WEIZSAECKER AND WOERMANN, continued to insist that it be consulted whenever any action against Jews of foreign nationality was contemplated. The object, of course, was to enable the Foreign Office to satisfy the reasonable demands of foreign governments, and to cultivate good relations with such foreign governments, and to prevent anything from happening which would produce bad international relations. This was a matter of foreign relations or foreign politics which was their particular responsibility and gave them a right to be heard, and that right was accorded them. Thus, when it was proposed to deport Jews from Holland, the Foreign Office was consulted. WEIZSAECKER objected that since Sweden was the protective power for Holland, it would not only have the right to object but the right to inspect the places where these people were housed, and that if it were discovered that they had been removed from Holland, the results would not be good so far as the relations with Sweden were concerned.

When it came to the proposal to deport Jews from France, WEIZSAECKER objected vigorously to the deportation of Jews of American nationality on the ground that such treatment of American nationals would lead to bad international relations with America. He could not object on that ground to the deportation of other Jews of foreign nationality, because the governments of nations of which they were nationals, had agreed to their deportation. But this action of WEIZSAECKER'S was overruled by Ribbentrop, and American Jews were deported.

When it came to deporting French and statoless Jews, a deportation for which WEIZSAECKER and WOERMANN are convicted, the Foreign Office had no legitimate