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HUMAN LIVES CAN BE SAVED.

The Committee was founded in March, 1943, to act as a medium for co-operation between the various organisations, groups and individuals in the U.K. interested in saving victims of Axis persecution of whatever race or religion.

We cannot do our work efficiently unless we have a large and determined body of public opinion behind us.

Please read the 10-point programme overleaf.

We are anxious to enrol as corresponding Members of the National Committee both individuals and organisations so that we may send them our literature and keep them in touch with the course of events.

The minimum Annual Subscription is 10/6.

PLEASE HELP US! PLEASE FILL IN THE FORM BELOW!

*I wish to become a corresponding member of the

*My organisation wishes to become a corresponding member of the

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR RESCUE FROM NAZI TERROR
30, MAIDEN LANE, LONDON, W.C.2.

I enclose a subscription of £ : :

*I wish to help with the organisation of a local Committee.

Name

Address

Occupation

Organisation

* Cross out which is inapplicable.

TEN-POINT PROGRAMME FOR MEASURES OF RESCUE FROM NAZI TERROR

January, 1944.

1. **RESCUE IN LANDS COMING UNDER ALLIED CONTROL.** Instructions should be given to all Allied Commanders wherever operating, and requests made to chiefs of Guerilla Forces, to do everything possible, without hindering military operations, to rescue Jews and political prisoners. These should be transferred with the minimum of formality to countries of safety.
Similarly, immediate arrangements should be made to ensure that wherever there is a landing in Europe, military commanders should regard it as an urgent duty to do everything practicable to rescue those likely otherwise to be massacred.
To facilitate evacuation of those rescued, there should be extended provision of refuge camps and use of those already available, in places easily accessible under Allied control, for the temporary disposal of refugees collected from enemy-occupied or neutral countries.
2. **ENCOURAGEMENT TO NEUTRAL STATES TO ADMIT MORE REFUGEES, by:**
 - (a) Gifts of and/or facilities for obtaining food, clothing, fuel, etc.; and/or financial aid now or after victory.
 - (b) Guarantees by the United Nations, or those willing to co-operate, that the refugees will, to an extent defined by numbers or date of reception, be evacuated after victory or sooner where practicable; such guarantees to be formally conveyed to the Neutral Governments.
 - (c) H.M.'s Government to take the initiative by promising to find homes post-war for a substantial number of those refugees who prove to be non-repatriable and to invite the Dominions to do the same.*
3. **RECONSIDERATION OF REGULATIONS FOR UNITED KINGDOM VISAS** in order to include:
 - (a) Greater liberality in the admission of refugees. The present strictly utilitarian tests of usefulness for the war effort should be supplemented by the humanitarian tests of rescue from Nazi terror, both subject to precautions for security.
 - (b) Removal of the present rule that a visa cannot be promised for any refugee while still in enemy-occupied territory, in cases where there is reason to believe that the promise would facilitate the refugee's escape or admission to a neutral country.
4. **WORKERS EXPERIENCED IN DEALING WITH REFUGEES,** with the appropriate linguistic and other qualifications, should be sent to assist the British Authorities in all countries where such assistance may be needed.
Supplementary Passport Control Officers should be appointed to Consulates in Neutral countries, to relieve the greatly overworked officials.
5. **INCREASED TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR EVACUATING REFUGEES,** including:
 - (a) The use of neutral or other ships as ferry boats between ports in neutral or enemy countries where refugees could be congregated and ports under British or Allied control.
 - (b) The use of ships which have brought troops, supplies, etc., to Allied ports or food to Greece, for taking refugees to places of safety on their homeward journey.
6. **THE ADMISSION OF JEWISH REFUGEES TO PALESTINE** should be facilitated by:
 - (a) The removal of the restriction, announced by the Colonial Secretary but unjustified by the terms of the White Paper of May, 1939, that the 34,000 certificates still available under the immigration quota of the White Paper must be used mainly for children.
 - (b) The supply of unnamed certificates to the British representatives at Ankara, to be filled up on nomination by the representative of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, for refugees whether already in neutral territory or to facilitate their escape thereto.
 - (c) Extended arrangements, if permitted by the Turkish Government, for the accommodation within their territories, without expense to them, of refugees in transit, and for facilities for transport.
7. **CONTINUED PRESSURE ON GERMANY AND ITS SATELLITES** (including Vichy) to refrain from cruelties and deportations and to let their victims go; making it clear that those responsible for these cruelties will be considered as war criminals.
8. **FREQUENT APPEALS, THROUGH RADIO AND LEAFLETS, TO THE PEOPLES OF ENEMY AND ENEMY-OCCUPIED LANDS,** making known the facts and urging them to resist deportations and cruelties, politically and by succouring the victims.
9. **RECOGNITION OF THE EXTREME URGENCY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM.** The position should be frequently reviewed by the Cabinet. Parliament should be kept fully informed of the activities of the Inter-Governmental Committee and of U.N.R.R.A. The British representatives on these bodies should take the initiative in proposing all possible measures of rescue.
10. **Adoption of the principle that, whatever other Nations may do or leave undone, the British Contribution to the work of Rescue should be the speediest and most generous possible without delaying victory.**

* The above assurances should be given publicly or privately, as discretion requires. The contributions promised would necessarily vary with the circumstances both of the States giving and the States receiving the assurances. Their purpose is to encourage the Neutral States not only to continue to receive escaping refugees but to offer to receive large numbers from the Enemy Powers. Their response may become increasingly favourable as our victory approaches. The willingness of the Neutral States to make offers may depend on how far they can count on the necessary aid. Assurances have already been officially given of help both in maintenance and in evacuation. (See the Foreign Office statement issued December 10th.) The task will, we gather, be shared between U.N.R.R.A. and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the former being concerned chiefly with post-war maintenance and the repatriation of those who can return to their home-lands; the latter assuming responsibility for finding home for those who cannot return. The numbers of these non-repatriables may be very large, owing to racial and political difficulties and the fear of being permanently encumbered with them may deter the Neutral States from making large offers. Hence the importance of Point II(c).