

Fact Sheet – Diplomatic Rescue in the Holocaust, 1933-1945

Compiled by Eric Saul

Visas for Life: The Righteous and Honorable Diplomats Project

Whoever has not gone through a country shaken by internal troubles, by war or foreign occupation, does not know the significant role that an identity card or an administrative rubber stamp can play in a person's life. In general, it is about a ridiculous piece of paper or an unimportant rubber stamp that a certain clerk had mindlessly affixed on a document. But, there are tens of thousands of persons, hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions who seek desperately to acquire such a rubber stamp. How many thousands of lists, how much money, patience, vital energy were expended by thousands of persons to take a hold of such a rubber stamp! So much happiness and unhappiness are involved in the legal or illegal possession of this type of paper.

- **Lion Feuchtwanger**, author and Holocaust survivor who was aided by American diplomat in Marseille, Myles Standish

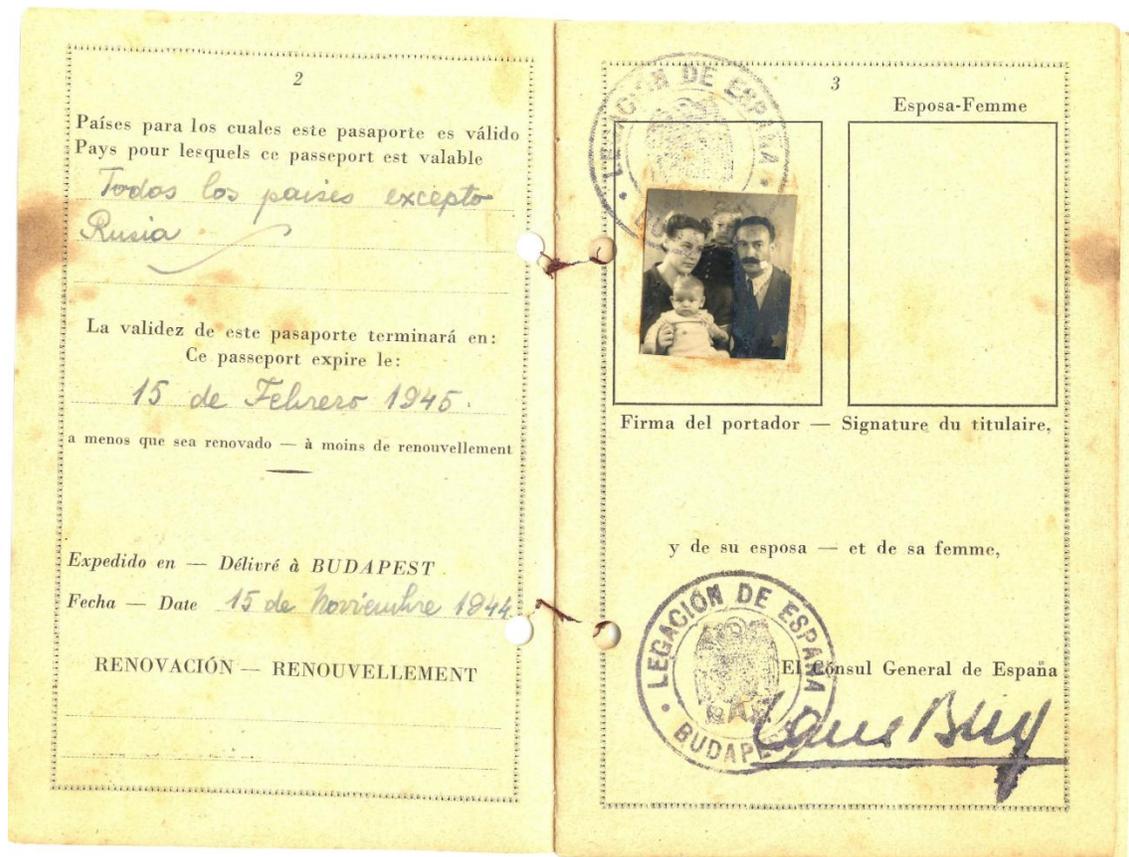


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* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Commemorative postage honoring international diplomat rescuers, issued by the
Israeli post office, 1998

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LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKA
RÉPUBLIQUE DE LITHUANIE

**LEIDIMAS
SAUF-CONDUIT.**

(Vieton užsienio pasą — au lieu d'un passeport pour l'étranger).

Serija A Nr. 07308

Pavardė Levin Nom Levin
 Vardas Isaak Prénom Isaak
 Drauge keliauja šimona Pessla gmn. Le porteur est accompagné femme Pessla née 7.XII.1911.
1911.XII.17 ir sūnus Natam gim. 1936.X.31. et fils Natam né 31.X.1936.
 Pilietybė neišsiskinta Nationalité indeterminée
 Užsiėmimas literatas Profession homme de lettres
 Gimimo vieta Vielička Lieu de naissance Vielička
 Amžius 1906.II.14 Age 14.I.1906
 Gyvenamoji vieta Vilnius Domicile Vilnius

 Veidas <u>paikgas</u> Akių spalva <u>auksa</u> Plaukų spalva <u>juoda</u> Ypatingos žymės <u>X</u>	ŽYMĖS: SIGNALEMENT: Visage <u>oblong</u> Couleur des yeux <u>bruns</u> Couleur des cheveux <u>noir</u> Signes particuliers <u>/</u>
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Šalys, kurioms leidimas galioja.
 Pays pour lesquels ce sauf-conduit est valable.

Tinka keliauti | visas šalis
 Pour tous les pays

ojimas leidimo baigiasi 19 41 | sausio 14 " 1941 157
 sauf-conduit expire le 19 40 | liepos 15 " 1940 157

L. S.
 Leidimą davusio valdininko parašas
 Signature du fonctionnaire délivrant le sauf-conduit.

V. Vicius
 Vilniaus Miesto ir Apskritis
 Viršininkas

V. Sp. 6579a.

Life saving visa issued in Kaunas (Kovno), Lithuania, to the Levin family

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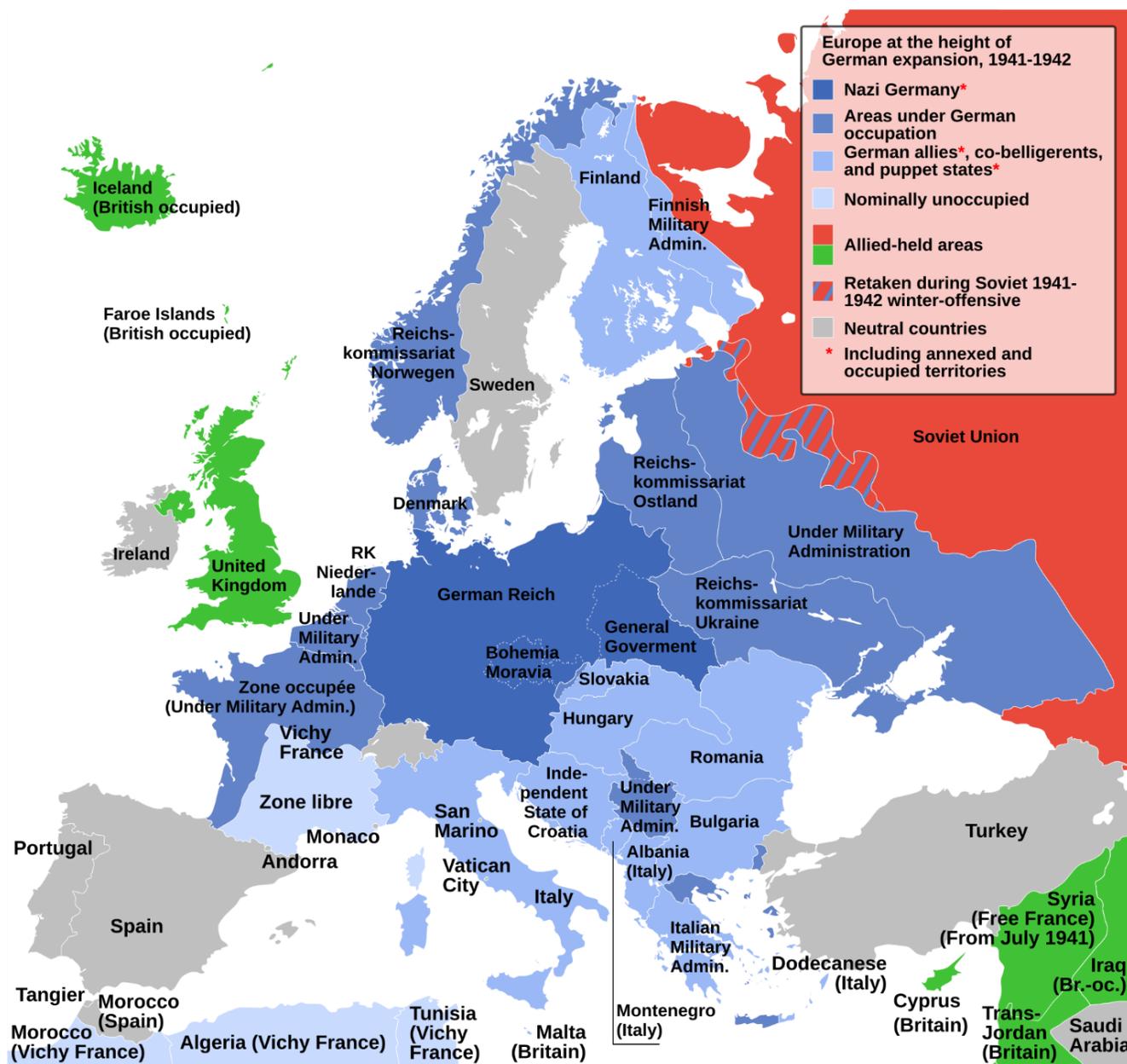
British visa issued to seventy-five Jewish Children as part of the Kindertransport

"It is a fantastic commentary on the inhumanity of our times that for thousands and thousands of people a piece of paper with a stamp on it is the difference between life and death."

- Dorothy Thompson, American journalist

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Diplomatic Rescue – Fact Sheet

Number of diplomats who rescued or helped Jews: **380+**.

Number of diplomats officially honored by Yad Vashem as Righteous Among the Nations: **89**. This includes International Red Cross diplomats (See compilation list: diplomats recognized by Yad Vashem.doc.)

Number of diplomats commended by Yad Vashem: **6+**

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Number of countries diplomats represented (including Vatican/Holy See): **43**.

Number of countries in which diplomats rescued Jews: **24**.

Number of geographic regions in which diplomats rescued Jews: **38**

Years during which diplomatic rescue took place: **1933-1945**.

Estimated number of people who survived due to diplomatic rescue: **250,000 – 350,000**.

Largest number of diplomats rescuing Jews in one area: **60+** diplomats in **Budapest, Hungary**, 1944-1945. The diplomats were aided by hundreds of Jewish and non-Jewish volunteers.

Highest number of Jews saved by diplomats: more than **100,000** in **Budapest** (out of a population of 200,000 Jews).



Thousands of individuals were helped by Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes in Bordeaux, France, June 1940; rescue action by Count Folke Bernadotte of the Swedish Red Cross in Germany: **19,839**, of which approximately **7,000** were Jews.

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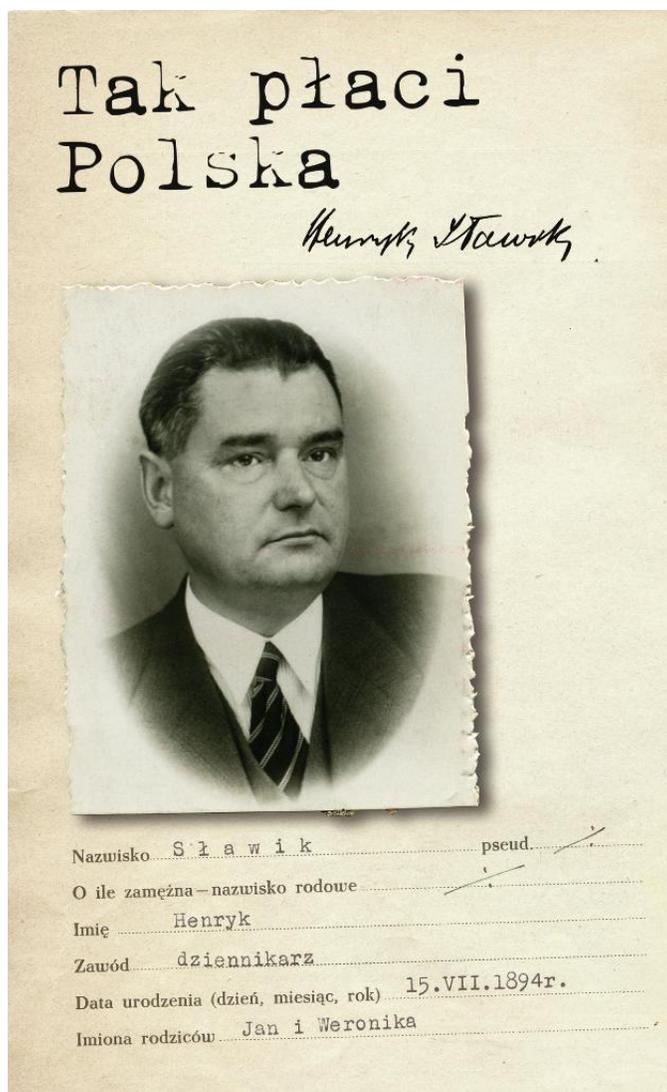


Frederich Born*, International Red Cross, Budapest

Countries with the largest number of diplomats rescuing Jews: **Italy (38)**, **International Red Cross (45+)**, **USA (29)**, **Hungary (29)**, **Sweden (26)**, **Switzerland (23)**, **Turkey (23)**, **Spain (22)**, **Poland (23)**, **Portugal (19)**, **Romania (18)**, **Great Britain (14)**, **Germany (11)**, **The Netherlands (9)**, **Vatican/Holy See (13)**, **Argentina (9)** **Mexico (6)**, **France (6)** **Slovakia (6)**

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Henryk Slawik

Number of diplomats killed: 10. **Henryk Slawik****, Polish Chargé d'Affaires in Budapest, Hungary, issued thousands of documents certifying that Jewish refugees were Christians. He was caught and deported to Mauthausen, where he was murdered. **Jan Kołłątaj-Srzednicki****, who worked with Slawik was also murdered. **Frango Puncuch****, Yugoslavian Honorary Consul in Warsaw, Poland, 1939-1944, who was killed during the Warsaw uprising in 1944. **Bernard Storfer**, *Kommerzialrat* (commercial *attaché*), *Af-Al-Pi* was arrested and deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp where he was murdered in November 1944. **Otto Komoly**, Red Cross, **Dr. András Beregi**, and **Simcha Hunwald**, Swiss Glass House Budapest. **Raoul Wallenberg****, Swedish diplomat in Budapest, was arrested by the Soviet authorities after the liberation of Budapest in January 1945. His fate have never been officially determined. **Joseph Willem Kolkman**** Dutch consul, *Association de Secours aux Réfugiés*. Dutch diplomat **Herman Laatsman**

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was deported to five concentration camps, along with members of his family. His son was killed in reprisal for his rescue activities. Turkish diplomat **Selahattin Ülkümen's wife** was killed by the Nazis in reprisal for his diplomatic rescue activities on the island of Rhodes. **Cyril Kotnik•, Yugoslav Consul in Rome, 1943** died in 1948 after the war from injuries inflicted on him by the Gestapo while in prison. **Anna Binder***, a Czech diplomat, was deported to Auschwitz for helping Jews. She barely survived the war. **Erzsébet Szapáry***, was brutally interrogated and deported to camps in the Reich. **Dr. József Antall***, was arrested in July 1944, but was released some time afterwards. Three leaders of the Jewish community of Budapest, were arrested together with **Szalai Pal*** and **Károly Szabó***, interrogated and tortured. Szabó was sent to prison, and his family heard nothing from him for six months. In 1944, **Father Irineos (Irénee) Typaldos***, secretary at the **Spanish embassy in Athens**, he was taken for questioning and was kept in prison for several weeks.”

Diplomats who suffered the most economic hardship: **Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes*** (Portugal), **Chiune Sugihara*** (Japan).

Largest organized diplomatic rescue efforts: **33+ Italian diplomats** were active in the Italian zones of occupation of **Yugoslavia, Greece and southern France and Tunisia**. Italian diplomats were responsible for saving tens of thousands of Jews in their zones of occupation. The diplomats worked in cooperation with the Italian army. Some estimates range as high as 45,000. **23 Turkish diplomats**, all of whom were Muslims, were active in Europe saving Jews.

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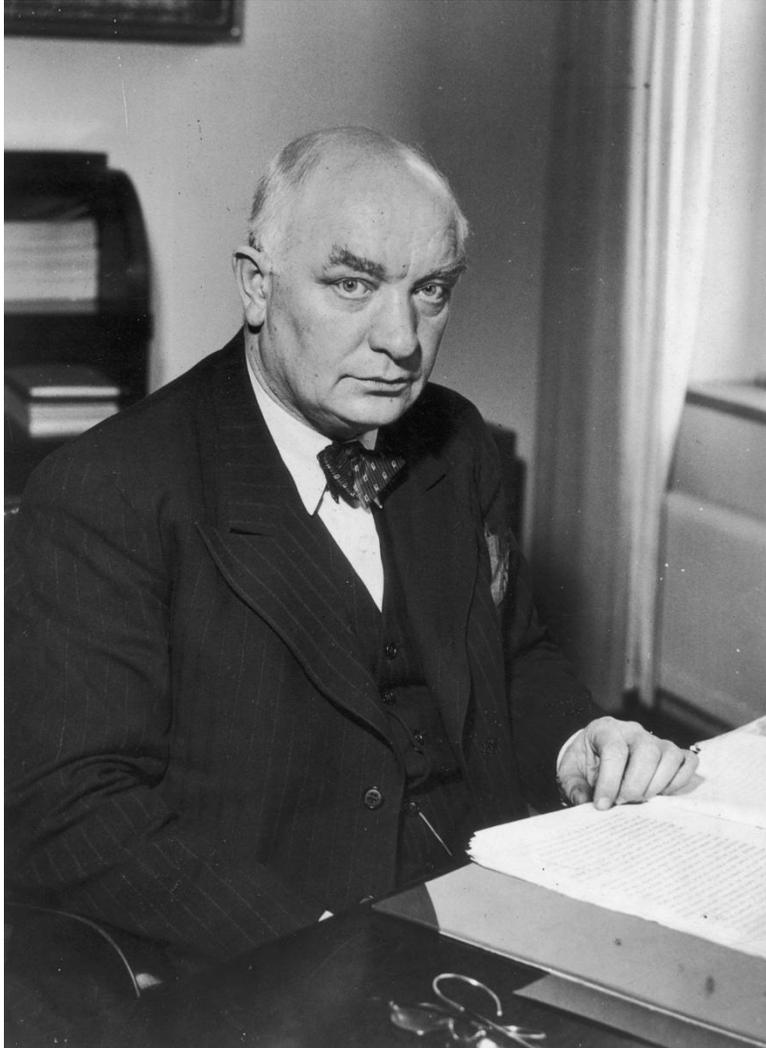


George Damaskinos*

Heads of State and royalty who saved, aided or advocated for Jews: **8 - King Christian X** of Denmark; **King Boris III** of Bulgaria; **Carl Gustav V**, King of Sweden; **Edvard Benes**, President of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile; **Castenedu Castro**, President of El Salvador; **Jean-Marie Musy**, President of the Federal Council of Switzerland; **George Damaskinos***, Regent for Greek Government in Exile and Head of the Greek Orthodox Church; **Manuel L. Quezon**, President of the Philippines. Also deserving mention are **Princess Alice of Greece***; **Elizabeth, Queen Mother** of Belgium; **Queen Mother Helena*** of Romania; and **Queen Wilhelmina** of Holland.

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Per Albin Hansson

Prime Ministers who saved Jews: **Per Albin Hansson**, Prime Minister of Sweden, allowed tens of thousands of refugees to immigrate to Sweden; Prime Minister **Miklós Kállay** of Hungary; Prime Minister **Calinescu** of Romania allowed Jews to pass through Romania before the war broke out.

Foreign Ministers who saved Jews: **Giuseppe Bastiannini**, Italy, Governor of Dalmatia, 1941-43, and Undersecretary, Italian Foreign Ministry, 1944-45. On at least two occasions, Bastiannini talked Italian dictator Mussolini out of deporting and handing over Jews to the Nazis.

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Christian Guenther

Christian Guenther, Swedish Foreign Minister, negotiated the release of Danish and Norwegian prisoners of war held in German camps. He later authorized the rescue of Scandinavian Jewish prisoners of war from German concentration camps. **Rolf Whitting**, Foreign Minister of **Finland**, refused to cooperate in the deportation of Finnish Jews and Jewish refugees in Finland. More than 2,000 Jews living in Finland were saved.

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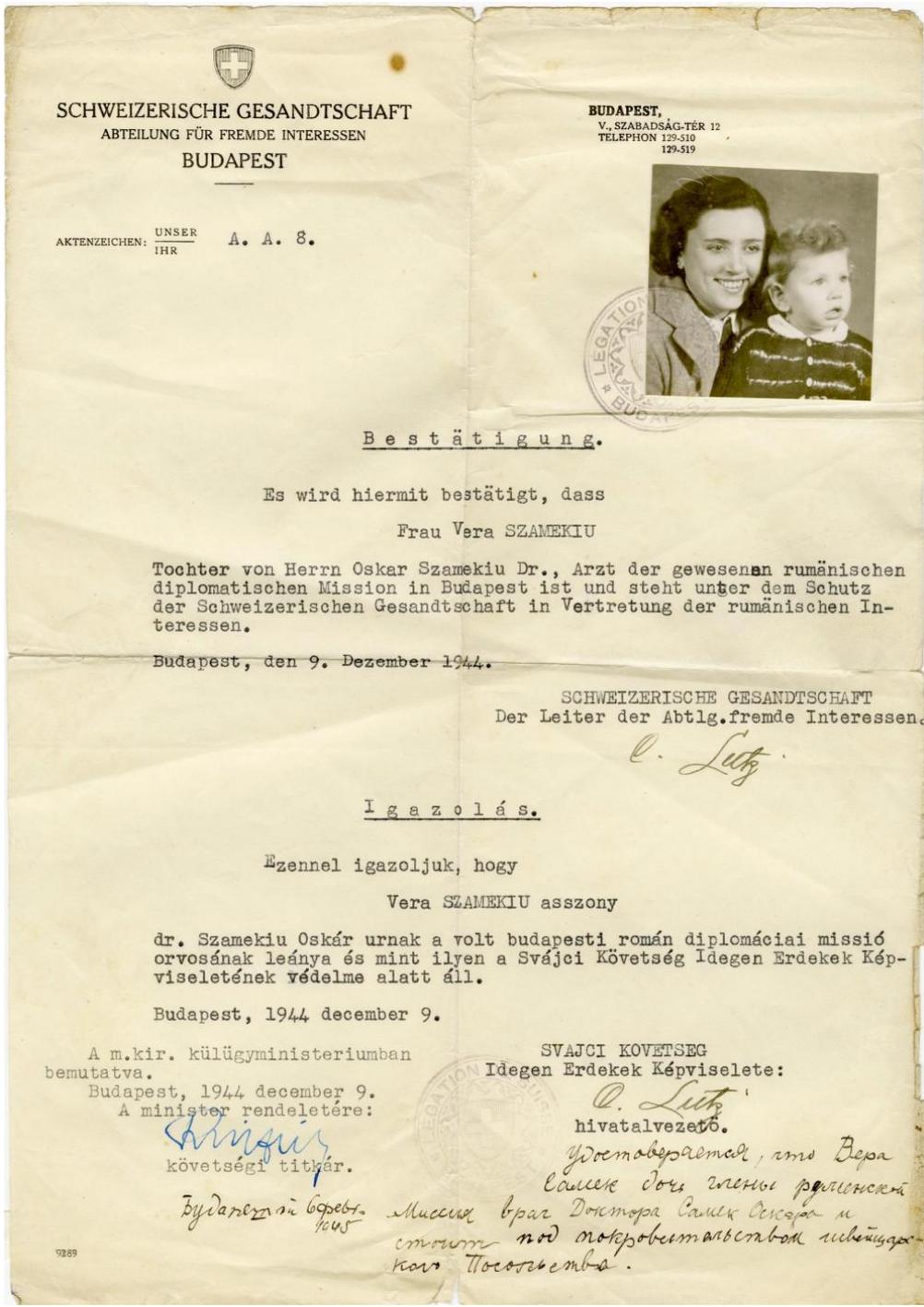


Most famous diplomat to save Jews: **Archbishop Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli**, who became **Pope John XXIII** in 1958. He is credited with saving thousands of Jews by issuing Vatican protective papers to Jews trapped in central Europe. He served as Pope until his death in 1963. He was responsible for instituting the Vatican II.

Number of Vatican nuncios (diplomats) rescuing Jews in Europe: **13+** - **Monsignor-Archbishop Duca Francesco Borgonicini**, **Monsignor Giuseppe Burzio** in Bratislava, Slovakia, **Monsignor Philippe Bernardini** in Bern, Switzerland, **Monsignor Andrea Cassulo** in Bucharest, Romania, **Archbishop Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli** in Istanbul, Turkey, **Monsignor Angelo Rotta*** in Sofia, Bulgaria and in Budapest, and **Father Gennaro Verolino***, **Tibor Baransky***, **Sandor Gyorgy Ujvary***, and **Father Köhler** in Budapest, Hungary, **Father O'Flaherty** in Rome.

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Most successful rescue effort by a single diplomat: **Carl Lutz***, Swiss Vice Consul in Budapest, Hungary, 1942-45. With the aid of the Jewish community in Budapest, Lutz is credited by the Jewish Agency for Palestine with materially aiding in the rescue of numerous Jews in Budapest. Lutz was aided by 50 fellow diplomats and by hundreds of Zionist youth volunteers.

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Swiss lawyers appointed by Carl Lutz: **Peter Zürcher*** and **Ernst Vonrufs***, along with Swedish diplomat **Raoul Wallenberg****, were credited with helping to save the Pest ghetto, with over thousands of Jewish inhabitants. Zürcher, Vonrufs and Wallenberg threatened the German SS commander with war crimes prosecution if he carried out his order to destroy the Pest ghetto.



Ambassador Aleksander Lados

There were a number of collaborative efforts by diplomats working as a group. One of the most famous was the **Lados Group**, also known as the **Bernese Group**. It was composed of Polish diplomats stationed in Switzerland. Among its diplomatic rescuers were **Ambassador Aleksander Lados**, **Consul Dr. Julius Kuhl**, **Deputy Consul Konstanty Rokicki***, and **Stefan Jan Ryniewicz**, who was the head of the consular section. They obtained South American visas, which were in turn distributed through Jewish rescue networks, including Recha Sternbuch, of Vaad Hatzalah, Dr. Abraham Silberschein, of the Relief Committee for Jewish War Victims, and Chaim Yisroel Eiss, of the Agudat Yisrael movement.

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Most successful rescue effort by a diplomat unaided: Portuguese diplomat **Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes*** in Bordeaux, France, June 17-19, 1940. Mendes has been credited with saving thousands of individuals in Bordeaux and Bayonne.

Number of Jewish diplomats who saved Jewish and non-Jewish refugees: **80+** **Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt**, US Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Turkey, 1938-1945; **George Mandel Mantello**, diplomat representing El Salvador in Geneva, Switzerland; **Julius Kuhl**, Polish diplomat stationed in Bern, Switzerland; **Solomon Ezrati**, Spanish Consul in Salonika, Greece, 1941-45; **Zimmerman**, aid to Polish diplomat Henryk Slawik; **Sally Guggenheim**, honorary consul for Yugoslavia; a refugee himself, **Stefan Schwamm**, posed as Red Cross diplomat in Rome; **Willi Perl** posed as a diplomat in various countries. **György (George) Adam** posed as a Vatican diplomat in Budapest. **Ottó Komoly*** served as director of Department A of the Red Cross, also in Budapest along with **Miklós (Moshe) Krausz**, **Simcha Hunwald***, **Erzsebet Eppler**, **Jenő (Eugene) Frankel**, **Dr. Albert Geyer**, **Rabbi Fabian Herskovits**, **Miklós (Moshe) Krausz**, **Dr. Alexander (Sándor) Nathan-Nátán**, **Sholom [Sándor] Offenbach**, **Mihály Salamon**, managers of the Swiss Glass House, **Lazlo Szamosi**, Spanish Legation/Red Cross, **Dr. György Gergely**, **Sandor Gyorgy Ujvary*** who worked with Papal Nuncio Angelo Rotta. **Leonard Ackerman** (Spain and Portugal), **Ira Hirschmann** (Romania and Turkey), and **Herbert Katski** (Turkey) were War Refugee Board (WRB) representatives and were accredited to the State Department during their missions. (See appendix)

Most amount of money spent by a private individual in diplomatic rescue: **George Mandel Mantello**, Consul to El Salvador, spent tens of thousands of his own dollars printing and distributing protective papers throughout Europe.

Most unorthodox “diplomatic” rescues: Unauthorized diplomatic rescue was accomplished by **Otto Komoly**, **Laszlo Szamosi**, **Zoltan Farkas**, and who cooperated in rescuing numerous Jews, working in the Spanish legation in Budapest, 1944-1945. **Stefan Schwamm**, a Jew posed as a Red Cross representative in Rome in 1943 where he rescued Jews. **Giuseppe Magno**, honorary consul for Portugal in Milan, was relieved of his post for saving Jews, but refused to leave his position and continued to help Jews until the end of the war. **Willi Perl**, an Austrian Jew, created *Af-Al-Pi* (“Despite Everything”), a rescue agency to help Jews emigrate from Central Europe. Unable to get exit visas, he appointed himself a consul and printed his own. **György (George) Adam**, a Jew posed as a Vatican diplomat in Budapest and went on numerous missions to rescue Jews from deportation centers. **Bernard Storfer**, also a Jew posed as a diplomatic commercial attaché.

Number of women diplomats and wives of diplomats who rescued Jews: **12+** – **Aracy de Carvalho-Guimaraes Rosa***, Brazil, stationed in Berlin; **Nina Langlet***, Swedish Red Cross and wife of Dr. Valdemar Langlet, and **Asta Nilsson**, Swedish Red Cross in Budapest; **Gertrud Lutz***, wife of Swiss diplomat Charles Lutz, was awarded the Righteous title by Yad Vashem for her lifesaving efforts in Budapest; **Elizabeth**

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Kasser, wife of Swedish Red Cross rescuer Alexander Kasser and assistant to Raoul Wallenberg; **Carmen Santaella***, wife of Spanish diplomat Dr. Jose Santaella, was also designated Righteous Among the Nations; **Hansi Brand**, wife of Joel Brand, Budapest Relief and Rescue Committee, Department A, International Committee of the Red Cross; **Lea Komoly**, wife of Otto Komoly, children's residence of the Spanish embassy and the International Committee of the Red Cross; **Valerie Torres**, Italian Consulate in Salonika, Greece, helped save Jews, working under Consul Generals Zamboni and Castrucci; **Solange Pinzauti-Fivé**, French Consulate in Rome, Italy, 1943, helped Jews and other refugees in Rome during the Nazi occupation; **Eugenia Szamosi**, Spanish Legation in Budapest, helped Jews and other refugees by forging lifesaving documents on her typewriter in Budapest during the Nazi occupation; **Anna Binder***, Czech diplomat in Prague, aided Jewish refugees, for which she was subsequently arrested and deported to Auschwitz.

Number of German diplomats who saved Jews: **11** – **Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz*** (Copenhagen), **Gerhardt Feine** (Budapest), **Fritz Kolb** (Berlin), **Wilhelm Melchers** (Berlin), **Eitel Friedrich Möllhausen** (Rome), **Baron Wolfgang zu Putlitz** (London), **Dr. Riensberg** (Stockholm), **Werner Otto von Hentig** (Berlin), **Heinrich Wolff** (Jerusalem), **Timotheus Wurst** (Palestine), and **German Consul in Zagreb**.

Number of diplomats who were from Nazi-allied nations: **36** – **33 Italian diplomats**; **Chiune Sugihara***, Japanese consul in Kovno, Lithuania, 1940; **Boyan Atanassov**, Bulgarian Diplomat in Paris, France, 1940; and **Kauko Supanen**, Vice Consul for Finland in Vienna, Austria, 1938.

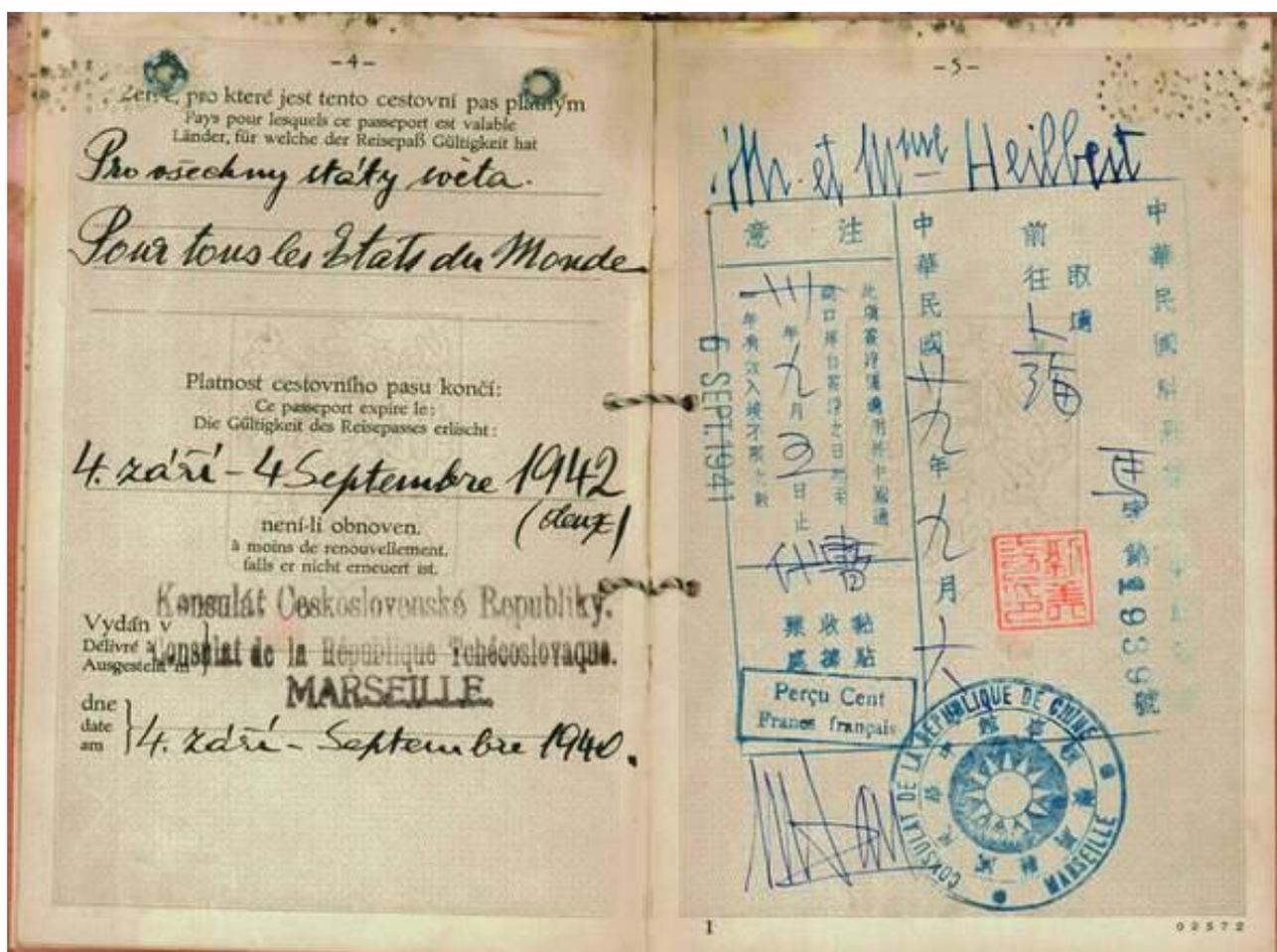
Largest percentage of Jews saved in a Nazi-occupied country, directly saved by the intervention of a foreign diplomat: **99.7%** of **Danish** Jews (7,900 individuals) survived because of the intervention of German diplomat and intelligence officer **Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz***.

Number of International Committee of the Red Cross representatives helping to save Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe: **40+**. **Richard Allen**, American Red Cross, Marseilles, **Jean de Bavier**, Swiss Red Cross, Budapest; **Folke Bernadotte**, Swedish Red Cross, Germany; **Dr. Istvan Biro**, International Red Cross Budapest, **Hans Bon**, International Committee of the Red Cross, Northern Italy, **Friedrich Born***, International Red Cross, Budapest, Hungary; **Edouard Chapuisat**, International Red Cross in southeastern Europe, **Georges Dunand**, International Red Cross, Slovakia; **Dr. Gyorgy Gergely**, Red Cross Director, Budapest, Hungary, 1939-1945; **Alexander Kasser**, Swedish Red Cross, Budapest; **Karl Kolb**, International Red Cross, Romania; **Otto Komoly*** Department A International Red Cross, Budapest, **Valdemar*** and **Nina Langlet***, Swedish Red Cross, Budapest; **Sarolta Lukács**, Hungarian Red Cross, Budapest; **Roland Marti**, International Red Cross, Berlin, Germany; **Asta Nilsson**, Swedish Red Cross, Budapest; **Dr. Robert Schirmer**, the Red Cross delegate Berlin, **Vladimir de Steiger**, Delegate to the International Red Cross in Transnistria; **Reverend Gábor Sztehló** Volunteer, International Red Cross,

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Section B, Budapest, **Sándor György Ujváry*** International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Papal Nuncio, **Hans Weyermann**, Chargé of the International Red Cross, Budapest. In addition, Hungarians volunteered to work with the Red Cross in Hungary including **Lázló Szamosi**, Spanish Legation Budapest, Resistance, Department A International Red Cross, **Dr. György Wilhelm**, Leader, Clothes Collecting Company, Hungarian Labor Company, Section T of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Otto Komoly's colleagues in Department A in Budapest were **Hansi Brand**, **Sholem [Sándor] Offenbach**, **Rezo Kasztner**, **Andre Biss**, **Sandor Groszman**, **Dezső Bilitzer**, **Dr. Osterweil**, **András Beregi*** and **Andras Fenyo**. Department A had 550 personal and cared for between 5,000 and 6,000 Jewish children. It quickly expanded to administering children's homes, orphanages, kitchens and 24 temporary hospitals throughout the city.



Chinas visa issued in Marsailles, September 1940

Number of Asian diplomats who saved Jews: **6**. Japanese diplomat **Chiune Sugihara*** saved approximately 3,500 Jews in Kovno, Lithuania, in July and August 1940. **Dr. Feng Shan Ho*** a Chinese diplomat issued thousands of visas to Austrian

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Jews in Vienna in 1938-1940. The visas they issued were unauthorized, and both diplomats were reprimanded for their actions. In addition, there were Chinese diplomats helping Jews in Berlin, Milan, Hamburg and Marseilles.

Diplomats who saved famous Jewish refugees: **Myles Standish**, US Vice Consul in charge of visas in Marseilles, France, in 1940-1941, and his assistant, Vice Consul **Hiram "Harry" Bingham, IV**; **Gilberto Bosques**, Mexican Consul General in Vichy, in 1940-1943; **Vladimir Vochoc***, Czech Consul. These diplomats worked closely with the Nimes Committee (Camp Committee), headed by Dr. Donald Lowrie of the YMCA and Czech Aide, and his deputies **Slavomir Brzak** and **Vratislav Stula**, who worked with Varian Fry and the Emergency Rescue Committee, Martha and Waitstill Sharp of the Unitarian Service Committee (USC), and the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC; Quakers). They helped save such notable Jewish artists and intellectuals as Marc Chagall, André Breton, Max Ernst, Heinrich Mann, Leon Feuchtwanger, and several Jewish Nobel Prize winners.

First diplomat to save Jews: **Frank Foley***, British consul in charge of visas, stationed in Berlin, Germany, 1933. Foley is credited with issuing 10,000 visas. Foley worked with US diplomat **Raymond Hermann Geist**.

Diplomats related to royalty – 1: **Count Folke Bernadotte** was nephew to the Swedish **King Carl Gustav V**. King Gustav approved of the rescue of Danish Jews and protested the deportation of Hungarian Jews.

Field agents of the War Refugee Board, of the US Treasury Department, were accredited by the US State Department as diplomats. These included **Dr. Robert Dexter**, serving in Portugal; **Iver Olson**, in Sweden; **Roswell McClelland**, formerly of the American Friends' Service Committee (AFSC), in France; **Ira Hirschmann**, in Turkey, formerly a member of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People in Europe; and **Raoul Wallenberg***, in Budapest, Hungary.

Jewish youth organizations that worked directly with international diplomats: **Beitar**, **Bnei Akiva**, **Dror Habonim (Dror)**, **Gordonia Group**, **Hanoar Hatzioni**, **Hashomer Hatzair**, **Hatzioni Haclali'im**, **He Halutz**, **Maccabi Hatzair**, **Mizrahi**, **Shimoni Group**.

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Vladimir Vochoc Yad Vashem medal

Diplomats Officially Honored by Yad Vashem

[83 diplomats, including Red Cross Representatives]

Per Anger* Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Dr. Lukács Antal*, Swedish Red Cross, Budapest Hungary

József Antall*, Polish Ministry, head of the Salesian house in Rákospalota Budapest
1939-1944

Tibor Báránszky*, International Committee of the Red Cross and Vatican Office
Budapest Hungary

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Władysław Bartoszewski*, Provisional Committee for Aid to Jews, Żegota (the Council for Aid to Jews), deputy-director of the Jewish Section of the Department of Internal Affairs of the Polish government-in-exile in London.

Dr. Manuel Antonio Muñoz Barrero* Ecuadorian Consul in Stockholm, Sweden

Jose Maria Barreto Bustios* Consul for Peru in Switzerland

Dr. András Beregi*, Department A, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Budapest, Hungary. Worked with Ottó Komoly

Lars Berg* Swedish Consul in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Dr. Anna (Anni) Binder Urbanová*, Czech diplomat in Europe

Friedrich Born* Chief Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross of Switzerland in Budapest, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun, Hungary, 1944-45

Eduard Benedikt Brunschweiler*, International Red Cross representative to the Benedictine Archabbey, Budapest

Samuel del Campo* *chargé d'affaires* for Chile in Bucharest, Romania.

Aracy de Carvalho Guimaraes Rosa* visa section in the Brazilian Consulate in Hamburg, Germany

Jose Arturo Castellanos Contreras* Colonel José Arturo Castellanos Contreras*, Consul General for El Salvador in Geneva, Switzerland, 1942-45

Giuseppe Castrucci*, Italian Consul General in Salonica, Thessaloniki, Macedonia, Greece, 1943

François de Vial*, Diplomat at the French Embassy in Rome, 1943

Carl Ivan Danielsson* Swedish Minister (Ambassador) in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Luis Martins de Souza Dantas* Brazilian Ambassador to France, 1940-43. Interned

Maurice DuBois* (Swiss), Children's Aid of the Swiss Red Cross, Toulouse, France

Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz* trade Attaché to the German Embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark, 1943

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Béla Elek*, official of the Swedish Legation, Budapest Hungary

Harald Feller* Swiss Minister in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45. Arrested.

Francis (Frank) Foley* British Vice Consul in Charge of Visas in Berlin, 1933-1939

Jean-Edouard Friedrich* International Committee of the Red Cross in Berlin, Germany

Jose Gambeta*, Consul from Peru, Bucuresti, Ilfov, Walachia, Romania

Carlos Almeida Afonseca de Sampaio Garrido* Ambassador Plenipotentiary for Portugal in Budapest, July – December 1944

Feng-Shan Ho* Consul General of Republic of China in Vienna, 1938-40

Constantin Karadja* Consul General of Romania in Berlin, 1942-1944

Jan Karski* Polish Diplomat, courier eyewitness, warned world of Murder of Jews.

Alexander Kasser* (Sandor Kasza) Secretary General of the Swedish Red Cross in Hungary, 1944-45

Elow Kihlgren* Swedish consul stationed in Genoa Italy

Dr. Géza Kiss* Hungarian Volunteer, Vatican Office and International Red Cross, Budapest, 1944-45

Joseph Willem (Joop) Kolkman* Dutch consul, *Association de Secours aux Réfugiés, Néerlandais Perpignan, Pyrenees Orientales, France*

Dr. Jan Kollataj-Srzednicki*•, physician, chairman of the Polish Red Cross in Hungary, Citizen's Committee for Help for Polish Refugees, director of the medical services for Polish citizens exiled in Budapest. Killed.

Valdemar Langlet* Hungarian branch Swedish Red Cross Delegate in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Nina Langlet* Hungarian branch Swedish Red Cross Delegate in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Charles (Carl) Lutz* Vice-consul for Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary, 1942-45

Gertrud Lutz*, Wife of Consul Carl Lutz*, Budapest, Hungary

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Florian Manoliu* Romanian Diplomat in Bern, Switzerland

Pacifico Marchesini* Italian Diplomat in the Hague Zuidholland, the Netherlands

Reverend Elek* and Klara Mathe*, International Committee of the Red Cross

Stanisław Mazurek* the private secretary of Stanisław Patek, the Polish ambassador to Japan and a senator in the Polish parliament.

Manuel Antonio Munoz Borrero* (Ecuador)

Lajos Nagybaczoni-Nagy*, Scottish Mission, Swedish Legation

László Ocskay*, Swedish Legation

Giorgio (Jorge) Perlasca* *Acting Chargé d’Affaires*” of the Spanish Legation, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Ernst Prodoliet* Swiss vice-Consul General in Bregenz, Austria, 1938-42

Eduardo Propper de Callejon* first secretary in the Spanish embassy in Paris.

Franjo Punčuh*•, (Franciszek Punczek) Commercial attaché for Yugoslavia in Warsaw, Poland. Killed.

Klára Ráth* Swedish Legation, the Órangyalház (“House of the Guardian Angel”) convent on Ménesi Street in Budapest

Konstanty Rokicki* Polish Diplomat in Bern Switzerland

Sebastian de Romero Radigales* Spain, Consul General in Athens, 1943-44

João Guimarães Rosa*, visa section in the Brazilian Consulate in Hamburg, Germany, husband of Aracy De Carvalho Guimarães Rosa*

Angelo Rotta* Vatican diplomat in Sofia, Bulgaria, and Papal Nuncio (Ambassador) in Budapest, 1944-45

Albert Emile Routier* French citizen, Honorary Consul of Turkey in Lyon France

Carmen Santaella* wife of Dr. Jose Ruiz Santaella*, Spanish Agricultural Attaché in Berlin

Jose Ruiz Santaella* (Spain)

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Angel Sanz-Briz* Spanish Minister (Ambassador) in Budapest, Hungary, 1944

Fernando Serra*, Spanish honorary consul in Rome, Italy

Henryk Slawik** Journalist, leader of the Polish Citizens' Committee for Refugee Affairs Polish government in-exile *Chargé d'Affaires* in Budapest, Hungary, 1944. Killed.

Maria Slawik* wife of Henryk Slawik*

Aristides de Sousa Mendes* (Portugal). Detained by Portuguese authorities.

Ján Spišiak * Slovak diplomat in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-1945

Chiune (Sempo) Sugihara* Consul for Japan in Kovno (Kaunas), Lithuania, 1939-1940

Erzsébet Szapáry*, Polish Citizens' Committee for Refugee Affairs representative of the Polish government-in-exile in Hungary

Károly Szabó*, Swedish Legation, assistant to Raoul Wallenberg, Budapest Hungary

Reverend Gábor Sztehló* Good Shepard Committee, Volunteer International Committee of the Red Cross, Section B, Budapest

Jan Szirmai* Swedish Legation, Budapest

Father Irineos (Irénée) Typaldos*, secretary at the Spanish embassy in Athens, (Spain)

Alexander (Sandor) Ujváry* Vatican and International Red Cross, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Selahattin Ülkümen* Turkish Consul General in Rhodes, 1943-45. Wife killed.

Father Gennaro Verolino* Deputy to the Papal Nuncio in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Dimitrios Vlastaris* director of alien registration in the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Vladimír Vochoč*, Czech Consul in Marseilles, France, 1940. Arrested

Ernst Vonrufs* Acting Representative of Swiss Interests in Budapest, 1944-1945

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Raoul Wallenberg*• First Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45. Arrested disappeared.

Guelfo Zamboni* Italian Consul General in Salonica, Greece, 1942-1943

Peter Zurcher* Acting Representative of Department of Swiss Interests in Budapest, 1945

Jan Zwartendijk* Acting Dutch Consul in Kovno, Lithuania, 1940

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations



George Mandel Mantello a Jew worked closely with Jewish organizations and neutral legations to develop an elaborate network to distribute these life-saving papers, especially in Hungary. Many of these were blank forms that could be filled out by the recipients. Mantello spent thousands of dollars of his own money covering the costs of issuing these life-saving documents.

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Officially Recognizing Rescuers of the Holocaust

[Quoted material is from YadVashem.org]

“The total number of individuals honored and recognized by Yad Vashem: The World Holocaust Remembrance Center (26,513 as of 10/8/2017) does not reflect the actual number of people who rescued or aided Jews in Europe. Yad Vashem’s list, in fact, represents only a fraction of the individuals who actually saved Jews in Europe.

“Probably the most important reason that Yad Vashem does not recognize many thousands of additional rescuers is that it does not conduct original research to identify individuals who aided or rescued Jews in the Holocaust. They only recognize people who are nominated. Most nominations come from individuals who were rescued or their descendants. In the case of mass rescue, a number of individuals who were saved were not aware specifically of who was responsible for their survival. As a result, they could not possibly submit a nomination or recommendation for memorialization.

“Yad Vashem has very narrow criteria for who is honored and recognized. The criteria for recognition were decided in legislation created by the Israeli parliament (Knesset). In addition, Yad Vashem has developed a clarification of its criteria since then. Among the criteria for recognition is “acknowledged mortal risk for the rescuer during the endeavor – during the Nazi regime, the warnings clearly stated that whoever extended a hand to assist the Jews placed not only their own life at risk but also the lives of their loved ones.”[\[1\]](#)

“Furthermore, the decisions rendered by the administrators and the Committee of the Righteous on who is to be honored are very often subjective. An individual who is honored must have been at “acknowledged mortal risk” as a consequence of their efforts to save Jews.[\[2\]](#) Assessing mortal risk can be highly subjective. There are, in fact, numerous individuals who have been nominated and for various reasons have not been approved for recognition or memorialization. For example, Mexican Consul General Gilberto Bosques, stationed in Marseilles, France, and his staff aided an estimated 1,400 Jews by protecting them during roundups. Bosques housed, fed, and protected these Jews for many months. They were kept on consular grounds, where they were protected by his diplomatic status. Bosques also helped many thousands of Spanish Republican soldiers who fled to Southern France. In addition, Bosques was responsible for having Mexico break diplomatic relations both with France and with Germany. Mexico then sided with the Allies against Germany. For these actions, Bosques was arrested along with members of his staff. Yad Vashem refused to recognize Bosques or his staff because their imprisonment was not under particularly harsh conditions.[\[3\]](#)”

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

These are some additional examples.

There were more than 50 Italian diplomats who rescued or aided Jews in their zones of occupation, which included Southern France, Athens, and Croatia.^[4] Tens of thousands of Jews were aided by these diplomats, who refused to cooperate with the Nazis in the arrest or deportation of Jews. These diplomats were nominated in extensive documents provided to Yad Vashem by the [Visas for Life: The Righteous and Honorable Diplomats](#) project. These documents were based on original sources from the Italian Foreign Ministry and on testimony of Jewish community leaders. Not one of these Italian diplomats has been honored or recognized by Yad Vashem for their courageous actions and initiatives in saving Jews. There are numerous other examples of rescuers who have not been recognized.

Yad Vashem officially only recognizes 22 Danes for aiding Jews during the planned deportation in October 1943. Yet there were literally hundreds of additional Danes who participated in the mass rescue of the nearly 8,000 Jews in Denmark.^[5]

The Emergency Rescue Committee (ERC) was an American rescue organization that participated in aiding more than 2,000 Jews and others in Marseilles, France, in 1940-1941. They were more than 50 individuals who were part of this rescue network.^[6] Yet, only Varian Fry, the first leader of the organization, has been honored from this organization. Attempts to have other individuals recognized have been to no avail. Yad Vashem, in an official statement, said that they only recognized leaders of organizations.

As a rule, the numerous Holocaust museums worldwide, including the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, in Washington, DC, do not display or have materials on rescuers other than those officially recognized by Yad Vashem.^[7]

Yad Vashem, with a few exceptions, does not recognize organizations for rescuing or aiding Jews. There are a few exceptions, such as Zegota (Polish Council to Aid Jews).

Thousands of Jews rescued their fellow Jews throughout Nazi-occupied Europe, neutral countries, and throughout the world. Jews were at a much higher risk than others for being killed for saving Jews. No public institution, including Yad Vashem, honors these courageous individuals.

Yad Vashem is the only organization in the world that documents and honors individuals for saving Jews during the Holocaust. No other institution carries on this work.

Yad Vashem is to be commended for taking the initiative to honor individuals who saved Jews during the Holocaust. At the time, this was a unique historical

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

program. Very few countries or institutions have taken on the responsibility of honoring outsiders for their altruism and for risking their lives.

Nonetheless, the small number of individuals recognized by Yad Vashem for saving Jews in the Holocaust skews the research to make it appear as though very few individuals or organizations were active in rescuing Jews. This gives the wrong impression that might be interpreted to mean that there were very few people willing to put themselves out to aid Jews. This problem is compounded by the fact that all of the Holocaust research institutions and museums worldwide defer to Yad Vashem and their research on this matter. This is a disservice to the thousands of courageous individuals who aided the Jewish people in the time of their greatest need.

[1] Yad Vashem website, downloaded 10/8/2017

[2] Yad Vashem website, downloaded 10/8/2017

[3] Barros Horcasitas, 2001, DeSierra, 1998

[4] Alfieri, 1948; Carpi, 1970; Carpi, 1972; Carpi, 1981; Carpi, 1994; Carpi in Gutman, 1990, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, s.v. "Aid to Jews by Italians", 729-730; Caracciolo, 1986; Herzer, 1989; Michaelis, 1978; Poliakov and Sabelle, 1955; Verax [Roberto Ducci], 1944; Zuccotti, 1987

[5] Bauer & Rozett, in Gutman, 1990, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, s.v. "Estimated Losses in the Holocaust," pp. 1799-1800; Benz, in Laqueur, 2001, *The Holocaust Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Death Toll," p. 145, states 116 lost; Flender, 1980; Goldberger, 1987; Valentin, 1953; Werner, 2002; Yahil, 1969

[6] Fry, 1945; Ryan, 1996

[7] Conversation with Director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Sarah Bloomfield. Bloomfield stated that the Museum decided during its early planning that it would not recognize anyone other than those honored by Yad Vashem. The exhibit on rescue in the museum has the names of approximately 9,000 rescuers. This list is based on Yad Vashem's list. There are no names on this list that are not recognized by Yad Vashem.

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Jewish Diplomatic Rescuers and Principal Aides

Jewish diplomatic rescuers and their assistants did the following:

Impeding the arrest and deportation of Jews, e.g., in Belgium, burning lists of Jews before they get into Nazi hands.

Raising and providing funds and relief supplies necessary for sustaining life, such as food, medicine, etc., despite Nazi opposition and laws to the contrary, e.g., American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, HIAS-HICEM.

Providing false documents, such as passports, visas, identification cards, or ration cards, e.g., DELASEM, He Halutz.

Providing official documents such as visas, passports and ration cards, e.g., George Mandel Mantello, Recha Sternbuch, György Adam.

Negotiating for the release of all Jews of a country or the Jews of Europe, e.g., Rabbi Michael Weissmandl and Gisi Fleischman.

Warning the Jewish community and the world at large about the Holocaust, e.g., George Mandel Mantello, Alfred Wetzler and Rudolph Vrba.

Warning the world of the destruction of the Jewish community in Europe, e.g., Peter H. Bergson, Recha and Isaac Sternbuch and Gerhardt Riegner.

Putting persistent pressure on free governments to launch major rescue operations, e.g., Peter H. Bergson (Hillel Kook) and his rescue group in the United States. This resulted in the creation of the War Refugee Board (WRB) in the United States.

Lobbying free governments to grant safe haven to Jews for the duration of the war, e.g., Rabbi Solomon Schonfeld for the UK to allow Jews to find haven in Mauritius and later in all of the British Empire (except Palestine, which the UK would not have agreed to).

Rescuing Jews while acting as a government official, e.g., Ambassador Steinhardt (USA), Consul Julius Kuhl (Poland), Consul Solomon Ezrati (Spain), Ira Hirschmann (USA), George Mandel Mantello (El Salvador), György Adam (Vatican).

List of Jewish diplomat rescuers and assistants:

[80+ diplomats and major assistants; alphabetical]

Leonard Ackerman, War Refugee Board, Spain Portugal

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

György (George) Ádám, “Third Secretary,” Vatican Embassy, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-1945 (Vatican/Hungary)

Efra Agmon [Ahmon Teichmann] *Hashomer Hatzair*, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Swiss Legation

Moshe Alpan (Pil), (Marton Elefant), *He Halutz* Rescue and Resistance, Swiss Legation, Budapest

Tova Alpan (Gertrude) Diamant; alias “Anna Schmidt”), Leader, *Hashomer Hatzair* (Zionist Youth Movement), Leader, *Tiyyul*

Joseph (Josko) Baumer, The Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest (*Va’adat ha-Ezra ve-ha-Hatsala be-Budapest*), *Mizrahi*, *Hashomer Hatzair*

Raffi (Friedl) Ben-Shalom, *Hashomer Hatzair*, Leader, *He Halutz* Rescue and Resistance, Slovakia; Swiss Legation, Budapest, Hungary

Dr. Andras Beregi•

Adoniyahu Billitzer (Dajanus), Leader, *Hanoar Hatzioni*

Braha Billitzer-Fuksz, *Hanoar Hatzioni*

Andreas [Andor] Endre [Andras] Biss, Budapest Relief and Rescue Committee, (*Va’adat Ezra ve-ha Hatsala be-Budapest*), Department A, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest.

Joel Brand The Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest (*Va’adat ha-Ezra ve-ha-Hatsala be-Budapest*)

Gedeon Dienes volunteer with Raoul Wallenberg

Béla Elek, Swedish Legation in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Erzsebet Eppler, Glass House Swiss Legation, Zionist activist, *Hatzalah*, “Gordon Circle,” “*Borohov Circle*”, Budapest Hungary

Solomon Ezrati, Spanish Consul in Salonika, Greece, 1941-43

Wilhelm Filderman, and the Jewish Council in Romania

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Jenő (Eugene) Frankel, *Leader Mizrahi*, Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest, Jewish Council (*Zsido Tanacs*), Management at Swiss Glass House.

Eliyahu Gellért (Gal-Or), (Dr. Eliyahu Galor) (1917-1997), *He Halutz* Rescue and Resistance, *Hatzionim Haclali'im* and *Maccabea*

Dr. Albert Geyer, Zionist activist, Glass House, Swiss Legation, Budapest

Dr. Gyorgy Gergely, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Director, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-1945, Jewish Council (CJC), Member MIPI, Anti Zionist

Sándor (Alexander; Ben Eretz) Grosszmann, *Hashomer Hatzair* Zionist Youth, Swiss Legation, Department A of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest Hungary

Sally Guggenheim, honorary consul for Yugoslavia

Ira Hirschmann, Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People in Europe, 1943, and War Refugee Board (WRB) representative in Turkey, 1944-45

Rabbi Fabian Herskovits, Glass House, Swiss Legation, Budapest

Simcha Hunwald•, (1914-1945; alias: Hans Kühne), *Ha Shomer Hatzair* Zionist activist, Swiss Glass House, Budapest Hungary (Killed)

Herbert Katski, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee War Refugee Board

Menachem Menyhert (Meno) Klein (1917 – 1944), Zionist Youth *Hagana* Committee Head of Rescue *Tiyul*

Paul Komor, Honorary Consul for Hungary in Shanghai, China, 1938-1941

Ottó Komoly• Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (Killed)

Miklós (Moshe) Krausz (1908-1985), head of the Budapest branch of the Palestine Office of the Jewish Agency 1938-1946, Manager of the Swiss Glass House 29 Vadász Street, Member of *Hapoel Hamizrahi*

Dr. Julius (Juliusz) Kuhl (Poland), Consul, Lados Committee member Bern, Switzerland, 1938-1945

Uziel Lichtenberg, The Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest (*Va'adat ha-Ezra ve-ha-Hatsala be-Budapest*)

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

George Mandel-Mantello (El Salvador), Honorary First Secretary for El Salvador in Geneva, 1942-45

Dr. Alexander (Sándor) Nathan-Nátán (1907-1971), Swiss Legation, *Hatzioni Haclali'im*, Budapest Hungary

Sholom [Sándor] Offenbach [Pffenbach], (1899-1958), Treasurer of the Budapest Relief and Rescue Committee, (*Va'adat Ezra ve-ha Hatzala be-Budapest*), Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), *Halutz* Resistance leader, *Ihud Mapai*

Dr. Moshe (Monek) Osterweil (aka Karoly Kotarba), Department A of the International Committee of the Red Cross

Dr. William R. Perl, *Kommerzialrat* (commercial attaché), Diplomatic Representative of Liberia, Europe, 1938-1941, *Af-AI-Pi* leader.

Istvan Radi Clothes-Collecting Company (*Ruhagyujto Munkasszazad*), known as Section T of the International Red Cross.

Moshe Rosenberg, *Hashomer Hatzair*, The Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest (*Va'adat ha-Ezra ve-ha-Hatsala be-Budapest*)

Siegfried (Stephen) Roth, The Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest (*Va'adat ha-Ezra ve-ha-Hatsala be-Budapest*), Swiss Glass House, Zionist, Leader *Hanoar Hatzioni*

Rabbi Alexander Şafran, Romania, In 1941, Şafran and Romania's Union of the Jewish Communities, through intervention with Nicodim Munteanu, the patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, convinced Antonescu to revoke an order forcing Jews to wear the yellow badge. Shortly thereafter, the government dissolved all Jewish organizations, so Şafran and other Jewish leaders formed an underground Jewish Council. In 1942, Şafran used his contacts with ambassadors notably the Swiss René de Weck who saves more than 2,000 Jewish orphans in Moldavia from deportation.

Mihály Salamon, (Menachem Mendel Salomon) *Mizrachi* leader in the Palestine Office, Member Central Jewish Council (CJC), Zionist activist, Swiss Glass House.

Stefan Schwamm, posed as Red Cross diplomat in Rome;

Samuel Springmann (*Ichud*), The Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest (*Va'adat ha-Ezra ve-ha-Hatsala be-Budapest*)

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Laurence A. Steinhardt, US Ambassador to USSR 1939-1941, and Turkey 1942-45.

Lajos Stöckler, Chairman of the Jewish Council, (*Zsido Tanacs*) Vice-Chairman Second Jewish Council, PIH Committee, Budapest Hungary.

Bertold (Bernard) Storfer•, *Kommerzialrat* (commercial *attaché*), *Af-Al-Pi* – Perl Transporte.

Lazlo Szamosi, Józsefne (Joszi) Szamosi, Spanish and Swedish legations, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross, assistant to Raoul Wallenberg*, Budapest.

Ernő – Ernest (Tzvi) Szilágyi, (1898-1973) Budapest Relief and Rescue Committee, (*Va'adat Ezra ve-ha Hatzala be-Budapest*), *Ha-Shomer ha-Tsa'ir*, Gordon Circle, Vice President, Hungarian Zionist Assn., Central Jewish Council (*Zsido Tanacs*)

Bronislaw (Bruce) Teicholtz, leader, Polish Refugee Committee, Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest, representative if the World Jewish Congress, Budapest

Zoltán (Zoli) Weiner (1904-1962), Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Communist Underground, Joint Distribution Committee, He Halutz Rescue and Relief Committee of Budapest.

Dov Weiss, secretary, The Jewish Council (*Zsido Tanacs*), The Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest (*Va'adat ha-Ezra ve-ha-Hatsala be- Budapest*).

Rabbi Dov Weissmandel and Samuel David. They petitioned prominent Slovak government and political leaders, clergymen, and diplomats to protest the treatment of Slovak Jews. They in part helped to stop the planned deportations in October 1942. Out of the Working Group came the Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest. They also planned escape routes from Slovakia to Hungary before the German occupation there in March 1944. The operation was called Tiyyul (“Excursion”). Between 6,000-8,000 Slovak Jews and 1,200 Polish Jews escaped to Hungary on the Tiyyul.

Györgi Dan Zimmermann (b. 1919), *He Halutz -Hashomer Hatzair*, Budapest Hungary

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

2



3

No. WL 171/1944

SKYDDSBREV OLTALOMLEVÉL SCHUTZBRIEF
SVERIGE SVÉD KIRÁLYSÁG SCHWEDEN

A tulajdonos neve: REICH LÁSZLÓNÉ
Name des Inhabers:

A vele utazó feleség neve: UNGÁR OLGA
Name der mitreisenden Ehefrau:

GYERMEKEK — KINDER
Név—Name Kor—Alter Neme—Geschlecht

Budapest, 1944. OKT. 13.

Az oltalomlevél lejár: 1945. JAN. 13.
Schutzbrief läuft ab:

Meghosszabbítások az 5-ik oldalon.
Verlängerungen am Seite 5.

Langlet Valdemar
FŐMEGBIZOTT-DELEGIERTER

IGAZOLJUK, HOGY személyhez
svéd érdekek fűződnek. Felhívjuk a hatóságok
figyelmét, hogy fent nevezett a Svéd Vöröskereszt
óttalma alatt áll.

Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass mit der Person
des Herrn/der Frau REICH OLGA
schwedische Interessen verknüpft sind. Die zu-
ständigen Behörden werden Aufmerksam gemacht,
dass ~~die~~ die Obengenannte unter dem Schutze
des Schwedischen Roten Kreuzes steht.

Swedish Red Cross protective pass issued by Valdemar Langlet

Red Cross Diplomatic Rescuers

[150+ diplomats]

Viorica Agarici, president of the Romanian Red Cross (*Crucea Rosie*) in the city of Roman.

Efra Agmon [Ahmon Teichmann] *Hashomer Hatzair*, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Swiss Legation.

Richard Allen, American Red Cross, Southern France.

Brother François Angyal* was a member of the Society of Mary, the Marists, in Hungary, under the Papal Nunciature and the Swedish Red Cross.

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Dr. Lukács Antal *, Swedish Red Cross, Budapest Hungary, arrested and tortured.

Baroness Gizella Apor, Volunteer, Vatican and International Red Cross.

Léon Balland* Les Feux Follets, children's home sponsored by the Swiss Red Cross.

Balough, Dept A International Red Cross, Budapest.

Tibor Baranski*, International Committee of the Red Cross and Vatican Office
Budapest Hungary

Jean de Bavier, Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest.

Istvan Bekeffi Clothes-Collecting Company (*Ruhagyujto Munkasszazad*), known as
Section T of the International Red Cross.

Bishop Albert Bereczky* was the minister of a Calvinist church on Pozsonyi Street in Budapest. In the spring and summer of 1944, Bereczky was in contact with the head of the Zionist movement, the engineer Ottó Komoly, as well as with other Zionist underground activists. His church served as a hiding place for Jews, as well as for members of the anti-Nazi underground. Bereczky distributed certificates of baptism and other documents to Jewish fugitives, hoping to save them from the deportations. Bereczky gave hundreds of empty baptism certificates to György Berend, an activist in the Zionist underground and the International Red Cross.

György Berend, activist in the Zionist underground and the International Red Cross. Distributed numerous blank baptismal certificates to endangered Jews.

Helene Berger, Red Cross volunteer nurse was assigned to escort refugee children from the occupied zone to the southern zone, where they would be reunited with their families.

Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish Red Cross, Germany, 1945.

Dr. Andras Beregi, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross,
Budapest.

Dezso Billitzer, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest.

Dr. Istvan Biro, Lawyer, Deputy for Transylvania, International Committee of the Red Cross Volunteer, Budapest, 1944-45.

Andreas [Andor] Endre [Andras] Biss, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest.

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Brother Jean-Baptiste Bonebetz*, Marist Order, Champagnat School in the center of Budapest, sponsored by the Papal Nuncio and the Swedish Red Cross, during the German. Arrested and tortured.

Bobula*, János Bobula*, Mrs. János* (Margit; later Soltész, Mrs. Gáspár). During the Arrow Cross rule, Bobula and his wife actively forged Aryan documents, and distributed them to Jews in danger. With the help of his sister, Dr. Ida Bobula, who worked for a rescue organization, Bobula obtained blank forms from the Apostolic Nuncio in Budapest. He obtained pens, and produced ink that looked like the kind seen on old official documents. He filled out the forms with the names and information given him by his sister's organization and, together with his wife, distributed them to Jews in the ghetto and in other hiding places

Friedrich Born*, Chief Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross of Switzerland in Budapest, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun, Hungary, 1944-45.

Hansi Brand, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest.

Mrs. Joel Brand, Budapest Relief and Rescue Committee, (*Va'adat Ezra ve-ha Hatzala be-Budapest*), Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest.

Eduard Benedikt Brunschweiler*, International Red Cross representative to the Benedictine Archabbey, Budapest.

Mrs. Geza (Meir) Breuer, *Hashomer Hatzair*, Rescue Department A of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest Hungary. Disappeared, presumed murdered.

Sister Héléne* (Elisabeth Capart) order of the Sisters of Pammakaristos in Athens. Her high rank in the order, as well as her influential position as headmistress of a Catholic girls' school, enabled her to use her connections with the International Red Cross, the Greek police, and various humanitarian organizations in order to help persecuted Jews – individuals as well as entire families. She distributed food parcels to Jews in hiding throughout She was arrested by the Germans and imprisoned. When she was released from prison, she founded a network that supplied provisions once a week to needy Jews.

Brother Bernard Clerc*, Champagnat School in the center of Budapest sponsored by the Papal Nuncio and the Swedish Red Cross, and during the German occupation of Hungary, the monks, members of the Marist Brothers order, concealed dozens of Jews and Gentiles.

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Cordier*, Victoria Cordier*, Sister Madeleine*. Victoria and Sister Madeleine Cordier were sisters who lived in Champagnole, a small town in the Jura Mountains. Aided Jews thru the *Swiss Secours aux Enfants*, affiliated with the Red Cross. See Anne-Marie Piguet.

Jean Costinescu, President of Romanian Red Cross

Dr. Alec Cramer, International Committee for the Red Cross Delegate to Southern France

Daisy Daranyi, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest.

De Blonay (Swiss), Chief Delegate (Operations) of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Niels Christian Ditleff, Swedish Red Cross, Norwegian Representative to Sweden, Stationed in Stockholm, 1944-45, Minister in Warsaw, Poland, 1939.

Countess Dobrazensky, Hungarian Red Cross.

Maurice DuBois* (Swiss), wife- Eleonore Dubois- Imbelli, Children's Aid of the Swiss Red Cross, Toulouse, France.

Marie Eugénie Deflandre*, president of the Red Cross, in Chenée, (Liège/Luik).

Gedeon Dienes worked under the guidance of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg and Swedish Red Cross representatives Dr. Valdemar and Nina Langlet. Dienes saved hundreds of Jews from death marches and the Óbuda brickyards by supplying them with Swedish protective papers.

Mr. Discry* worked as a pharmacist in the Military Hospital of the Red Cross, in Brussels.

Georges Dunand, International Red Cross, stationed in Slovakia.

Edit Erdős, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Marthe Farny*, was the manager of Les Feux Folletts, an institution for children sponsored by the Red Cross in Saint Cergues, a village on the slopes of the French Alps near the Swiss border.

Suzanne Ferrière, Delegate for the International Committee for the Red Cross, vice chair of the International Emigrant's Aid Agency.

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Andras Fenyo, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest.

Brother Ferdinand Fischer, French Roman Catholic of the Marist order operated from the Champagnat convent in Budapest, under the patronage of the Papal Nunciature and the Swedish Red Cross.

Peter Fischer (Fay), *Hashomer Hatzair*, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest, Hungary.

Jean Edouard Friedrich*, International Committee of the Red Cross in Berlin, Germany.

Jozsef Gal, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross Budapest.

Dr. Gyorgy Gergely, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Director, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-1945, Jewish Council (CJC), Member MIPI, Anti Zionist.

Walter Giannini*, and Emma Giannini*, Swiss citizens, were working in Faverges (Haute-Savoie, France) for the Swiss Children's Relief. This charitable organization had opened a home in the town affiliated with the Swiss Red Cross.

Dr. Frigyes [Frederick] Görög RC/MIPI, Rescue Department A of the International Red Cross (ICRC), head of the Jewish Council after 1945.

El Conde de la Granja, President of the Spanish Red Cross in Madrid, 1943?

Dr. Sándor Grosinger (b. 1913), *Hanoar Hatzioni, Budapest Hungary*, Rabbi Meir's deputy in Debrecen, assistant to Ottó Komoly helping Jewish refugees from forced labor camps.

Sándor (Alexander; Ben Eretz) Grosszmann, *Hashomer Hatzair* Zionist Youth, Swiss Legation, Department A of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest Hungary.

Jenő Grunberger (Ya'akov, Gal), Department A, International Committee of the Red Cross.

István Gyürk, Financial Section, International Red Cross, Budapest

Heinrich and Otto Haggemacher, sponsored section B International Red Cross, Budapest.

Lajos Haklik*, Manager of a Red Cross hospital, Budapest, Hungary.

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Alexandre Hegedus* (Brother Joseph) a French national of Hungarian origin who lived with seven other monks in the Champagnat School in the center of Budapest.

Aliz Herceg, Red Cross Budapest, Hungary.

Jacob (Yaakov) Hollander, *He Halutz, Hashomer Hatzair*, Swiss Glass House Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Dr. Johannes Holm, Danish Representative Attached to the Swedish Red Cross, Germany, March-April 1945.

Renée Germaine Homel* was the manager of Les Feux Folletts, an institution for children sponsored by the Red Cross in Saint Cergues, a village on the slopes of the French Alps near the Swiss border.

Tivadar Homonnay*, served as mayor of Budapest from 1942-1944, Red Cross helper.

Tibor Horovitz (Mordechai ben David; alias “Gyüre Miklós”; 1923-1995), *Hanoar Hatzioni*, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest, Hungary.

Dr. Boldizsár Horváth, Surgeon and Volunteer for the International Red Cross, Budapest.

Anne-Marie Im Hof-Piguet*, in May 1943, a Swiss woman, joined the staff of the Château de la Hille orphanage in the département of Ariège, France. The orphanage, one of several run by the Swiss Red Cross, housed 120 Jewish refugee children from Germany.

Ede Izsák, Zionist leader worked with Otto Komoly Budapest.

Renée Jacqmotte* Directed Red Cross Center in Ottignies, (southeast of Brussels), Belgium.

Yitshak Junger, Department A of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Zionist, Budapest, Hungary.

Eliezer Kadmon (László Kepes), *He Halutz* Rescue and Resistance, Department A, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest Hungary.

Artur Kárász, Financial Director, International Red Cross, Budapest.

Sára Karig* Volunteer, Children’s Section, Swedish Red Cross, Budapest.

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Dr. Rezső Kaszner, Journalist, Budapest Relief and Rescue Committee, (*Va'adat Ezra ve-ha Hatzala be-Budapest*), Ichud, Department A of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Sandor (Alexander) Kasza-Kasser* Secretary General of the Swedish Red Cross in Hungary, 1944-45.

Ervin Ödön Kisházi* Swedish Red Cross, distributed food packages to Jews using a car with diplomatic license plates.

Odon Popik Kishazi*, Swiss Red Cross, had close ties to the Hungarian section of the Swiss Red Cross. Convinced the Swiss Red Cross to place the center of the Vasas Trade Union on Magdolna Street in Budapest under its protection. In this way the building became a safe haven for 130 Jewish children.

Dr. Géza Kiss* Hungarian Volunteer, Vatican Office and International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest, 1944-45.

Dávid Dudu Klein* Hashomer Hatzair, Department A, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Budapest, Hungary.

Mária Kóla, Swedish Red Cross, Budapest, 1944-45. Worked with Dr. Valdemar* and Nina Langlet*.

Karl "Charles" Kolb, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), stationed in Romania, 1943-1945.

Istvan Komlos Clothes-Collecting Company (*Ruhagyujto Munkasszazad*), known as Section T of the International Red Cross.

Ottó Komoly• Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross.

Dr. Jan Kollataj-Srzednicki*, physician, chairman of the Polish Red Cross in Hungary, Citizen's Committee for Help for Polish Refugees, director of the medical services for Polish citizens exiled in Budapest.

Magda Koren*, Emil Koren* (Podhradszky) Lutheran minister Budapest. During the Arrow Cross period, Koren and his wife Magda managed one of the children's residences associated with the "Good Shepherd" organization protected by the Red Cross under Otto Komoly.

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Pál Kovács, Lawyer, Volunteer for the International Red Cross, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45.

Kálmán Kraici, a resident of Budapest, was an officer in the Hungarian army. He was a member of the illegal Demény group, which worked to save Jews and others. procured and distributed certificates of baptism.

Dr. Valdemar Langlet* and Nina Langlet* Hungarian branch Swedish Red Cross Delegate in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45.

Luisa Andreani* (née Colombo), 23 years old and a Red Cross worker, risked her life in order to save Jewish detainees in Como, Italy.

Sarolta Lukács, Deputy Chairman of the Hungarian Red Cross, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45.

William MacDonald, American Red Cross in Poland

Erica (Tzipora) Mann* *Maccabi Hatzair* Slovakia, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Joli Mansworth (Klein), *Maccabi Hatzair*, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest, Hungary.

Roland Marti, International Red Cross, stationed in Berlin, Germany.

Elek* and Klara Mathe* (Lockner), International Committee of the Red Cross, distributed forged documents.

Sister Luisa Minardi* Oblate Benedettine Order and was a volunteer nurse with the Italian Red Cross, Parma Italy.

Dr. Morsen, International Committee of the Red Cross Delegate to the Swiss Legation in Paris, 1941.

Rosa Naëf*, Swiss, headmistress of the Château-de-la-Hille orphanage in Ariège, France, an institution established and run by *Secours Suisse aux Enfants*.

Asta Nilsson, Representative of the Swedish Red Cross, Budapest, 1944-45.

Tova Növe (Mannheim Singer) (b. 1923), *Bnei Akiva*, Section A, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest, Hungary.

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Sholom [Sándor] Offenbach [Pffebach], Treasurer of the Budapest Relief and Rescue Committee, (*Va'adat Ezra ve-ha Hatzala be-Budapest*), Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), *Halutz* Resistance leader, *Ihud Mapai*.

Father Henri Van Oostayen* the Jesuit Society (Compagnie de Jésus), and served as chaplain in the Red Cross.

Janusz Osęka* volunteered for the Polish Red Cross to sent to rescue a group of fighters that had fought in the rebellion as part of the “People’s Army” (Armia Ludowa).

Dr. Moshe (Monek) Osterweil (aka Karoly Kotarba), Department A of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Professor Janos Papp, Volunteer, International Red Cross, Section B, Budapest, 1944-45.

Moshe Peel, Zionist Youth, Budapest Hungary.

Dr. János Pétery, Volunteer, International Red Cross, Section B, Budapest, 1944-45.

Brother Albert Pflieger*, a Marist brother, served his order in Budapest during the war by running Champagnat, a boys’ school, worked with the Swedish Red Cross and papal nuncio. Arrested and tortured.

René Philippart* belonged to the Benedykt Grynpas* network, which arranged hiding places and false papers for many Jews, thus avoiding their deportation to the camps. During the occupation, he was head of the Red Cross Military Hospital in Brussels.

Piel*, Armand Victor Piel*, Marie-Thérèse Bodin*, Marcel Frédéric Bodin*, Angèle Eugénie*, Amsterdam Netherlands, worked with Red Cross to smuggle Jewish children.

Brother Ladislav Pingiczer* Marist Order, Champagnat School in the center of Budapest, sponsored by the Papal Nuncio and the Swedish Red Cross, during the German occupation. Arrested and tortured.

Brother Louis Prucser* (b. 1898) During the occupation, ran Champagnat, a school in downtown Budapest under the auspices of the Papal Nunciature and the Swedish Red Cross. He was one of a group of eight Marist brothers who hid dozens of Jewish

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families, including children, adults, and the elderly in this school. Arrested and tortured.

Istvan Radi Clothes-Collecting Company (*Ruhagyujto Munkasszazad*), known as Section T of the International Red Cross.

Izabella Radziwiłł* Izabella, was active in the Polish Relief Organization, RGO, and in the Red Cross, and helped the poor, and Polish prisoners-of-war who had been wounded in battle. One day in 1942, Matylda Getter*, head of the Franciscan order in the Warsaw area, approached her with a request to look after twelve girls, including three Jewish ones. Radziwiłł agreed, and accommodated the girls, together with the nuns who looked after them, in a community center on a family estate in Nieborów, in the county of Łowicz, in the Łódź district, where she kept them at her own expense.

Father Jacob Raile*, Swedish Red Cross.

Amikam Reichman (Ronen), *Hanoar Hatzioni*, *Tiyul* operative, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest, Hungary.

Jeanne Rowart-Nicaise*, Red Cross in Brussels, Belgium

Count de Salis, International Committee of the Red Cross, Rome, Italy, 1943. With the help of Father Marie-Benoit* helped save a child from the Gestapo.

Leszczyńska (Samsonowicz*), Eugenia, nee Waśowska. Before the war, she worked for the Polish Red Cross in Warsaw. During the years 1940-41, on her own initiative, she began to organize help for Jews from among Polish society. In 1942, her activities became more organized and intensive. Her apartment on Żurawia Street became the main headquarters for the Council for Aid to Jews (Rada Pomocy Żydom "Żegota" - RPZ). In her apartment, Eugenia hid members of the Polish and Jewish underground that were wanted by the German authorities.

József (Joseph) Schaeffer Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Leader *Maccabi Hatzair*, Budapest, Hungary.

Shapuisa, Representative of the International Red Cross in Bulgaria

Dr. Robert Schirmer, International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45.

József Schonberger (Joseph "Yusuf" Ben Porat) *Hashomer Hatzair*, Dept. A of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest, Hungary.

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Jeanne Schwartz* (later Roth) volunteered to work as a Red Cross nurse in a hospital in Troyes where French war prisoners were being treated, and she helped approximately one hundred prisoners escape.

Zbigniew Ściwiarski, volunteered for the Polish Red Cross to sent to rescue a group of fighters that had fought in the rebellion as part of the “People’s Army” (Armia Ludowa).

Gilbert Simond, Representative of the International Red Cross, Ankara, Turkey, 1943-1945. He worked to help Jewish refugees escape from eastern Europe to Turkey. The British provisionally agreed to allow Jews already in Turkey to enter Palestine. Simond worked with the Jewish Agency for Palestine (Yishuv) to arrange for immigration visas.

Professor Joseph Sheffer, *Maccabi Hatzair, He Halutz* Rescue and Resistance Department A of the International Red Cross Budapest Hungary.

László Spitzer (Somló) *Shimoni Group*, Department A International Committee of The Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest, Hungary.

Agnes Steuer (Lajila Arnstein) (Alias: Horváth Éva), Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), *Dror Habonim*, Budapest Hungary.

Sébastien Steiger* Château de la Hille, a Swiss Red Cross orphanage in a village in the département of Ariège, in France.

Vladimir de Steiger, Delegate to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Transnistria, 1943-1944. Steiger worked with ICRC representative Karl Kolb and Swiss Minister in Romania René de Weck.

Adorján Stella, Clothes-Collecting Company (*Ruhagyujto Munkasszazad*), known as Section T of the International Red Cross.

Andrew E. Stevens (Endre Steinberger (Alias: Endre Sólyom), Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest Hungary.

Walter Stucki, Swiss Minister to Vichy France and Acting Director of the Swiss Red Cross in France, 1942-? protested the treatment and deportation of French Jews in southern France. He made his protest to the leader of Vichy France, Marshal Phillipe Petain.

László Szamosi, Spanish Legation Budapest, Resistance, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross, (ICRC), Józsefne (Joszi) Szamosi.

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Count László Szapáry, Volunteer for the International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest.

Mária Székely, Volunteer Secretary of József Éliás also International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Mrs. László (Lenke) Nagymányoki, Gilbert (Péter Guth) (Father) László Szíjj Following the Szálasi take-over, the Szíjjs offered their home to the International Red Cross to use as a children's home. The Good Shepherd Mission (Jó Pásztor Misszió), headed by Lutheran pastor Gábor Sztéhlo*, put up about 15 Jewish children in this home together with a number of Jewish adults who were to be in charge of them.

Reverend Gábor Sztéhlo* Good Shepard Committee, Volunteer International Committee of the Red Cross, Section B, Papal nuncio office, Budapest. Section B operated 32 "Good Shepherd" residences in Budapest. Although, officially, these residents provided protection for Protestant children, under Sztéhlo's leadership, they also served as a place of refuge for Jewish children and adults during the Arrow Cross period. Thanks to Sztéhlo and the Good Shepherd organization, the lives of 1,500 Jewish children and 500 adults were saved.

Ernö Teleki, Volunteer with the International Red Cross, Budapest.

Dr. Lutz Thudichum, International Committee of the Red Cross, Vienna, Austria, 1944-45.

Kálmán Tisza, Volunteer with the International Red Cross, Budapest.

Edit Tolgyessy, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross.

Géza Tolnay, Volunteer with the Vatican Office and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Budapest.

Lajos Torda* (Abbot Kelemen*, Krizosztom) Pannonhalma Benedictine monastery. During the rule of the Arrow Cross party, from Abbot Krizosztom Kelemen was the head of this monastery. They hid many Jews in the monastery, as well as army deserters and political refugees. The monastery was officially under the protection of the International Red Cross.

Sándor György Ujváry,* Vatican and International Red Cross, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45. He was one of the most successful rescuers of Jews in Budapest, especially rescuing Jews from the death marches to Hegyeshalom. Ujváry worked with apostolic nuncio Angelo Rotta and took hundreds of blank Vatican safe-conducts, along with truck convoys of medical supplies and food, to Jews on deportations.

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István Urányi*, Red Cross Budapest.

Dr. Ida Urr* Physician, Red Cross Budapest.

Juliette Usach* Le Guespy, France, ran an institution for children in Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, for the Swiss Red Cross. Hid a large group of Jewish children.

József Varga*, Mrs. József (Amália) In early 1944, Mrs. József Varga (née Amália Czienner), became the concierge for the building at no. 4 Perczel Mór Street in the 5th District of Budapest. Worked with Otto Komoly Dept A of the International Red Cross.

Maria Lajos Varga* Red Cross volunteer, Budapest.

Colonel Wehner International Committee of the Red Cross, Budapest.

Zoltán (Zoli) Weiner, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Communist Underground, Joint Distribution Committee, He Halutz Rescue and Relief Committee of Budapest.

Haya Weisz (Ilona Roth) *Hashomer Hatzair*, Department A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Mór Weisz, Orthodox Public Table (*Orthodox Nèpasztal*), *Dror Habonim*, Dept. A International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Glass House, Budapest Hungary.

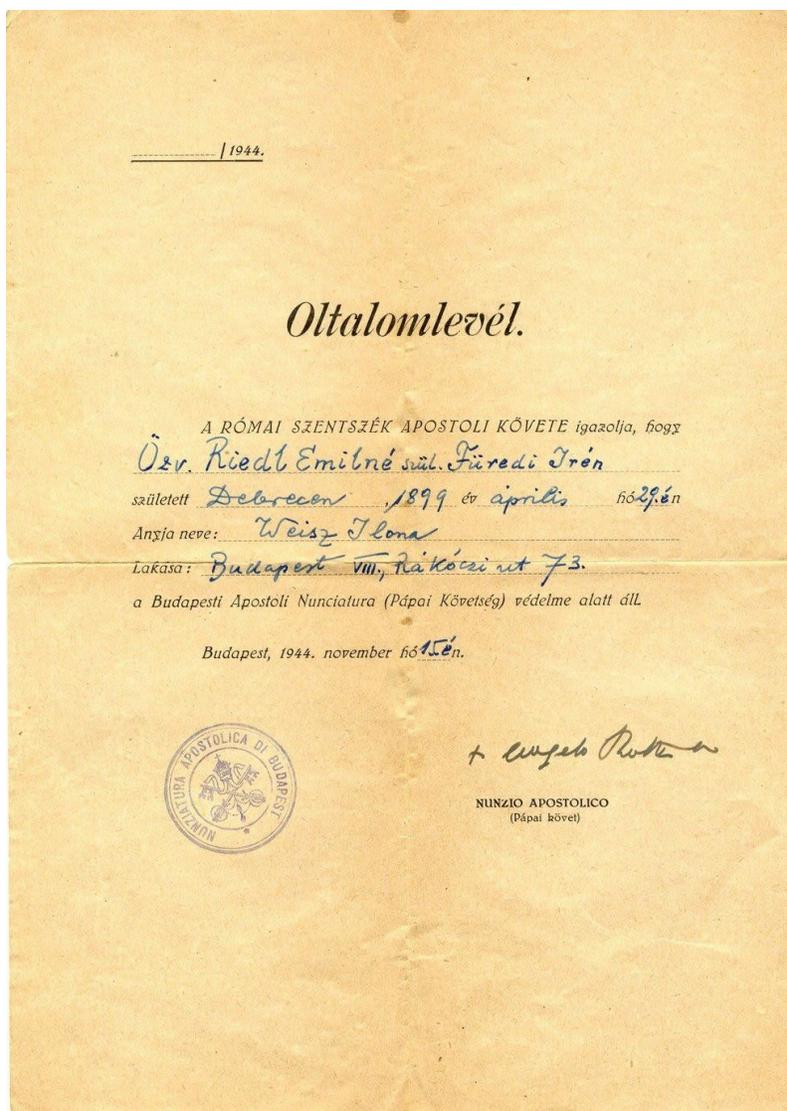
Rudolf Weisz (alias “Uncle Rudi,” “Rudi Bácsi”), (b. 1893) *He Halutz* volunteer, Department A, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Rescue and Relief Committee, Gordon and Borohov Circle, Budapest Hungary.

Hans Weyermann, Swiss Chargé of the International Red Cross in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45.

Dr. György Wilhelm, Volunteer Clothes-Collecting Company (*Ruhagyujto Munkasszazad*), known as Section T of the with the International Red Cross, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45.

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Nuncio Angelo Rotta Letter of protection

Papal – Vatican Nuncios – Diplomats

[13 diplomats and assistants]

György (George) Adam, “Third Secretary,” Vatican Embassy, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-1945 (Jewish)

Tibor Baranski*, International Red Cross and Vatican Office Budapest Hungary

Monsignor Philippe Bernardini, Papal Nuncio and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Bern, Switzerland, 1942-45

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Monsignor-Archbishop Duca Francesco Borgonicini, Papal Nuncio to the Vatican State

Monsignor Giuseppe Burzio, Vatican Nuncio in Bratislava, Slovakia, 1940-1945

Monsignor Andrea Cassulo, Vatican Nuncio, Bucharest, Romania, 1936-1947

Monsignore-Archbishop Gaetano Cicognani, Papal Nuncio in Madrid, 1943

Archbishop William Godfrey, Apostolic Delegate in London

Monsignor (Abbot) Giuseppe Ramiro Marcone, Vatican Representative in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, 1942-43?

Monsignor Mario, Vatican Legate to Bratislava, Slovakia

Monsignor Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, Bulgaria, 1931-1934, and Greece-Turkey, 1934-1944

Monsignor Angelo Rotta*, Italy, Vatican diplomat in Sofia, Bulgaria, and Papal Nuncio (Ambassador) in Budapest, 1944-45

Father Gennaro Verolino* Deputy to the Papal Nuncio in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Diplomatic Assistants and Aides to Vatican Nuncios

György (George) Adam, "Third Secretary," Vatican Embassy, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-1945.

Baroness Gizella Apor, Volunteer, Vatican and International Red Cross. Baroness Apor worked as a nurse in the Honvéd Tiszti Hospital. She worked with Sándor Újváry* and Father Ference Kálló.

Dezso Angyal, Clergy, Budapest Hungary

Father János Antal* Head of the Salesian house in Rákospalota, Budapest. In charge of civilian refugees for the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, 1939-1944. Worked with Citizen's Committee for Refugee Affairs, representing the Polish Government-in-Exile. Worked with Hungarian resistance underground. Many Jews were protected at the house with Vatican protective papers.

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Father Ferenc Bády, Roman Catholic Priest, Budapest. He gave hundreds of Jews safe conduct protective papers and was persecuted by the Arrow Cross party.

Dr. Istvan Biro, a Transylvanian member of the House of Representatives.

Andras Egyed, Clergy, Budapest

József Eszterházy, Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary. He worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation in Budapest, Hungary.

Father Gyula Mátyás Fehér, Catholic Priest, Budapest, Hungary. Distributed Vatican protective papers in Budapest. He was imprisoned by the Arrow Cross for these activities.

Imre Farkas*, Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary. He worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation in Budapest, Hungary.

Major Istvan Feher, Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary. He worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation in Budapest, Hungary.

Istvan Foldiak, he worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary.

Dr. László Helle, worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary.

Zoltán Horváth, Captain, worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary. He saved a large number of Jewish men from deportation by enlisting them in the Hungarian labor service.

Father Géza Izay, Jesuit Priest, Budapest, worked with Vatican Nuncio Angelo Rotta in supplying Jews with Vatican protective papers. He also helped shelter and feed Jews.

Father József Jánosy, Priest, Leader of the Hungarian Holy Cross Society

Father Jánosy led one of the most active religious organizations involved in the rescue of Jews in Budapest.

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Mrs. Laszlo Katona, a devout Catholic woman who managed a printing shop in Kassa. She printed and sent blank baptismal documents to Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation. These documents were distributed to Jewish protectees.

Ferenc Kallo, cleric. In Budapest, hundreds of Jews-especially children-were rescued by courageous members of Christian religious orders: the Jews were hidden, fed, and protected in the convents, monasteries, missions, schools, and institutes of the various denominations.

Imre Katz (1919-1973), *Hanoar Hatzaioni*, Vatican Office in Budapest Hungary

Hanoar Hatzaioni. Worked in Vatican Office in Budapest. Distributed Vatican protective documents.

Dr. Géza Kiss, a textile merchant associated with the Vatican and International Committee of the Red Cross. Kiss worked with Sándor Ujváry, who worked with apostolic nuncio Angelo Rotta. They filled out hundreds of blank Vatican safe-conducts and distributed them to Jews at the Hungarian checkpoint in Hegyeshalom. As part of the Ujváry group, Kiss faked certificates of baptism and other documents for Jews to rescue them from the Arrow Cross.

Father Ferenc Köhler, Volunteer for Papal Nuncio, Budapest and Hegyeshalom, Hungary, 1944-45.

Istvan Komlos Clothes-Collecting Company (*Ruhagyujto Munkasszazad*), worked with Sandor Gyorgy Ujvary.

Milán Kosztich, Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary. He worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation in Budapest, Hungary.

Countess Maria Pejakevich, Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary. He worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation in Budapest, Hungary.

Istvan Radi Clothes-Collecting Company, worked with Sandor Gyorgy Ujvary, a who was associated with the International Red Cross and the Papal Nuncio.

Sara Salkhazi, Budapest, aided Jewish children.

Adorján Stella, Clothes-Collecting Company. He worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation in Budapest, Hungary.

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Géza Tolnay, Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary. He worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation in Budapest, Hungary.

Vince Tomek, Priest, Budapest, Hungary, distributed Slovakian false passports to Slovakian Jewish refugees in Budapest. These documents were issued by Dr. Spisiak, the Slovak Consul in Budapest.

Tibor Verehely, Department of Cooperation (*Département de Coopération*), Budapest, Hungary. He worked with Sándor Újváry in the Department of Cooperation in Budapest, Hungary.

Sándor György Ujváry,* Vatican and International Red Cross, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45. He was one of the most successful rescuers of Jews in Budapest, especially rescuing Jews from the death marches to Hegyeshalom. Ujváry worked with apostolic nuncio Angelo Rotta and took hundreds of blank Vatican safe-conducts, along with truck convoys of medical supplies and food, to Jews on deportations.

Dr. Antal Uhl, Vicar at Baranyaszentgyörgy, Hungary, provided false baptismal certificates to Hungarian Jews in Paris who were being deported. Antal was assisted by Károly Binder, the Hungarian Consul in Paris.

Rózsi (Rose Marie) Vájkay, and Éva Vájkay the head of the safe-conduct office in the Nunciature, whose own special exemption had been arranged through the intervention of the Nuncio Rotta. She issued certificates of protection to all those who submitted baptismal papers without checking whether they were genuine or not.

Dr. György Wilhelm, Volunteer Clothes-Collecting Company, worked with Sandor Gyorgy Ujvary, a journalist of Jewish background, who was associated with the International Red Cross and the Papal Nuncio.

* * * * *

“Visas! We began to live visas day and night. When we were awake, we were obsessed by visas. We talked about them all the time. Exit visas. Transit visas. Entrance visas. Where could we go? During the day we tried to get the proper documents, approvals, stamps. At night, in bed, we tossed about and dreamed about long lines, officials, visas. Visas.”

- Austrian visa recipient

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Rescue Organizations and Networks

This is a partial list of organizations and rescue networks that worked with diplomats and cooperated with each other in the rescue of Jews throughout Europe.

Af-Al-Pi (“Despite Everything”), Perl Transporte
Aliyah Bet (Organization for Illegal Immigration, “Mossad le Aliyah Bet”
 Amelot Committee (*La Amelot, Rue Amelot*)
 American Friends Service Committee - Quakers
Armée Juive (AJ; Jewish Army; *Organisation Juive de Combat*; OJC)
 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, USA
Beitar - Budapest
Bnei Akiva - Budapest
 Cachoud Group (Maurice Cachoud Group)
 Central Committee of German Jews for Relief and Reconstruction
 Children’s Aid Rescue Society (*Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants - OSE*)
 Committee for the Aid of Jewish Refugees from Northern Transylvania
 Committee for the Protection of Jews in Belgium (*Comité de Defense des Juifs in Belgique*)
 Christian Friendship (*Amitié Chrétienne*)
 Delegation for the Assistance of Immigrants (DELASEM; *Delegazione Assistenza Emigranti Ebrei*), France and Italy
Dror Habonim (Dror) - Budapest
 Dubouchage Committee (*Comité Dubouchage*; Refugee Aid Committee), Nice
 Dutch-Paris escape line
 French Jewish Scouts (*Eclaireurs Israelites EIF*), *La Sixième*
 Emergency Rescue Committee
Front de l’Indépendance
 Garel Network (*Circuit Garel*)
Hashomer Hatzair, Budapest
Hatzioni Haclali'im - Budapest
 He Halutz Youth – Zionist Pioneers, Budapest
 Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)
 HICEM - The United Committee for Jewish Immigration (HIAS-ICA)

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International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC)
 Jewish Volunteers Department A International Committee of the Red Cross
 Jewish Agency for Palestine (Yishuv)
 Jewish Council (Zsido Tanacs), Budapest, Hungary
Maccabi Hatzair - Budapest
 Mennonite Central Committee
Mizrahi - Budapest
 Nîmes Coordinating Committee (Camps Committee), Southern France
 President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees (PACPR), USA
 Refugee Aid Committee (*Comisia Autonoma de Ajutorare*), Romania
 Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest (*Va'ada*)
 Relief and Rescue Committee: The Kasztner Line
 Relief Organization of German Jews (*Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden*)
 Relief Organization for Jewish Refugees Abroad (*Hilfsverein für Jüdische Flüchtlinge*)
 Ujváry Group Budapest
 Unitarian Service Committee (USC), Boston, Massachusetts, USA
 U.S. Committee for the Care of European Children (USCOM), USA
 War Refugee Board (WRB), US Department of the Treasury, 1943-45
 Westerweel Group, Netherlands
 Working Group (*Pracovná Skupina*), Slovakia
 World Jewish Congress (WJC)
 Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)
 Zegota (Council for Aid to Jews; *Rada Pomocy Zydom*)
 Zionist Youth Movement (*Mouvement de Jeunesse Sioniste; MJS*)

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Background on Diplomatic Rescue



Jewish refugees going to America

ESCAPE AND REFUGE

In 1938, a conference was held in Evian, France, to determine international policy regarding refugees fleeing Nazi Germany and other parts of occupied Europe. This conference was later called the “Evian Conference.” The outcome of this conference was a consensus that most European countries would not allow Jewish victims of Nazi persecution to have refuge in their countries. These countries who refused asylum were: the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and other countries of the free world. The official policy of most foreign ministries was not to allow Jewish immigration.

Jewish emigration to Palestine was severely limited by the British. Neutral Switzerland was afraid of violating its neutrality. Immigration to the United States

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was virtually impossible due to bureaucracy and official policies to keep Jewish refugees out.

A strict quota system limited the entry of immigrants to the United States according to their country of origin. To obtain a visa, a would-be immigrant had to fill out many forms and submit them to American consular officials in Europe, whose policy was to issue visas very sparingly. There were financial criteria to prevent refugees from entering the United States. One requirement was a certificate of good conduct attesting to the good character of the immigrant. This was supposed to be obtained from the local police authority; in many cases, this was the Nazi Gestapo.

American immigration law did not include any provisions for admitting refugees fleeing persecution. Further, after the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, German Jews were barred as potential spies.

The United States, itself a nation of immigrants, was reluctant to become a safe haven for Jewish refugees. Nationalism, along with widespread antisemitism, further complicated the problem. Between 1933 and 1945, there were only two years in which the quota for Germany and Austria was filled.

Hitler noted that no country would provide safety for Jewish victims, and began the murder of innocent people with the confidence that no country would intervene.

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THE IMPULSE TO RESCUE

Throughout Nazi-occupied Europe, thousands of people risked their lives to save Jews. Rescue took many forms. Some rescuers acted on their own; others worked in cooperation with family, neighbors, and friends. Entire communities took the responsibility for sheltering Jews. In the case of Denmark, an entire nation rallied to prevent the deportation of its Jewish citizens.

What motivated the rescuers? Some sympathized with the Jews. Others were actually anti-Semitic, but could not sanction murder. Some were bound to those they saved by ties of friendship and personal loyalty, while others went out of their way to help total strangers. Some were compelled by their political beliefs or religious values. For some rescuers, the decision to help was the result of the consideration that all life is important. For many rescuers, they did what they thought was only natural.

Many rescuers felt they were simply acting out of simple human decency. They later insisted that they were not heroes, and that they never thought of themselves as doing anything special or extraordinary.

What difference did the rescuers make? The success of the Nazis in annihilating the Jewish people was dependent on local collaboration, or lack of it. In Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland, nine out of ten Jews were killed. In Denmark, more than nine out of ten were saved. A crucial difference was the behavior of ordinary citizens toward their neighbors.

When citizens stood by and did nothing, Jews were murdered. When people took it upon themselves to act as rescuers, Jews had a chance.

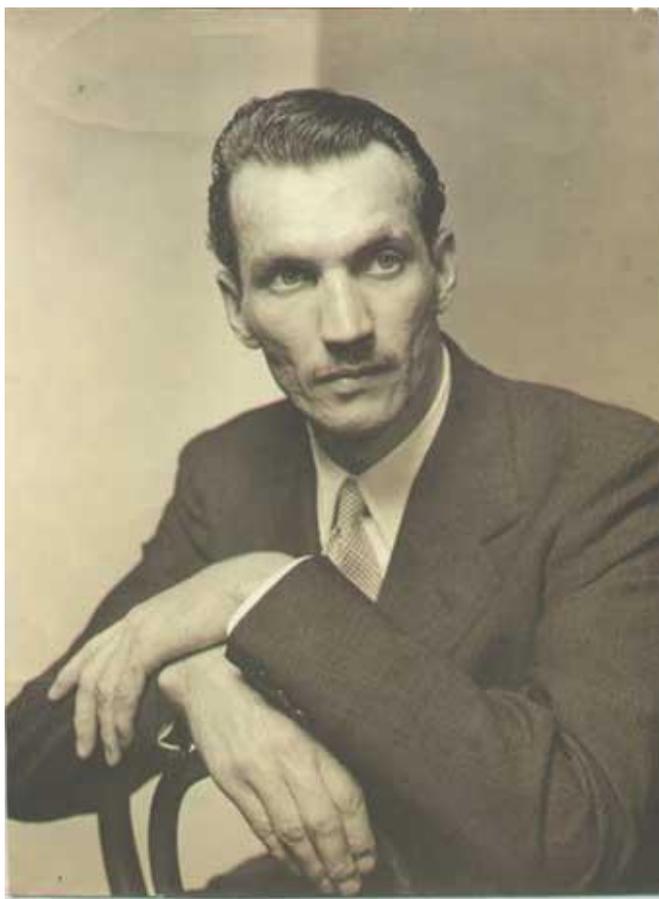
• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

DIPLOMATIC RESCUE

Diplomats were different from ordinary rescuers of the Holocaust. They were often in a position to rescue large numbers of Jews and other refugees. Diplomats were responsible for saving among the largest number of Jews and other refugees rescued in the Holocaust.

Most diplomats, particularly those active early in the war, issued visas, including exit, transit, and destination visas, protective passes, and other life-saving documents. Diplomats often worked with rescue and relief organizations, including clandestine organizations. This was often done in direct opposition to their countries' orders, policies and regulations. Vatican diplomats also issued protective papers and life-saving baptismal certificates. Archbishop Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli helped save thousands of Jews by issuing protective papers from his office in Turkey.



Polish diplomat Jan Karski

In addition to issuing protective papers, diplomats were often the first line in reporting the murder of Jews throughout Europe. Polish diplomat Jan Karski

• killed

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gathered information about the Holocaust in Poland and reported it to leaders in the West. Vatican diplomats (nuncios) were among those at the forefront of reporting on atrocities in Europe. Monsignor Andrea Cassulo and Monsignor Giuseppe Burzio reported directly to the Vatican.

Many diplomats encouraged their governments to intervene on behalf of the Jews. They encouraged their governments to actively protest the murder and advocated that governments liberalize immigration policies to save as many people as possible. Some diplomats were even successful in these efforts. Italian diplomats in Southern France, Croatia and Greece influenced the policy of the government toward saving Jews. Mexican Consul General Gilberto Bosques protested the treatment of Jews to leaders in Southern France.



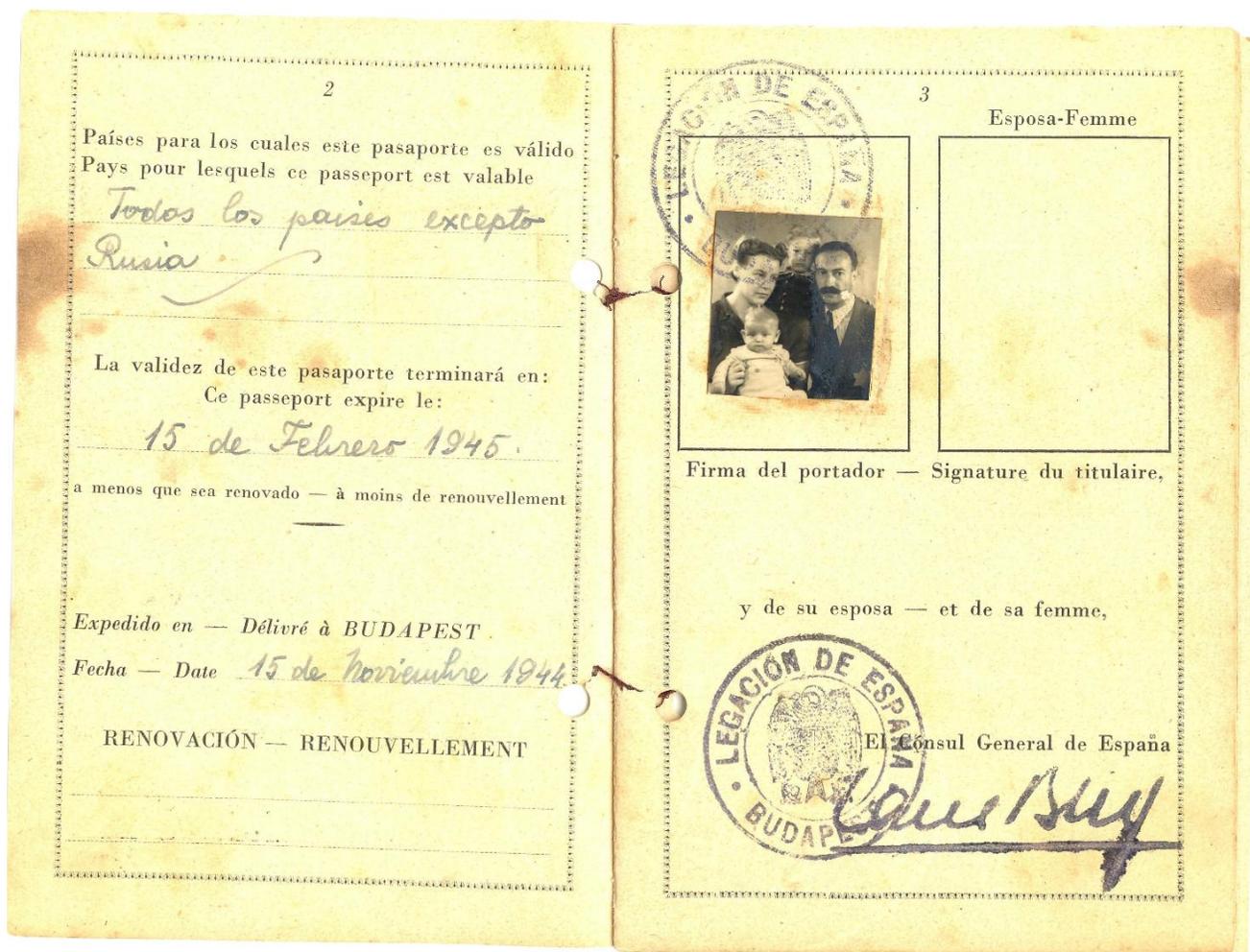
Mexican Consul General Gilberto Bosques protested the treatment of Jews to leaders in Southern France.

Several diplomats warned the Jewish community of impending disaster. Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, of Germany, warned of the impending deportations in Denmark in October 1943. His warning enabled the Danish people to thwart Nazi plans to murder the Jews of Denmark.

• killed

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Some diplomats saved lives by providing the very means of survival. International Red Cross representatives, who carried the status of diplomats, not only issued protective papers but were also responsible for distributing food and medical supplies to Jews throughout Europe.



Several diplomats, such as Raoul Wallenberg, Carl Lutz, George Perlasca and Selahattin Ülkümen, prevented Jews from being deported by physically standing between the Nazis and the Jews they were deporting, risking their very lives. These diplomats stopped Jews from being deported and intervened to save Jews who were on death marches.

The most important quality of diplomats who helped refugees was a willingness to defy their own governments and the governments of the Nazis and their collaborators. Coming to the aid of persecuted Jews required not only courage, but also a high degree of independent-mindedness and creativity. These diplomats used every loophole, ruse, or nuance in the regulations of their own country as well as the policy of the Nazi occupiers in order to help refugees.

• killed

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As diplomats, disobeying home office directives took on great significance as their role was to represent the official policies of their countries. By disobeying their home countries' policies, they gave the impression of official sanction by the home country. The decision to issue visas and other protective papers was seen as official opposition to Nazi policy. The courageous diplomats were well aware of this impression, and it made their dilemma to issue the visas more difficult. Nazi officials often thought that diplomats were, in fact, operating officially when they were not.



After issuing thousands visas to Jewish and other refugees in Bordeaux, France, in June 1940, Portuguese Consul General Aristides de Sousa Mendes explained: *“My government has denied all applications for visas to any refugee. But I cannot allow these people to die...I am going to issue [a visa] to anyone who asks for it...Even if I am discharged, I can only act as a Christian, as my conscience tells me.”*

• killed

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A private decision to defy the authority of the home country was a difficult moral and political decision. The rescue of Jews by a diplomat was thus never done in secret and thus the diplomat's action immediately put him at personal and political risk. This did not often protect them from being punished for disobeying orders.

To some extent, diplomats were protected by their diplomatic status. Their lives were often not at as great a risk as individual rescuers in Nazi occupied Europe. This, however, was not always the case. Some diplomats were arrested and imprisoned for their life-saving activities.



Government policy, even one that is morally wrong, was expected to be obeyed. Consul Chiune Sugihara, of Japan, was forced to resign in 1947 for helping Jews in Lithuania. Chiune Sugihara remembered: *“Those people told me the kind of horror they would have to face if they didn’t get away from the Nazis and I believe them. There was no place else for them to go....If I had waited any longer, even if permission came, it might have been too late.”*

Consul General De Sousa Mendes, of Portugal, was forced out of diplomatic service and was unable to obtain employment for the rest of his life. Yet De Sousa Mendes had no regrets: *“If so many Jews can suffer because of one person [Hitler], then one Christian can suffer for Jews.”* Consul General De Sousa Mendes, of Portugal, was forced out of diplomatic service and was unable to obtain employment for the rest of his life.

• killed

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British visa issued to seventy-five Jewish Children as part of the Kindertransport

"It is a fantastic commentary on the inhumanity of our times that for thousands and thousands of people a piece of paper with a stamp on it is the difference between life and death."

- Dorothy Thompson, American journalist

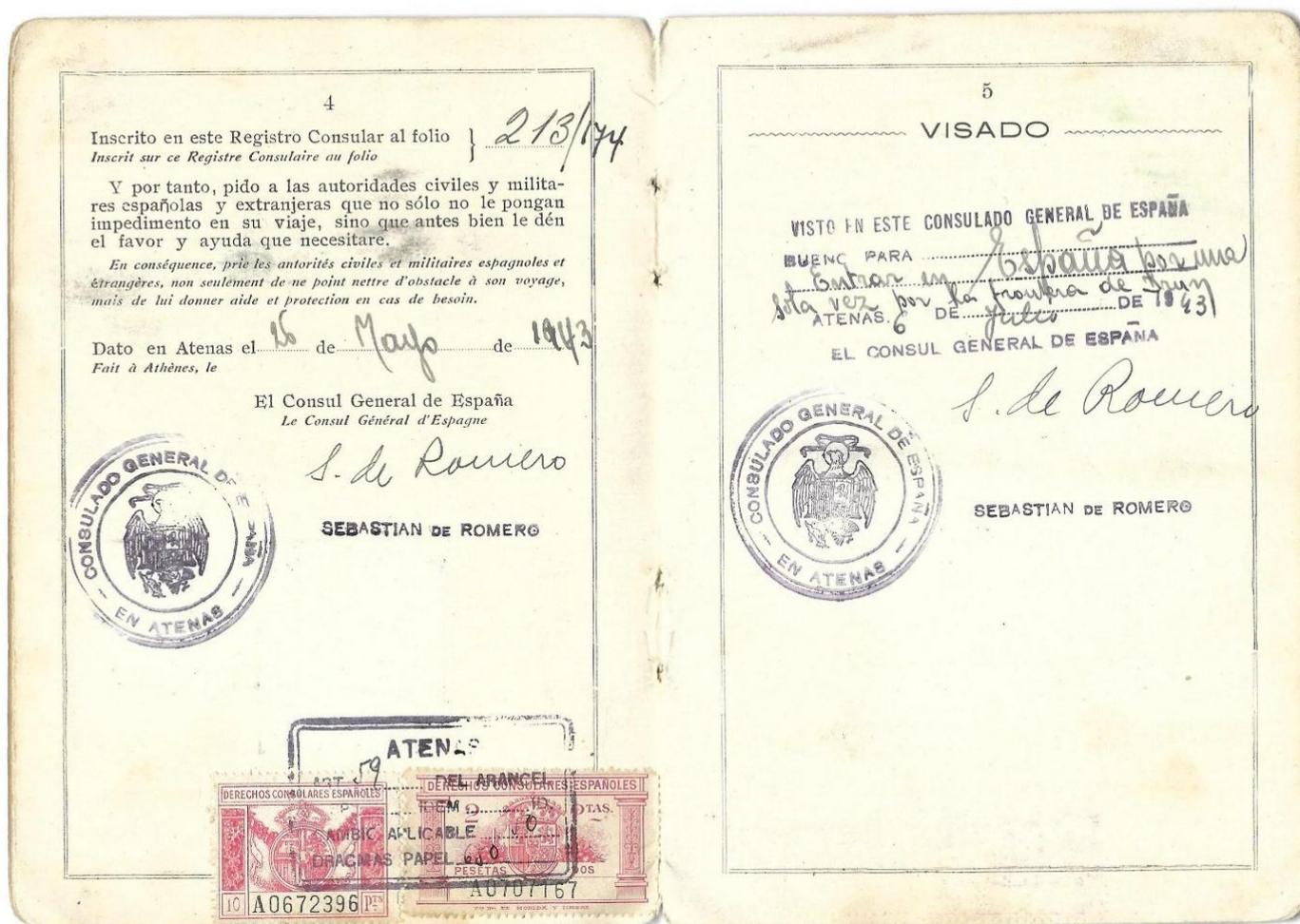
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THE LEGACY

There are tens of thousands of people alive today who are descendants of the refugees who received visas from the diplomats. One is Yvonne Rysak, whose father received a visa from Sugihara:

“The Nazis murdered my father’s three sisters and one of his brothers....I know my dad would be pleased to know that so many people are getting to know Sugihara. I want to, on my father’s behalf, thank this man. I wouldn’t be here, my family wouldn’t be here, if it weren’t for this man. It’s pretty overwhelming.”



Spanish passport issued in Athens by diplomat Sebastián de Romero Radigales for a Jewish couple in 1943.

- killed
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Fact Sheet: Aid and Rescue of Jews in Europe and Survival by Country, 1933-45

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the number of Jews who survived the Holocaust by country and by region. Included is a list of countries ranked from the highest percentage of survival to the lowest. Also included is a summary of some of the factors that contributed to the survival rate of Jews. We have also included some examples of mass rescue. These include rescue by diplomats, state officials, church officials, rescue networks and organizations. A number of rescue networks spanned different countries and regions. Please see the bibliography that we have included in this document.

“If you save the life of one person, it is as if you saved the world entire.”
- Talmud

Estimated number of Jews in Europe as of 1933: **9,500,000**.¹ This represented 1.7% of the total population of Europe.

Number of Jews in Europe as of September 1939: **9,067,800-9,797,000** (rounded).²

Estimated number of Jews who survived the war in Europe (not including neutral European countries): **3,207,800-4,201,000** (rounded).³

Jews who resided in neutral European countries as of 1933: **435,700-442,700**.⁴
Proportion of Jews in Europe who lived in neutral countries as of 1933: 4.6-4.7%

Estimated percent of Jews who survived the war in Europe (not including neutral European countries): **35-43%**.⁵

Estimated number of Jews who survived in Europe, including neutral countries:
3,643,500-4,643,700.⁶

¹ USHMM.org

² Hilberg, 1985, pp. 1201-1220; Bauer & Rozett, in Gutman, 1990, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, s.v. “Estimated Losses in the Holocaust,” pp. 1799

³ Bauer & Rozett, in Gutman, 1990, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, s.v. “Estimated Losses in the Holocaust,” pp. 1799; Benz, in Laqueur, 2001, *The Holocaust Encyclopedia*, s.v. “Death Toll,” pp. 137-145; Hilberg, 1985;

⁴ Bauer & Rozett, in Gutman, 1990, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, s.v. “Estimated Losses in the Holocaust,” pp. 1799; Benz, in Laqueur, 2001, *The Holocaust Encyclopedia*, s.v. “Death Toll,” pp. 137-145; Hilberg, 1985; USHMM.org.

⁵ Bauer & Rozett, in Gutman, 1990, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, s.v. “Estimated Losses in the Holocaust,” pp. 1799; Benz, in Laqueur, 2001, *The Holocaust Encyclopedia*, s.v. “Death Toll,” pp. 137-145.

⁶ This figure was arrived at by adding the estimated number of survivors by country and Jews who were present in neutral countries in 1933. This presumes survival of Jews who were in neutral

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Estimated number of Jews who survived in Nazi occupied zones: **1-2 million**.⁷

Number of Jews who were able to successfully emigrate from Europe through Lisbon, Portugal, Milan, Italy, Marseilles, France, Hamburg, Germany: **810,000**.⁸

Estimated number of people who helped Jews throughout Europe: **500,000-1,000,000**.⁹ The number of Poles who aided Jews is estimated to be between 160,000-300,000, or 1-2.5% of the population of Poland.¹⁰ Each rescue of a Jew often involved more than just one individual. Often, whole families would hide and shelter a Jew. Sometimes, an entire village would participate in hiding a number of Jews. Some Jewish refugees would travel from country to country, where they were helped by various rescue networks and individuals. In some cases, a Jew on the run could be aided by as many as 25 individuals.

Estimated number of Jews murdered in the Holocaust: **5,100,000**¹¹ (rounded)-**5,820,960**¹².

Number of people who rescued or aided Jews who were executed: **unknown**. Number compiled by the Main Commission for Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland: **872** Poles. Several hundred more were killed in mass executions.¹³

Number of Jews who aided or rescued fellow Jews: **Unknown**. There were thousands of Jewish rescuers and hundreds of rescue and relief organizations throughout Europe and the Free World.¹⁴

Number of persons honored as Righteous Among the Nations by Yad Vashem as of January 2020: **27,712** (see chart below).

countries, e.g., that they did not return to Nazi-occupied territory. Many left Europe from neutral countries to other parts of the world, including the United States, Canada, South America, China, Australia, etc.

⁷ Bauer & Rozett, in Gutman, 1990, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, s.v. "Estimated Losses in the Holocaust," pp. 1799-1802

⁸ Bauer, 1974; Bauer, 1981; Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Annual Reports, 1933-1945, "Aiding Jews Overseas."

⁹ Opinion cited, official at Yad Vashem.

¹⁰ Prekerowa in Gutman, 1990, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, s.v., "Aid to Jews by Poles," pp. 9-12.

¹¹ Hilberg, 1985

¹² Robinson, 1972

¹³ Prekerowa in Gutman, 1990, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, s.v., "Aid to Jews by Poles," pp. 9-12.

¹⁴ American Jewish Committee (AJC) Yearbooks, 1933-1947; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, *Aiding Jews Overseas: Reports of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee*, 1939-1942; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, *The Rescue of Stricken Jews in a World at War*, December 1943; Bauer, 1981.

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Estimated Proportion of Jews Who Survived the Holocaust by Area

Location	Jewish Population August 1939	Number of Jews Survived - 1945	Proportion of Jews Survived - 1945
Albania		1,800	
Austria	185,000	135,000	73%
Belgium	65,700	36,800	56-58%
Bohemia-Moravia	118,310	40,160	34
Bulgaria ¹	50,000	50,000	100%
Denmark	7,800	7,740	99%
Estonia	4,500	3,000	67%
Finland	2,000	1,993	99%
France ²	350,000	272,680	78%
Germany	566,000	424,500-431,500	75-76%
Italy	44,500	36,820	83%
Latvia	91,500	20,000-21,500	22-23%
Lithuania	168,000	25,000-28,000	15-17%
Luxembourg	3,500	1,550	44%
Netherlands	140,000	40,000	40%
Norway	1,700	938	55%
Poland	3,300,000	300,000-400,000	9-12%
Rumania	609,000	322,000-339,000	53-56%
Soviet Union ³	3,020,000	2,020,000	67%
Slovakia	88,950	17,950-20,950	20-24%

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Yugoslavia	78,000	14,700-21,800	19-28%
<i>Cities</i>			
Arad, Hungary			
Budapest, Hungary	200,000	124,000	62%
Copenhagen, Denmark			
Rome, Italy ⁴	8,000	7,000	88%
Sofia, Bulgaria			

¹Does not include Jews from Thrace and Macedonia who were in Bulgaria and were deported before 1943.

²Population after June 1940.

³The Germans did not occupy all the territory of this republic.

⁴September 1943.

Note. Calculations based on figures in the following:

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

Gallery of Lifesaving Visas

402

AFFIDAVIT IN LIEU OF PASSPORT

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE
DEPARTMENT OF BOUCHES DU RHONE
CITY OF MARSEILLE
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

} SS.

Before me, **Myles Standish** Vice Consul of the United States of America, in and for the district of Marseille, France, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared **Alfred Stein** who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

That **his** full name is **Alfred Stein** and resides at **10 rue Bernard du Bois, Marseille, France;**

That **he** was born on **July 3, 1909** at **Dresden, Germany**

That **he** is ~~single~~ married to **Liselotte Salzburg Stein**

That **he** is the bearer of no valid passport or other document for travel to the United States because **of being a Jewish refugee;**

That this affidavit has been executed to serve in lieu of a passport to allow **him** to proceed to the United States.



DESCRIPTION :

Height : **5' 7"**
 Weight : **124 lbs.**
 Hair : **dark blond**
 Eyes : **olive brown**
 Marks : **none**
 Complexion : **none**

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **21st** day of **April** 1941.

Alfred Stein

Myles Standish

Myles Standish
Vice Consul of the United States
of America.

Service No. **3882**
No Fee Prescribed.

Affidavit signed by Myles Standish, Marseilles, France

- killed
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KONSULAT GENERALNY
RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ
W STAMBULE

CONSULAT GENERAL
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE POLOGNE
A STAMBOUL

Nr 512/11/74/40

GRATIS

CONSULADO DO BRASIL
VISTO Istanbul 24 de Julho de 1940

O CONSUL
H. Szymon

Certificat.

Il est certifié par le présent que Monsieur Szymon WANG, né le 5.iii.1890, fils de Józef et Maria se rend en Brésil en compagnie de son épouse Emilia, née le 15.ix.1895 et de sa fille Edwardsa, née le 26.i.1922 ainsi que Monsieur Rafael WANG, né le 15.ii.1892, fils de Józef et Maria se rend également en Brésil en compagnie de son épouse Helena, née le 15.i.1901 et de ses enfants Halina, née le 11.vii.1924 et Léopold né le 15.i.1929. Tous sont des citoyens polonais, de religion romaine-catholique, et descendent d'une famille romaine catholique. Le Consulat Général tient à ajouter que les sus-nommés sont des personnes solides - dignes de confiance et possèdent des moyens suffisants pour pouvoir vivre deux ans sans travail.

Mrs. Szymon et Rafael WANG sont des propriétaires des fermes et exportateurs de bois.

Istanbul, le 23 juillet 1940.

Le Gérant du Consulat Général de
Pologne
H. Szymon
Le Consul de Pologne

Drukarnia Państwowa nr 104139

False baptismal certificate, issued by the Polish consul general in Istanbul, Turkey

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

SCHUTZ-PASS Nr.28/69.

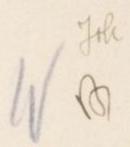
<p>Name: L i l i K a t z <i>Név:</i></p> <p>Wohnort: Budapest <i>Lakás:</i></p> <p>Geburtsdatum: 13.Sept.1913. <i>Születési ideje:</i></p> <p>Geburtsort: Budapest <i>Születési helye:</i></p> <p>Körperlänge: 164 cm. <i>Magasság:</i></p> <p>Haarfarbe: blond Augenfarbe: grau <i>Hajszín: Szemszín:</i></p>	 <p>Unterschrift: <i>Aláírás:</i></p>
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SCHWEDEN
SVÉDORSZÁG

<p>Die Kgl. Schwedische Gesandtschaft in Budapest bestätigt, dass der Obengenannte im Rahmen der — von dem Kgl. Schwedischen Aussenministerium autorisierten — Repatriierung nach Schweden reisen wird. Der Betreffende ist auch in einen Kollektivpass eingetragen.</p> <p><i>Bis Abreise steht der Obengenannte und seine Wohnung unter dem Schutz der Kgl. Schwedischen Gesandtschaft in Budapest.</i></p> <p>Gültigkeit: ertischt 14 Tage nach Einreise nach Schweden.</p>	<p>A budapesti Svéd Kir. Követség igazolja, hogy fentnevezett — a Svéd Kir. Külügyminisztérium által jóváhagyott — repatriálás keretében Svédországba utazik.</p> <p>Nevezett a kollektiv útlevelben is szerepel.</p> <p><i>Elutazásáig fentnevezett és lakása a budapesti Svéd Kir. Követség oltalma alatt áll.</i></p> <p>Érvényét veszti a Svédországba való megérkezéstől számított tizennegyedik napon.</p>
--	--

Reiseberechtigung nur gemeinsam mit dem Kollektivpass. Einreisewisum wird nur in dem Kollektivpass eingetragen.

Budapest, den **25.August** 1944





KÖNIGLICH SCHWEDISCHE GESANDTSCHAFT
SVÉD KIRÁLYI KÖVETSÉG
Danielson
Kgl.Schwedischer Gesandte

Kisgazdasági Minisztérium és Irányítási Hivatala, Budapest
2307 F. Wiesnermayer Emel

Protective document issued by Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations



Visa issued by British Consul Frank Foley in Berlin

- killed
- * recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

-2-

Osobní popis
Siglaformulář - Personbeschreibung

Zaměstnaní Profession Beschäftigung	obchodník Commerçant	
Rodiště a datum narození Lieu et date de nais- sance Geburtsort und Da- tum der Geburt	Steinberg	Brno
Bydliště Domicile Wohnort	Marseille	
Obličej Visage Gesicht	oblyj-ovale	okrouhlý rond
Barva očí Couleur des yeux Farbe der Augen	W. hnědá marron	tmavá bleue foncée
Barva vlasů Couleur des cheveux Farbe der Haare	hnědá brune	plavá blonde
Zvláštní znamení Signes particuliers Besondere Kennzeichen	/	

Máňželka
Femme - Ehegattin




Razítko
štední

Podpis majitele
Signature du titulaire - Unterschrift
des Inhabers

Vladimir Vochoč

a jeho manželky
et de sa femme - und seiner Ehegattin

Charlotte Heilová

Podpis úředníka vydávajícího cestovní pas
Signature de l'agent délivrant le passeport
Unterschrift des den Pass ausstellenden Beamten:

Vochoc

Děti - Enfants - Kinder

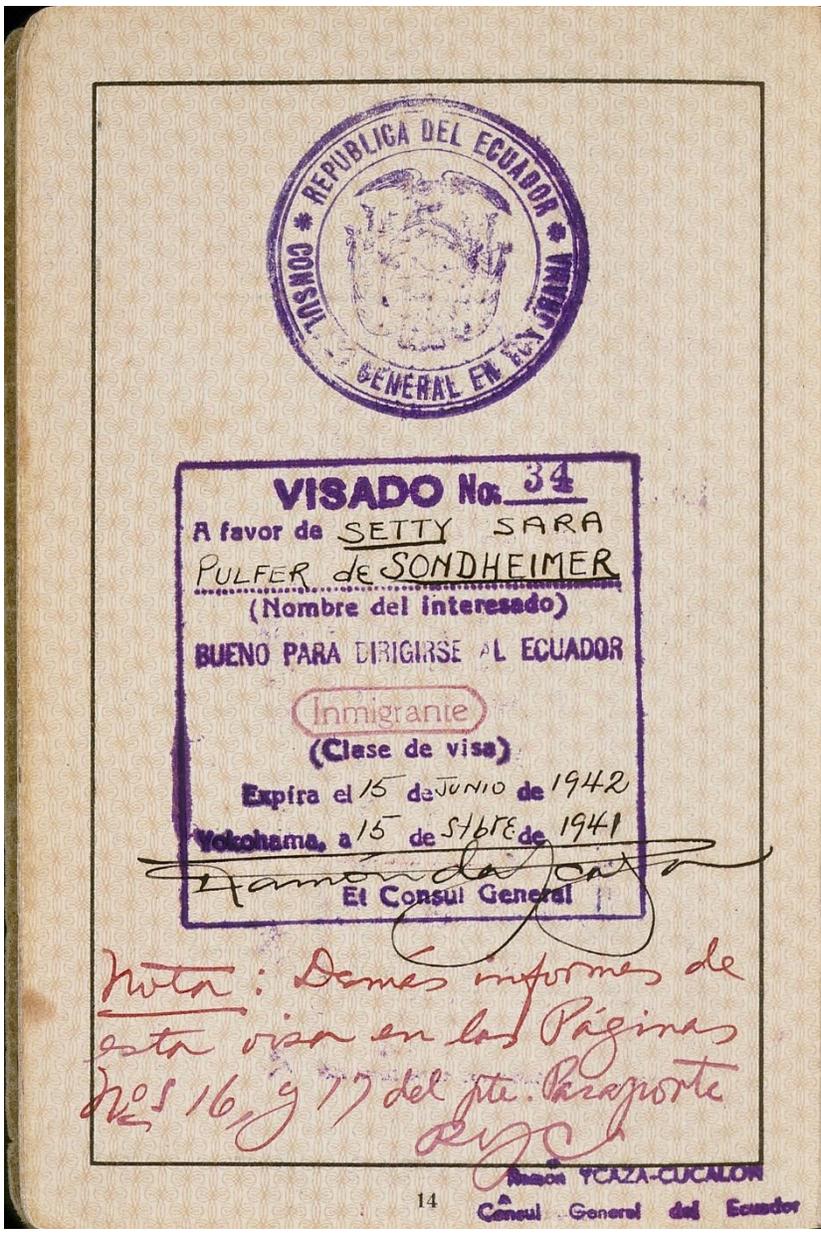
Jméno Nom - Name	Děti - Enfants - Kinder Stáří Age - Alter	Pohlaví Sexe - Geschlecht
Francis	27.X.1939	syn-fils

02572

Visa issued by Vladimir Vochoč in Marseilles, France

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations



Visa to Ecuador for Setty Sara Pulfer de Sondheimer

- killed
- * recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations

N^o 35.

IDENTIFICATION ET SIGNALEMENT:

de Madame Jeanne Vándor
 née de Oriza (Ben)
 Age de 49 ans
 Etat civil mariée
 Profession
 Taille moyenne
 Visage ronde
 Yeux bleus
 Nez normal
 Bouche régulière
 Cheveux etc. bruns

**PASSEPORT-COLLECTIF
PROVISOIRE**



Nous, Consul d'Espagne à Budapest

de M. Franz Vándor
 fils de Anna Koppel
 Age de 14 ans
 Etat civil célibataire
 Profession élève
 Taille petite
 Visage long
 Yeux gris
 Nez droit
 Bouche régulière
 Cheveux etc. bruns

de M. Helmut Vándor
 fils de Anna Koppel
 Age de 14 ans
 Etat civil célibataire
 Profession élève
 Taille petite
 Visage long
 Yeux gris
 Nez droit
 Bouche régulière
 Cheveux etc. bruns

de _____
 fils de _____
 Age _____
 Etat civil _____
 Profession _____
 Taille _____
 Visage _____
 Yeux _____
 Nez _____
 Bouche _____
 Cheveux etc. _____

faisons savoir à tous ceux qui verront le présent passeport espagnol que: Madame Francisca VÁNDOR, née Anna Koppel, et ses enfants, Heinz et Helmut partent de cette ville à destination de: Madrid

Prions en conséquence toutes les autorités civiles et militaires, auxquelles ce passeport sera présenté de laisser librement passer les porteurs et de leur donner, en cas de besoin, tout aide et protection pour leur voyage.

Le présent passeport est valable jusqu'au 10 Janvier 1945 pour se rendre en territoire espagnol

Consulat d'Espagne à Budapest.
 le 10 Octobre 1944.

Le Consul:
 Louis Alix

(Note: This passport may not be renewed in an emergency without special permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Madrid.)

Protective paper issued by Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* in Budapest Angel Sanz-Briz

- killed
- * recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations



1940 Passport signed by Constantin Karadja, Berlin

- killed
- * recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations



Affidavit of citizenship signed by Jewish diplomatic representative Solomon Ezrati in Thessalonica, Greece

- killed
- * recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations



Visa issued by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in Turkey, May 25, 1943

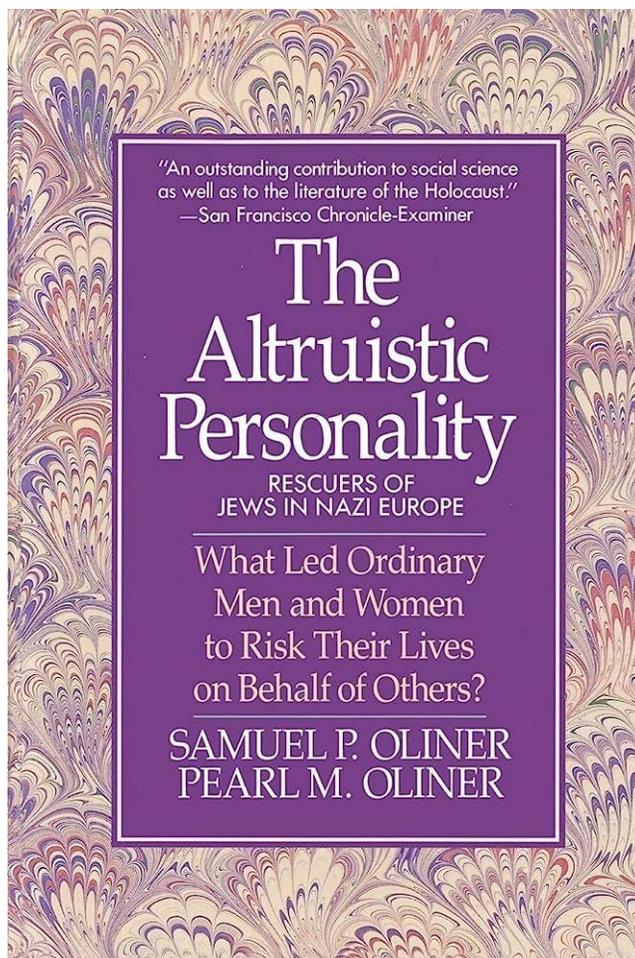
- killed
- * recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations



Visa issued to Jewish couple from Romania, March 3, 1941

• killed

* recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous among the Nations



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