

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives  
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**RG-59.037**  
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**Title:** A.16. Konsulat Generalny Rzeczypospolitej w Jerozolimie = A. 16. Polish Consulate General in Jerusalem, 1944-1945

**Extent:** 4,000 digital images

**Provenance:** From the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum, London, England, created by the Polish Government in Exile, records of the Konsulat Generalny Rzeczypospolitej w Jerozolimie, A.16. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives received the digitized collection via the United States Holocaust Museum International Archives Programs in October 2010.

**Restrictions on Access:** None

**Restrictions on Use:** Restrictions on use.

**Language:** Polish, English

**Preferred citation:** Standard citation for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Curatorial Affairs Division, Archives

**Biographical/Historical Note:** The Polish government-in-exile was first based in France, but moved to London after the French army surrendered to the Germans in mid-1940. The Allies accepted the government-in-exile as the legitimate representative of the Polish people soon after it was created. The government-in-exile allied itself with the West, as its members believed that only a total military victory over Germany would restore Poland's independence and freedom. In addition, it amassed its own land, air, and naval forces. In 1942 reports about the mass murder of Jews in Poland reached London; at that point, the Polish government-in-exile made several public declarations on the subject, and officially demanded that the Allied powers stop the Germans from continuing on their murderous crusade. In early 1943 the Polish government-in-exile begged Pope Pius XII to condemn the Nazis' actions. From December 1942 onward, the government-in-exile backed the rescue work of Zegota, which offered aid to Jews throughout occupied Poland. New Polish government established after Germany and the Soviet Union occupied Poland in September 1939. The Polish government-in-exile was first based in France, but moved to London after the French army surrendered to the Germans in mid-1940. The Allies accepted the government-in-exile as the legitimate

representative of the Polish people soon after it was created. The government-in-exile allied itself with the West, as its members believed that only a total military victory over Germany would restore Poland's independence and freedom. In addition, it amassed its own land, air, and naval forces.

**Scope and Content Note:** Contains selected records of the Polish Consulate General in Jerusalem of the Polish Government in Exile. Includes records relating to deprivation of the Polish citizenship of Jewish soldiers for desertion from the Polish Army, activities within Jewish communities and contacts with different religious groups : Wolf Patron's, Jewish; Mustafa Alexandrowicz's, Muslim; Stanisław Funfstuk, Christian. Contains also files of the Consul General, Hulanicki (correspondence, notes, copies of letters, list of payments). The Consuls General of the Polish Consulate General in Jerusalem were Witold Hulanicki (1936-1939), than Aleksy Wdziękoński (1939-1945).

**Inventory:**

**A.16/1**

Resolutions of May 5-9, 1944 conc. the deprivation of Polish citizenship made out by the Recruit Board No 3 of the Polish Army o the East, due to the illegal desertion of one's unit and not coming back (the Law of April 09, 1938 has been applied, as well as the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Dec. 31, 1940 and the Order of the General Quartermaster of the Polish Army of Feb. 22, 1944). The resolutions have been signed by the deputy Col. Dmowski, the Commander of Recruitment.

The file contains resolutions arranged alphabetically, from the name APPEL Zygmunt to HEGER Ignacy. Resolutions contain the fol. Data: first and last name, date and place of birth, parents' names, the date of abandoning the unit and the last place of living in Poland. Resolutions Nos. 1-1130

**A.16/2**

Resolutions made out on May 9-10, 1944 conc. the above, from the name of HOLCER Abraham to ROZENMAN Hersza-Lejba. Resolutions Nos. 1131-2289

**A.16/3**

Resolutions made out on May 10-11, 1944 conc. the above, from the name ROTHBLUM Adolf to ŻELAZKO Jusek. Resolutions Nos. 2290-3337

**A.16/4**

Resolutions made out on: June 15, 1944, Aug. 14, 1944, Sept. 14, 1944, Oct. 16, 1944, Nov. 15, 1944, July 12, 1944, Dec. 11, 1944, Jan. 13, 1945, Feb. 17, 1945, March 14, 1945, April 13, 1945, may 11, 1945, June 15, 1945 from the name BADINER Rudolf to UŚCIMENKO Aleksander. Resolutions Nos.: 3338-3660; besides, 17 resolutions made out on May 16, 1944 to the names of women volunteers and 10 pages of correspondence conc. the distribution of those resolutions.

**A.16/6 (entire file)**

The file of Witold Hulanicki, Consul General in Jerusalem (correspondence, notes, copies of letters, the lists of paid and received visits, an interesting information about his activity

in Jewish circles – he writes about his sympathy towards them but doesn't mention anything about his contacts and visits in his official reports, etc).

**A.16/8 (entire file)**

The file of Michał Wolf Patron (Polish citizen of Mosaic religion), the member of the Consulate staff for the contacts with Jews

**A.16/10 (entire file)**

The file of Mustafa Aleksandrowicz, (Polish citizen of the Muslim religion), the member of the Consulate staff for the contacts with Muslims

**A.16/11 (entire file)**

The file of Czesław Stanisław Funfstuk (Polish citizen, Christian), the member of the Consulate staff for the contacts with Christians