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Title: Kolekcja rękopisów i maszynopisów = Manuscripts and Tapescripts Collection, 1939 - 1945

Extent: 348 digital images, JPEG; 347 digital images, PDF; 5 digital files, PDF.

Provenance: From the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum, London, England, created by the Polish Government in Exile, records of the Kol. B. Manuscripts and tapescripts 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.

Restrictions on Use: Restrictions on use. Fair use only. The Cooperative Agreement in process.

Language: Polish, English

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

Rząd Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej na uchodźstwie **Biographical/Historical** Note: (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 Note: Contains selected manuscripts and typescripts related to the fate of the Jews and Poles during WWII in Russia, Palestine and Middle East. Includes records related to Jews in Palestine from Gdansk, desertion of Jews from the Polish Army, correspondence of Robert Pawlowski from Auschwitz, testimonies about Jews in the Polish Armed Forces, USSR and Palestine, and the memoirs of the anti-Semite of Dr. Herman Schuering.

Inventory:

2170.

Lippman T. The Jews from Gdańsk in Palestine

2171.

The Polish Army on the Middle East – conc. the desertion of Jews from the Polish Army, 6 pages of a typescript (Sept. 1953)

2172.

Dr. Lazor. Jewish matters. The Center of the Polish and Middle East Studies. 35 pages of a typescript (April 1944)

2568 (missing)

Mjr M.R. Kowalewski Accounts conc. Jews in the Polish Armed forces in USSR and Palestine. 4 pages of manuscript (March 18, 1980)

2633

Robert Pawłowski. Letters from KL Auschwitz to the wife murdered in 1941. 5 letters.

2712

Dr. Herman Schuering. Memoirs of the anti-Semite. 234 pages of a manuscript (endowed on March 26, 1986) Remark: hardy legible

Remark: hardy legible.