

European Jews

**The Following Pages Are the Best Available**

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# Illustrierte Zeitung



Arrival in B erlin, November 1941.





Mufti and his Berlin staff.

The undisputed leader of the Arab fight against the partition of Palestine is Haj Amin el Husseini, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem. In this fight,--directed from his fashionable retreat at Aley Lebanon,--the ex-Mufti is drawing upon a rich experience in the techniques of sabotage, sedition and mass propaganda, which he gained as a close collaborator of Hitler. He will continue his efforts to destroy the nascent Jewish State unless, as seems most unlikely, he is brought to trial as a war criminal, or until, as is not improbable, his forces suffer a series of crushing blows.

1. Who is Haj Amin el Husseini, and why is he such an important figure in the Arab world?

Haj Amin el Husseini was formerly the Mufti of Jerusalem. As such, he was the spiritual leader of the Palestinian Arabs. His position carried with it responsibility for the collection and expenditure of Moslem religious funds, the appointment of preachers of the Mosques, and the administration of the Moslem judicial system. He shrewdly combined political functions with his religious controls and thereby succeeded in building up a huge religious and political following in Palestine.

2. Why was he exiled from Palestine?

In April, 1936, an Arab band launched an attack on Tel Aviv, killing sixteen Jews and seriously wounding seventy-five others. That attack touched off a series of riots which continued unabated for three years. In October, 1936 the British government appointed a Royal Commission to ascertain the cause of the civil strife in Palestine. The Royal Commission, after an exhaustive investigation, laid the blame for the "Arab strike" (as the Arab attacks were called) squarely at the door of the Arab Higher

Committee. And it specifically found that "the Mufti, as President of the Committee, must bear his due share of responsibility".

On October 1, 1937, the British governing authorities in Palestine undertook to arrest leading members of the Arab Higher Committee because of their complicity in the "Arab strike". The Mufti stood at the top of the list of those scheduled to be arrested. By some ruse, however, he managed to escape to Lebanon. Elsewhere on this page you see the disguise which the Mufti wore at the time of his escape to Lebanon. Many persons have charged that British Intelligence forces engineered the Mufti's escape. No satisfactory evidence has ever been adduced to substantiate this charge.

3. Was the Mufti ever in the pay of the Nazis?

Yes. Among the Nazi records which were found by American prosecutors at the Nuremberg trial, was a report to Admiral Canaris, former Chief of the Abwehr (German Intelligence Unit charged with espionage, sabotage, sedition and counterintelligence) which stated: "Only through the funds made available by Germany to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem was it possible to carry out the revolt in Palestine. Germany will keep up the connection with the Grand Mufti."

In another captured document -- a secret communication written on behalf of Hitler to the Mufti in March, 1941 by von Weizacker, ex-Nazi diplomat now on trial as a war criminal at Nuremberg -- the following appears:

"The Germans and the Arabs have common enemies in England and the Jews, and are united in the fight against them. Germany, traditionally friendly to the Arabs and in accordance with the desires expressed to your private secretary, is ready to cooperate with you and to give you all possible military and financial help required by your preparations to fight against the British for the realization of your people's aspirations."

Hitler's promise to supply "all possible military and financial help" to the Mufti was, in fact, generously fulfilled. Thus, at the Mufti's request, Hitler dispatched a military mission and sent large supplies of arms to Iraq to combat the British. In March, 1942, a total of 59,115. marks were credited to the Mufti's account at the German Consulate in Tetuan, Morocco. Subsequently, a formal agreement was entered into between the Mufti and the Nazi Foreign Office under the terms of which "an account is being opened for the Mufti with the Reichstreasurer. The Mufti can draw 50,000. reichsmarks a month against this until further notice."

4. What, if any, service did the Mufti render to the Nazis during the war?

His services to the Nazis were very substantial. The following are typical:

(a) He organized widespread sabotage and seditious activity against the Allies in the Middle East. The groundwork for this activity was laid at a secret conference between the Mufti and Admiral Canaris, Chief of the German Abwehr, on July 13, 1942. This conference is reported as follows in the captured secret diary of Major General Erwin Lahousen, the No. 2 man in the Abwehr:

"A meeting between the Chief of the Abwehr (Canaris) and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem took place in the apartment of the Chief. I (Lahousen) took part in the discussion. The Mufti made an offer to the Chief that the followers of the Arab Freedom Movement which were led by him, as well as the followers of the former Iraq Prime Minister Gailani (who led the Iraq revolt against England) were to be used for purposes of sabotage and sedition in the Near East in accordance with the aims of Abwehr II."

(b) In inflammatory radio broadcasts and leaflets, the Mufti called upon the Moslems throughout the world to help the Axis in their "Holy War" against the Allies. In the name of the Koran he besought Arabs to blow up bridges and roads along the Allied lines of communication, snipe at the allied troops, and generally do everything possible to hinder their operations. Illustrative of his attempts to stir up prejudice against the Allies is his short-wave broadcast of March 19, 1943, in which he said: "The Arabs will never rise again if, God forbid, America and her allies may be victorious in this war." Although the success of these broadcasts cannot be measured with any degree of precision, the Mufti himself, in an interview with the Berlin Volkischer Beobachter, boasted that as a result of this propaganda "the Arabs forced the British to maintain enormous garrison forces throughout the Middle East."

(c) He organized special S.S. legions from the Moslems in the Balkan countries. The German Transocean broadcast of December 21, 1943 reported that "Moslems of southeastern Europe are fighting in the Waffen S.S. Division defending Europe against Anglo-American attacks."

On January 21, 1944 the German radio announced that "the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Amin el Hussein, who is spending three days with the newly established S.S. Moslem Divisions, inspected troops in training and prayed with them."

Elsewhere on these pages you see pictures of the Mufti meeting with the Moslem S.S. Divisions he had organized.

5. The Mufti has repeatedly stated that if an Arab State were established in all of Palestine, the Jews would be treated with justice and in the same way that Jews are treated in Britain and the United States. Does the Mufti's record inspire confidence in such statements?

Emphatically not! As a Jew-baiter, the Mufti has few equals in all history. His attacks upon the Jews have been as vile and violent as those of Julius Streicher in his heyday as editor of the foul "Der Stuermer." Typical of the Mufti's inflammatory tirades is his radio speech in March, 1944 in which he stated: "Arabs! Rise as one and fight for your sacred rights. Kill the Jews wherever you find them. This pleases God, history and religion. This saves your honor. God is with you." It would be difficult to imagine a more direct incitement to murder.

In addition to exhorting others to kill the Jews, the Mufti himself actively participated in the Nazi "Master Plan" to exterminate the Jews. It is common knowledge that the chief executioners of the Nazi "Master Plan", under which over six million Jews were ruthlessly murdered, were Himmler and Eichmann. The Mufti was a close friend of both, and worked hand in glove with them. The proof on this point is clear and direct.

Thus, under date of October 6, 1943, the Mufti wrote to Himmler:

"I want to send you on your birthday my sincerest felicitations and I wish you the best and fullest success for the completion of your grand tasks. May the coming year make our collaboration still closer and may it bring our mutual aims still closer to realization."

Any possible doubt as to what the Mufti meant by "our mutual aims" is dispelled by Himmler's telegram to the Mufti dated November 1, 1943, in which he said:

"The National Socialist Party has inscribed on its flag 'the extermination of world Jewry'. Our party sympathizes with the fight of the Arabs, especially the Arabs of Palestine, against the foreign Jew. Today, on this memorial day of the Balfour Declaration, I send my greetings and wishes for success in your fight."

The Mufti was no less intimate with hangman Eichmann. S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer Wisliceny, former German adviser on Jewish Affairs and a witness for the prosecution at the Nuremberg trial, confirmed the following sworn statement at Nuremberg:

"The Mufti was a bitter arch-enemy of the Jews and has always been the protagonist of the idea of the annihilation of the Jews. This idea the Mufti has always advanced in his conversation with Eichmann \* \* \* . The Mufti was also one of the initiators of the systematic extermination of European Jewry by the Germans and had been the \* \* \* adviser of Eichmann and Himmler in the execution of this plan."

6. Would available evidence warrant bringing the Mufti to trial as a war criminal?

Yes. The evidence clearly establishes that the Mufti is guilty of crimes against humanity as prescribed by international law. The Mufti's incitements to murder were no less heinous than those of Streicher; and Streicher was hanged for his crimes. His collaboration with Himmler and Eichmann in the plan to exterminate the Jews puts him on the same plane as Kaltenbrunner; and Kaltenbrunner also was hanged for his crimes.

7. If the Mufti is a war criminal, why wasn't he brought to trial with Goering and other Nazis at Nuremberg?

Mr. Justice Jackson was commissioned by the President to indict and convict the European Axis war criminals. For that reason none of the Japanese war criminals, for example, were brought to trial at Nuremberg. It was regarded--with good cause--that the task of trying Goering and other leading European Nazis was difficult enough without complicating it with non-European elements. Accordingly, the Mufti was not omitted from the list of defendants at Nuremberg for want of evidence, but because he was not a European war criminal.

8. What are the chances that the Mufti will be brought to trial as a war criminal in the near future?

Virtually nil. Brigadier General Telford Taylor, successor to Mr. Justice Jackson at Nuremberg, has announced that his job will be concluded upon the completion of the trials now in progress. Lack of funds is compelling General Taylor to close shop even though the job is admittedly only partially done.

Nor is there much chance that any other nation will bring the Mufti to trial. The French and English have been woefully lax in prosecuting Axis war criminals on their own initiative, and there is no reason to suppose that they would undertake to prosecute the Mufti. In their own inimitable fashion--phony confessions before hostile judges--the Russians have tried numerous "non-cooperative" Nazis; but there is little likelihood that they would attempt to bring the Mufti to trial. For such a trial would hardly fit into their current program of attempting to woo the Arabs.

9. If the United States, on its own, decided to try the Mufti as a war criminal, how could it get hold of him?

As a practical matter, even if the United States were to decide that the Mufti should be made to answer for his crimes before the bar of justice, it would encounter great difficulty in capturing him. There is no international F.B.I. which can seize a criminal in any part of the world and bring him to trial. Under international law, if one country wants a criminal who has sought refuge in another country, it must operate by way of extradition. In the case of the Mufti, extradition would involve a formal request by the United States to the country which is sheltering the Mufti to turn him over for trial. If that country refused, that, to all intents and purposes, would be the end of the matter.

The overwhelming probability is that the Mufti, for some time to come, will not stray beyond the Arab countries. It is equally probable that none of those countries would honor any request for his extradition. Theoretically, the United States might threaten the imposition of sanctions against a country which refused to extradite the Mufti. But in the present state of international relations it is idle to expect that such a threat, even if made, would ever be carried out.

10. What, if anything, can be done to nullify the Mufti's efforts to foment civil war in Palestine?

The Mufti, in a series of public utterances, has firmly resolved that he will do everything in his power to defeat the United Nations' partition plan for Palestine. Every day he and his henchmen are attempting to make that threat a

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reality. They are recruiting Arab troops; organizing forays into Palestine from neighboring states; plotting sabotage; and propagandizing the Arab masses. In short, they are planning, preparing and waging aggressive war ~~against a state created by the United Nations~~ in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter.

The Mufti's plans can and must be frustrated (1) by the United States lifting the embargo on the sale of munitions to Palestine and (2) by the creation of an international police force, under the aegis of the United Nations, to enforce the partition plan and repel all attacks upon the new Jewish State. Faced with a police force large and strong enough to protect the new Jewish State, the Mufti would soon lose most of his following and ultimately fall into oblivion.

# Wiener Illustrierte

17. Jahrgang 1917

Wien, 11. März 1917

Preis 20 Pf.

Leitartikel 1 Pfennig  
für Abonnenten



Mufti reviewing Bosnian Waffen  
SS.



Mufti with his aide-de-camp.



Mufti reading a Nazi propaganda  
pamphlet in Arabic.

Dear Ern:

These ought to be in your files.

Rose

Grand Mufti  
possible column -  
to be cleared.

## HITLER GIVES MUFTI PLEDGE FOR HELP IN IRAQ REVOLT

On January 20, 1941, three months before the beginning of the Iraqi Revolt against the British, the Mufti sent his secretary, Dr. Mustafa Wakil, with a long memorandum, to Hitler. The following is Hitler's reply, conveyed through Freiherr von Weizacker of the German Foreign Office. In the French translation, found in the Mufti's files in Germany, annotations in the Mufti's handwriting are discernable.

### Hitler's Reply

Secret  
March 1941

Copy Pol. VII 188 g. Rs.

Eminence:

The Fuehrer received your letter dated January 20th sent through your private secretary. He took great interest in what you wrote him about the national struggle of the Arabs; and he took cognizance, with great interest and sympathy, of your report concerning the national struggle of the Arabs. He was pleased with the friendly words addressed to him in the name of Arab Nationalism and in your own name.

Your private secretary began the discussions which you in your letter requested. In response to your desire to have a clarification of German policy toward the Arabs, I am empowered to state the following to you:

Germany has never occupied any Arab countries and has no ambitions whatsoever in Arab lands. Our view is that Arabs, who possess an ancient culture and have proved their administrative, judiciary and military maturity are capable of self-government. Germany recognizes the full independence of the Arab countries, or where this has not yet been attained, their right to it.

The Germans and the Arabs have common enemies in England and the Jews; and are united in the fight against them. Germany, traditionally friendly to the Arabs, and in accordance with the desires expressed to your private secretary, is ready to cooperate with you and to give you all possible military and financial help required by your preparations to fight against the British for the realization of your people's aspirations. In order to enable the Arabs to begin the necessary preparations for their

## HITLER'S PLEDGES FOR REVOLT AGAINST BRITISH

### Geheim

Abschrift Pol.VII 188 g.ss.

Berlin, den März 1941.

- 2 -

Entwurf

eines dem Sekretär des Großmufti mitzugebenden Schreibens an diesen, zu unterzeichnen vom Staatssekretär des Auswärtigen Amtes.

Eminenz,

Der Führer hat den Brief vom 20. Januar erhalten, den Sie ihm durch Vermittlung Ihres Privatsekretärs gesandt haben. Er hat von Ihren Ausführungen über den nationalen Kampf der Araber mit großem Interesse und großer Sympathie Kenntnis genommen und sich über die freundlichen Worte gefreut, die Sie im Namen des arabischen Nationalismus und im eigenen Namen an seine Adresse gerichtet haben. Er läßt Ihnen durch Vermittlung des Herrn Reichsaußenministers von Ribbentrop seine Grüße und seinen Dank übermitteln und Ihnen weiteren Erfolg für die arabische Sache wünschen.

Ihr Privatsekretär hat hier die Besprechungen aufgenommen, die Sie in Ihrem Brief erwähnen, in Erfüllung des durch ihn übermittelten Wunsches nach Klarlegung der deutschen Politik gegenüber den Arabern bin ich ermächtigt, Ihnen Folgendes mitzuteilen:

Deutschland, das niemals arabische Gebiete in seinem Besitz gehabt hat, hat keine territorialen Ziele im arabischen Raume. Er ist der Ansicht, daß die Araber, ein altes Kulturvolk, das seine Geeignetheit zur Verwaltungstätigkeit und seine militärischen Tugenden bewiesen hat, durchaus in der Lage sind, sich selbst zu regieren. Deutschland erkennt daher die volle Unabhängigkeit der arabischen Staaten, oder wo sie noch nicht erreicht ist, den Anspruch darauf an, sie zu erringen.

Deutsche...

Deutsche und Araber haben in den Engländern und Juden gemeinsame Feinde und sind in dem Kampf gegen diese verbunden. In seiner traditionellen Freundschaft für die Araber und entsprechend Ihrem durch Ihren Privatsekretär mitgeteilten Wunsch ist Deutschland gern bereit, mit den Arabern freundschaftlich zusammenzuarbeiten und ihnen, wenn sie zur Erreichung ihrer nationalen Ziele zum Kampf gegen England gezwungen sein werden, im Rahmen des Möglichen militärische und finanzielle Unterstützung zu gewähren. Um die Araber in ihren Vorbereitungen für einen etwaigen Kampf gegen England zu fördern, ist Deutschland ferner bereit, ihnen sofort Kriegsmaterial zu liefern, sofern ein Weg zu dessen Beförderung gefunden werden kann.

Zur weiteren Erörterung der Einzelheiten der beabsichtigten freundschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit darf ich Ihnen anheimstellen, Ihren Privatsekretär zurückzusenden oder, falls er verhindert sein sollte, einen anderen Unterhändler herzuschieken.

Ich bitte, dieses Schreiben geheim zu halten. Die Italienische Regierung ist über seinen Inhalt unterrichtet und stimmt ihm zu.

Ihr Privatsekretär wird, daran zweifele ich nicht, aus seinen Eindrücken in Deutschland bestätigen, daß der Sieg der Achsenmächte sicher und Englands Niederlage besiegelt ist.

Mit den besten Wünschen für Ihr persönliches Wohlergehen und für weitere Erfolge in Ihrem mutigen Eintreten für die arabische Sache bin ich

Iurer Eminenz  
sehr ergebener

future war against the British, Germany is prepared to deliver to you immediately military material, if the means for transporting this material can be found.

In order to further develop the details of our friendly cooperation, I would like you to send your private secretary back to us; or, if he is unavailable, another emissary.

I request you to keep the contents of this communication secret. The Italian Government has been informed of its contents and subscribes to them.

I am sure your private secretary will inform you of his impressions of Germany; i.e. that the victory of the Axis is certain and Britain's downfall assured.

With best wishes for your personal well-being and for the further success of your vigorous undertakings in behalf of the Arab cause, I remain, your Eminence,

Very Devotedly

Freiherr von Weizaecker

ITALIANS PROMISE AID  
IN REVOLT AGAINST BRITISH

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Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri      Roma, 28 aprile 1942-XX

Eminenza,

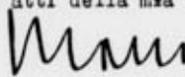
In risposta alla lettera da Voi inviata oggi insieme all'Eccellenza il Presidente del Consiglio Raschid Ali el Galilani e a conferma delle conversazioni avute con Voi, ho l'onore di comunicarVi quanto segue :

Il Governo italiano apprezza pienamente la fiducia riposta dal Popolo Arabo nelle Potenze dell'Asse e nei loro obiettivi e il suo intendimento di prendere parte alla lotta contro i comuni nemici fino alla vittoria finale. Esso ha piena comprensione per le aspirazioni nazionali, da Voi esposte, dei Paesi Arabi del Vicino Oriente che attualmente soffrono sotto l'oppressione inglese. Ho pertanto l'onore di assicurarVi, in pieno accordo col Governo germanico, che l'indipendenza e libertà dei Paesi Arabi che attualmente soffrono sotto l'oppressione britannica è anche obiettivo del Governo italiano.

L'Italia è perciò pronta ad accordare ai Paesi Arabi del Vicino Oriente che attualmente soffrono sotto l'oppressione britannica ogni possibile aiuto nella loro lotta di liberazione; a riconoscere la loro sovranità ed indipendenza; a consentire alla loro unione, qualora questa sia desiderata dagli interessati, come pure all'abolizione del Focolare Nazionale Ebraico in Palestina.

Resta inteso che il testo e il contenuto di questa lettera rimarranno assolutamente segreti, fino a che non sia disposto altrimenti di comune accordo.

Vogliate gradire, Eminenza, gli atti della mia alta considerazione.



Eminenza  
Amin el Hussein  
Gran Mufti di Palestina

R O M A

MUFTI ASKS HUNGARY TO SEND JEWS TO POLAND

As a Sequel to This Request  
400,000 Jews Were Subsequently Killed

Rome  
June 28, 1943

His Excellency  
The Minister of Foreign Affairs for Hungary

Your Excellency:

You no doubt know of the struggle between the Arabs and Jews of Palestine, what it has been and what it is, a long and bloody fight, brought about by the desire of the Jews to create a national home, a Jewish State in the Near East, with the help and protection of England and the United States. In fact, behind it lies the hope which the Jews have never relinquished, namely, the domination of the whole world through this important, strategic center, Palestine. In effect, their program has, among other purposes, always aimed at the encouragement of Jewish emigration to Palestine and the other countries of the Near East. However, the war, as well as the understanding which the members of the Three-Power Pact have of the responsibility of the Jews for its outbreak and finally their evil intentions towards these countries which protected them until now — all these are reasons for placing them under such vigilant control as will definitely stop their emigration to Palestine or elsewhere.

Lately I have been informed of the uninterrupted efforts made by the English and the Jews to obtain permission for the Jews living in your country to leave for Palestine via Bulgaria and Turkey.

I have also learned that these negotiations were successful, since some of the Jews of Hungary have had the satisfaction of emigrating to Palestine via Bulgaria and Turkey and that a group of these Jews arrived in Palestine towards the end of last March. The Jewish Agency, which supervises the execution of the Jewish program, has published a bulletin which contains important information on the current negotiations between the English Government and the governments of other interested states to send the Jews of Balkan countries to Palestine. The Jewish Agency quotes, among other things, its receipt of a sufficient number of immigration certificates for 900 Jewish children to be transported from Hungary, accompanied by 100 adults.

To authorize these Jews to leave your country under the above circumstances and in this way, would by no means solve the Jewish problem and would certainly not protect your country against their evil influence — far from it! — for this escape would make it possible for them to communicate and combine freely with their racial brethren in enemy countries in order to strengthen their position and to exert a more dangerous influence on the outcome of the war, especially since, as a consequence of their long stay in your country, they are necessarily in a position to know many of your secrets and also about your war effort. All this comes on top of the terrible damage done to the friendly Arab nation which has taken its place at your side in this war and which cherishes for your country the most sincere feelings and the very best wishes.

This is the reason why I ask your Excellency to permit me to draw your attention to the necessity of preventing the Jews from leaving your country for Palestine; and if there are reasons which make their removal necessary, it would be indispensable and infinitely preferable to send them to other countries where they would find themselves under active control, for example, in Poland, in order thereby to protect oneself from their menace and avoid the consequent damage.

Similar letters were sent to the Foreign Ministers of Rumania and Bulgaria by the Mufti.

Berlin, den 27.7.1944

An den Reichsführer SS und Reichsinnenminister

H. H I m m l e r.

B e r l i n,  
G E H E I M N I S T

Reichsführer!

In meinem, an Sie gerichteten Schreiben, vom 5.6.44 griff ich auf unsere Besprechung zurück, in der ich Ihnen damals über die Einschleusung von Juden in den Austauschplan einiger in Deutschland lebenden Ägypter berichtete.

Ich bat Sie, Reichsführer, alle Maßnahmen zu veranlassen, damit die Juden an dieser Fahrt verhindert werden. Diese Maßnahmen würden auch mit der deutschen Politik im Einklang stehen, das die Reichsregierung insbesondere der Balfour Deklaration am 2. November 43 erklärte, dass "die Vernichtung des sogenannten jüdischen National Heims in Palästina ein unabänderlicher Bestandteil der politischen des Grossdeutschen Reichs ist, und dass "die National Sozialistische Bewegung seit ihrer Entstehung den Kampf gegen das Weltjudentum an ihre Fühne geschrieben hat". Sie Sie, Reichsführer, es in Ihrem Telegramm aus demselben Anlass geschrieben haben.

Inzwischen erfuhr ich, dass die Juden doch am 2.7.44 gefahren sind, und man befürchtet, dass auf Grund von Austauschplänen gegen Palästina deutsche noch andere Judentransporte aus Deutschland und Frankreich folgen werden.

Dieser Ausbruch deutscherseits würde die Balkanstaaten dazu ermutigen, ihre Juden ebenfalls nach Palästina auswandern zu lassen. Ferner wäre dieser Schritt, nach der Erklärung der Reichsregierung, für die Araber und Muslime unvermeidlich, und würde bei ihnen das Gefühl der Enttäuschung erwecken.

Deshalb bitte ich Sie, Reichsführer, das Bittge um Veranlassung der Auswanderung von Juden nach Palästina zu unterbinden, weilt Sie ein neues praktisches Beispiel der Politik, das insbesondere vorbedachten und bedrängtesten Deutschland den Arabern und Muslimen gegenüber, geben.

Gemeinhagen Sie, Reichsführer, meine ungeschwächte Hochachtung

Ihr

Yours, etc.

XX

PROPOSED DRAFT OF AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION BY GERMANY  
AND ITALY WITH RESPECT TO THE ARAB COUNTRIES

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(Draft Found Among the Official Papers  
of the Mufti in Germany)

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Germany and Italy officially declare their policy to the Arab countries as follows, and undertake to orient their action to achieve this policy:

(1) Germany and Italy recognize the complete independence of the Arab states already independent: Iraq, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

(2) Germany and Italy also recognize the independence of the Arab countries now under the British mandate, such as Palestine and Transjordan, or present colonies under British protection, such as Koweit, Dohay, Oman Hadramout.

(3) Germany and Italy declare they have no objection to action by Syria and Lebanon to obtain complete independence.

(4) The Axis powers declare null and void the reservations by England with respect to the independence of Egypt and the Sudan. Italy reserves to herself the right to render secure her imperial communications through the Sudan by agreement with Egypt.

(5) Germany and Italy will not interpose any juridical objections to the complete independence of the Arab countries such as is interposed by the mandate system, a hypercritical invention of the League of Nations and of the democracies in order to camouflage their imperial ambitions.

(6) Germany and Italy recognize the right of the Arab countries to establish their national unity through one or more federations in accordance with their own interests and wishes. The governments of the Axis will interpose no objections to the Arab countries in their efforts to carry out a program aimed at securing their national unity.

(7) Germany and Italy recognize the illegality of the 'Jewish Home in Palestine.' They accord to Palestine and to other Arab countries the right to resolve the problem of the Jewish elements in Palestine and other Arab countries in accordance with the interests of the Arabs, and by the same method that the question is now being settled in the Axis countries. Under this agreement no Jewish immigration into the Arab countries should be permitted.

(8) Germany and Italy demand nothing better than to see the whole Arab nation enjoying a great prosperity and assuming an historical and natural role in vital and legitimate frontiers. They hope for a new and better order in the world and for economic cooperation with the Axis parties on the basis of reciprocal interest. They ask of the Arab countries that in Palestine and elsewhere the status quo be respected of the Christian missions and churches and to assure to them the free exercise of their religions, as well as the unhampered activity of their social welfare institutions, such as hospitals, orphanages, and refuges for the blind.

FRENCH Copy

PROPOSED DRAFT DECLARATION  
BY ITALY AND GERMANY

Déclaration officielle de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie  
concernant les Pays Arabes.

L'Allemagne et l'Italie déclarent officiellement comme suit leur politique définitive concernant les Pays Arabes et s'engagent à respecter cette politique:

- 1°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie reconnaissent l'indépendance complète des Pays Arabes déjà indépendants tels que l'Irak, l'Égypte et le Soudan, le Royaume Émirate et le Yémen.
- 2°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie reconnaissent aussi l'indépendance des Pays Arabes sous mandat anglais (Palestine et Trans-Jordanie) ou simplement colonies ou sous protectorat britannique (Koweït, Dohay, Oman Hadramout).
- 3°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie déclarent n'avoir aucune objection à ce que la Syrie et le Liban obtiennent leur indépendance complète.
- 4°) Les Puissances de l'Axe déclarent nulles et non avenues les réserves faites par l'Angleterre contre l'indépendance de l'Égypte et du Soudan. L'Italie se réserve seulement le droit d'assurer ses communications impériales à travers le Soudan par les points vitaux de son empire colonial, ceci d'ailleurs de concert avec l'Égypte.
- 5°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie ne se serviront d'aucun moyen juridique ou autre, à faire prévaloir contre l'indépendance complète des Pays Arabes, moyens tels que le système de Mandat inventé hypocritement par la Société des Nations et les Démocraties pour camoufler leurs appétits impérialistes.

6°)

2

- 6°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie reconnaissent aux Pays Arabes le droit de former leur unité nationale sous la forme d'une ou de plusieurs fédérations, selon leurs propres desiderata et de la manière qu'ils l'entendent. Les gouvernements de l'Axe ne mettront aucun obstacle à l'accomplissement du programme national arabe concernant l'unité.
- 7°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie reconnaissent l'illégalité du „Jewish National Home" en Palestine. Elles reconnaissent à la Palestine et aux autres Pays Arabes le droit de résoudre la question des éléments juifs en Palestine et dans les autres Pays Arabes selon l'intérêt national arabe de la même manière qu'était résolue cette question dans les pays de l'Axe. Il s'en suit aussi qu'aucune immigration juive ne sera permise dans les Pays Arabes.
- 8°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie ne demandent pas mieux que de voir toute la Nation Arabe jouir d'une grande prospérité et prendre sa place historique et naturelle dans son espace vital légitime, ceci pour un nouvel ordre meilleur dans le monde et pour une coopération économique avec les Puissances de l'Axe sur la base d'intérêts réciproques. Elles demandent aux Pays Arabes que le statu-quo soit respecté en Palestine comme ailleurs, en tout ce qui concerne la propriété des églises et missions chrétiennes et aussi l'exercice de leur suite religieuse et de l'activité de bienfaisance (hôpitaux, orphelinats, asiles d'aveugles).

Sept. 25<sup>th</sup> NY Times

The State Dept.  
~~has suppressing the~~  
documents on the

Mufti. - Some  
sort of Tactics - ~~they~~<sup>was</sup>  
used vs. Rom. Hung +  
Bulgaria in 1943.

~~F.D.R.~~ <sup>keeping</sup> Great Britain +  
U.S. - Grand Mufti got in  
touch with the prime ministers  
of those countries, + threatened  
them with Croat ill will if  
they didn't clear off the  
Germans in Palestine.  
400,000 kids set to Poland + killed. R

# U. S. Hesitates on Palestine; Threat of Arabs Is a Factor

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON  
Special to The New York Times

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 24—With career members of the State Department pressing for a solution of the Palestine question that will not alienate the Arab countries, United States policy is still not decided, it was learned tonight.

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The Special Committee on Palestine of the United Nations General Assembly will hold its first meeting here tomorrow at 11 A. M., but it is agreed that its discussions are not likely to produce much result until the United States shows its hand.

Secretary of State Marshall, in his address to the General Assembly last week, said that the United States would give "great weight" to the majority recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, recommending partition, as well as to the eleven committee recommendations, which were adopted unanimously.

This statement seemed to indicate that the United States would support partition, but spokesmen for the United States delegation have insisted since then that Mr. Marshall used only the phrase "great weight," and that nothing further should be read into his statement.

An American spokesman declined to comment tonight on published reports that Mr. Marshall yesterday gave assurances to the delegates of the five Arab members of the United Nations that the United States still maintained "an open mind" on Palestine.

The Arab delegates, it was said, asked for an opportunity to discuss the situation, and the luncheon at Fort Totten was then arranged. The American spokesman said that the Jewish Agency for Palestine and other Zionist representatives had not requested such a meeting with the Secretary of State, but that he would give them an opportunity to state their views if they did.

In any event, the report regarding the Fort Totten luncheon seemed to be at least partly borne out by the disclosure that the original draft of Mr. Marshall's speech

## U. S. IS HESITATING ON PALESTINE CASE

Continued From Page 1

to the General Assembly a week ago had been completely noncommittal on the subject of Palestine. It was only as a result of protest from other members of the American delegation, who urged that it was time for the United States to give some inkling of its position, that Mr. Marshall agreed to say what he did say about the committee report.

One influential delegate predicted tonight that the United States, instead of supporting partition, in the end would favor continuance of the British mandate, but would agree to supplying at least part of the military force that probably would be necessary to keep order. An American spokesman said tonight, however, that the Palestine question had not been discussed by the delegation since Mr. Marshall's speech and that he had no knowledge of such a proposal.

The eleven members of the special United Nations committee, although divided between partition and a federal Palestine, unanimously agreed on the termination of the British mandate as soon as practicable. Termination of the mandate is implicit in the reported decision of the British Cabinet to accept partition.

The question who would administer the Holy Land during the transition period to two independent states, or to a federalized Palestine, is recognized as the really fundamental question. Delegates to the Assembly are convinced that Great Britain is not willing to carry this burden alone, but the two other solutions—military force from the United States on a bilateral basis, or an international force—are both subject to serious objections.

It is expected that if the United States should offer to supply part of the military force, the Soviet

## Hodge Expects Uprising By Reds in Korea Soon

North American Newspaper Alliance.

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 24—Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American occupation zone commander in Korea, in a series of interviews this week indicated that the American zone in Korea might expect a Communist-led uprising in the next few weeks.

"The build-up for subversive activity is growing by leaps and bounds," he said. "Propaganda is on the rise again in southern Korea. They're trying to bring on a new rail strike."

He emphasized there would be no spontaneous uprising against the United States, only "a foreign-inspired revolt."

Union would insist upon having an opportunity to share the responsibility for an area that holds a key position in the military strategy of the Near and Middle East.

The United Nations has failed thus far to establish an international police force. The Charter authorizes the great powers to agree among themselves to provide such a force but this naturally would require the consent of the Soviet Union as well as of the four other great powers. The General Assembly has no power to order enforcement measures.

Warnings from Arab spokesmen of a third world war, in the event the Assembly recommends partition, are partly responsible for the hesitations over United States policy. Five of the six members of the Arab League are now members of the United Nations, and the sixth, Yemen, is scheduled for admission at this Assembly. In addition, the new Moslem state of Pakistan is expected to support the Arab League throughout.

If, as expected, a United States decision to back partition alienated these seven members, the State Department experts argue, our voting position in the General Assembly would be seriously affected. Moreover, they insist that such a

stand by the United States would throw the Arabs into the arms of the Russians.

Except for such potential Soviet support, most delegates here would not take too seriously the Arab threats of a third world war. If Moscow should back the Arabs, however, the case would be different, it is admitted.

Some delegates do not believe that the ruling classes in the Arab states could really align themselves with a Communist state. In any event, the Soviet Union, while indicating that it might support partition, has left itself free to back either side.

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet representative, told the special session on Palestine that the Soviet Union supported a "bi-national state," but that, in the event the feeling between Jews and Arabs made this impossible, would support partition. A bi-national state is fairly close to the federal state proposed by the minority of the United Nations Committee, including Yugoslavia, while Czechoslovakia supported the majority recommendation for partition.

Mr. Gromyko's speech did indicate Soviet support for the general principles of Zionism, to which the Soviet Union had hitherto been strongly opposed. But as seen here, the Soviet Union and the United States are engaged in a very complicated chess game, with neither willing to make a move until compelled to do so.

In the opinion of several delegates, the Presidential campaign next year is one of the principal reasons the State Department professionals have not yet been able to obtain acceptance of their views. Two possible Republican candidates for President, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Robert A. Taft, have recently endorsed the majority report, together with Representative Joseph Martin, Speaker of the House.

In view of the Zionist vote in the United States, it is pointed out, an anti-Zionist stand by the United States might lose President Truman the votes next year of many pro-Zionists.

Journal der Zeit &  
Expeditions  
Wanderung

*U*  
*Columbus*

This is a murder charge. It is based on <sup>clear</sup> evidence. Bluntly, this is a demand that the criminals be brought to trial. Many of the men named here are in Nuremberg right now. Powerful forces are at work to see that they never face a court of justice. Yet documentary evidence was uncovered in Berlin less than twenty days ago - showing their complete guilt. The statements that German diplomats were not involved in the slaughter of six and a half million people are lies. This document shows that they sat in on the conferences and expedited the mass murders. *It can be proven - in their own handwritings!*

These are the top secret minutes of the greatest mass murder conference in history. It took place on January 20, 1942, in Berlin, Am Grossen Wannsee No. 56-58.

Present - and guilty of murder - were:

Gauleiter Dr. Meyer and Reichsamtseleiter Dr. Leibbrandt	Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories
State Secretary Dr. Stuckart	Reich Ministry of the Interior
State Secretary Neumann	Commissioner for the Four Year Plan
State Secretary Dr. Freisler	Reich Ministry of Justice
State Secretary Dr. Buehler	Office of the Governor General
Under State Secretary Luther	Foreign Office
SS-Oberfuehrer Klopfer	Party Chancellery
Ministerialdirektor Kritzinger	Reich Chancellery
SS-Gruppenfuehrer Hofmann	Race and Settlement Main Office
SS-Gruppenfuehrer Mueller	Reichssicherheitshauptamt
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Eichmann	(Reich Main Security Office)
SS-Oberfuehrer Dr. Schoengarth Commander of the Security Police and the SD in the Government General	Security Police and SD
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. Lange Commander of the Security Police	Security Police and SD

*Can learn off this, &  
renew columns*

**A**

CONFIDENTIAL  
PROPERTY OF THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The first to be killed, according to this plan, were 865,000 Jews in France, that is, after all German Jews were exterminated. A great dragnet was to be swept across Europe, starting in the West, and ending in the slaughter pens of the East. It involved eleven million Jews, and over six and a half million were actually killed.

These are the minutes of the meeting:

" II. At the beginning of the meeting of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH, reported his appointment by the Reichsmarschall to serve as Commissioner for the Preparation of the Final Solution of the European Jewish Problem, and he pointed out then that this conference had been convened in order to clear up the fundamental problems. The Reichsmarschall's request to have a draft submitted to him on the organizational, physical and material requirements with respect to the Final Solution of the European Jewish Problem, necessitated this previous general consultation by all the central offices directly concerned, in order that there should be coordination in the policy. \*\*\*\*\*

In the course of this final solution of the European Jewish problem approximately eleven million Jews are involved.

\*\*\*\*  
Under proper direction the Jews, in the course of the final solution, will be brought to the East in a suitable way for use as labor. In big labor gangs, with separation of the sexes, the Jews capable of work are brought to these areas and employed in road-building, in which task undoubtedly a great part will naturally perish.

The remnant that finally is able to survive all this -- since it is undoubtedly the part with the strongest resistance -- must be eliminated by further means, since these people, representing a natural selection, are to be regarded as the germ cell of a new Jewish development, should they be allowed to go free.

in the program of the practical execution of the final solu-

tion, Europe is combed through from the West to the East. The Reich area, including the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, will have to be taken in advance, alone for reasons of the housing problem and other social-political necessities.

The evacuated Jews are brought first group by group into the so-called transit ghettos, in order from there out to be transported farther to the East.

\* \* \* \*

With regard to the handling of the Final Solution in the European areas occupied and influenced by us, it was proposed that the officials working on the matter in the Foreign Office should confer with the respective officials of the Security Police and the SD.

In Slovakia and Croatia the matter is no longer too difficult, as the most essential problems in this respect have already been solved there. In Roumania likewise the government has meanwhile appointed a commissioner for Jewish affairs. For settling the problem in Hungary it will be necessary in the near future to force upon the Hungarian government acceptance of an advisor on Jewish problems.

With regard to taking up the preparations for the settling of the problem in Italy, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer MEYDRICH thinks a liaison with the Police Chief in those matters is suitable.

In occupied and unoccupied France the taking of the Jews for evacuation can in all probability proceed without great difficulties.

Under State Secretary LUTHER (of Foreign Office) stated at this point that in a more basic treatment of this problem in a few countries, such as in the Northern countries, difficulties would come up, and it is therefore advisable to postpone these countries for the time being. In consideration of the small number of Jews in question here, this postponement constitutes anyway no appreciable limitation.

On the other hand, the Foreign Office sees no great difficulties for the Southeast and West of Europe.

\* \* \* \* \*

IV. In the course of the Final Solution plans, the Nuremberg Laws are in a certain degree to form the basis, and accordingly the complete settlement of the problem is to include also the solution of the Mixed marriage problems."

This reporter has transcripts of the documents by which this ghastly plan was put in execution - and it bears the signatures of German diplomats. Not guilty? Guilty in their own handwriting! Well, the great Nuremberg trials were supposed to set a precedent for international justice. Unless these men are brought to trial another - and a loathsome precedent has been set - that a case against an international criminal - can be fixed from higher up!

Walter:-

These documents were uncovered less than 10 days ago, in Germany. They are the master plan for the extermination of 11 million European Jews. 6 million were put to death, actually. This document <sup>Exhibit A.</sup> furnishes the prosecution with the intent + the names of the criminals - the White Collar Boys of the Death Administration. It is the key evidence to the greatest crime in history.

It comes at a time when  
① we are going to discontinue  
for lack of funds + ② at a  
time when there is terrific  
pressure to lay off the prosecutions.

The criminals named are  
now in Germany - +  
Gen. Telford Taylor + Dr.  
Robert Kempner are awaiting  
appeal from Gen. Clay to  
proceed against them.

Exhibit B - shows  
the complicity of the Foreign  
Office officials in the program.  
It clearly shows that the  
German diplomats were party to

the crime + that the sole  
guilt was not Heller, Himmler  
the Gestapo + the SS. The  
German Foreign Office was  
a co-principal in the  
murders - hitherto vehemently  
denied.

These 2 documents  
constitute the most  
damning evidence of the  
most crime in the imagination  
of the world.

ROSE THIS FROM YOU KNOW WHO .A COL'M IF WE NEED IT.I MAY  
RUN THE IMMIGRANT COL'M TUES IF NOT TIRED TO DO A G BBY COL'M.

Be careful of documents  
lock them  
up

*Coleman*

This is a murder charge. It is based on evidence. Bluntly, this is a demand that the criminals be brought to trial. Many of the men named here are in Nuremberg right now. Powerful forces are at work to see that they never face a court of justice. Yet documentary evidence was uncovered in Berlin less than twenty days ago - showing their complete guilt. The statements that German diplomats were not involved in the slaughter of six and a half million people are lies. This document shows that they sat in on the conferences and expedited the mass murders.

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SS-Gruppenfuehrer Mueller	Reichssicherheitshauptamt
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Richmann	(Reich Main Security Office)
SS-Oberfuehrer Dr. Schoengarth Commander of the Security Police and the SD in the Government General	Security Police and SD
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. Lange Commander of the Security Police	Security Police and SD

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Berlin, 20 March 1942 (Fck)

Ref. D III 265 Secret  
272 Secret

1. To

*German*  
(Stamped: SECRET)

The Reichssicherheitshauptamt  
(Reich Main Security Office)  
- IV B 4 -

Attention: SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer  
Eichmann

*(in charge of concentration camp at Auschwitz)*

Berlin W 62  
Kurfuerstenstr. 116

Reference to the RSHA fast letters  
of 9 March 1942 - IV B 4 a -  
- 3233/41 Secret (1550) - and of  
11 March 1942 - IV B 4 a - 3233/41 Secret  
(1085)

Subject: Evacuation of 6,000 Jews  
from France.

Officials handling: Legation Councillor Rademacher  
Legation Secretary Weege

State Secretary (Handwritten Initial: W, and  
date)\*

Under State Secretary for the Political Division  
(Handwritten Initial: W, and date)\*\*

Under State Secretary for Division Deutschland  
(Handwritten Initial: Lu, and date)\*\*\*

Fast Letter!

On the part of the Foreign Office no objections are raised  
to the deportation of 6,000 Jews of French nationality or  
stateless Jews (Handwritten marginal ~~insertion:~~  
*as identical by the*  
~~police~~ to the Concentration Camp Auschwitz  
(Upper Silesia). On the part of the German Embassy in  
Paris likewise no objections have been expressed. (Translator's  
note: Last sentence crossed out in pencil)

*(Marginal handwritten  
note: After dispatch,  
to Political Division II  
for information)*

*(Sent by special  
delivery on 21/3/42)*

*(to Eichmann!)*

2. File copy

By order of

Signed: Rademacher

(Handwritten: W and date)\*\*\*\*\*

(Handwritten: R and date)\*\*\*\*\*

(Photostat: 261425)

\* Weizsaecker, \*\* Woermann, \*\*\* Luther, \*\*\*\* Rademacher

x x x x x Weege

*identical  
as Weizsaecker!*

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Berlin, den 11. März 1942 (Fck)

zu D III 265 g  
272 g

1. An

das Reichssicherheitshauptamt  
- IV B 4 -  
z.Hd. von SS-Obersturmbannführer  
Eichmann

**Geheim**

Berlin W 62  
-----  
Kurfürstenstr.116

Auf die dortigen Schnellbriefe  
vom 9. März 1942 - IV B 4 a -  
- 3233/41 g (1550) - und vom  
11. März 1942 - IV B 4 a - 3233/41g  
(1085)

St. 8/5  
U.St.S. P01  
U.St.S. D

Betrifft: Evakuierung von 6.000 Juden  
aus Frankreich.

Schnellbrief!

Ref.: LR Rademacher  
LS Weege

Seitens des Auswärtigen Amtes  
~~bestehen keine Bedenken~~ gegen die  
geplante Abschiebung von insgesamt  
6.000 Juden französischer Staats-  
angehörigkeit bzw. staatenlose  
Juden nach dem Konzentrationslager  
Auschwitz (Oberschlesien). Sei-  
tens der Deutschen Botschaft Paris  
sind ebenfalls Bedenken nicht ge-  
~~äußert worden~~

*F. goltzartig unter  
Anw. Weege*

*Rademacher*

Im Auftrag  
gez. Rademacher

*11/12*

2. z.d.A.

Exhibit A

TOP SECRET

Conference Record

I. The following persons took part in the conference on the Final Solution of the Jewish Problem held on 20 January 1942 in Berlin, Am Grossen Wannsee No. 56/58:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Gauleiter Dr. Meyer and<br>Reichsamtseleiter Dr. Leibbrandt  | Reich Ministry for the Occupied<br>Eastern Territories |
| ✓ State Secretary Dr. Stuckart   | Reich Ministry of the Interior                         |
| ✓ State Secretary Neumann  | Commissioner for the Four<br>Year Plan                 |
| State Secretary Dr. Freisler   | Reich Ministry of Justice                              |
| State Secretary Dr. Buehler  | Office of the Governor General                         |
| Under State Secretary Luther   | Foreign Office   |
| ✓ SS-Oberfuehrer Klopfer   | Party Chancellery                                      |
| ✓ Ministerialdirektor<br>Kritzinger  | Reich Chancellery                                      |
| SS-Gruppenfuehrer Hofmann  | Race and Settlement<br>Main Office                     |
| SS-Gruppenfuehrer Mueller  | Reichssicherheitshauptamt                              |
| SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer<br>Eichmann  | (Reich Main Security Office)                           |
| SS-Oberfuehrer Dr. Schoengarth<br>Commander of the Security Police<br>and the SD in the Government<br>General  | Security Police and SD                                 |
| SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. Lange<br>Commander of the Security<br>Police and the SD for the<br>General District Latvia, as<br>Deputy of the Commander of<br>the Security Police and the<br>SD for the Reich Commissariat<br>for the Ostland. | Security Police and SD                                 |

II. At the beginning of the meeting the Chief of the Security Police and the SD, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH, reported his appointment by the Reichsmarschall to serve as Commissioner for the Preparation of the Final Solution of

the European Jewish Problem, and he pointed out then that this conference had been convened in order to clear up the fundamental problems. The Reichsmarschall's request to have a draft submitted to him on the organizational, physical and material requirements with respect to the Final Solution of the European Jewish Problem, necessitated this previous general consultation by all the central offices directly concerned, in order that there should be coordination in the policy.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the course of this final solution of the European Jewish problem approximately eleven million Jews are involved.

They are distributed among the individual countries as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>
A. Original Reich Territory	131,800
Austria	43,700
Eastern Territories	420,000
Government Gernal	2,284,000
Bialystok	400,000
Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia	74,200
Esthonia - free of Jews-	
Latvia	3,500
Lithuania	34,000
Belgium	43,000
Denmark	5,600
France / Occupied Territory	165,000
Unoccupied Territory	700,000
Greece	69,600
The Netherlands	160,800
Norway	1,300
B. Bulgaria	48,000
England	350,000
Finland	2,300
Ireland	4,000
Italy including Sardinia	58,000
Albania	200
Croatia	40,000
Portugal	3,000
Rumania, including Bessarabia	342,000
Sweden	8,000
Switzerland	18,000
Serbia	10,000
Slovakia	88,000
Spain	6,000
Turkey (European part)	55,500
Hungary	742,800
U.S.S.R.	5,000,000
Ukraine	2,994,684
White Russian, excluding	
Bialystok	446,484
Total: over	11,000,000

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Under proper direction the Jews, in the course of the final solution, will be brought to the East in a suitable way for use as labor. In big labor gangs, with separation of the sexes, the Jews capable of work are brought to these areas and employed in road-building, in which task undoubtedly a great part will naturally perish.

The remnant that finally is able to survive all this-- since this it is undoubtedly the part with the strongest resistance--must be eliminated by further means, since these people, representing a natural selection, are to be regarded as the germ cell of a new Jewish development, should they be allowed to go free. (~~see the experience of history.~~)

In the program of the practical execution of the final solution, Europe is combed through from the West to the East. The Reich area, including the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, will have to be taken in advance, alone for reasons of the housing problem and other social-political necessities.

The evacuated Jews are brought first group by group into the so-called transit ghettos, in order from there out to be transported farther to the East.

\* \* \* \* \*

With regard to the handling of the Final Solution in the European areas occupied and influenced by us, it was proposed that the officials working on the matter in the Foreign Office should confer with the respective officials of the Security Police and the SD.

In Slovakia and Croatia the matter is no longer too difficult, as the most essential problems in this respect have already been solved there. In Roumania likewise the

government has meanwhile appointed a commissioner for Jewish affairs. For settling the problem in Hungary it will be necessary in the near future to force upon the Hungarian government acceptance of an advisor on Jewish problems.

With regard to taking up the preparations for the settling of the problem in Italy, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH thinks a liaison with the Police Chief in those matters is suitable.

In occupied and unoccupied France the taking of the Jews for evacuation can in all probability proceed without great difficulties.

*(of Foreign office)*  
Under State Secretary LUTHER<sup>^</sup> stated at this point that in a more basic treatment of this problem in a few countries, such as in the Northern countries, difficulties would come up, and it is therefore advisable to postpone these countries for the time being. In consideration of the small number of Jews in question here, this postponement constitutes anyway no appreciable limitation.

On the other hand, the Foreign Office sees no great difficulties for the Southeast and West of Europe.

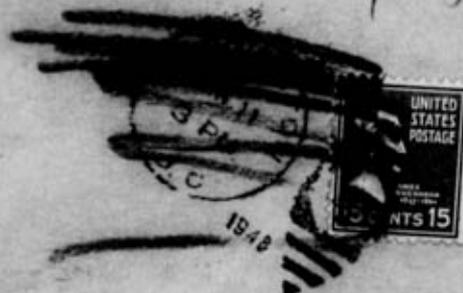
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IV. In the course of the Final Solution plans, the Nuremberg Laws are in a certain degree to form the basis, and accordingly the complete settlement of the problem is to include also the solution of the Mixed marriage problems.

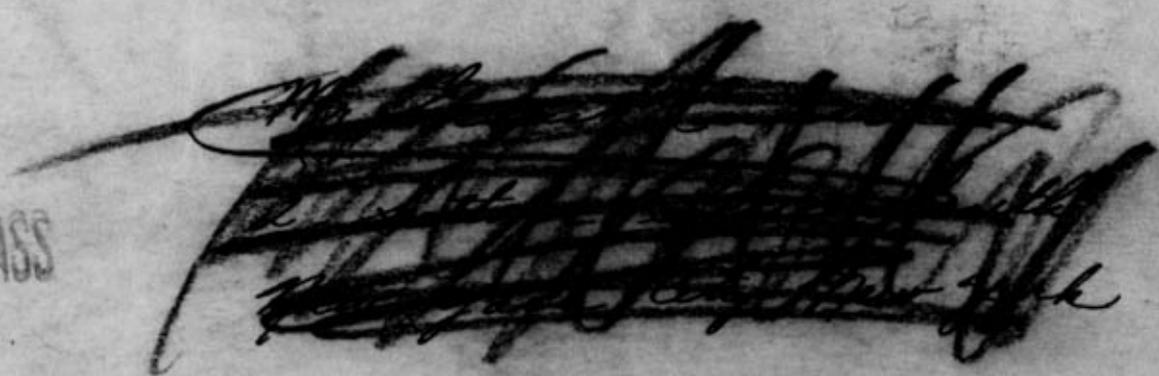
W.W.

Return to me  
tomorrow night.

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15



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5-7

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