jewish figure in America, that is believed to be "America's most powerful Jewish woman," according to CNN. Although she is not a rabbi, Ivanka Trump, first daughter of President Donald Trump, has recently been labeled a role model by the American Jewish community, due to her most recent public and private acts. Unlike rabbi Stephen Wise, Ivanka Trump does not tend to speak out largely to the public, especially not about her faith or conversion to Judaism, but according to CNN's article, Ivanka Trump has used social media platforms, such as Instagram, and twitter to address her viewpoints on controversial subjects. One subject that CNN's article shows Ivanka addressing on Instagram, was her recent trip to Yad Vashem, Israel's Holocaust memorial center, with President Trump and the Trump family. When touching on her visit, CNN quotes Ivanka, as she says, "Let us have the courage to unite and stand up for decency and humanity in every corner of the world. And let us be brave in opposing injustices - in all forms." This extremely powerful quote not only gives the reader and the American population a deeper understanding as to Ivanka Trump's point of view and position on the matter, but is also very similar to the mindset of Josiah DuBois. Having taken his stand during the Holocaust, Josiah DuBois was always very humble and always looked for the humanity in people, staying out of the public eye, but still choosing to make a positive impact on the world. These characteristics are just some of the many that drove Josiah DuBois to stand up for what he believed in, and this is also what Ivanka Trump believes people should stand up for now, as is seen in her quote. One other parallel between Ivanka Trump and Josiah DuBois that was shone on Ivanka's trip to Jerusalem were their viewpoints on anti-Semitism. In CNN's article, it is stated that the trip "underscored the unique role she plays in an administration that has faced criticism for not confronting anti-Semitism." This quote shows how Ivanka Trump differentiates from her father's presidential cabinet. CNN's article talks about how Ivanka Trump doesn't always see eye to eye with her father, President Trump, his decisions, and one large disagreement between the two is addressing this anti-Semitism in the world. While President Trump has been ignoring the anti-Semitism present in America and all around the world to some extent, Ivanka Trump believes it should no longer be ignored. This same feeling towards a world full of anti-Semitism is extremely similar to Josiah DuBois's feelings towards the anti-Semitism that was entrenched in most of the American

public and American government at the time. DuBois felt that the anti-Semitism needed to stop in America, as it was resulting in the death of millions of Jewish lives. Although there is still debate whether Ivanka Trump is America's most powerful Jewish woman as of today, CNN's article, "Ivanka Trump: America's most powerful Jewish woman" by Maeve Reston and Betsy Klein surely solidifies Ivanka Trump's spot as a powerful American Jewish figure in today's society, just as Stephen Wise was over 60 years ago. CNN's article also clearly showed our group some of the parallels between Ivanka Trump, Stephen Wise, and Josiah DuBois, that we are now able to connect.

Rothschild, Amanda. "Interview with Amanda Rothschild." Telephone interview. 28 Mar. 2017.

This interview, with Amanda Rothschild was a crucial source to obtain over the course of our research. While the several articles Dr. Rothschild wrote were very helpful, such as the article she wrote, which is present in our bibliography as well, it was even beneficial to be able to ask Dr. Rothschild any questions we had regarding other officials that played key roles in Josiah DuBois's stand. Through our questions, Dr. Rothschild was able to provide us with information about people who aided DuBois during his stand, specifically Bernard Meltzer. Meltzer was a State Department lawyer who disagreed with his department's handling of the refugee issue, and had a similar opinion that sided with DuBois on what the government should do to change this. Meltzer wanted to make sure that the refugee crisis was taken care of, and knew of only one person that could make sure that there would be a solution. That man was Josiah DuBois. Meltzer was the first person who informed DuBois to be on the lookout for any information regarding the refugee situation in Europe, and Meltzer even provided DuBois with several documents that show the State Department's ignorance to the refugee issue. Meltzer fully opened DuBois' eyes and ears to the American Government's ignorance of the refugee issue, and ultimately set Josiah DuBois up to take the stand that he did. Another thing that Dr. Rothschild helped us to understand is how, sadly, genocide and immigration are still problems today, even though the issues today are not to the extent that they were in the 1940s. Amanda Rothschild also informed us that, although the majority of the Treasury Department knew some of what was going on in the State Department, it was Josiah DuBois who informed and involve the Treasury Department fully in what was actually happening in the State Department with the refugee issue. Amanda Rothschild showed us how brave and courageous Josiah DuBois was in taking a stand against the United States government.

Rothschild, Amanda J. "The Forgotten Whistle-blowers Who Saved Jewish

Lives." *Belfercenter.org*. The Boston Globe, 1 Nov. 2015. Web. 29 Mar. 2017.

<http://www.belfercenter.org/publication/forgotten-whistle-blowers-who-saved-jewish-lives>.

"What I want is intelligence and courage – courage first and intelligence second." This quote from Henry Morgenthau Jr., summarizes Amanda Rothschild's article, "The Forgotten Whistle-Blowers who saved Jewish Lives." In this secondary source, rich with information, the reader is exposed to the story of the 'Whistleblowers' that saved the refugees and changed America's viewpoint on the refugee crisis. This article informs the reader of Josiah DuBois, one of the forgotten whistleblowers at the time who is included in this beneficial article, and the other figures that worked alongside Josiah DuBois, aiding him in his stand against the Roosevelt Administration. Although the article talks about each whistleblower's acts individually, Ms. Rothschild displays to the reader how each figure's actions, are all connected, specifically to the stand of Josiah DuBois. This article was extremely helpful to our group in helping us to understand just how many people were involved in helping Josiah DuBois during his stand, whether they informed him of the State Department's actions or lack thereof, or aided him in supporting his stand as a whole, and provided our group with information regarding exactly what each of these whistle blowers did to help Josiah DuBois. Further information was given to our group personally through an interview with Ms. Rothschild that our group was so fortunate to receive. This extremely helpful secondary source was key to our research in discovering who exactly Josiah DuBois received help from during his stand, and inspiring us to interview this author to find out other crucial information about Josiah DuBois and his influential stand.

Rudin, James A. "Three Gentiles Got FDR to save Jews." *National Catholic Reporter*. National Catholic Reporter, 29 Sept. 2016. Web. 29 Mar. 2017.

The article "Three Gentiles got FDR to save Jews" had several aspects of DuBois' stand that are very important to remember. All of the members of the War Refugee Board are credited with saving 200,000 lives, which Josiah DuBois had started, after he pressured President Roosevelt into creating the board with his "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews." John W. Pehle, another lawyer in the Treasury Department, says this, "I recognized that it was too late when it was established and the resources available were too small to deal effectively with the problem. But we were able to change the policy of the United States ... and we were able to change the moral position of the United States in this area." This quote summarizes a position that President Roosevelt was anti-Semitic because, as stated in the quote, the efforts taken were too little too late, and the WRB was only created after Josiah DuBois wrote his report. James A. Rudin, author of *Three Gentiles got FDR to save Jews*, brings up another very important point by including this quote. Not only did they save all these people, they changed U.S. government in a positive way, all without any credit from the world. This article helped us to keep this point in view when researching and writing.

Shenon, Philip. "J.E. DUBOIS DEAD; AIDED JEWS IN WAR." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 03 Aug. 1983. Web. 18 Nov. 2016.

This article published in the New York Times, in 1983. Because he is so unknown, this happened to be the first article that we found that was directly about Josiah DuBois, and his accomplishments during his lifetime. It consists of a short biography, crediting him with saving the lives of thousands, and establishing the War Refugee Board with his "Report to the President on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews." It also included information that was new to us, and explained that Josiah DuBois was presented with a Humanitarian Award from the American Jewish Committee before he died. It also gave a brief list of all of his many accomplishments, which includes a Josiah DuBois Humanitarian Award being distributed at our local JCC in his honor. This article was very useful in helping to kick start our research, and also provided us with a list of topics that it was important to research in order to fully understand Josiah DuBois and his courageous actions during WWII. Not only did this article provide information missed in the previous articles we have read, but it also led us to research new topics we had no previous knowledge of.

David S. Wyman Institute for Holocaust. "DuBois, Jr., Josiah E." *Encyclopedia Of America's Response To The Holocaust*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. 1-4. Web. 9 Dec. 2016.

One of our first very useful articles was this one in the database of the David S. Wyman Institute for Holocaust. The article doesn't go into very specific details or have very surprising information, but, it did include many solid facts which steered us in the right direction of what to research, and for one of our first articles that we found over the course of our research, that was very important. The most beneficial part of this extensive article is that it sparked our curiosity of DuBois, and inspired us to look deeper and continue researching this unknown local hero. Here was this unsung whistleblower, with only one article. The fact that there was only one article on him on this massive Holocaust page made us wonder about the topic we had chosen. We knew, from then on, that we had to do Josiah DuBois's story justice, and we had to tell his story in our documentary. This article helped us to start our big rabbit-hole of curiosity and research. Because of this article, we decided to continue researching this forgotten hero, and broadcast his story for the world to see.

"War Criminals Are Convicted at the Nuremberg Trials." *History Reference Center*. Salem Press, n.d. Web. 18 Nov. 2016.

The Nuremberg Trials were a very large portion of Josiah DuBois' stand. The article "War Criminals Are Convicted at the Nuremberg Trials" discusses the logistics of the Nuremberg Trials themselves. Josiah DuBois was a prosecutor in the trials, and ended up putting several of the workers of the I.G. Farben Company into prison for their Nazi war crimes. I.G. Farben was the chemical company who supplied the poisonous gas used in Concentration Camps such as Auschwitz, and Auschwitz-Birkenau. After Josiah DuBois exposed the State Department, he was later asked to come to Nuremberg, Germany to try the Nazis and I.G. Farben employees and take part in the Nuremberg trials, since he was a lawyer before he decided to work in the State Department. If it weren't for Josiah DuBois, the Nuremberg Trials might not have even occurred in the first place, because his "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews" got the American government to fight back against the genocide, not only in the War itself, creating the American War Refugee Board, and saving 200,000 lives.

"What Is Genocide?" *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. N.p., n.d. Web. 18 Nov. 2016.

The word "genocide" is a word that is usually associated with the Holocaust. In the Holocaust, millions of innocent Jews were killed because of their religion alone, along with millions of other populations which the Nazis did not like either, numbering up to 11,000,000 people left dead due to Nazi persecution. The word "genocide" was often a popular word to describe the Holocaust and it is quite a specific term. The term "genocide" pertains to violent crimes committed against a group of people to destroy them, or with the purpose of killing them. The term is extremely appropriate when discussing the mass execution of the Jews. This article "What is Genocide?" teaches about the use of the word and its history. Also, the article teaches how one simple word can have such a deep meaning. Because the word is a very popular way of describing the Holocaust, it would be foolish of us to not research the term. The article does not directly relate to Josiah DuBois however it is an important piece of the Holocaust. This article benefitted our research because it provided us with information on how serious the Holocaust actually was, because it is so hard for a person to conceive 11 million people being brutally murdered. Josiah DuBois felt the same way that we did, and took action to prevent the destruction from being ignored by the American people, and risked his job to do so.

"While Six Million Died." *The David S. Wyman Institute for Holocaust Studies*. N.p., n.d. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

The article "While Six Million Died" is a book review about the book entitled "While Six Million Died" written by Arthur Morse. The book is centralized around the Holocaust and America's views about the Holocaust. President Franklin Roosevelt is the most important person in the book, and it discusses how he was afraid that Josiah DuBois' knowledge of the ignorance of the American government would be revealed to the public with Josiah's threatening report titled "The Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews," and how it would be perceived by the media. Josiah DuBois is a large part of the book because of the effects that he had on the U.S. Government with his stand. A young Treasury Department lawyer, DuBois had so much to risk by exposing the State Department for hiding the information about the Jews, and that they were being killed in Europe. Josiah DuBois deserves to be remembered for his stand and his courage. "While Six Million Died," both the book and the article, captured the essence of Josiah DuBois' stand and his influence on the American efforts to save the Jewish people being persecuted.

Wiesel, Elie. "Famous Speeches: Elie Wiesel's 'The Perils of Indifference'." *Newsela.com*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Feb. 2017.

In Elie Wiesel's "The Perils of Indifference," Wiesel discusses President Franklin Roosevelt, and the way that he was constantly supporting Jews and always wanted to help those in Europe during the Holocaust. Wiesel describes President Roosevelt as "a good man, with a heart." However, this is conflicting information to other things we have read. Through other research, we have seen that many people think that President Roosevelt was anti-Semitic. It is important to research whether or not President Roosevelt was an anti-Semite because it would prove how important it was for Josiah DuBois to take his stand against the anti-Semitic ruler of America, although this is conflicting information, it allows us to view history through many different lenses and helps us understand different points of views.

"William A. Spiegler Collection Related to Josiah E. DuBois, Jr." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2014. Web. 09 Dec. 2016.

The source entitled "William A. Spiegler Collection Related to Josiah DuBois," contains a biography of Josiah DuBois, and includes his accomplishments over the course of his life, and credits him with the first draft of the "Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews." Although the biography was very brief, it was a good summary of Josiah DuBois' life, and included the fact that he had graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, and received his law degree. This allowed him to become a prosecutor in the I.G. Farben case, in which he took a stand by punishing the Nazi war criminals for their cruel actions against the Jewish people. The biography spans from when Josiah DuBois was born to his career and adulthood, which was spent in the State Department and as a lawyer. This source helped us with creating our documentary because it gave us a basis of knowledge about Josiah DuBois. Above that base of knowledge, we were able to build off of it and create a lexicon of information about Josiah DuBois and his courageous actions during WWII.

Winik, Jay. *1944: FDR and the Year That Changed History*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2015. Print.

A book titled "1944: FDR and the Year that Changed History" was written by Jay Winik. This source was published by Simon & Schuster in 2015, and was a valuable secondary source. This book helped our research by providing us with a lot information about Peter Bergeson and the Jewish Organizations. The book told the backstory of the Jewish Organizations, and the reason that they had to go to the Government for the license they needed. It gave us a new perspective on how the Jewish Organizations functioned, and how the Organizations affected what Josiah DuBois did in his work. Because of this book, we have a better understanding of the creation of the American War Refugee Board, and how Josiah DuBois affected it.

Wyman, David S. *The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945*. New York: Pantheon, 1984. Print.

This book, "The Abandonment of the Jews," discusses not only America's anti-Semitic government at the time of Josiah DuBois' stand, but their response to the Holocaust, how it changed, and the reasons behind the changes the government went through. It goes into depth about the State Department, why they ignored the damages of the Holocaust, and how their reasoning on ignoring the genocides changed, and why. It, in meticulous detail, discusses the telegrams that led to DuBois discovering the State Department's ignorance towards the Holocaust, which eventually caused him to write his report, titled "Report on the Acquiescence of this Government in the Murder of the Jews," It contrasts the State Department's outlook and actions during the Holocaust, before and after Josiah DuBois wrote his report and took his stand. In addition, this book includes several quotes from DuBois and others involved with his stand that were useful to our project and gave us a better understanding of the stand and how the people felt about it and reacted to it. This book, "The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust," gave us a much better and significantly more in-depth understanding of our topic.

Zuckerman, Laurence. "FDR's Jewish Problem." *Ebscohost*. N.p., 5 Aug. 2013. Web. 18 Nov. 2016.

This secondary source article, "FDR's Jewish Problem," by Laurence Zuckerman was very helpful to our project. In the beginning of the article, the author includes a short anecdote. This story tells that he once met a woman who was a Holocaust survivor, and how she blamed Roosevelt for her family being killed in the Auschwitz because of his refusal to take action against the genocide occurring in Europe. This opening let us know that there was a very different side to Franklin Roosevelt than the one we thought we knew, because of his positive Presidential status due to beneficial appearance to the public. With this information, we now had a whole new layer of depth to our project. We have been exploring the possibility that Roosevelt's reluctance to intervene with World War II may have been because he was an Anti-Semite. If that theory is true, then DuBois' paper could have shaken Franklin Roosevelt out of his personal beliefs, and led him to create the War Refugee Board, which saved over 200,000 lives when it was in effect. This article led us down the path to that theory, and allowed us to research that possibility much more effectively.