

## ゼミ翻訳2

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With the establishment of the Arrow Cross rule, Eichmann returned to Budapest on 17 October 1944, and immediately ordered the deportation of the city's Jews. The protective letters were declared null and void. After protests by Wallenberg and his colleagues, they were reinstated, although it should be noted that the Arrow Cross regime had little respect for documents and legalities. The plan to deport the Jews to the camps was paralyzed for other reasons – the railway lines were too close to the front. Not wanting to give up, Adolf Eichmann ordered a "death march" of tens of thousands of persons to the Austrian border. Wallenberg and representatives of other neutral countries followed the marchers in their vehicles, and distributed food, clothing and medications. He was able to extricate many Jews from the death march by claiming that they were his "protected" Jews. He continued to distribute passes even when the Arrow Cross guards threatened him with their guns.

矢十字党政権の発足に伴い、1944年10月17日にブダペストに戻ったアイヒマンは、直ちに市内のユダヤ人の強制送還を命じた。保護書は無効と宣言された。ワレンベルクらの抗議の後、保護書は復活したが、矢十字党政権は文書や法律をほとんど尊重していなかったことに注意すべきである。ユダヤ人を収容所に強制送還する計画は、他の理由で止まっていた。理由は、線路が前線に近すぎたからである。アドルフ・アイヒマンはあきらめずに、オーストリア国境まで数万人の「死の行進」を命じた。ワレンベルクと他の中立国の代表者たちは、彼らの車で行進者の後を追い、食料、衣類、薬を配った。彼は多くのユダヤ人を「保護された」ユダヤ人だと主張して、死の行進から逃がすことができた。矢十字党の警備員に銃で脅されても、彼はパスを配り続けた。