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**1935**

**TELEGRAM FROM**
Sir R. Vansittart,
(Berlin).
No. 271 Saving.
Dated 11th Nov 1935.
Received in Registry 12th Nov 1935.
C: Germany.

**Treatment of Jews in Germany.**
Refers to his letter to Sir R. Vansittart of 1st November.
Difficulty of giving effect to Nuremberg resolutions regarding status of Jews continues to cause Hitler great anxiety.
Kuegler’s memorandum has impressed Germans with unfortunate results of attempt to enforce resolutions by legislation and point made therein regarding Olympic Games has also made great impression.
German Government have officially denied Kuegler’s arrest - he was only ordered by secret police to stay indoors.

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### References

- [C.7552](#)

### Next Paper

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Speaking of "existing international agreements" an official from Tens to leave the country taking 30,000 marks per head. There is no sign of any such provision in the Naples Agreement of 1926 year (216/91935) and Mr. Ponsinet, the Berlin Financial Advisor, who is now here, has no idea of what is meant. The only thing we here is that imparted by Mr. T.G. Macdonald to Mr. Sargent, namely that certain Tens deserving protection to Italy are allowed to have up to 30,000 marks transferred to them through the Italian Financial Guarantee Agreement. Perhaps it is this what is meant.

As regards the suggestion made in Mr. Sargent’s telegram on C7552, Sir S. Jeejeebally tells me that we are always most careful to have nothing to do officially with the Olympic games wherever they may be held. Any such call on us approaches us that difficult and implies British participation is referred.
referred to the organization strictly concerned, namely, the Olympic Association, Eccleston Square, Secretary Evan Hunter. We should of course find ourselves in rather a delicate position were we to attempt to suggest, however informally, to the Association that they ought to take up a certain attitude as regards the Government in whose country the Olympic games are being held, and should, in fact, threaten that the British team will not be able to compete unless Jewish persecution ceases.

We are not, in any case, in direct touch with the Association though contact might no doubt be arranged; but it would be very unfortunate if it became known publicly that we had been trying to force the British Olympic Committee in an anti-German sense. In any case, the games do not take place until next summer so that it would seem possible to take up this question nearer the time if such a course should seem advisable.

Incidentally, it is nowhere suggested that the withdrawal of the British team would wreck the games. Finally, it does not seem clear that if the games were wrecked, the Jews would necessarily be any better off - possibly to the reverse - so that an action of such a nature would be undesirable.

Sincerely yours,

J. V. Pemberton
13th November, 1935.

New Dept.

I agree entirely with Mr. Pemberton's minute about the Olympic games.

I never prays to do this through him press - and I don't if we ought to bring the Olympic Games question into connection with the position of the Jews in general in
in Germany. But I did wonder if we could not try to bluff the German Embassy a little as regards the question of the application of the Nuremberg laws to British subjects. I mean, for instance, that one might have said to the German Embassy (if things don't go better about the Selby case or at any rate in connection with that case) that it seemed a pity to do this sort of thing when the Olympic games were coming on. The remark would be reported all over, I suspect—and we shouldn't have said anything to which the Olympic Games Committee or anyone else here could take exception.

But do not let us use the press—and we can't use it without the consent of the Olympic Games Committee. If we do that, we shall have all the Jews in London round—and I don't think we want that. R.F. Wigram

14/11

It ...
It would, of course, be quite fatal to use the press for this purpose, and as I understand that we have no sort of contact with the Olympic Association there can be no question of sounding this body privately on the subject. I suspect, however, that the Olympic Association may all the same consult us when the date of the Olympic Games gets a little nearer. Meanwhile I see no harm, on the contrary a certain amount of use, in speaking to some member of the German Embassy, as Mr. Wigram suggests, if and when the occasion offers.

November 15th, 1935.

We had better use this gambit very sparingly. I agree with Mr. Price about the Games, we had better keep out of all that. Even if we were to talk in it, it is probably only make the position of the French worse worse.

Rhovis.

How see attached extracts from the Times of Nov. 12, 13, 16. One may infer from the line of Mr. Aberdare's letter (Times Nov. 13) that an approach by us to the British
British Committee in the sense suggested might also have been well received. 

18/11
NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES

ASSURANCE BY HERR HITLER
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
BERLIN, NOV. 6

The president of the International Olympic Committee, Count Baillet Latour, who is at present visiting Berlin in connection with the preparations for the Olympic Games next year, was received by Herr Hitler yesterday. To-day he is reported to have addressed representatives of the German Press on the attitude of the Olympic Committee to Germany as the country responsible for the Games.

The German Press reports that Count Baillet Latour gave an assurance that the 1936 Olympic Games would certainly be held in Germany. He and his colleagues had been convinced that the German Government's promise to carry through the Games in the spirit of the Olympic idea was sincere, and that assurance had yesterday been repeated to him by the Führer himself.

Count Baillet said that he knew that attempts were being made abroad to deprive Germany of the Games. These were political machinations. Had the opposition had its source among the athletes the leaders of sport in the countries concerned would have been compelled to support the boycott of the 1936 Games. But they had not done that; on the contrary, they had energetically resisted all such machinations which were clearly an attempt to draw sport into the service of politics.

Count Baillet Latour's speech will help to dispel the anxiety felt here about the prospects of the Games, while the question of American participation has been in some balance. The preparations for the Games are on a most elaborate scale and are already well advanced, and the German authorities will be extremely disappointed if they do not provide an opportunity for giving thousands of foreigners and foreign countries more favourable impressions of the "New Germany" than they may have gained in their own countries.

GERMANY AND OLYMPIC GAMES

In view of the leading article "The Jews in Germany" in your issue of November 8 and the statement by Count Baillet Latour in The Times of November 7 that the effort to deprive Germany of the Olympic Games is a political machination, I should like to say that, political, racial opposition—call it what you will—has only arisen since the Germans have broken their undertaking. At a meeting of the International Olympic Games Committee at Athens on May 19, 1934, the delegates gave an undertaking that non-Aryan athletes would be admitted to the German Olympic team provided they can show the required standard and are of German citizenship. They stated that all such athletes would have the opportunity for suitable training, no insult to, and interference with, non-Aryan athletes as individuals and as teams can be given and none will be given at any cost.—Mr. Cyril A. Henriques, East India United Service Club, St. James's Square, S.W.1.
From: GERMANY.

Decypher. Sir E. Phipps. (Berlin).
11th November 1935.

D. 11th November 1935.
R. 9.30 a.m. 12th November 1935.

No. 271. Saving. By Air.

My letter of November 1st to Sir R. Vansittart.
The difficulty of giving effect to Nuremberg resolutions regarding status of Jews continues to give Herr Hitler sleepless nights.

Kuegler's memorandum conveys unfortunate results to the Germans of an attempt to enforce resolutions by legislation. Among other things it pointed out danger of an international boycott of Olympic games.

It is this argument which most impressed Hitler who hopes to utilize games for world wide propaganda. A boycott would be disastrous financially now that German preparations are so far advanced and would be a severe blow to Hitler's prestige. The memorandum also emphasized heavy loss in "Devisen" should Jews in the Saar avail themselves of the existing international agreements and leave the country taking 30,000 marks per head as they are entitled to do.

German Government have officially denied Kuegler's arrest. He was not arrested in the literal English sense but he was more effectively arrested in that the secret police gave him orders to stay indoors. No sane German would ignore such an order.