Konsulat Generalny Rzeczpospolitej w Tel-Avivie (A.49): Polish Consulate General in Tel-Aviv

RG-59.044

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives
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Descriptive Summary

Title: Konsulat Generalny Rzeczpospolitej w Tel-Avivie (A.49): Polish Consulate General in Tel-Aviv

Dates: 1928-1945

RG Number: RG-59.044

Accession Number: 2010.304

Creator: Rzeczpospolita Polska (Government-in-exile)

Extent: 3,092 digital images: JPEG; 1.28 GB; 9 digital files: PDF; 1.28 GB.

Repository: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2126

Languages: Polish and English.

Administrative Information

Access: No restrictions on access.

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Acquisition Information: Purchased from the Instytut Polski i Muzeum im. Gen. Sikorskiego.

Custodial History

Existence and location of originals: The original records are held by the Instytut Polski i Muzeum im. Gen. Sikorskiego, 20 Princes Gate, London SW7 1 PT, United Kingdom. Tel. 011 44 20 75 89 92 49. More information about this repository can be found at www.sikorskimuseum.co.uk.

Processing History: Aleksandra B. Borecka

Biographical Note

The Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum, commonly known as Sikorski Institute, is a London-based non-governmental organization of the Polish minority in United Kingdom. It was created after the Second World War to preserve the memory of Polish armed forces in the West and their contribution to World War II, when the communist takeover of Poland made it hard and dangerous for many Poles to return home, and research and publication on those issues were banned or censored in the People's Republic of Poland. To that goal, the Sikorski institute, named after General Władysław Sikorski, has acted as a museum, archive and publishing house for much of Western Polonia, particularly with regards to Poland and Second World War issues. Rząd Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej na uchodźstwie (Government of the Republic of Poland in Exile) was 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. 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 of Collection

Contains documents from the Polish Consulate General in Tel Aviv, including: correspondence, personal files and accounts from 1928-1945, relating to the removal of Polish citizenship (refers

mainly to Jews), lists of deserters, and refugees. Consuls General: Tadeusz Piszczkowski (1937-1940), Henryk Rosmarin (1940-1945).

Indexing Terms

Henryk Rosmarin, 1940-1945.
Tadeusz Piszczkowski, 1937-1940.

Rzeczpospolita Polska (Government-in-exile)
Związek Byłych Żołnierzy Wojska Polskiego.
Samodzielna Brygada Strzelców Karpackich.

World War, 1939-1945 -- Governments in exile -- Sources.
Diplomatic and consular service, Polish -- Palestine.
Military deserter, Jewish.
Military deserter -- Europe --1939-1945.

References

Guide to the Archives of the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum, vol. I, compiled and edited by: Waclaw Milewski, Andrzej Suchcitz and Andrzej Gorczycki, Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum, London 1985

Inventory:

File	Description
A.49.27	The Union of former Soldiers of the Polish Army and the Independent Brigade of Carpathian Shooters – correspondence 1944-1945
A.49.152	Registry matters, 1922-1944
A.49.157	Essential matters of citizenship 1936-1944
A.49. 159	Deprivation of the Polish citizenship, 1938-1939 Refers mainly to over one hundred of Jews staying in 1939 in Portugal – pertaining the Law of March 31, 1938, besides, one copy of the "Warsaw Provincial Journal for the area of the City of Warsaw No 11 of July 25, 1938, item 98" "Announcement of the Government Commissioners II for the City of Warsaw of handing over the decision of deprivation and loss of the Polish citizenship" – the list of 58 people (Jews) from Warsaw.
A.49.174	Lists (files) of deserters 1940-1945 – several thousand names and the

correspondence in those matters.
Entire file – ca 1,500-2,000 pages

A.49.175   Matters of the Independent Brigade of Carpathian Shooters (including the lists of refugees – many Jewish names)
A very thick file – not for microfilming