

The European Holocaust — Who Knew What And When — A Canadian Aspect

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Résumé

SYNTHÈSE FAITE PAR C. DADOUN

Ainsi que nous pourrons le voir, cet article fait faire un tour d'horizon des réactions dans le monde et mentionne avec insistance le rôle prépondérant joué par le Congrès Juif Canadien au temps de Samuel Bronfman, c'est-à-dire celui de Mackenzie King au Canada. Les interventions multiples des dirigeants du Judaïsme montraient qu'ils étaient au courant de l'horrible réalité qui se déroulait outre-Atlantique.

Les faits montrent qu les Juifs au Canada en étaient conscients. Était-ce suffisant?

C'est toute la question que renferme ce document.

Il est l'aboutissement de recherches qui se sont effectuées tour à tour à Toronto, New York et Montréal.

Nous sommes entre 1918 et 1939. Nous vivons cette période dite de l'entre-deux guerres. Ce fut également — tout au moins en Europe (France) — la période des années folles.

Et pendant que Paris bat son plein, il y a un régime dictatorial qui va s'instaurer en Allemagne vers les années 30.

Au cours des années 1919, Hitler put compter sur de nombreux collaborateurs et sur des personnes actives.

De 1923 où il obtint 800.000 voix à novembre 1933 où il en obtint 14.000.000, le changement est sans précédent.

Dès lors, les événements vont se précipiter: le Reichstag est incendié. De nombreux décrets votés abolissent la liberté de parole, de presse, de concertation et permettent la perquisition des foyers sans mandat. La discrimination s'abat sur les Juifs. Il y eut d'abord le boycottage des com-

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merçant puis les avocats et les fonctionnaires Juifs furent suspendus de leurs fonctions. Les Juifs n'eurent pas le droit de participer aux événements à caractère culturel et autres.

Hitler fit mieux: il fait arrêter 200 hommes clés des S.A. ainsi que Ernst Rohm qui était à leur tête et donna aux S.S. les pleins pouvoirs mettant les S.A. sous leur égide.

Il y eut toute sorte de vandalisme contre les Juifs. Un grand nombre d'entre eux quittèrent l'Allemagne et l'Autriche car il s'y passait ce qui était déjà arrivé il y a 450 ans en Espagne sous Ferdinand d'Aragon et Isabelle de Castille: *l'expulsion des Juifs*. Entre 1933 et 39, est-ce que les Juifs à l'extérieur de l'Allemagne pouvaient agir? Est-ce que l'Holocauste aurait pu être évité à une époque où les gouvernements étaient informés?

L'auteur du document, M. Victor Sefton, tient à remercier trois personnes dont le concours fut précieux à maints égards: M. Saul Hayes, ex-Vice-Président du C.J.C.; M. David Rome, archiviste au C.J.C. à Montréal, et le Dr. Stephen Speisman de la région centrale (R.C.) du Congrès Juif Canadien.

What was known during the years of the Second World War (1939-1945) of the systematic destruction of Jews and others in Nazi-occupied Europe? This paper is the result of researches made in Toronto, New York and Montreal.

BETWEEN THE WARS (1918-1939)

It is clear from the sources listed in the footnotes and from contemporary reports in the media, that antisemitism did not begin or end with the Hitler years, in Germany, in the rest of Europe, in the Vatican, or in any other centre of power in the twentieth century. Before the end of the First World War, when things began to go badly for Germany, there are recorded instances of accusations that Jews were profiteering from the War, and that Jewish soldiers were getting safe jobs away from danger.¹ Walther Rathenau, a German politician and a Jew prominent in the government of Germany during the war years, in 1922 was the Foreign Minister of Germany, and was referred to in public as "De Gottverdamate Judensau" (The Goddamned Jewish Sow).²

Hitler joined the N.S.D.A.P. (*Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* — National Socialist German Worker Party) in 1919 in the first year or two of its existence,³ and although he did not create

German antisemitism, decided to use it as a principle of his policy. He found a receptive audience and during his control of Germany, and later of occupied Europe, had many willing and active collaborators. He also found many individuals not under his control, who were in high places, and who at the very least failed to take action when it was in their power to do so, action which might have deterred him from implementing the Final Solution.

In 1920, the NSDAP issued a 25 point programme which it sold to the German electorate over the years with increasing success. In 1923, the party received 800,000 votes, in 1930, 6½ million votes, and in November 1932, 14 million votes, becoming the party receiving the largest number of votes. These 14 million votes represented 30% of the votes cast, and, although a substantial minority, led inevitably in January 1933 to Hitler being summoned by President Hindenburg, and being appointed Chancellor. Hitler had achieved this position legally and in accordance with the Weimar Constitution by which Germany was governed.⁴ During the same month Hitler convinced Hindenburg to call new elections for March 5th, 1933.⁵

Conveniently two events then took place, both before the scheduled election. On February 27th, the Reichstag was set on fire, allegedly by a deranged Dutchman, Van de Lubbe. This was followed with remarkable speed on the very next day, by the passing of a series of decrees over President Hindenburg's signature, which had the effect of abolishing freedom of speech, freedom of the press and of assembly, and also of authorising house arrest without warrant.

On March 5, 1933 new elections were held and the NSDAP received 44% of the votes cast. On or about the same day, the SA (*Sturm Abteilung* — Storm Troopers) was sent into action against Communists, Socialists and Trade Unionists.⁶ On March 20, 1933 a draft of an "Enabling Act" was prepared and was introduced during the first working session of the Reichstag on March 23rd. The vote was 441 for and 94 against, giving the Act passage by more than a 2/3 majority. The NSDAP deputies stood, stretched out their hands and sang the "Horst Wessel Lied" a song named after Horst Wessel — one line of which translates as: "When Jewish Blood Spurts under the Knife".⁷

It is interesting to note that when the Reichstag opened on March 21 to consider, among other things, the Enabling Act, no Communist deputies were present, and only 26 of the Social Democrat deputies. It is also interesting to note that at this time an old gunpowder factory at Dachau,

near Munich, was being converted into a camp into which Communists, Social Democrats and others could be incarcerated. It is possible to conjecture that the presentation of the Enabling Act for passage by the Reichstag, the conversion of the factory, and the absence of some deputies from the new parliament, were all related. It is also recorded that on March 21 and until March 30, 1933, 1500 persons were taken into protective custody, some of them in the Oranienberg prison outside Berlin.

The Enabling Act effectively gave the NSDAP four years of renewable dictatorship in a democratically achieved action, if one overlooks the reasons which led to the absence of so many deputies from the Reichstag. By July 8, 1933 the NSDAP was the only legally permitted party in Germany, and between that date and the 23rd of March of the same year, a period of less than four months, Jews were discriminated against physically with both the tacit and the legal approval of the German government. Stores were boycotted or broken into and destroyed, Jewish lawyers and civil servants were removed and Jews were forbidden to serve on juries. For a time, Jewish veterans of the First War were treated better, due to President Hindenburg's protestations. By September 1933, *Volkist* legislation was being passed, defining Aryans and Non-Aryans, and restricting Jewish participation in cultural, entertainment and press activities, and also discriminating Aryans married to Jews.

With this work well in hand, Hitler began dealing with another vital matter. The SA under Ernst Rohm had 4 million members, and was Hitler's military arm. He became convinced over the next few months that this force represented a potential threat to him, and in June 1934 he had Rohm and 200 key men of the SA arrested, and gave the greater powers to the SS, thus bringing the SA under stronger control.

Surprisingly there was no anti-Jewish legislation in 1934 and Jews thought that the SA was being punished for its anti-Jewish acts of the previous year, but in 1935 hostile acts against Jews were again permitted, and in September 1935 the Nurnberg Laws were passed. These validated decrees that dealt with family purity and citizenship and subject status and with *Mischlinge* (those involved in mixed marriages).⁸ The result was the complete disenfranchisement of Jews in Germany.

Meanwhile, the SS, under Heinrich Himmler, were consolidating their position and gradually set up squads called the *Toten Kopf Verbände* (Death Head Units), the first of which was authorised as the guard unit at the Dachau camp. They were also soon set up at Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen camps, which, together with Dachau, were the camps for

concentrating Hitler's unwanted, not specifically Jews, but Communists, Trade Unionists and no doubt renegade Nazis as well.

In this expansion of the SS, Himmler also organised the SD (*Sicherheits Dienst* — Security Service) under Heydrich, and in 1936 Himmler was appointed Chief of Police, which he placed under the control of the SS. During the next few years, Jews, especially Zionists, were encouraged to leave Germany, until objections by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the British Government made Hitler stop it.⁹ Jewish businesses were ordered to be handed over to Aryans, and pressure on Jews increased until in November, 1938, Vom Rath was assassinated in Paris, allegedly by the 17 year old Hershel Greenspan, followed the next day by the Kristalnacht.¹⁰ In the next few months, vandalism against Jews and Jewish property was rife, with tacit police support. Veterans were not spared, and it became clear that the Jews were unwanted. On January 24th, 1939, Heydrich suggested expelling the Jews, as Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain had done about 450 years earlier. In the same month Hitler delivered his speech declaring war on the Jews.¹¹ Many Jews left Germany and Austria at this time, while those who did not, either stayed because of personal reasons, or would not go because they refused to believe what lay in store for them. It has also been demonstrated that there were limits of numbers by those who were prepared to receive them.¹²

On September 1, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland, and taking this date as a landmark, it is clear, as seen from the press of the period, that up to this time all events mentioned so far, other than the camps for concentration, were recorded more or less accurately for all to read. Even the unhappiness of some governments over large scale exodus of Jews may be deduced from media accounts of the time. Anyone who could understand written or spoken German could learn of these events through press or radio, and of course Hitler's *Mein Kampf* was available as a guide book to the mentality of the German Chancellor and Fuhrer. This, coupled with the reluctance of some German Jews to believe in what they could learn, is perhaps an indication of the success of Hitler's propagandist minister, Joseph Goebbels, in convincing them and the world that Germany did not mean what it said. This same man was also able to convince his listeners that, he and Hitler notwithstanding, all German males of pure race were wonderful blonde physical specimens, and that all Jews were mean and crippled in appearance.

It should be a fruitful subject for research to investigate and resolve the

question that naturally springs to mind; if the outside world, including Jews, could have brought pressure to bear on Hitler at the various steps taken by him between 1933 and 1939, would the Holocaust have been prevented?

FESTUNG EUROPA 1939-1945

From September 1, 1939 till the end of the war in 1945, Europe became a fortress isolated from Western influence, as Hitler conquered and occupied successive territories and brought them under his direct control. It should be remembered that even the United States was represented in Germany until the end of 1941, and that the Soviet Union was an ally of Nazi Germany until June 1941, so that ignorance of events in Germany could not be claimed by them until that time. A recent report (September 1978) in the *Toronto Daily Star* describes an extract from a just published history by Martin Gilbert of the UK, called *Exile and Return*, which draws on the 30 year old records of the British government, recently released to the public, indicating that 6 months before September 1939, Britain asked Nazi Germany to stop unauthorised Jewish emigration. The article does not define "unauthorised Jewish emigration". It is possible that as government documents around the world become declassified, it will be possible to establish precisely what governments knew and when they knew it.

The almost unbelievable events of the Nazi destruction of Jews and others are well chronicled, and need only be recounted here briefly to illustrate the relationship between what happened and when it became known in Canada.

After the invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, events followed each other rapidly. Within 4 weeks Warsaw had capitulated, and Hitler gave orders to clear his part of Poland of Jews and dissenters to his regime. Camps were set up in Poland at Auschwitz, Chelmno, Treblinka, Belzec, Maidanek and Sobibor, and the army was to be indoctrinated against Jews. The result was the setting up of Special Duty Groups (*Einsatzgruppe*) who killed one million people in occupied Europe by the end of 1941.¹³ Early in 1941, Himmler had visited Auschwitz and had given the commandant, Rudolph Hoess, orders to expand the camp for 100,000 prisoners of war and for 30,000 non-POW prisoners to work as slave labour for the German war effort. By December 1941, SS Colonel Jaeger wrote of liquidating tens of thousands of Russian Jews by shooting them and pushing them into pre-dug trenches, and Goering had instructed

Heydrich to make all the necessary preparations for a total solution of the Jewish question in the German sphere of influence in Germany. Eichmann had discussed with Hoess methods of killing Jews, specifically by exhaust gases from trucks, by direct use of carbon monoxide gas, and by Zyklon B gas which had been used in 1939 to kill off so-called mental defectives in Germany. Zyklon B experts had visited Auschwitz to set up suitable installations.¹⁴

By December 1941 the first functioning death camp was set up at Chelmno, near Lodz, to be followed in 3 months by the second at Belzec near Lublin, and in the next 4 months by similar camps at Maidanek and Treblinka. The first group of Jews were sent to Belzec — they were from Lublin and the date was March 1942. In July 1942 Jews from Warsaw were sent to Treblinka, and in August 1942 Jews from Lwow were sent to Belzec. In the summer of 1942 Jews from France, Belgium and Holland were sent to Auschwitz. Jews from Greece and Macedonia soon arrived. In February 1943¹⁵ Himmler ordered the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto, and, in spite of the uprising in April 1943, by July the Warsaw Ghetto was liquidated. In September of that year the ghettos in Minsk and Vilna were also liquidated and Jews from southern France and from Rome were sent to the camps. In May 1944 and in June and in September and December Jews from Hungary were sent to the camps. It is recorded that in addition to millions of non-Jews murdered in the camps, the total number of Jews killed in the camps was 5,370,000.¹⁶

These are the bare facts of the Final Solution and its implementation. Who knew about it? Obviously the perpetrators knew of them, and those who did the actual killing knew, and those who disposed of the bodies must have known. Those who ordered the death and disposal, and those who organised it to be efficient, tidy and bureaucratically clean must have known. Those who cleaned the ovens and those who installed them, and those who maintained the machinery, and those who were guards on the trains, and the telephone operators, the food purveyors, the construction contractors who could read the drawings and specifications, and the wives and families who received looted objects from their husbands and loving fathers, sooner or later they all must have known.

What about Jews? There is evidence that the Jews in the camps who were being used as labour for the German war effort, and the *Sonderkommandos* (orderlies) and those who by some quirk of fate had jobs to perform in the camp itself and who were housed apart from those destined to die at once, they knew.¹⁷ The very selection procedure made it obvious to

those who were not selected. The *Judenrat* (the Jewish self-governing councils) in the ghettos who were responsible for selecting those Jews from the trains, and Gentile Poles who smuggled themselves in to the camps as policemen, came out and told them.¹⁸ They decided it would be an act of mercy not to tell the Jews being shipped for labour, what their ultimate destiny was to be.

Outside of the jungle of Hitler's occupied territories, it seems that Jews and the media in general only began to be aware of mass killings after Hitler renounced his pact with the Soviet Union and invaded in June 1941. From then on news reached the west from Russia, from individuals, groups, and from the Russian government.

It was only in May 1942 that a communication from the Jewish Labour Bund in Europe reached the West, detailing the destruction of Jews. Three Toronto newspapers have been examined for the month of June 1942, and here is what they record:

Yiddisher Zjurnal — The Daily Hebrew Journal (Toronto)

In Yiddish June 1st 1942 Page 1 Main Headline

“Jewish Fighters on Soviet Front Tell About Jewish Heroism and Nazi Slaughter of Jews”

On the English page of the same issue

“From Zurich JTA “Slovak Jews being moved to Concentration Camps to Prepare Camps for Rest of Jews”

In Yiddish on June 2nd, “French Jews must carry Yellow Star”

Page 1.

“109 Czechs destroyed in Revenge for Heydrich”

On page 2

“Jewish Anti Fascist Committee collecting Data on Nazi Murder of Jews”

In English, same issue

“Jews tell of Ghetto Life” (talks of oppression but makes no mention of murder)

June 3rd to 5th several reports including

“Massacre in Pinsk reported in Moscow, 25,000 Jews executed in Pinsk area” “first 3,000 massacred by Nazis, machine gunned outside city”.

The Globe and Mail (Toronto)

June 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, reports relating to assassination of Heydrich and of reprisals.

June 16th. Front Page Main Headline

“60,000 Jews butchered in Vilna by Lithuanian Police report by Polish Refugees — No Germans seen taking part even though present”

June 17th. Editorial.

“Must Pay for the Slaughter”

June 18th. Letters to the Editor.

Two by non-Jews, one asking for bombing. No other letters.

June 19th. Editorial on Lidice

“Should We Forget Lidice?”

There were also two more letters, one from an individual non-Jew condemning slaughter of Jews, and one from a group of non-Jews: “We must be understanding and restrained in our criticism”

Toronto Daily Star

June 2nd to June 13th .

Various reports on assassination of Heydrich and of reprisals and of Lidice

June 12th Molotov of Soviet Union quoted from London

“Deliberate Extermination — Nazi Aim” (no mention of Jews)

June 15th. Front Page 2nd section

“258 Jews shot in alleged bomb plot at the Anti-Soviet Exhibition”.

June 1st. Page 23, Article by J. W. Grigg from London, England

“20,000 Jews Slaughtered, Millions Driven into Ghettos”

“30,000 Jews in Lithuania killed — forced to dig graves and machine gunned”

“Poland 80,000 killed in Reprisal for 56,000 Germans killed at the Outbreak of War”.

It is clear that whether or not anything was known by the man in the street in Toronto before June 1942, anyone who could read either English or Yiddish had to be aware of what the papers were publishing. It is reasonable to assume that when the preceding accounts appeared in the press, Jews in Toronto and across Canada had to be aware of the reports. It is not possible to assume anything else. None had letters published in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* or in the *Toronto Daily Star*. Perhaps letters were written and not published, and perhaps no Jew would wish to write to a non-Jewish paper. However one interprets the facts, one must come to the certain conclusion that by July 1st 1942, Jews in Toronto had been informed that Jews in Europe were being massacred.

What about the larger Jewish scene, across Canada and in the USA, what was known and when? A. D. Morse in his book "While Six Million Died" describes and documents clearly the sequence and details of the events flowing from the information received by Gerhard Riegner of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva, from a German industrialist involved in the construction of the death camps. This man was responsible for employing thousands of prisoner labourers, and learned at a meeting in Hitler's headquarters of the plan to use Zyklon B gas for the systematic destruction of Jews. Despite delaying tactics by the US administration, Riegner's information, sent on August 8th, 1942 eventually reached Rabbi Stephen Wise in the U.S. and Mr. Sidney Silverman MP in Britain, and was relayed to Jewish communities everywhere. Earlier on July 1st 1942 news from the Polish underground was made available to Jewish communities everywhere that "1 million Jews had been killed in 30 days". Morse details a very sad story of indifference.

In Canada people were becoming alerted by press reports and by information reaching the Canadian Jewish Congress in Montreal. The Archives of the Canadian Jewish Congress in Montreal contains a series of letters, telegrams, memoranda and information circulars, which provide a picture and record of the events of the second half of 1942 in centres of Canadian Jewry. It is interesting to quote from a circular issued by the CJC on December 1941 referring in part to "The Nazis at War No. 21 of September 1941" and containing a copy of a letter in the English newspaper *The Manchester Guardian* of September 4th, 1941 from the Editor Mr. G. Warburg, denying reports that had apparently appeared in the British Press to the effect that Jewish doctors and engineers had been called back by the Nazis and reinstated in their positions. He details the situation as being in fact the Jews from occupied Europe and from Germany were still being shipped in their thousands from their homes and concentrated in other areas of Europe under cruel and brutal conditions, and that those remaining in Germany were entirely excluded from trade and commerce and were subject to forced labour. Significantly, no mention is made of mass killing programmes.

In January 1942 the Canadian Jewish Congress held its Plenary Assembly in Montreal. Dr. Nachum Goldmann stated "European Jewry, is for all practical purposes no longer existent. Hundreds of thousands if not millions have already been killed or have died of starvation, persecution and wholesale expulsions".¹⁹ The scale of planned systematic destruction is not mentioned, nor is it apparently known or foreseen. At the same

Plenary Session, in a major address,²⁰ Mr. Shloime Wiseman talked of the future strength required of the Jewish communities of Canada and the US after a reference “towards everyone of our brothers and sisters who are now incarcerated in Hitler’s ghettos and who dare not, under penalty of death, emerge in the open, not even for a brief hour” and later “The Soviets have informed the world that they have begun to register and keep account of all the inhumanities which the Nazis are perpetrating against their civil population”. Again there is no mention of planned systematic destruction.

The Canadian Jewish Congress Archives contains a copy of a telegram sent to Congress by Stephen Wise and Nachum Goldman, informing Congress of the Nazi slaughter of European Jews, and urging it to arrange a mass protest demonstration similar to one being planned in New York on July 21, 1942.²¹ There is further correspondence on this particular subject, including a letter from Samuel Bronfmann to Mackenzie King, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, informing him of:

the latest wave of inhumanity which has engulfed the refugees in Unoccupied France. These people who had, in more fortunate days, been granted asylum by the Republic of France and are of Austrian, German, Polish, Czech origin are now being deported from Unoccupied France. Husbands are being separated from wives, and parents from children. It is a ghastly affair. ²²

and asking that the Canadian government “make vigorous representations to the French authorities, condemning these deportations and urging that they be terminated.”²³

On September 15, 1942, Saul Hayes of Congress reported the massacres which had occurred in the Warsaw Ghetto, and mentioned that Washington was aware of the situation.²⁴ The requested mass meeting was held in the Montreal Forum on October 11, 1942, as well as similar demonstrations across the country, including one in Massey Hall in Toronto. So well were these meetings attended, that many were not even able to get into the halls.

Another 1942 memo from Congress states “that the massacres of the Jews in Nazi Europe is continuing”, and that, according to the World Jewish Congress in Palestine, “thousands of Jews are being seized on the pretext of being needed for forced labor and are shipped off to forests and distant places where they are cruelly murdered.” Canadian Jewry is begged to “urge wide action rousing conscience of the world to serious and strong protest.”²⁵ Congress replied to the cable from Palestine that it had already taken steps in this direction, and that:

special messages of sympathy and solidarity have been received on this occasion from the Prime Minister of Canada, the United States Minister to Canada, the British Commissioner to Canada, and the representatives of the governments of Poland, Greece, China, Yugoslavia, Holland, Belgium and Norway as well as from spokesmen of the Roman Catholic Church, the United Church of Canada and the Church of England in Canada. A minister of the crown addressed the meeting in Montreal. Further information about these meetings as well as other documents of interest to you are being sent you under separate cover.

This is in addition to the special representations which were made to the Department of State for External Affairs of the Dominion of Canada in regard to the deportations of Jewish refugees from France, representations which resulted in a formal protest by the Government of Canada to the Vichy administration with which diplomatic relations were being maintained at the time.²⁶

The above is clear evidence of the state of knowledge among Canadian Jews in 1942, especially in the second half of that year. The notes from the three Toronto newspapers selectively reproduced in this paper from only one month, June 1942, and information available in well documented books, all attest to the fact that by July 1st 1942, and in succeeding months, Canadian Jews knew sufficient of the mass destruction of Jews and others in Europe, to enable them to comprehend or begin to comprehend the enormity of the crimes being perpetuated by Nazi Germany.

One may speculate as to how much governments knew, and when, and one may speculate that all inhabitants of Germany and of occupied Europe knew at least as soon as Canadian Jewry, but there need be no speculation about what we in Canada knew and when we knew it. The documentation is available for all to read.

FOOTNOTES

1. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, *The War Against the Jews 1933-1945* (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1975), p. 45.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 46.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 17.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 49.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, p. 50.
7. Arthur D. Morse, *While Six Million Died* (New York: Random House, 1967), p. 105.
8. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, p. 63.
9. Martin Gilbert, *Exile and Return* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1978).
10. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, p. 101.
11. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, p. 106.
12. Martin Gilbert, quoted in *Toronto Daily Star*, September 14, 1978.
13. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, p. 130.
14. *Ibid.*, p. 135.
15. *Ibid.*, p. 140.
16. *Ibid.*, p. 149.

17. Interview with Dr. I. I. Trunk and Dr. Morris Laub of YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, July 29, 1977, in New York, conducted by the author.
18. *Ibid.*
19. Canadian Jewish Congress Archives, Montreal.
20. *Ibid.*
21. Stephen S. Wise and Nahum Goldmann to Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal; 1942, Canadian Jewish Congress Archives, Montreal.
22. Samuel Bronfmann to the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, September 9, 1942. Canadian Jewish Congress Archives, Montreal.
23. *Ibid.*
24. Saul Hayes, *Report of Massacres in the Warsaw Ghetto*, Canadian Jewish Congress memorandum, September 15, 1942. Canadian Jewish Congress Archives, Montreal.
25. Memo, Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal, November 8, 1942. Canadian Jewish Congress Archives, Montreal.
26. Canadian Jewish Archives to Palestinian Members, Administrative Committee, World Jewish Congress, Tel Aviv, November 14, 1942. Canadian Jewish Congress Archives, Montreal.