

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives
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Title: Kolekcja Stanisława Paprockiego = Stanisław Paprocki Collection

Extent: 52 digital images, JPEG; 52 digital images, PDF; 1 digital file, PDF.

Provenance: From the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum, London, England, created by the Polish Government in Exile, records of the Kol. 30 Stanisław Paprocki collection. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives received the digitized collection via the United States Holocaust Museum International Archives Programs in Nov. 2010.

Restrictions on Access: No restrictions on access.

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Language: Polish, English

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Biographical/Historical Note: 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 Żegota, 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 fragments of addresses of Prime Minister Sikorski of Nov. 14, 1940, the list of Jewish journalists and reporters abroad, letters from and to President of the New Zionist Organization in London, the report of the World Jewish Congress, and press clippings.

Inventory:

Col. 30/II/10

Jewish matters:

- Nov. 14, 1940. Excerpt of the Sikorski's address during the breakfast "Foyle"
- Nov. 03, 1940. Declaration of the Polish Government submitted by Min. Stańczyk at the academy of the Polish Jewry
- Aug. 19, 1940, Hand copy of the "Dziennik Polski" entitled "Jews in the Polish Army"
- List of Jewish correspondents and journalists, no date (the following are mentioned: Solomons – the director the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Szyk – the manager of the cable service of that Agency for America and Palestine, former manager of the Agency branch in Berlin, Harendorf – the New Yorkers Journal correspondent in London, his own cable service for 40 provincial press available for a month, E. Yapou – the correspondent of "Haarec" and the manager of the cable service of the ONA (Overseas News Agency) agency for the Argentinian daily "El Diario Israelita" and the African daily "Afrikaner Idischer Cajtung", A.M.Fuks – the correspondent of the New Yorker's "Forverts", Goldszmidt – the correspondent of the Palestinian "Haboker", E. Broide – the correspondent of the biggest Hebrew daily in Palestine – "Davar"
- Two letters exchanged with H.M. Winawer conc. his academic project about the pre-war period, 1940
- Letter from and to A.A. Abrahams – the President of New Zionist Organization in London, 1941
- Photocopy of Jacob Robinson's work (former professor in Kowno) published in Washington, entitled "Minorities and the League of Nations", 1943
- Report of the World Jewish Congress (British Section" No 6, August 1943 (a print)
- Jewish Affairs, NU, vol. I, No 2, Sept. 1941 (a print)
- Press cuttings conc. Jews (Dziennik Polski" of Sept. 02, 1941 – „The walls of the ghetto will fall over" and London Obs. Of March 13, 1942 – ""PPS and Bund Declarations")