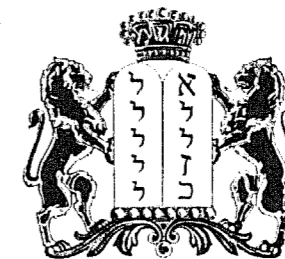


J'accuse!



Published by the
World Alliance for Combating Anti-Semitism

British Empire Headquarters,
SALOMON HOUSE, 33 ST. JAMES'S STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1

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Old Jew interrogated by Nazi troops during raid on Berlin ghetto.

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THE
NAZI POGROM
ON
GERMAN JEWRY

In Memoriam



Walter Steinfeld. Jewish student of Breslau, killed by Nazis on February 5th.

Joseph Steiner. Jewish old-clothes dealer of Beuthen, Silesia, aged 53, shot dead by Nazi Storm Troopers on 4th March.

Oswald Laufer of Wuppertal-Elberfeld, aged 26. Shot dead by Nazis at the end of March. He had just been released from prison and was going into his parents' home when he was fired at and fell dead on the door-step.

Otto Selz. Jewish cattle dealer of Straubing, dragged out of bed on the night of the 22nd March, taken into a motor-car and killed between Mangkofen and Woerth. His skull was battered and there were two bullets in the body.

Dr. Wilhelm Spiegel, Jewish lawyer of Kiel, was awakened by a ringing at his front door at 2 o'clock in the morning. While his wife telephoned to the police she heard a shot and, running out, found her husband dead and saw two men in flight.

Krohl, Jewish Journalist of Berlin, aged 23, employed by the *Acht Uhr Abendblatt*. His mother identified his body in the morgue. The body was surrendered to her in a carefully bound sack and she was forbidden to have it examined before burial.

Kindermann, Jewish youth aged 20, killed in a Berlin street on March 17th. He had attended an examination for master-baker, and had been threatened by Nazi students if he persisted with the examination. His parents were compelled to announce in the press that his death was due to an accident.

Neumann, Jewish merchant of Konigsberg, was seized by Storm Troopers, dragged from inn to inn and ferociously beaten on head and body. Pepper was then sprinkled upon his wounds, and he was released and allowed to be conveyed home. It was thought safer to take him to a Berlin sanatorium. There he died of a fractured skull and of blood poisoning caused by the pepper.

F—, Jewish merchant of Dolgesheim. In 1930 was compelled by Nazi terrorism to flee to Worms, where he remained. He was dragged from his home by Storm Troopers and taken back in a motor-car to Dolgesheim. There, after brutal treatment, he was hanged.

Glaser. A Shochet (ritual slaughterer) of Chemnitz, who had his beard set on fire by Nazis and died as result of injuries in the middle of March.

Ludwig Ullstein. Famous publisher of Berlin. In the middle of March Nazis penetrated his house, beat Ullstein and assaulted his wife. Ullstein died without recovering consciousness. The official announcement stated that he died from "natural causes."

Rabbi Baerwald of Munich, died in the middle of March after he was dragged out from his bed by Nazis in the middle of the night where, after having been tortured, he was left lying unconscious. He died several days later.

Gunther Joachim, Jewish barrister of Berlin. Imprisoned on March 22nd, in Storm Detachment barracks, where he was grossly mishandled in company with some dozens of other prisoners, mostly Jews. Police authorities refused to intervene although they knew that he was illegally arrested. Dr. Joachim died a week later in hospital.

Notary Schumm. Arrested at Kiel for the alleged wounding of a storm-trooper on the 1st April. and lynched by crowd breaking into gaol.

Hans Sachs. The Jewish Industrialist of Chemnitz was murdered by Nazis after declining to permit a Nazi Commissar to take charge of his business. The official report stated that Sachs committed suicide.

Heinrich Weiner, well-known lawyer of Chemnitz. Kidnapped and murdered by Nazis on the 12th of April. He was Hans Sachs' lawyer and intended to take Sachs' case to the German courts.

Rotter brothers. Owners of a number of theatres in Germany. Killed by Nazis in Lichtenstein.

Dr. Rudolf Benario shot dead by the Nazis in the concentration camp at Furth. The official statement declared that he was shot while trying to escape.

Goldman. Shot dead together with Dr. Benario.

Georg Gruenewald, chemist in Berlin. Was kidnapped by Nazis in middle of April and killed.

Frau Gruenewald. Poisoned by Nazis when she engaged private detectives to discover husband's murderers. Police announced that she committed suicide.

Jewish Invalid of village of Hessen. Forced by Nazis on the 7th April to rise from his bed and run through the streets carrying Nazi flag, and crying "Heil Hitler," until he collapsed and died.

Jew of Oberhessen. Reported on the 7th April hanged head downward by his feet and beaten to death by Nazis.

Herman Schneider, known as Erik Jan Hanussen. Famous hypnotist and telepathist. Savagely murdered by Nazis, his mutilated body found in Baruth forest in the middle of April.

Kassel, of Wiesbaden. Nazis broke into his house on the 23rd April and shot Kassel dead.

Rosentrauch of Wiesbaden, dropped dead from shock when pistol was pointed at him by Nazis who penetrated into his house.

Dr. Georg Lehmann. Took poison on April 4th and died in hospital. He left a letter that he could not endure any longer what was going on.

Ferdinand Goldschmidt, Director of the City Gas Co., dismissed because he was a Jew, took veronal and died.

Kurt Lange, Jewish notary. Jumped into the Wannsee as a result of the boycott.

Alexis Holoworden, Judge of the 1st District Court. Shot himself after he had been dismissed.

Dr. Heymann, and wife, manager of department store in Gladbach. Made a death pact, depressed over the present Jewish situation.

Dr. Hans Bettmann, Assessor Judge of Heidelberg. Shot himself. He was dismissed because his father was of Jewish origin.

Prof. Felix Auerbsch and Wife. Professor of Jena University, made suicide pact with his wife as result of present position in Germany.

Barber. Frankfurt merchant committed suicide on 3rd April as result of persecutions.

Meyer and wife. Frankfurt chemist committed suicide on 3rd April as result of persecutions.

Herbert Schimeck. Paper merchant of Berlin, aged 32, shot himself on 3rd April declaring he was unable to bear shame of yellow signs displayed outside his shop in connection with boycott.

Alexis Holleschossen. Judge of Berlin, shot himself on the 4th April as result of being dismissed from office.

Gladbach Rheydt, and wife. Manager of Berlin store, took poison on 5th April together with his wife as result of hopeless situation.

Walter Schaeffer and wife. Chief Engineer of the German Federal Government broadcasting organisation. Committed suicide when dismissed from office because he was a Jew.

Alfons Pressburger. Cattle dealer of Grafing, committed suicide on the 11th April because, as he was suspected of spreading atrocity propaganda, he preferred death to arrest by Nazis.

Pollak. Director Landsberger Bank Glogau, found poisoned in train on the 11th April. Suicide believed due to boycott ruining his business.

Fritz Rosenfelder. Committed suicide and left a letter declaring that as a German Jew he could not look on at the manner in which German Jews were now treated in their Fatherland.

Prof. Jacobson. Of Marburg University. Committed suicide on the 28th April after he had been retired by the Minister of Education from his post because he was a Jew.

The death of numerous other Jews who were murdered or committed suicide as a result of the present situation is recalled. Their names or other particulars cannot be ascertained and even their number is not known. The German Government has requested the press in Germany not to carry any obituary notices of such cases not even "In Memoriam" advertisements. Many cases of disappearance are on record but what happened to the victims is not yet known. Other cases which have been represented as natural deaths may cover hidden tragedies of murder or suicide. It is fitting that all these unknown martyrs should be recalled on this occasion.



May their souls rest in peace.

ת"י צ"ב"ה.

A MESSAGE FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

Bishopsthorpe,
York.

May 5th, 1933.

Racial persecution is a blot on any civilisation or culture. It is our duty to try to understand the causes and character of the Nazi revolution in Germany, which has secured the support of many of the best elements in that nation. But even if understanding leads to sympathy in general, that sympathy must be marred by such acts of persecution against Jews, pacifists and others as have sullied the record of the revolution hitherto. It is very important that the German Government and leaders should appreciate the alienation of the most sympathetic of British citizens which these acts have effected. Whatever may be pleaded in extenuation of offences committed in the crisis of a revolution, no condemnation can be too strong for the racial persecution and organised terrorism which have undoubtedly been characteristic of one aspect of the revolution lately brought about.

(Signed) WILLIAM EBOR.

J'accuse

Sentence of death has been passed on the Jews of Germany—over half a million men, women and children—by Hitler and his henchmen. The entire Jewish population of Germany is face to face with starvation ; no section of the community, rich or poor, is to escape. In the heart of Europe the sentence is being executed to the letter, inexorably and ruthlessly, and the world has not yet fully awakened to the magnitude of the tragedy.

Hitler, Goering and Goebbels have made their reassuring statements to the outside world. Hitler has called his followers to halt, and, has made it known throughout the civilised world, he will have discipline among his party. He could have restored order to his country and their rights to the Jews had he wished. Instead, he prefers a policy of deception. At home, he pursues his plans of exterminating the Jews relentlessly and without modification. Abroad, with reassuring statements, he throws dust in the eyes of the world.

We accuse Hitler of lying.

He is lying deliberately, just as Goering is lying when he declares one day to the foreign press that the security of life and property of Jewish citizens is guaranteed, and, on the immediate morrow, announces that the Prussian police are not to be turned into a squad for the protection of Jewish shops.

He is lying just as Goebbels is lying, when he denies in the foreign press the existence of anti-Jewish violence in his country, and fans smouldering passions at home by declaring that the Jews are the enemies of Germany.

The Nazi policy of hypocrisy and bigotry must be exposed.

Nazi leaders have explained that a revolution has occurred in Germany, and that some time is bound to elapse before order is restored and the situation becomes quiet and orderly.

That is a deliberate and blatant lie.

Nothing has yet been done by the Nazi authorities to restrain their followers in their brutality against the Jews. On the contrary, no opportunity is lost to stir up popular feeling against the Jews. Day after day, hour after hour, new decrees directed exclusively against the Jews are being promulgated. Even the Jewish children are not spared. There is no sign of restraint or modification.

The lives of six hundred thousand people are at stake.

There is no excuse for Hitler's acts. The blood of innocent men and women is on his head. The ruin of an entire population must be laid at his door.

Hitler's promises cannot be trusted any longer. He must be forced to restore the equality of rights of all the citizens in Germany irrespective of creed. This elementary principle of the restoration of human rights will be fought for. It is a struggle from which no man with a heart to feel or a mind to think dare withdraw.

S. M. SALOMON,
World Alliance for Combating Anti-Semitism.

A MESSAGE FROM THE BISHOP OF RIPON.

1st May, 1933.

THE PALACE,
RIPON.

My dear Mr. Salomon,

I very readily express my sympathy with you and with the World Alliance for Combating Anti-Semitism in the painful situation created in Germany by the attitude of the new political regime there. It seems incredible that such things should happen anywhere in the 20th Century, let alone in a front-rank country like Germany; but at least the leaders of this country both in Church and State have left the German Government under no illusion as to what we feel about the inhuman and suicidal policy.

With kind remembrances,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Ripon

S. M. Salomon, Esq.,
33, St. James's Street,
London, S.W.1.

Our Challenge to Hitler

The Nazi persecution of the Jews in Germany is a challenge to civilisation which cannot be ignored.

It is as unreasoning as it is bestial. Its conception is that of a mad bull. Its execution is that of a pack of wolves.

If Hitler really desires a return to the spirit of the Middle Ages, with all their chaos, rapine, internecine wars, misery and famine, his raw, youthful battalions are on the right path. But one hesitates to credit him with such logical intentions.

He cannot know what he does apart from the moment's inflamed appeal to that ferocious emotionalism which is the foundation of his power.

Hitler's savage onslaught on the Jews is a menace to the wide world—a peril which must be squarely faced and combatted.

Jews fought for Germany. Jews worked for Germany. They have been good and loyal citizens in whatever land they have settled. All lands but Germany recognise their services and their civic worth with full national privileges and complete freedom.

Shall we suffer this hysterical Teutonic ingratitude—to put the Nazi attitude at its least objectionable level—in silence and in “diplomatic” inaction?

If ever there were a trumpet call to the best qualities of human kind, that call has been sounded from the tyrannised cities of the new Germany!

Madness must be fought with determination. Cruelty must be met with vigour and unflinching courage. The Jews, everywhere, must show themselves to be of the very stuff of the Maccabees, and superior, in every sense, to the fanatics who are now attempting their civic obliteration.

But this is not a fight of just sixteen million Jews against 65 million Germans as Hitler chooses to put it. This is a fight of the entire civilised world against barbarism and tyranny. Now is the time to meet the monster anti-semitism and crush it finally and for good.

Let us then, with all our power, proclaim our challenge to Nazi brutishness masquerading as democracy, for we shall and must prevail.

WORLD ALLIANCE FOR COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM.

Fight the Nazis !

THE HEROES.

THE negotiations conducted by Jewish leaders with the German authorities to abandon their antisemitic policy have resulted in miserable failure. Whatever the promises of a reassuring nature made by the German government, they have never been put into practice.

It is generally realized that the "silent pogrom" against the Jews is continuing in full force. Indeed, the term "silent" can hardly be used of a boycott that is conducted with brutal frankness by the actual heads of the present Government.

It is not true that physical attacks against the Jews have subsided, far less discontinued.

The number of Jewish murders and the so-called "suicides" are growing rapidly more numerous day by day.

But, in the face of the death sentence that has been passed on the entire Jewish population of Germany, physical violence against individual Jewish citizens is of necessity shifted into the background.

Starvation, is the only future to which 565,000 Jews in Germany have to look forward to. All means of livelihood are denied to them.

The entire Jewish population of Germany has virtually been placed in a prison, without food and with no escape. Even those who might have been able to scrape together enough money to go abroad are not permitted to leave the country. Passports have been withdrawn from all the Jews.

Ostensibly, the withdrawal of their passports is due to the fact that they may relate abroad what is happening in Germany. In fact the cat was let out of the bag by a frontier official who stopped a Jew from crossing the frontier, although his papers were in order.

"If every Jew," he said, "is permitted to leave Germany with as little as £50, half a milliard marks would be lost to the Reichsbank and the German currency be completely unbalanced."

So, while on the one hand the Jew must remain in the country so that Germany may keep the mark steady on the other hand every possibility of earning his living is denied him, and no solution whatsoever to the problem is offered by the Government other than to starve him to death.

All right-minded Englishmen have shown their abhorrence of this sinister scheme of the Nazis. Both Houses of Parliament have expressed in no uncertain terms their indignation. Representations were made by the British and American Governments to the German authorities on the subject. The German authorities have not given ground one inch.

They care nothing for British public opinion.

They heed no appeal for justice, or even for clemency.

What is the solution?

There is only one left.

Fight the Nazis !

Every man who is interested in maintaining the progress of humanity

must join the movement to overthrow a scheme which is turning the German people into monstrous savages.

Fight the Nazis !

Boycott their goods.

Everything that comes from Nazi Germany is tainted with Jewish blood.

Whatever demand Germany makes of the outside world must be ignored and rejected until she gives justice to her own subjects, to all the citizens and peoples living in her midst.

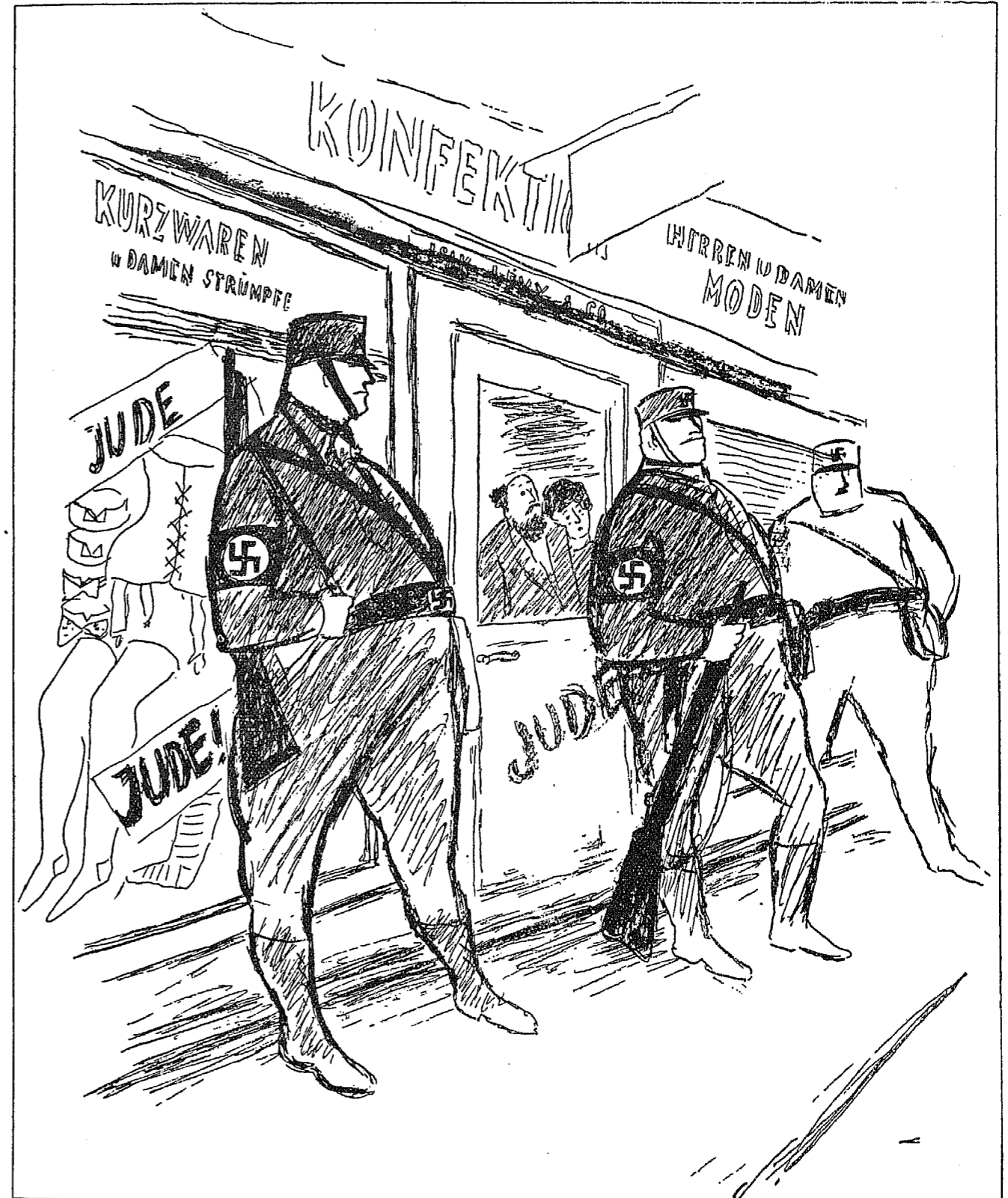
Fight the Nazis until justice is done !

The Nazi government will break if it does not bend to a united manifestation of protest.

Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G.,
Mandates Commission to Protect
Minorities.

I have no hesitation in saying that as an Englishman I share the regret of my countrymen, to which strong expression has been given in both Houses of Parliament, that the German Government should have adopted measures against a small minority on the basis of racial discrimination, instead of limiting its action to any individuals against whom some definite charge can be preferred. The Permanent Mandates Commission—an international body of which I am a member—has upon occasion made every effort to protect Minorities when racial prejudice seemed to threaten unfair discriminations.

Special Message to World Alliance.



[An original drawing by László]

Reproduced by kind permission of "Time and Tide."

Physical Violence

BRUTAL attacks on Jews in the open streets or in their homes have assumed colossal proportions. It is impossible, however, to ascertain with any amount of accuracy even the approximate number of maltreated Jews. Not only does the press maintain an absolute silence about such cases, and the police refuse any information, but even nearest relatives are afraid to speak lest a similar fate should befall them. Even the victims themselves refuse to talk lest they should be again arrested and maltreated. It is shocking to realise how far the terror has gone. In one instance a father refused to admit that his son had been murdered by the Nazis. He was afraid that a similar fate might befall the other members of his family.

Five official protests have been made by the Polish Government to the German authorities with regard to the maltreatment of Polish Jews in Germany. The cases of 210 Jews who were beaten and wounded were dealt with, and sworn affidavits were supplied by the victims.

Some particularly savage instances of torture are recorded below, together with several cases of the maltreatment of Jews of other nationalities, including Americans.

The almost complete absence of details regarding the maltreatment of German Jews can point to only one conclusion. Information regarding all such treatment has been suppressed by the German authorities, and only when a Jew was in a position to claim the protection of his Consul has his case become known. But

even non-German citizens are frequently afraid to report to their Consul for fear of Nazi revenge.

On March 4th, at 6 p.m., Ezriel Weiss of 10, Dragonerstrasse was taken out of his home at the point of a revolver, and removed to a garage at 56, Prenzlauerstrasse. He was taken there by people who said they were

members of the National Socialist Party. In the cellar, he was beaten with rubber cudgels, and his passport was taken away from him as well as a ring. At the police station, Weiss did not have his passport nor his ring returned to him. He was kept in prison till 2 p.m., Monday, March 6th.

On March 6th, at 3 p.m., Abraham Leib Mittelman was held up in the Brandenburgerstrasse by a man wearing the uniform of the Storm Troop detachment of the National Socialist Party, who pulled him by force into a neighbouring restaurant. At the point of a revolver, he led him into the kitchen and told him to drink some fluid. Mittelman not knowing what it was, refused. He was thereupon beaten and

sustained injuries in the head and the shoulders, as a result of which he is unable to work.

On the same day at Darmund the editor of the local "Socialistisches Volksblatt," Felix Fechenbach, a Poale-Zionist, was knocked down by a number of men wearing Nazi Storm Troop uniform, and has sustained serious head injuries. The assailants got away without any clue to their identity.

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, C.B.,

Message to World Alliance.

I desire to express my profound concern respecting the attitude adopted by the Nazi party to Jews in Germany.

Public opinion throughout the world is unanimous in condemning the organised Antisemitism under which not only is personal violence tolerated, but which has deliberately deprived many thousands of law-abiding German citizens of their livelihood and prospects. The sympathies of the whole of the medical profession go out to the numerous doctors and scientists who have been ruthlessly expelled from their appointments merely by reason of their race.

I am glad to associate myself with any movement which will bring home to those responsible the feeling of horror and disgust with which everyone in this country regards the Nazi attitude towards a race which has contributed enormously to the cultural triumphs of which Germany is so rightly proud.

On March 7th, Rabbi Moses Ezekiel Rottenberg, of 7, Feisenbergerstrasse, was awakened at 3 a.m. by persons who said they were members of the auxiliary police. Being unable to obtain entrance, they shot three times through the window into the bedroom.

The same evening at 7.45 p.m. Meier Wulken of 10, Linienstrasse, while going home with his grandson, was attacked in the Grenadierstrasse by two men in uniform who beat him over the head and shoulders with sticks till he fell senseless.

The same evening at 7 p.m. Moses Hekselman, of 87, Lindbergerstrasse, was set upon in the Grenadierstrasse and beaten with sticks by men in uniform.

The same evening at 7 p.m. Matis Mendel, 56 years of age, of 37, Grenadierstrasse was attacked in the Grenadierstrasse by two men in uniform, who beat him senseless. His wounds are such that he is no longer able to work.

On March 8th, Isaac Gordan, of 19, Alte Schoenhauserstrasse was attacked at 8 p.m. by people in uniform, who beat him into an unconscious state with sticks.

On March 9th, Isaac Adler, of 5, Linienstrasse and his son were terribly beaten. The windows of his shop were smashed.

The same day in the Sachs Café, Hillel Cellbaum of 16, Muenzstrasse, was beaten till he streamed blood. 850 Marks which he had on him were taken away from him.

The same day, Israel England, of 46, Dragonerstrasse, was beaten in an attack on the Englander Café at 6, Schoenhauser Allee.

The restaurant of Moses Pariser at 12,

Alter Schoenhauserstrasse was entered by persons wearing uniform, who beat the customers with rubber cudgels. They threw all the food off the buffet, threatened to kill everybody and then ordered the restaurant to be closed. Four days previously, at 2 p.m., twelve persons in uniform had hunted all the customers out of the same restaurant, and had then demanded 250 Marks from Pariser for carrying out a police search.

The same day at 6.45 p.m. Aron Lidband, of 31, Grenadierstrasse, was attacked in the Linienstrasse. He and his parents were terribly beaten till the blood ran. On the orders of the uniformed persons he was compelled to close his shop.

At 7 p.m., Nahum Solomon Hillman, of 146, Linienstrasse was attacked in a Café in the Grenadierstrasse and beaten by eight persons in uniform.

At 7.30 p.m., Janka Panner, of 32, Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse, was attacked by persons in uniform, was beaten with rubber cudgels and terrorised with a revolver, and a pocket book containing 850 Marks and

documents was taken away.

At 8.30, two persons in uniform entered the home of Joel Zisapel at 32, Grenadierstrasse. They beat Zisapel, his wife and son till they were a mass of blood, and took away 3,200 Marks, and various goods from his restaurant. A leaded stick and threatening letters were found in Zisapel's home.

At the same time an attack was carried out in the Wiener Café, at 12, Alte Schoenhauserstrasse, and Meilach Feldman, of 12,



LA PREMIÈRE VICTOIRE

Reproduced from "Candide," Paris.

Alte Schoenhauserstrasse was badly beaten. The attack was carried out by three men in uniform.

At the same time, Israel Schaechter, of 9, Strassburgerstrasse, was beaten outside the Café Engel at 4, Schoenhauserstrasse by people in uniform who cut open his head.

At 9 p.m. that evening several people in uniform attacked Emanuel Kruga, of 19, Metzgerstrasse in the Englaender Café. He was beaten with sticks, kicked, and money was taken away from him.

In the same place, Wolf Fertig, of Grenadierstrasse, was beaten.

Nathaniel S. Wolff, of Rochester, New York, a painter by trade, came to Germany on a visit. At five o'clock on the morning of election day (March 5th) five uniformed storm troopers, entered his bedroom, hit him on the jaw, and then, with threats that he would be shot, took him to a Nazi room several streets away. There he was bound and gagged and thrown on the floor. The storm troopers with their revolvers drawn stood over him.

Three hours later the leader of the storm troop battalion entered the room and ordered that Wolff be released, but first he exacted a promise from Wolff that he should sign a statement. The statement read as follows: "I am a Jew. I will leave for Paris by the first train. I promise never to return to Germany again. No violence was done and no property was taken from me." All of this was untrue, but Wolff says that he was so terrified at the threat to shoot him that he signed the statement.

Wolff was taken in a car to the Grunewald Forest in the western suburbs of Berlin, and thrown out of the car. He made his way back to the city, reported to the American Consul-General, and took the next train for Paris.

Another Jew, a naturalised American named Henry S. Sattler, came to Berlin to visit his father. On March 4th, he and two German-Jewish friends were accosted and attacked by fifteen uniformed storm troopers in a public square in Berlin, and only after great difficulty succeeded in escaping to the police station.

Three people broke into the home of Rabbi Jonah Fraenkel, an aged "wonder-Rabbi" living in the Dragonerstrasse, held a revolver to his head, terrorised his daughter and knocked over the writing table at which the Rabbi was sitting, so that he was badly cut about the head and was unconscious for some hours.

After several weeks illness recovering from his wounds Rabbi Fraenkel escaped to Prague, where further details as to the circumstances of the attack were related by him.

Thereupon the German official press "in the name of responsible Jewish Leaders" announced that no Rabbi Fraenkel had ever lived in Germany and that the attack was an invention for purposes of propaganda against Germany.

On March 9th, Wolf Leib Taenzer and Heinrich Fuchs were beaten and arrested.

In Duesburg:

During an attack on the market place, the Polish subject, Nirenstein was attacked and beaten. So was Bein, of Hagendorstrasse.

In Essen-Hamborn:

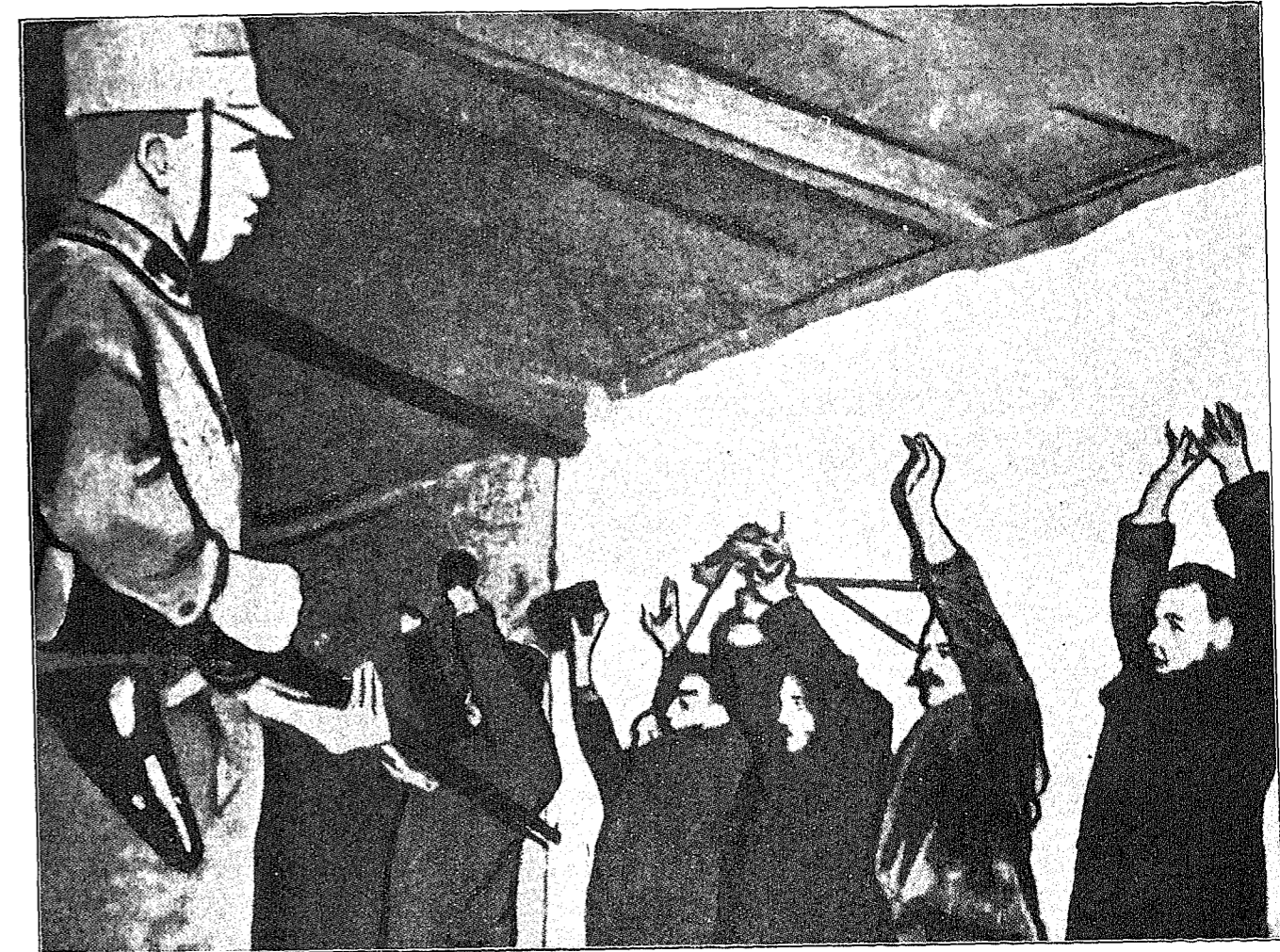
The windows were smashed in the shops of Michael Rosen, Mendel Manheim, Marcus Dankuer, Chaim Hersh Kliersfeld. On March 8th in both towns many Polish citizens were forced to close their shops. At night a large number of house searches were made.

**Magistrates View with Deep Distress
German Persecutions.**

We members of the Manchester City Bench of Magistrates, being British citizens of many religious denominations and varied political opinions, view with deep distress the persecutions to which the Jews of Germany are now being subjected, and the discrimination that is being exercised against them solely on account of their faith and race. We therefore appeal to the German Government and the German nation to grant, as they have always hitherto done, equal justice, political and economic freedom, and liberty of conscience to all their citizens alike, whether they be Christians or Jews.

Resolution adopted at Quarterly Meeting of Manchester City Justices.

TERROR !



Reproduced from the "Aufruf," Prague.

PRISONERS IN NAZI BARRACKS TORTURED FOR HOURS.

the barracks and revived. Several other Nazis followed him into the kitchen, and, with the cry that that he had raped sixteen women, they again attacked him, beating him for several hours in succession with horse-whips until he again lost consciousness. Water was thrown over him to bring him round, and the torture was mercilessly continued.

Finally a Nazi doctor had to be called in to attend to the half alive doctor, and charged 15 marks for the "visit."

Dr. L. was retained in the barracks for five days. During that time he was continuously maltreated, and suffered severe injuries through being struck in the face with military boots.

While he was in prison he could hear the cries of other Jewish prisoners kept in the same barracks. Upon his release he was informed that he must not divulge what had happened to him after his arrest.

The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in Germany sums up the situation as follows:—

"The worst excesses here in Berlin occurred on March 9th, most of the victims living in the Grenadierstrasse. Many Jews were beaten by Brown Shirts until the blood streamed down their heads and faces and their backs and shoulders were bruised. Many fainted

The Rt. Rev.

The Bishop of Liverpool.

Jewry made Scapegoat of the German Government.

No doubt the reports of the outrages have been exaggerated. But the speeches of Nazi leaders and instructions given to officials make it abundantly clear that violence and injustice has been deliberately planned against innocent people merely because they are Jews. And the reason is not far to seek. It is fear. The German Government represents the fear of the German people. They are afraid of the rest of Europe. Bitter experience of their treatment under the Treaty of Versailles has almost killed their trust in their fellow nations. They are afraid of the Communist elements in their own and other countries. They have persuaded themselves that many of their Jews are supporting these elements for purposes of their own. For this and other reasons they have been encouraged by their present Government to make Jewry a scapegoat, as Jewry has often been made before.

If neighbouring nations are to help them back to sanity it will not be by strong language, or by reprisals, or by threats of political consequences if they persist. All this will only incense them the more. It will be by bearing witness, calm and restrained, to the moral law of toleration and justice which ought to govern alike the relations of countries one to another and the handling by each of discordant elements within itself. Very slowly is the world learning obedience to that law. And history shows that we may judge the progress of a nation in this lesson by its treatment of its Jews.

Special Message to World Alliance.

and were left lying in the streets, and were picked up by friends or passers-by and taken to hospital. A man and his wife walking together were both beaten and robbed.

"The Brown Shirts worked in gangs of five to thirty, the whole gang often assaulting one person. Many had the brassards worn by Nazis enrolled in the auxiliary police.

"Any German who dare say a true word about the Terror in his own country runs the risk of a fearful beating, or long imprisonment or even of death, and no one can reasonably be expected to run such a risk. But, as one of the victims of the Terror said to your correspondent to-day, it is impossible to remain silent even under threats. There is no reason why opinion in England and the United States should be hoodwinked, and it is necessary to point out that letters or statements by German Jewish or Republican organisations or societies saying that the Terror has been exaggerated are products of fear and intimidation and are therefore altogether unworthy of credence.

"Thousands upon thousands of Germans have only one wish—to get out of the country. But the frontiers are being closed by the new passport regulations and escape is impossible except at great risk. Thus all Germany is being converted into a huge prison."

The Wecke

A NEW department has been created by the Nazis to bring the forces of kidnapping, torture and murder to the aid of their campaign of terror. Its members are chosen for their savagery and fanaticism. It is called the "Wecke," or Wehr Comission—Commission of Defence. Its "defence" consists in kidnapping Jews, torturing them often to death, or murdering them in cold blood.

The Wecke was established long before the Nazis came to power. It has been operating illegally for a number of years, and when the Nazis took over office it received official sanction.

It has been created a part of the political police force under the leadership of Diels, who is under the direct orders of Goering himself, as Minister of Internal Affairs for Prussia.

It is now charged with the task of removing individuals on whom the Nazi Party has passed a sentence of death, and carries on its murder campaign as an official organ of the government.

It knows no mercy and observes no limit in the execution of its nefarious schemes. When Jews are dragged from their beds in the middle of the night and carried off, never to be discovered again, it is the work of the Wecke. When the river gives up a body of a murdered Jew it is the Wecke that is responsible.

By extortion and torture the Wecke swells its exchequer. It works not only in Germany; its cruel tentacles extend to neighbouring countries.

The Wecke knows no law but its own will. A sentence passed by it is carried out to the very last detail. It knows no mercy, just as it shows no fear. Mercy is not to be expected from savages. But it is not courage that makes its

members fearless. It is the realisation that, whatever they may do, nothing will harm them, for they are the Government. Whatever they may do, the Government will always stand by them.

Take the case of Weiner, the Jewish lawyer of Chemnitz. An official summons was presented to Weiner by a group of Nazis, who requested him to accompany them. Weiner knew what such a request meant, and carefully examined the summons, which he found to be in order. He had, therefore, no choice but to accompany the Nazis.

He realised, however, that the official Lasch who signed the warrant was himself a Nazi and a member of the Wecke.

Weiner was found two days later murdered in a wood.

No investigation or trial followed the murder. It was simply declared that the summons was a forged one, and that the Nazis were, therefore, not responsible. The murderers escaped unpunished.

The Wecke reigns supreme!

If the Wecke hitherto lacked official status, its position has now been legalised. Hitler himself has trans-

formed it into a secret police department. It will continue to function with absolute independence, and even to exercise authority over the police force.

The leader of this murder commission has been invested by Hitler with full powers to make decisions in his name. The blood-lust of the Wecke has been accorded additional strength and greater authority.

But this will not prevent the German Government from persisting with their lying declarations that "Not one hair of a Jewish head is being touched."



"De Notenkraaker," Amsterdam, portrays Nazi Savagery.

Raids

THE Jewish quarter of Berlin has been repeatedly raided by the Nazis ostensibly for the purpose of discovering arms. Synagogues and Jewish institutions have not been spared. Worshippers have been dragged out even during their prayers and taken to prison. A Rabbi, who was forced to conduct a band of Nazis through his synagogue, opening the Ark of the Law where the Torah Scrolls—the parchment scrolls on which the Old Testament is written—exclaimed, “These are the arms of the Jews.” But this true reply had little effect on the Nazi raiders. In spite of the barren result of their search, an official statement is usually issued to the effect that “incriminating documents and arms had been discovered.”

The issuing of such a statement has become the inevitable sequence to any Nazi search, irrespective of what the raid has actually revealed, for some justification has to be given in the face of the condemnation of the outside world to account for such summary actions.

The Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, a conservative and responsible body, were also subjected to the indignity of having their premises raided. After the raid had been carried out, Captain Goering received the heads of this organisation and offered them his apologies, explaining that

the raid was a mistake and had been illegally conducted by irresponsible people. His explanation, however, proved no deterrent to the Government organ, which came out with the announcement that Communist associations with this organisation had been discovered, and that incriminating material had been found. Nor did it prevent several highly-placed Government officials from declaring at public meetings that the nature of the organisation had at last been unmasked, and its true activities revealed.

The premises of the Zionist Federation were also raided by Storm Troopers. Again the authorities disclaimed responsibility for the action. In spite of such disavowals, the purpose of the Nazi raids is nevertheless accomplished by the announcement that the most responsible Jew-

ish organisations are enemies of the State and dangerous organisations.

Even Jewish organisations of a purely philanthropic character such as the Joint Distribution Committee, an American association, have not been spared. It was only due to the intervention of the American Embassy that the latter institution was permitted to reopen. Among other Jewish institutions which have suffered the same fate, although the central authorities should, and undoubtedly did, realise the

(Continued on page 22)

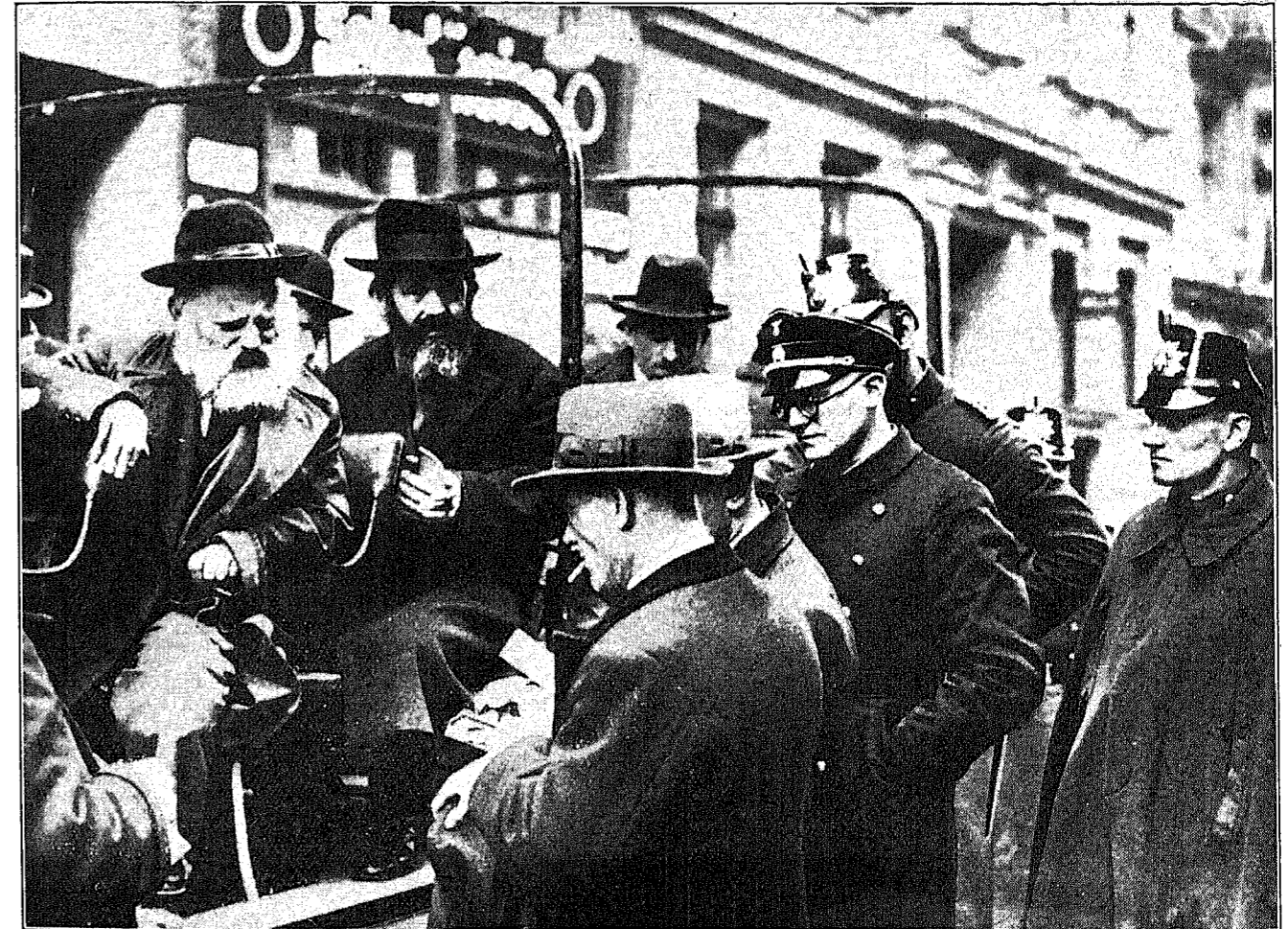
Professor Albert Einstein

Hopes European Nations will remain true to the Achievements of our Civilisation.

I do not wish to live in a country and belong to a country in which the principle of equal rights of all citizens is not respected, and in which liberty of speech and education is not guaranteed. I hope that those nations of Europe that have remained sound will continue in the future, too, to find the moral power to be true to the achievements of our civilisation.

From an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

RAID ON BERLIN JEWISH QUARTER.



ONE OF THE POLICE CARS LOADED WITH ARRESTED JEWS.

innocence of their work, was the Berlin office of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The greatest mockery of all was perpetrated when two Nazis searched for "arms" the house of Professor Einstein, who is a well-known pacifist. Other searches have taken place in the houses of Leon Feuchtwanger, the famous author, Dr. Martin Buber, a Jewish philosopher, and many other Jewish notabilities.

But with these raids alone the Nazis are not satisfied.

At Koenigsburg a bomb was thrown into the old Synagogue, setting fire to the curtains of the Ark and the Law.

In Dresden on March 25th, at 6 p.m., fifteen armed storm troopers appeared at the synagogue in the Sporer Gasse 2.

All the congregation consisting chiefly of old men were taken prisoners and driven off to the Volkshaus.

Here they were beaten with rubber truncheons, and rifle butts. A number of them suffered extremely serious wounds both in the head and body.

Dean Inge.

"It is foolish as well as wrong"

"It is rather distressing, that the Jewish nation—a nation which has done so much for the world—should even now be hated and persecuted.

"Why the new German Government should behave in this strange manner I cannot even guess. It is foolish as well as wrong; for the Jews have stood by the graves of all their oppressors in turn.

"What we were to look for was the secret of the unique greatness of the Jewish people. In what sense, and for what reason, were they 'the chosen people'? Shall we not say it was because of their indomitable faith? They worshipped a God who revealed his name, that is, his character, as 'I will be to you.'

"What will He be to them? They did not know. They guessed. They staked their lives, their fortunes, their hopes, on their guesses, and they guessed wrong again and again.

"What will He be to them? The head of a pure theocracy? No. The power behind the throne in a theocratic monarchy? No. The Saviour of a devout and exclusive nation of worshippers? No. All their hopes were disappointed; yet they still hoped on.

"Goethe speaks of the unconquerable levity of the human race, which goes on cherishing illusions twenty times proved fallacious. But it is not levity. It is something much nobler. 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.' It is the last word of Jewish nationalism.

At St. Paul's Cathedral.

Their praying shawls were torn from them. It was four hours before they were released.

In Berlin on April 1st—the day of the boycott—between 7 and 8 p.m. three uniformed Hitlerites, one of them a member of the auxiliary police, entered the synagogue in the Blankenfelderstrasse 1, and forced all those who were present to stand in a corner and face the wall. Eight more uniformed Hitlerites then arrived, two of them auxiliary police.

They searched the Jews, broke open the chests in the synagogue, and destroyed the ritual implements they found. They then set about beating the Jews with rubber truncheons and the butts of their revolvers.

In Hamburg, several Jews returning from a synagogue were way-

laid by Nazis, who knocked them down and inflicted serious injuries on several of them.

The effect of all this has been that the Jews in Berlin as well as in the provinces are now afraid of congregating even in the Synagogues for purposes of worship fearing to attract Nazi attention and the inevitable raids.

How the Jewish Denials were extorted

THE outcry raised by the whole world at the German atrocities somewhat disturbed the German authorities. They looked for a way to remedy the situation. They could have brought about a real improvement if they had wished. It was open to them to bring the atrocities against the Jews to an end, and to restore to the Jewish population their equality and rights as citizens. Instead, they have chosen to cover themselves behind lying denials extorted under a threat of death, hoping in this way to mislead the world.

And, indeed, they very nearly succeeded.

The puzzled world was suddenly confronted with denials issued in the name of the Jews in Germany, and could not make up its mind how these denials could be explained in the face of authentic reports from most reliable correspondents and observers.

From an unimpeachable source, we are now in a position to state the exact circumstances under which these denials were obtained.

The representatives of Berlin Jewry were suddenly assembled on the evening of March 28th. A number of Rabbis were also assembled the same evening by the Nazi Storm detachments. They were taken in motor cars to the office of Dr. Goebbels and lined up in the ante-chamber, in two ranks, military fashion. They were made to stand erect and at attention, then the doors of Dr. Goebbels' office were flung open and there was a command "Quick march," and they were marched into his presence.

There the text of the denial was read out to them. The Jewish representatives protested that they could not sign it. Thereupon Dr. Goebbels exclaimed that if they did not sign they would be

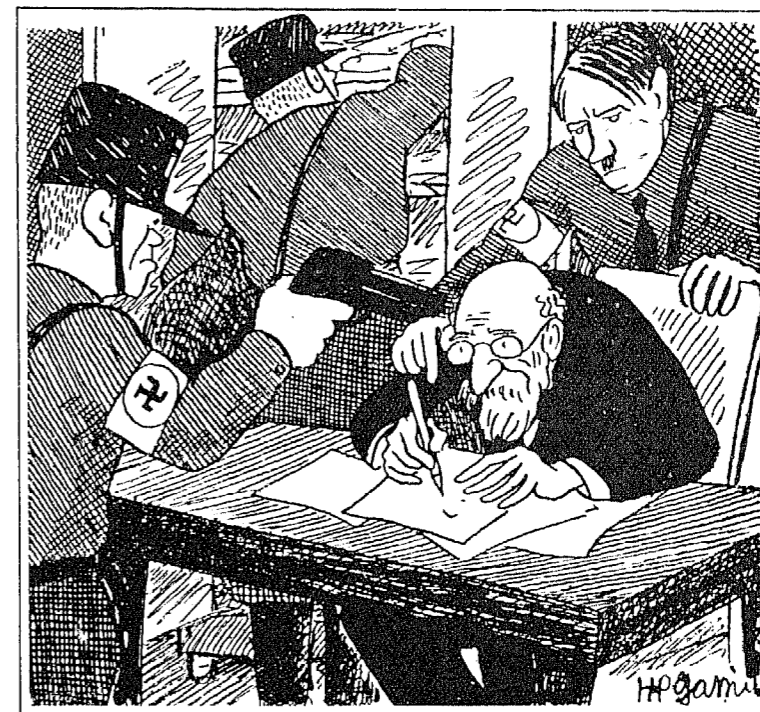
treated like Rabbis in Russia who, when they refused to sign denials of pogrom, were shot down when reaching the street. Thereupon the Jewish representatives affixed their signatures to the text, and it was immediately circulated throughout the world in an attempt to stop the agitation. In addition, the various representatives were compelled to send out individual messages abroad to friends and Rabbis denying that there was any physical ill-treatment.

A series of wholesale arrests of representative Jews was carried out throughout the whole of Germany. Representative Jews were dragged from their beds at night by the political police and compelled to sign a statement to the effect that there had been no anti-Jewish excesses, and requesting their friends abroad to stop the agitation. Those who refused to sign such statements were detained, and in many cases, sent to Nazi Brown Houses, where they were beaten unmercifully.

In future, the world will know how these denials from Germany are to be treated.

This perhaps sheds some light on the circumstances which prompted so many people in Germany to send letters to the Press or to their friends in England in which the existence of anti-Jewish discrimination was either flatly denied or considerably minimised.

It was no coincidence, either, that correspondents of German newspapers in London, Paris, Warsaw and other centres, all on the same day, issued a letter to the press, all couched in practically the same terms denying the atrocities. There seems to exist a central authority in Germany which is in charge of this "Denials Department."



"La Lumière, Paris."

The Farce of the "One-Day Boycott."

NO greater mockery of world public opinion was ever perpetrated than by the so-called one-day boycott enforced by Nazis against the Jews on the 1st April.

Was it sheer coincidence that All Fool's Day was chosen as the day?

The boycott against the Jews was scheduled to begin at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 1st April, and to last for twenty-four hours. But for once this boycott, which was carried out with Prussian ruthlessness, was not accompanied by punctuality. It started long before the 1st April, and it has not yet finished. It began under official auspices on the day on which the Nazis assumed power in Germany; it has steadily continued and expanded day by day.

The boycott which the Nazis proclaimed against the Jews was not a retaliation provoked by the Jewish atrocity propaganda abroad. The official reason given to this effect by the German Government is nothing but a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts.

For 14 years the boycott has been steadily and persistently preached with fanaticism and savage hatred of the present leaders of German destinies.

"Buy nothing from Jewish shops," "You damage your own interests when frequenting Jewish stores," "Do not go to Jewish lawyers or doctors," and similar slogans, were for years widely propagated throughout Germany by the Nazi party; long before the Nazis came to power.

That the Nazis, in the face of this, should have the audacity to declare that the Jewish boycott has been promoted only as a measure of "self-protection" against the Jewish propaganda abroad, merely shows that the falsity of their arguments is equalled only by the unscrupulousness of their methods.

With immeasurable pride the Nazis have boasted of the thoroughness with which the boycott has

been executed. And small wonder, too, when one considers that it was supervised and led by the Government, organised from its finances, supported by State officials, and its observance ensured by Nazi troopers, who effectively prevented anyone who had sufficient courage to wish to enter a Jewish shop from fulfilling his desire.

Moreover, immediately the official boycott had come to an end, the Nazi press itself, commenting ironically on the suggestion that the boycott had been concluded, said: "On the contrary, this is merely the beginning of the boycott. Every German now knows which shop belongs to a Jew, and will no longer be able to plead ignorance when accused of dealing with Jews."

The Jewish workers and officials who were dismissed on the day of the boycott were not re-engaged. This applies to Jews employed in Jewish as well as non-Jewish businesses.

But even with this the Nazis were not satisfied. Threats and intimidation were used to force Jewish businesses to close down. In many of the provinces, Jewish small traders were officially forbidden by the police to attend market days. A month after the

official boycott was supposed to have terminated, at the end of April, an order to this effect was issued by the Police President of Munich.

All the assurances given by the members of the German Cabinet to the outside world, broadcast over the wireless to foreign countries, proclaimed by German ambassadors, have all turned out to be a farce. The German Government is proceeding with its scheme of exterminating the Jews, perhaps not with same amount of publicity, but with no less vigour.

Will the world pass over in silence this flaunting mockery of public opinion which has been perpetrated by the German government?

H. Gordon Selfridge.

Jews have Demonstrated their Genius for Carrying on Businesses.

As far as I am personally concerned, and also as far as my house of business is concerned, we would welcome as residents in this country those clever Jewish merchants and men of business from whom Germany seems at the moment to wish to free herself.

The more ability we can graft into business in this country the greater will be the results and the Jews, all over the world, have demonstrated their flair or genius for carrying on and developing businesses.

Special Message to World Alliance.



ALL FOOLS' DAY IN GERMANY.

CHANCELLOR HITLER. "AS A RETALIATION FOR THE FALSE STATEMENT BY FOREIGNERS THAT WE HAVE BEEN PERSECUTING THE JEWS, I FORBID YOU TO ENTER THIS SHOP."

"I bid the Jews be of good cheer"

CMDR. LOCKER-LAMPSON, M.P.

I have always been a friend of Germany and regretted her humiliation after the War. I was in favour of the restoration of some of her lands and wished her to have equality in armaments. And who were the Germans who pleaded most strongly with me for fair play? Why, the Jews living in Germany, who never ceased to beg us to be fair. Now Germany is turning upon probably her most useful citizens, and is driving them forth. Yet Jews have been in Germany since the fourth century, and are far more rooted in her soil than the so-called Nordics, who profess to be the cream of the country.

The truth is that Prussian frightfulness was overthrown in the War, and some Germans have never got over this. They have been left with an inferiority complex. They have wanted, sooner or later, to revive their martial spirit and to bully someone.

A Party has arisen in Germany which once again informs us, as the Kaiser did, that the Germans are God's people and that anyone not of German blood is no good. On this principle, they have driven out English grooms without reason, and have gone to fantastic lengths in alleging that really great men must be Germanic in origin. They have had the impertinence "to prove" that Shakespeare was a Prussian, and that Christ was Teutonic. German Jews are, therefore, being expelled, although they have produced the greatest

music in the world, some of the best poetry, and the greatest men of science, since Newton.

I do not happen to be Jewish, but, thank God, I am English, and will not stand tamely by and see people persecuted because of the blood in their veins or the faith in their hearts. There are not a million Jews in the Germanic Empire; there are

not half a million in the entire British Empire. I have actually more supporters for my National Campaign in London alone, than the entire Jewish population in the Empire. How easy it might be, from the numerical point of view, to mobilise these supporters and wipe out every Jew! What a cad I should be, if I did!

On the contrary, I pray that God may bless the Jews, and give England another Disraeli and another Einstein.

The Germans once called a certain minority of people "contemptible" and ended by being beaten by those people, and I prophesy that in calling another apparently helpless minority "con-

temptible," they will prove just as foolish in the end.

To those who say that most Communists are Jewish, may I reply, that countries get the Jews they deserve. That there is not a single important Communist in England who is Jewish. Most of our "dangerous" Communists happen to be Scotch.

Meanwhile, I bid the Jews to be of good cheer—the "Chosen People" are not easily crushed.

Special Message to World Alliance

The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher,

Warden of New College, Oxford.

Recalls Dragonnades of Seventeenth Century.

I have met no one in this country who does not believe that the persecutions of the Jews in Germany is a blunder as well as a crime. At one stroke the present German Government has sacrificed the large measure of goodwill towards Germany, which has been accumulating since the conclusion of the War. I cannot believe that the better mind of Germany will not revolt against this policy, which recalls the Dragonnades of the Seventeenth Century, and is quite unworthy of modern civilisation, and of the great contributions which Germany in the past has made towards it.

Special Message to World Alliance.

Murder and Torture to enforce Boycott

INTIMIDATION and threats are not the sole instruments employed by the Nazis to enforce the Jewish boycott. Jews who refuse to give up their businesses or to resign from their posts are simply murdered by the Nazis. Torture is a regular accompaniment to threats should a Jew display stubbornness in acceding to their demands.

This may sound rather a sweeping statement, to be discounted as exaggerated. Let facts, therefore, speak for themselves.

The Jew Georg Gruenewald had for many years kept a chemist's shop in the Frauzler Allee in Berlin.

Suddenly, another chemist shop opened next door, run by a Nazi. On that very day a group of Nazis burst into Gruenewald's shop and commanded him to close down, so that he should not prove a competitor to a "German." Gruenewald argued that he had established his business for a number of years, and that the Nazi who had only just opened his shop was the competitor. He insisted on his rights in keeping his shop open.

That same day Gruenewald disappeared. His wife communicated with the police, but no trace could be found of him until, two days later, the very same police informed her that the body of her husband could be removed from the mortuary for Burial. No explanations as to the circumstances of his death were offered.

The embittered wife, suspecting the motives for the murder, was determined to track down the murderers and, when the police refused to help her,

engaged two private detectives to make enquiries.

That very night the woman was found dead in her room, poisoned. A statement was issued by the police that she had committed suicide.

There can be no doubt, however, that this was no case of suicide, but of cold-blooded murder performed by the slayers of her husband, who had good reason to wish that their actions should not be investigated too carefully by the private detectives.

Not that they had anything to fear.

No Nazi has as yet been sentenced by the present Government, in spite of all the atrocities,

well authenticated and irrefutable, which have been committed. This is boycott, and this is how it is enforced.

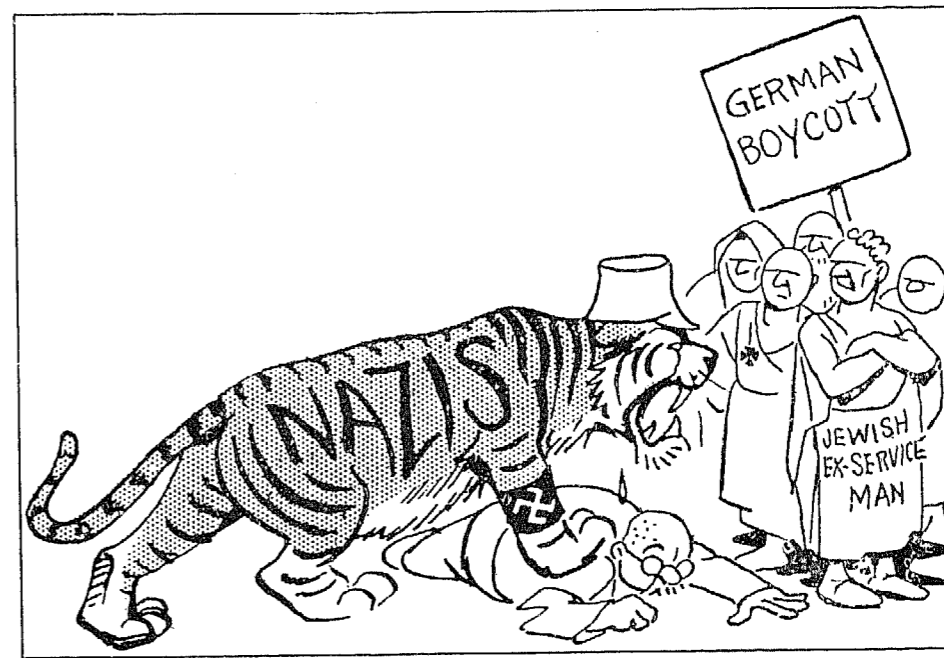
There are other ways of getting rid of Jewish businesses. It is sufficient for a Nazi to declare that a Jewish business man is a socialist or communist

to have him thrown into prison or concentration camp, without trial or opportunity of defending himself. His business is ruined. When, if ever, he is released from prison he will find himself destitute and his family breadless.

Hundreds of Jewish businesses are passing daily into Nazi hands. Jewish proprietors frequently consider that handing over their businesses to Nazis is a small price to pay for their lives.

But the cry of the Jew is drowned by the blood-thirsty clamour of the Nazis for more Jewish lives.

"When Jewish blood flows from our knives" is a song which is to be heard throughout the streets of Germany from the lips of marching Nazis.



From a cartoon by Strube in the "Daily Express," reproduced by kind permission of the artist.

Crushing German Jewry

IT is not only Jewish business men to whom sentence of death by starvation through the boycott has been meted out. On every Jew, down to the most petty official of clerk in an office, the same sentence has been passed.

The number of Jewish unemployed is daily growing. Clerk and book-keeper, doctor and lawyer, teacher and professor, artist and musician, all are affected.

It is stated that a law is now to be promulgated by the German Government to the effect that no enterprise is to number more than three per cent.

Jews among its employees. This means that no business with less than 30 employees can employ a single Jew. 540,000 Jews, at least, out of the 565,000 in Germany, are condemned to unemployment.

Whether this law is promulgated or not is really a matter of little consequence. Already, mass expulsion of Jews from business is being virulently pursued, and thousands of men and women are being daily debarred from all possibility of earning a livelihood. The law, when promulgated, would merely legalise a practice which is in sway throughout Germany.

Important concerns like the A.E.G. (General Electric Company), which was founded by a Jew, Walter Ratenau, the Epag chain stores, Wertheim Leiser, and other businesses have all had to dismiss their Jewish officials. Jewish proprietors have frequently been threatened with death unless they discharge their Jewish employees. In other cases, the Jewish proprietors themselves were simply driven out from their own businesses by the Nazis. Jews have been forced to resign from the boards of most banks. A Jewish director of the Dresdener Bank, Herr Kleman, was threatened with "serious consequences" unless he resigned. A Jewish proprietor of a cinema in the heart of Berlin had to

flee when the Nazis demanded the dismissal of all Jewish employees, threatening the proprietor with arrest. Marx, the owner of one of the largest music halls in Berlin, also fled when he was threatened with death by his own employees. Jews have now been completely eliminated from the theatre, cinema and affiliated industries. There is no Jew left in any Government office. With few exceptions, all Jewish doctors have been struck off the panel lists and expelled from the hospitals. Even young Jewish doctors working as volunteers have been ordered to leave.

Jewish judges have been driven out of court. Jewish lawyers are not permitted to appear before a judge. Jewish actors and musicians have had their contracts cancelled, and have been hounded into the streets with no possibility of earning their daily bread.

Jewish artisans are not spared either. They are boycotted with the same vigour and determination as the Jewish shopkeepers.

The process of eliminating Jews from all trade or commerce in the country is not yet completed. It is no sporadic campaign conducted by individuals. It is a government plan which proceeds

in accordance with a carefully devised programme, devilish and sinister. No Jewish businessman is forced to close down until a Nazi is found to supplant him. No Jewish official is dismissed until another is found to carry on in his place. Care is taken that as little apparent damage should be caused through the closing down of Jewish concerns. The plan is carefully laid down and carefully observed.

Sentence has been passed on all Jews, and every day hundreds are added to the toll of the victims. This sinister Government plan is directed against every Jew in the country and ruthlessly carried out.

George Lansbury, M.P.

Crime Against Rights of Humanity.

I am opposed to the persecution of any sort or kind of any people because of their religious, political or economic opinions. Persecution of the Jews as Jews is a crime against the rights of humanity, as also is persecution of Gentiles for any particular views they may hold.

Progress in this world depends entirely upon complete freedom of expression for all individuals on every subject.

Special Message to World Alliance.



SCENES IN BERLIN ON APRIL 1st.

The day of the Official Boycott.

Eight Nobel Prize winners in Germany are Jews

Foreign institutions should withdraw support from Germany

THE LEADER.

SIR,—In view of the decree which excludes all members of the Jewish race from holding public employment in Germany it is time that the world realised how much damage Hitlerism is doing to the great tradition of German science, and to ask what possibilities for enriching their own scientific life this decree opens up to countries which are willing to offer hospitality to German exiles.

In no country have Jews contributed more to science than in Germany. In all fields of scientific research they have left their mark with discoveries of outstanding merit. Eight Nobel Prize winners in Germany are Jews. Hardly an institute or university exists in which they do not play a leading role in their respective sciences.

Whilst Einstein is undoubtedly the most celebrated Jewish scientist in Germany to-day, partly because of his achievements and partly owing to his courageous stand in renouncing his German citizenship and academic associations, many other Jews have achieved distinction in the fields of applied and mathematical physics. To Hertz we owe the fundamental discovery of the Hertzian or wireless waves, which Marconi applied to its present commercial uses. Franck, of Gottingen, a Nobel Prizeman who has resigned his chair as a protest against the treatment received by his racial colleagues, is world famous for his researches on the structure of the atom. This savant, in spite of the fact that the

Nazi Government has seen fit to "consider" the case of Jews who have served in the Great War, or have lost a father or son in the conflict, has declined to take advantage of the opportunity which would enable him to continue to direct the Institute erected in his honour with the funds of the Rockefeller Foundation.

In the field of chemistry two men deserve special mention. Haber, a Nobel Prizeman, discovered a process for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen which saved the early breakdown of Germany in the world war. This was impending because of her inability to obtain sufficient nitrates from Chili with which to manufacture high explosives. The Haber process in times of peace provides Germany with sufficient ammonia to fertilise her arable soil. Willstätter is famed for his classical researches on the constitution of enzymes, the chemical substances which enable all living cells to carry on their vital processes.

Physiology owes much to Otto Warburg, whose researches on the respiration of living cells have led him to elucidate the fundamental differences

in the living processes of cancer cells and normal body tissues. The work of Zondek on the female sex hormones (the all-important chemicals secreted in the body which govern sex characters, growth, and other important functions) has given the world a test for pregnancy which is now in daily use in every corner of the globe.

Lord Grey of Falloden.

German Mentality Shock to British Opinion.

One cannot help being very depressed at what has happened in Germany lately. . . . The whole tone of her policy and the trend of her mentality has been to shock British opinion. . . . I say shock British opinion because British opinion after the War was in many ways sympathetic to Germany. . . . I ought to add that some of the men most distinguished in music and in science whom we honoured were certainly Germans, but are also Jews. Then suddenly there comes the attack upon the Jews showing that Germany was not prepared to give them even tolerance. If we had done that, and so suddenly refused the right of citizenship to Jews in this country, which has been given them for 100 years, if we had suddenly gone back in that way, we should have thought that we had receded by 100 years. Well, that has happened in Germany, and with it has come a feeling apparently throughout Germany that might is right, and that all means are legitimate and may be used which are for the German race alone and to the exclusion of everybody else.

Presidential Address at Annual Meeting of Liberal Council.



With acknowledgments to the "New York Times."

Such an imposing list of contributors to human knowledge might well be sufficient for a minority race, but it is in the field of medical science that German Jews have made their greatest contributions.

Who can estimate the debt of mankind to Ehrlich, the discoverer of salvarsan? The disease of syphilis, which at one time was rampant in Europe, has been practically wiped out of existence by the use of this drug and the application of the test discovered by Wasserman and now named after him. Weichselbaum, Morgenroth, Neisser, Sachs, Braun—names famous in the annals of medical research, whose contributions to bacteriology are excelled by none—are only representative examples of a group of men whose work served to attract to Germany students from all other countries.

Little wonder that even the Nazis hesitate. Most of the older men, men who have already made outstanding contributions to knowledge, may be suffered to remain in Germany if they choose to take advantage of the war service concession. What of those who have not served in the war? Practically every European country to-day contains refugees from German laboratories, driven out into a world in which each country finds its own unemployment

Twenty Famous Scientists

Join in Protest.

Sir,—It has been reported in the Press that Professor Dr. Bernhardt Zondek has been dismissed from his post on the staff of the Spandau Hospital, Berlin, for the reason that he is a Jew. In this report it is not suggested that Professor Zondek has been dismissed as a consequence of any political activity on his part.

We, the undersigned, wish to express publicly our earnest hope that this report is incorrect. To us it seems unthinkable that any controllable circumstances should be allowed to interfere with his brilliant scientific work.

Professor Zondek is eminent in science. The value of his contributions to sex physiology is recognized throughout the world, and to him is due the gratitude of countless sufferers whose anxieties have, through his work, been banished. Through him the fame of German medical science has been exalted, and to him we, who have been guided by his work, pay willing tribute.

Professor Zondek is by no means the only Jewish scientist affected by recent happenings in Germany. We are concerned with science, and not with politics. Our country has usually exercised a generous hospitality towards the politically oppressed. It seems to us that Britain would be well advised to make it clear that those whose intellects are to be accounted as among the finest in Germany to-day and who, simply because they happen to be Jews, are being dismissed from their posts, would find here safe refuge and opportunities for continued scientific activity.

Yours faithfully,

A. B. APPLETON,
M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Anatomy School, Cambridge.
JOSEPH BARCROFT,
F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, Cambridge.
F. W. ROGERS BRAMBELL,
D.Sc., Professor of Zoology, Bangor.
H. M. CARLETON,
D.Phil., Dept. of Physiology, Oxford.
F. A. E. CREW,
M.D., D.Sc., Professor of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh.
W. A. FELL,
B.Ch., M.A., Anatomy School, Cambridge.
ALAN W. GREENWOOD,
D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh.
JOHN HAMMOND,
Hon. D.Sc., School of Agriculture, Cambridge.
JULIAN S. HUXLEY,
M.A., Zoological Laboratory, King's College, London.
D. KEILIN,
Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Biology, Cambridge.
F. H. A. MARSHALL,
Sc.D., F.R.S., Reader in Agricultural Physiology, Cambridge.
WM. C. MILLER,
M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E., Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh.
GEO. H. F. NUTTALL,
Sc.D., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Biology, Cambridge.
MICHAEL PEASE,
M.A., School of Agriculture, Cambridge.
F. R. PETHERBRIDGE,
M.A., School of Agriculture, Cambridge.
CRESSWELL SHEARER,
F.R.S., Anatomy School, Cambridge.
ARTHUR WALTON,
Ph.D., School of Agriculture, Cambridge.
J. T. WILSON,
LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, Cambridge.
H. E. WOODMAN,
Ph.D., D.Sc., School of Agriculture, Cambridge.
JOHN R. BAKER,
D.Phil., Dept. of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Oxford,
secretary to the signatories.

April 21, 1933.

"The Times."

difficulties so overwhelming that there is little hope that they will be allowed to remain. The British Government has relaxed the regulations controlling the entrance of Jews into Palestine. Will the Hebrew University of Jerusalem seize its opportunity and equip itself with scientists whose achievements have entitled them to the respect of the whole scientific world? Or will these men be compelled to relinquish their training and ideals and take up other occupations in order that they may live? Rumour has it that the Spanish Republic has opened its doors to these exiles. Certain it is that Einstein has been invited to occupy a Chair in Spain. It would, indeed, be fit recompense if this country which drove the Jews from its shores should invite them back three hundred years later.

Finally, one wonders whether a Germany in which rights no longer exist, and in which freedom of scientific thought and facilities for work are governed by a brutal political machine, deserves the support of great scientific philanthropic institutions which have done so much in recent years to further the cause of international scientific research.

"English Scientist"

in the

"New Statesman
and Nation."

Nazi "purge" in Law and Medicine

THE Nazi policy of deception is nowhere more clearly demonstrated than in the case of the Jewish lawyers.

Upon the advent of the Nazis to power, over two thousand Jewish lawyers in Berlin alone were debarred from pleading in court. Only thirty-five were to be excluded from this general prohibition. Those affected consisted to a very large extent of ex-service men many of whom had been either wounded or were holders of high military decorations.

The glaring injustice of the doom meted out to men of this type was too great to be glossed over even by Hitler, or at least by the Nationalist party, which is in coalition with him. A decree was therefore issued that the Jews who had served during the War were to be excluded from the general prohibition.

As yet, however, there is no indication that this decree is ever likely to be carried into practice. On the contrary, the Ministers of Justice, both of the Reich and of Prussia, have repeatedly declared at public meetings that the decree would be ignored, and they insinuated that they will see to it that years should pass before it is established, who of the Jewish lawyers expelled is entitled to appear in court. In the meantime the ban on Jews is complete and absolute.

The case of the Jewish lawyers constitutes an inescapable refutation to the oft-repeated Nazi dictum that Jews did not serve their country during the War. On investigation, it was found that, if the concession to Jewish ex-service men was made, the expulsion of Jewish lawyers could not be effected, since practically every one could point to a record of war service either by himself, or, if he were under

age at the time, by his father. In several cities, such as in Hamburg, where the authorities reinstated some of the Jewish lawyers in accordance with the government decree they were compelled to expel them again.

It is becoming daily clearer that the Nazi assurances are nothing but sops thrown to the outside world in an endeavour to convince it that the Nazi policy of discrimination against the Jews will not be carried out unswayed by either justice or mercy. Jewish judges, barristers, and court officials have suffered the same fate as the lawyers, for the purge must be complete, and the Nazi explanation that the only judges to be dismissed were those with Marxist tendencies has proved worthy of no greater credence than their other utterances.

Out of the seven thousand Jewish doctors in Germany, six thousand have had their panel practice withdrawn.

An official communique issued on the subject declares that a general reorganisation of the

medical arrangements in the State and municipal sick benefit and other social insurance institutions has now been undertaken, under the supervision of a Nazi commissary. Until this reorganisation is carried through a general bar against Jewish doctors has been introduced.

Jewish doctors who fought at the front during the war, or served in military hospitals, or lived in Germany prior to 1914, have been promised exemption from the "purge" of Jews.

With the example of the Jewish lawyers before our eyes, how is one to expect that Jewish doctors will be accorded a different treatment?



By kind permission of the "Daily Herald."

German "Kultur"

EXPULSION of Jews from public life in Germany is by no means confined to the legal and medical professions. The Universities have been "cleansed" of all Jewish professors, lecturers, assistants, and officials, and in the same way all civil servants, teachers in secondary and elementary schools have not been spared either. The outside world views with amazement the sacrilege which Germany is committing against itself by ridding itself of its best brains and of the foremost contributors to what has become known as German culture in the best sense. The Nazis, however, continue unperturbed with their "policy," and every day new surprises are sprang upon the world with more dismissals or enforced resignations of professors, scientists and thinkers.

There has never been any need to enlarge upon the services which Jews have rendered to the world of learning. Their work in this respect has up to now been generally recognised, and the Nazi policy of wholesale dismissal of professors from the positions which they have held in the German Universities, on no other ground than that of their Jewishness, irrespective of their political opinions or the value of their work, would be pitiable for its stupidity were it not so shocking for its callousness.

With few exceptions, none but Jewish professors have been dismissed from their posts. Foremost among the exceptions are the Professor of Protestant Theology in the University of Frankfurt on Main, Professor Tillich, who appeared on the conscription list as a religious socialist, and Professor Dehn, the Protestant Theologian of the University of Halle, both of these having been dismissed on account of their Marxist sympathies.

Dr. Lederer, one of the professors of political economy of the Berlin University, was also discharged. He was not only a Jew, but also a follower of the Marxist theory, a scholar of inter-

national repute, and the publisher of the famous German newspaper on political economy, the Archive of Social Sciences.

In the numerous cases of Jewish professors who have been dismissed, no discrimination whatsoever has been made on account of any political opinions they may have held. Existing agreements have been disregarded or summarily abridged. Where Jewish professors were not dismissed because of their war record, their lectures are boycotted by the Nazi students. Instructions issued by the Berlin Students' Association, making the "duty"

of German students not to attend the lectures of a "non-Aryan" professor.

This and the general discrimination practised against the Jews have caused a number of eminent Jewish scientists to resign from their posts on their own accord. The most famous of these is Professor James Frank, the Nobel Prizeman for Physics, who resigned from his position in Goettingen University as a protest against the persecution of Jews in his country.

One of the most recent victims to Nazi racial ideals is Professor Fritz Haber, the famous

German chemist and Nobel Prize winner, who has notified the Prussian Minister for Education of his retirement from the Directorship of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry and from his Chair at Berlin University. It is ironical to note that but for Professor Haber's synthesis of ammonia, Germany would have found it impossible to supply either food for her people or powder for her guns during the war.

The havoc and despair which these summary dismissals have caused in the life of many a famous man is illustrated by the case of Professor Hermann Jacobsohn, Professor of Indo-Germanic languages in Marburg University, who threw himself under a train after being given compulsory leave of absence from his University.

King of Sweden's Snub to Nazis.

An effective demonstration against the blind Jew-hatred of the Nazis was made by King Gustav of Sweden while staying in Berlin.

The King has chosen Daniel Prenn, the leading Jewish tennis-player, as his partner in a lawn-tennis match. This occurred just a few days after the Nazis had barred Prenn from playing for Germany in the Davis Cup matches, on the ground that he is a Polish Jew.

His Majesty could not have made it clearer to the Nazis what he thought of their doctrine that the Jews are a second-class race.

Auto-da-fé

WITH cries of exultation, like savages round their camp-fire, Nazis are burning all literature which has been written by Jews. Bonfires are built in the public squares, books are piled up, and, amidst the jeers and cries of an ignorant fanaticism, they are given over to the flames.

Libraries and universities throughout the country are being "cleansed" of anything that has been written by Jews.

At Kiel, the works Dr. Hoerber, the noted physiologist, have been burnt. The works of the philosopher, Stenzel, author of a book on Plato and the Pythagorians, of Dr. Harms, the economist, of Dr. Frankel, Professor of Indo-Germanic Philology, the novels of Stefan Zweig, Jacob Wasserman, Lion Feuchtwanger and Thomas Mann have shared the same fate.

"Militant" bodies have been formed all over Germany to carry out the "cleansing" of the Universities. The vacant places on the shelves created by the destruction of Jewish works are to be filled by books by Hitler, such as "My Fight," and other "Scientific" and instructive works from the pens of Nazi leaders.

Even the German Poets, Essayists and Novelists Club has been re-organised to ensure Aryan representation. Mediocre Nazi writers have replaced some of the most famous exponents of German literature.

In future, no Jew is to be permitted to create in the German language. A Jew, Nazi students have decreed, can only think in Jewish. If he writes in German he lies. In twelve propositions by German students, which were publicly posted

up on the walls of the University, it was declared, "We want to regard the Jew as an alien and to take nationality seriously. Very drastic measures are to be taken against the "misuse" of German writing: the un-German spirit is to be cleared out of public libraries

Such demands by students, who have declared that they are entirely at the disposal of the German State, and are acting in accordance with the instructions

of the Nazi leaders themselves. And, while this fanatic ignorance is taking its course and this auto-de-fé is doing its work, Jewish authors and writers are condemned to utter destitution and starvation.

Mr. J. B. Priestley, in the "Week End Review" sums up the situation as follows:—

During the last few years more English people, I imagine, have made the acquaintance of German literature, especially its fiction, than at any other time in the history of the two countries. And now at least half the authors, probably more than half, admired here are exiles from the very Germany they had been busy revealing to English readers.

I saw a letter, the other

day, from a German novelist of considerable distinction, two or three of whose novels have been translated into English, as well as other languages. In this letter, written from outside Germany, he implored my friend, his publisher here, to give him some assistance as he was nearing the starvation point. His German publishers—a Jewish concern, I fancy—had been compelled to close down, and could give him nothing. He had had to leave Germany himself, though he fought as an officer in the war. And as his foreign sales are small, his present position is a desperate one.



A WORLD MENACE.

Cartoon by Rollin Kirby in the "New York World-Telegram."

Even the children are not spared

TENS of thousands of Jewish school-children in Germany are to be deprived of the right of continuing their education. The only crime that they have committed is that they were born Jews, and for this they are to suffer a punishment which was never before meted out even to the most hardened criminals.

Can any country inflict a greater injustice on its young children and youths than to deprive them of the right to acquire knowledge?

The argument employed by the Nazis is that the number of Jewish pupils in schools is proportionately too high in comparison with the rest of the population. Official statistics show that, for the year 1931/2, out of 43,214 pupils who matriculated, 1,474 were Jews. Thus the number of Jewish children who matriculated constitutes 4 per cent. of the total, while the proportion of the Jewish population of the country is less than one per cent.

The "crime" committed by these Jews is that they have striven more zealously for knowledge than the non-Jews.

The Government were not inspired by these figures to make education more wide-spread throughout the country: instead they proceeded along radically opposite lines, and deprived the Jewish children of their right to attend schools.

The number of Jewish children in every school is to be limited to one per cent., while the children of Jews who have entered the country after 1914 are to be denied education altogether.

Even a more rigorous check is to be imposed on those Jews who wish to continue their studies at a University.

The official reason for these measures is that "the economic and cultural influence which people of alien origin yield in German life weakens the homogenous character and national vitality of the German people and State."

But here again, the law promulgated by the Government merely follows in the wake of the event. Schoolchildren, just as much as their elders, have been inculcated with the spirit of hatred against the Jews. It is a pathetic

sight to watch quite small Jewish children being beaten by their non-Jewish comrades.

Jewish mothers are thrown into a state of acute panic if their children do not return home punctually. They live in constant dread of what may happen to their children as a result of this "education" which is crammed into small German children by their teachers at school and their parents at home. Numerous cases have been reported in the press of actual barbaric deeds perpetrated against small Jewish children by their comrades.

A further argument is that there is a disproportionately high number of Jews among the professional classes, while the number of Jewish labourers is negligible.

One would have thought that the Government, even with its present mentality, would have followed this line of argument to its logical conclusion, would have encouraged the Jewish workers to continue in their occupations, and aided Jewish youths in their desire to become manual workers.

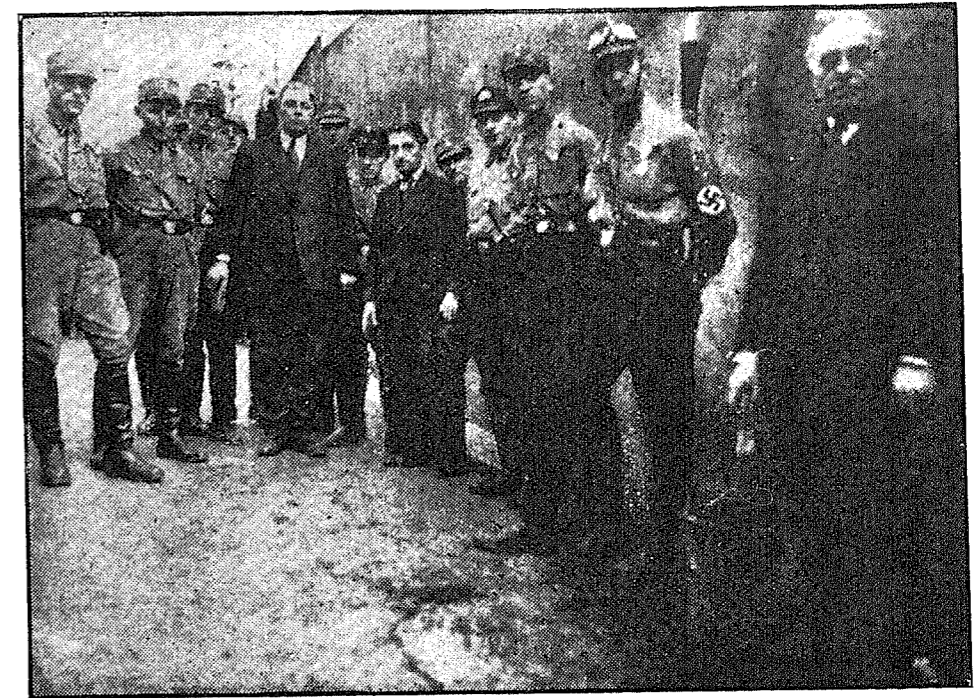
The exact opposite, however, was the case. The Jewish worker and artisan suffers no less a degree of persecution from the Government than the Jewish businessman, lawyer or doctor. The Jewish worker is expelled from the factory just as the Jewish clerk is expelled from the office. A Jewish youth who wished to pass his master-baker's examination was actually murdered by Nazi bakers. The organisation of Jewish youths which was formed to join in the conscripted labour planned by the State received neither recognition, work or support.

All this merely goes to show to what extent the arguments expounded by the Government are inconsequential and illogical, and betrays the true motive underlying the entire campaign. Artisan or businessman, labourer or professional man, all are doomed to the same starvation and extermination. The problem, the Nazis declare, must be tackled from the roots, and the result is that Jewish children are to be the first victims.

Sir Michael Sadler,
Master of University College, Oxford.

The discrimination against the Jews in Germany is a wound to civilisation.

Special Message to World Alliance.



JEWISH CITIZENS DRAGGED FROM THEIR HOMES AND FORCED TO ACT AS STREET SCAVENGERS.

Torture Chambers

THREE centres have been established by the Nazis in Berlin where their prisoners are taken for "interrogation." They are situated as follows:—

1. The old war museums in Parochialstrasse, which has been put at the disposal of the Nazis by the Government, which cannot, therefore, disassociate itself from the atrocities which have been committed there.

2. The Nazi barracks in Hedenstrasse.

3. The Nazi barracks at Nr. 7, General Von Papen Strasse.

In the provinces, more torture chambers have been established, and work with particular ferocity and cruelty in such towns in which the number of Jews is considerable. The numerous victims in hospitals who managed to escape with their lives, both within and without Germany, bear evidence of serious maltreatment. From the number of cases examined and questioned, it appears that a definite technique is pursued by the Nazis in the torturing of their victims.

First, the victim is made to kneel and is beaten with rubber truncheons. Occasionally he is trampled upon if he should fall. He is then allowed to rest twenty minutes by the clock, after which come twenty strokes from a cane. In the Papen Strasse barracks gaolers have frequently compelled their prisoners to beat each other. After this they are put against a wall, where they are compelled to stand on their toes for an hour. Frequently, numbers of Nazis assemble and force the victims to sing Hatikvah, the Horst Wessll song, or Deutschland Uber Alles.

In most cases the victims are compelled to clean the floors of any blood resulting from the beatings. One case has been reported in Berlin in which a

Jewish victim was compelled to drink the urine of his gaolers.

Two American Jews, Alexander Adler, of 3920, Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Maurice Sonders, of 556, East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, who have come from Germany, have related terrifying experiences to a Jewish Telegraphic Agency representative in Paris.

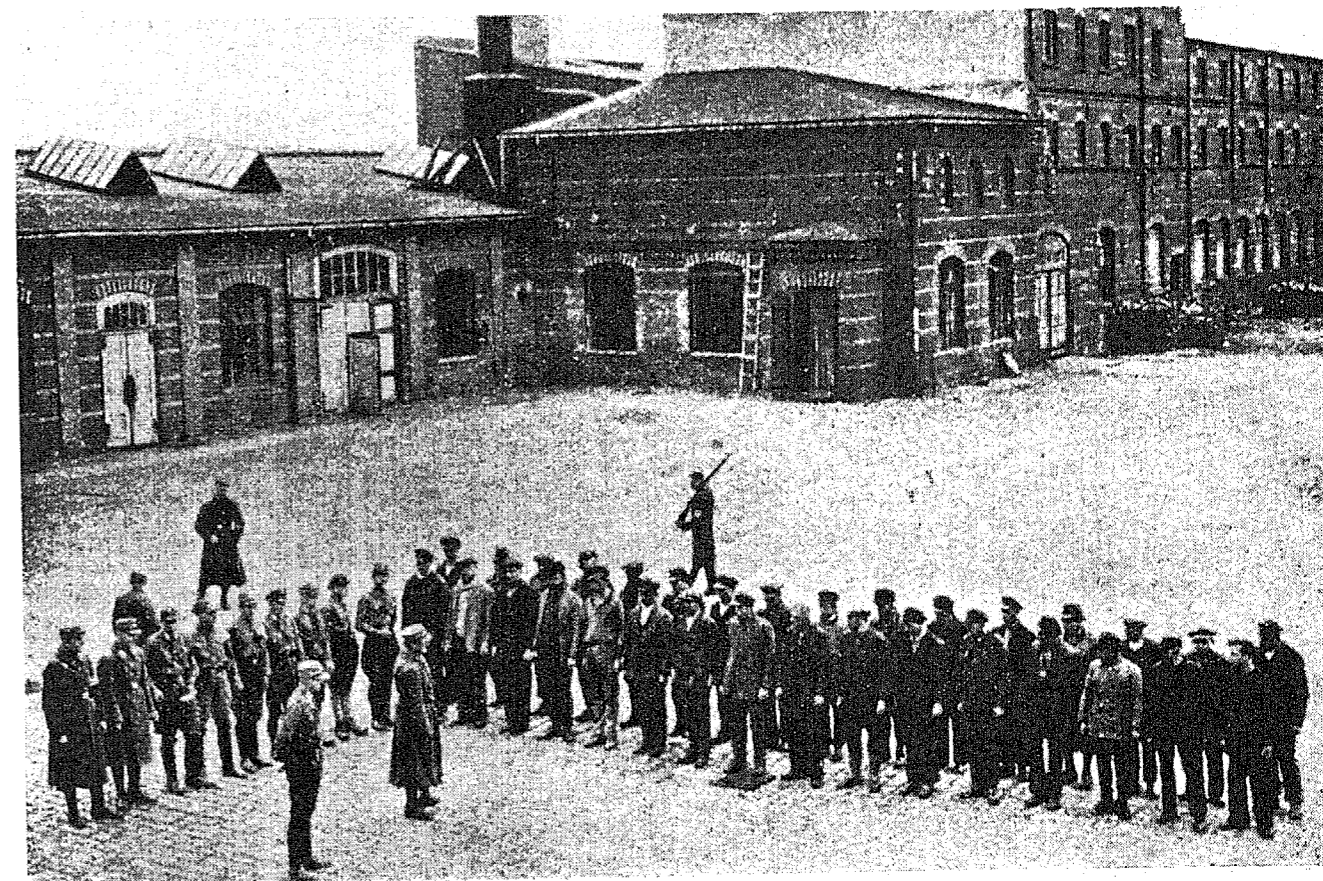
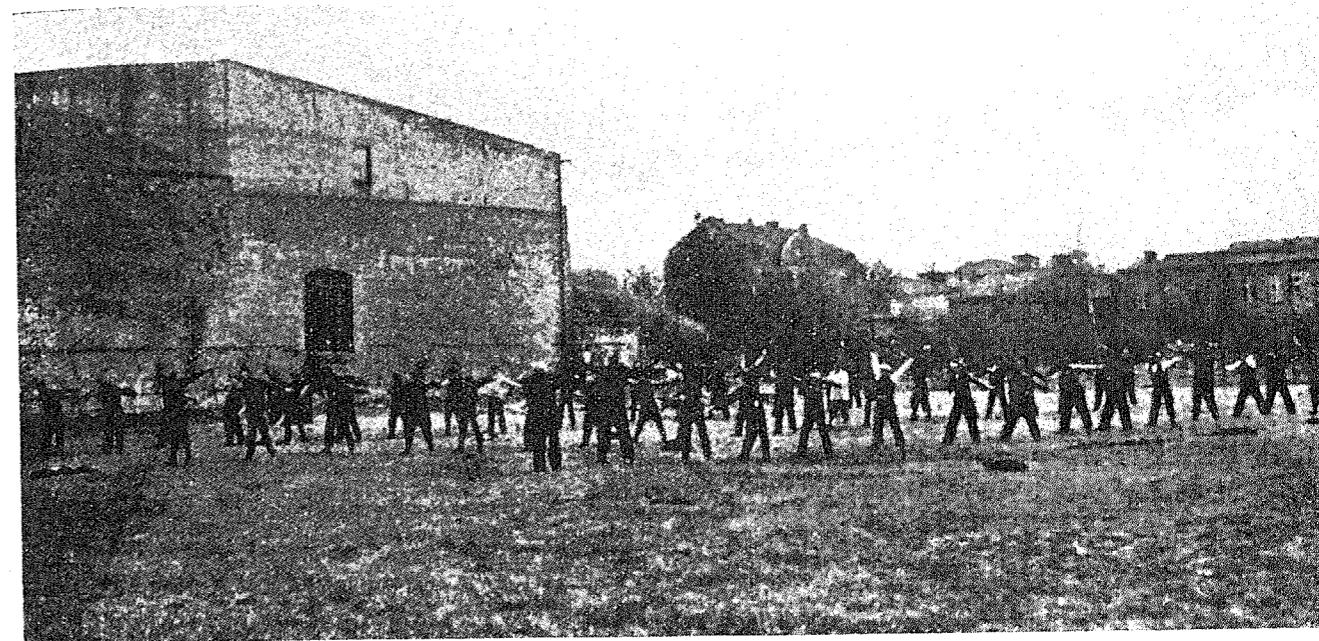
Sonders tells that he went to the Kurfuerstendamm to visit a friend at a boarding house. Not finding his friend at home, he asked a maid to take a message, whereupon the maid, noticing Sonders holding an English paper, raised an alarm, vilifying the foreign press as blackmailers of Germany. When Sonders called the following day to see his friend, he was met by a plainclothes detective, who asked to see his passport, which Sonders refused to show, demanding the detective's authorization and credentials. The plainclothes man then called in the police, who arrested both Sonders and his friend Adler, who had been waiting for him downstairs.

Both Sonders and Adler relate that they were both roughly searched at the police station, and their papers, watches and valuables taken from them. From here they were taken to the police presidium and thrown into a cellar, where they found about seventy others, half naked, some covered with blood, with crushed ribs and with injuries to legs and heads. They describe the prisoners as being in a terrible condition, lying on the floor, and in agony from their injuries. Among the prisoners was also a Catholic who was married to a Jewess. He claimed to have been arrested because he had declared that his wife was as good as any German woman. He was thereupon carried

(Continued on page 40)

Dienstordnung	
4 1/2 Uhr	Wachen
5 1/2 - 6 Uhr	Betten machen
6 Uhr	Anziehen
6 - 7 1/2 Uhr	Erkennung - Anweisung
7 - 7 1/2 Uhr	Milch - anziehen
7 - 7 1/2 Uhr	Kaffee
7 1/2 - 8 1/2 Uhr	Arbeitsdienst
8 1/2 - 9 1/2 Uhr	Essen
9 1/2 - 10 1/2 Uhr	Ruhe
10 1/2 - 11 1/2 Uhr	Exerzieren, etc.
11 1/2 - 12 1/2 Uhr	Sport
12 1/2 - 1 Uhr	Essen
1 - 2 Uhr	Locken
2 - 3 Uhr	Zapfenstech

TIME TABLE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS IN CONCENTRATION CAMP.



DRILLS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE ORANIENBURG CONCENTRATION CAMP.

off by Nazis, had his skull broken, and was also otherwise maltreated.

The Catholic prisoner, they relate, begged them to reveal to the world what was happening, as soon as they were released.

They also tell of another prisoner, a young Jew from Kalisz, whose home was broken into by Nazis, who forced him and his father to beat each other. The young Jew described how, when they refused to comply, they were beaten by the Nazis until the blood flowed, and were then forced to lick their own blood. They were also subsequently arrested and thrown into the cellar at the police presidium.

The Americans further describe how individual prisoners are taken out of the cellar at night and subjected to excruciating cruelty.

Both Americans assert that the outside world is unaware of the real extent of the atrocities still proceeding in Germany.

Light on the methods of torture followed by the Nazis is also shed by the following statement by a German refugee, aged twenty-five, which was published in the "Manchester Guardian."

On the night of February 28th-March 1st (the Reichstag had been burned on February 27th) I was awakened by loud ringing and knocking. When my housekeeper asked who was there, she got the answer: "If you do not open, we shoot through the door. This is the police!" She then opened the door, and a

Mr. C. R. Atlee, M.P.

Racial Discrimination Must Cease.

I have great pleasure in accepting the Editor's request to write a short message for publication. Everyone in this country, and indeed throughout the world, who has any respect for Liberty, must be appalled at the actions of the National Socialists during the last few months. Since they came into power they have done their utmost to stamp out all freedom of thought in Germany. The Jewish population, including as it does some of the most prominent citizens of Germany, has been subjected to a hideous persecution, unlike anything that has been known since the Middle Ages.

Not only Jews, but men and women of all creeds, have been attacked. The great Social Democratic Movement of Germany has been systematically persecuted, and its leaders go in daily terror of their lives. All that it has done for Germany since the War is in danger of being destroyed. Social services, housing developments, all the spirit that makes modern Germany such a far finer country than the Germany of pre-War days, is threatened. The old militaristic spirit that was rife in all countries before the War is returning to Germany under the National Socialist regime, and threatens to plunge Europe once more into War.

We of the Labour Movement in Great Britain look with the keenest anxiety at Germany to-day. Racial discrimination must cease and there must be freedom for all if we are to carry on in the modern world. Once more I wish to record my sympathy with all who are trying to give back to Germany that Liberty which some of her leaders have deprived her of and which is essential for the development of her culture.

Special Message to World Alliance.

horde of heavily armed Storm Troopers rushed in. While some of them burst into my house-keeper's room, cut off the telephone, and searched the flat, the others threw me down on my bed. I was so beaten with revolver - butts, riding whips, and fists that my bed was quite full of blood. My bedroom was turned upside down, but without anything incriminating being found. A treatise on relativity was seized, along with all my private papers, including some tax receipts and a pawnbroker's receipt for a clock worth 120 marks (£6). I would rather not repeat the abuse which went with the blows.

I was then forced with blows to get up and enter a motor-car. I was taken to the Standartenbureau (Storm Troop unit headquarters) at ——. I was driven with fists and whips up two flights of stairs to the office. I noticed many rifles and other weapons. Then the questioning began. The commander, who questioned me, threw my treatise on relativity into the corner with the words "This relativity Jew!"

I was accused of the most monstrous things — of assaults, espionage, and so on. I was then expected to make confessions about the Socialist and Communist movements. When I said I had nothing to do with either, and when I demonstrated this, I was belaboured with whips and fists at every denial.

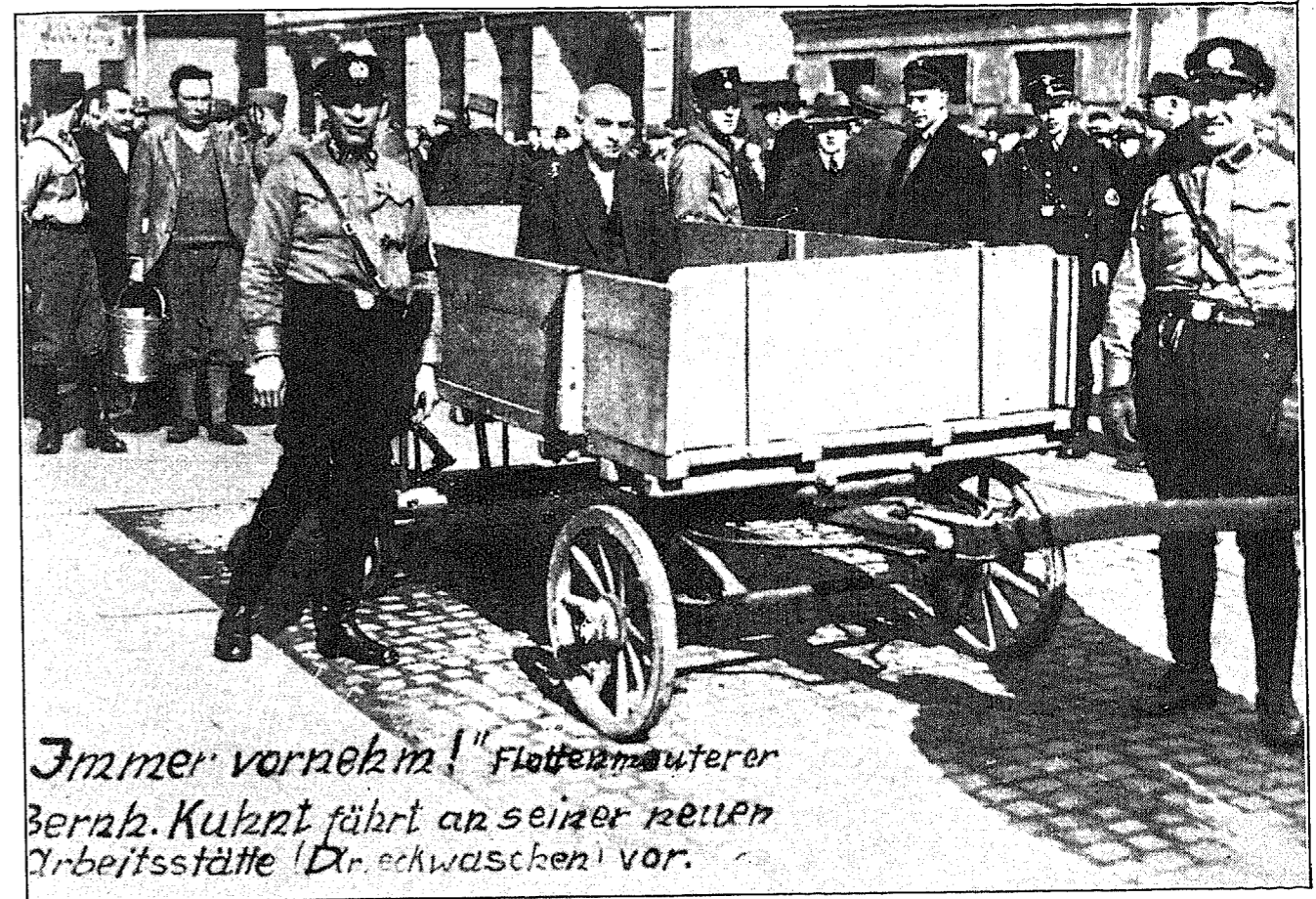
When they had exhausted their fury, I was again pushed into a motor-car with the usual abuse. We

drove towards the — (a wood); there were four armed Nazis in the car, two of whom held their revolvers continually to my head. I was made to get out and taken far into the wood. Then I was told that I would be shot. "Am I to be murdered without more ado?" I asked. "It is not murder," said a Nazi, "it is judgment." I asked to speak to the leader, and said to him: "Have you not got a mother at home who is waiting for you My mother is old and sickly and a widow,

the disgusting stuff, while two men held pistols to my head. Then I collapsed.

The Nazis disappeared in their car. I dragged myself to the road, where a taxi picked me up and took me to the dressing station. I was afterwards taken to the hospital in ——. (The original of my hospital discharge is at your disposal).

Nazis have entered my flat several times since, but have not touched me. I felt myself to be in danger and fled from Germany. Nothing has



A JEW PARADED THROUGH STREETS IN REFUSE CART.

NOTE CHARACTERISTIC NAZI INSCRIPTION ON PHOTO.

and I am her only son. This will mean her death." After consulting with some of the others, the leader came back and said: "I will give you your life on one condition." I was amazed, and said: "Is that really true?" I got a blow in the face, with the words: "A Storm Trooper keeps his word." I was told to choose between drinking a litre (more than a quart) of castor oil and being shot. I naturally chose the first. I was told to break the bottle when I had drunk it. I drank

been alleged against me by the police.

I answer for the truth of my statements with my signature.

(We have the full name and address of the writer, and have omitted them, together with all other details which might lead to his identification. The letter has been independently investigated by our chief correspondent in Austria, who confirms its authenticity. Both letter and statement are translated from the German.—ED. "GUARD.")

Charge against German Government

LORD CECIL OF CHELWOOD.

The Jew is the Scape-goat.

THE question is often asked, why do we hear so much more about the persecution of Jews in Germany than the persecution of communists or socialists? It is not only the Jews, after all, that are persecuted by the Nazis. It is outside the scope of this booklet to deal with the question of the treatment of non-Jews in Germany, but, in order to answer this question, it is necessary to point out that the persecution suffered by the Jews is far more acute and proportionately considerably greater than that which falls to the lot of any other section of the community.

A communist or socialist can obtain absolution by a recantation of his previous views. For the Jew, there is no such possibility of escape. The fact that he was born a Jew or of Jewish stock is enough. Suffice it that his paternal or maternal grandparents were Jews, no matter what services he or his forefathers may have rendered to the State, he remains for ever beyond the pale.

The proportion of Jews among the ranks of the communists in Germany is conspicuous for its very insignificance. There is hardly a Jew to be found among the leaders of the party, and among the rank and file their numbers are equally inappreciable. Among the five million votes polled by the Communist Party at the last elections, only an extremely small proportion could have been Jewish.

In spite of this, Jews form the greater proportion of those who have been kidnapped, arrested, or taken into "protective custody."

Among these are Jews who have never displayed

any interest in political or party matters. It is enough for a Jewish lawyer to have acted in his professional capacity as counsel for a communist, for him to be branded as a member of the same party, and arrested, tortured, or even murdered.

The Jew is given no chance. He may have been a political opponent of the existing order or he may have been just an ordinary individual with no interest in politics, pursuing his own occupation like a million other peaceful citizens. No difference is made in his sentence. The crime of

the Jew is the crime of his Jewish blood. He is condemned because his father or his grandfather was of Jewish faith.

The Nazi party has decreed that the Jew must perish, no matter what he has done for Germany, whatever the business or trade he is pursuing, whatever the views and convictions he holds. The mentality of the entire Nazi party towards the Jewish question is patently summed up by Dr. Goebbels, the present Minister of Propaganda and "Enlightenment," in a book which he published in 1929, entitled "Der Nazi Soci."

"Certainly," he writes, "the Jew is a human being, but the flea is also an animal, although not a pleasant one. We shall not fail in our duty to ourselves or our consciences if we attempt to kill it or render it innocuous. So with the Jews."

It sheds some illumination on the present situation in Germany that the author of such crass stupidity and petty bigotry should occupy the position of Minister of "Enlightenment."

Holford Knight, K.C., M.P.

"Check the Excesses."

The conscience of the world has been affronted by the persecutions in Germany. We should say to the representatives of the great German nation: "In your hands lies the duty of governing your motherland, but you have also a duty to mankind. Check the excesses and preserve the honour of your country."

At a Public Meeting.

AS I understand it three different allegations are made. In the first place it is said that members of the Jewish community have been treated with great violence and outrage, and that that has been done not indeed by the authorisation of the Government but without interference by the police and other representatives of the Government. As to that, I believe that the German Government have made in the strongest way protests against what they regard as the great exaggerations that have been made on the subject. They have said that the Government are entirely guiltless in the matter, and that such events as may have occurred have been merely the inevitable if regrettable excesses which take place in a time of revolution. There is also another charge, that the newspapers in Germany, or some of them, have published the most violent and inflammatory articles against the Jews. Instances have been sent to me, with which I will not trouble your Lordships by reading, but certainly, if they are typical of much that has been said in Germany they are a very scandalous abuse of the licence of the Press. I do not understand that that is denied; at least I have seen no denial of it. Of course it becomes very difficult to understand by friends of Germany in this country—and I have never been since the War anything else—because there is in existence in Germany a very strict censorship which one would have thought

would have enabled the Government to put a stop to any proceedings of that kind.

Then there is a third matter which perhaps in its ultimate results is going to be more serious than any other to the Jewish community—that is, the compulsory dismissal of Jews from judgeships, from appointments as doctors and so on, which is going on now all over Germany. The people who are so dismissed are put in a very difficult position,

because it is obvious that it will be very difficult for them in those circumstances to acquire any kind of private practice of their own, and naturally they will be ruined and put in very great difficulties as to living. That is not denied at all, as I understand it. It is admitted. Some of it, at any rate, is justified on the ground—a rather strange ground—that something in the nature of a boycott has been organised against German trade in various countries and that the Governments of those countries have done nothing to stop it. That is a rather strange doctrine—novel, as far as I know, in International Law—but at any rate

it has this effect, that it seems to recognise that these matters are matters of international concern. These events have undoubtedly caused great anxiety in this country. Your Lordships will not forget that there are many thousands, hundreds of thousands of Jews who are subjects of His Majesty the King, and are among the most

The Archbishop of Canterbury joins in the Protest.

"I earnestly trust that His Majesty's Government will be able to give assurances—I know they will—that they are doing whatever seems to them possible to express the concern of the people of this country and of their Christian fellow-citizens with regard to the Jewish community, and, not least, the concern of those among them who are animated by feelings of sincere friendship for the German people."

House of Lords.

peaceable and orderly citizens in this country. It is quite obvious that events in a foreign country which cause great anxiety and unrest in a large section of the population of this country must give anxiety to the Government, and to your Lordships. It is reported in the Press that in the United States, where the position is probably even more acute than here, the Government have thought it right to make friendly representations on the subject to the German Government. I do not know whether that is true or not, nor do I know whether the Government would think any useful purpose would be served by such representation, but I feel it right to call their attention to the matter. They will not forget, I am sure, that the special position we occupy in Palestine as the Mandatory for that country does give us a rather special position with regard to the fortunes or misfortunes of the Jewish community wherever they may be. Evidently one of the countries in which we are interested may be deeply affected by such events.

I know it will be said that this is a matter entirely of the national administration of Germany in which we have no right to interfere, and in a certain sense I cannot do other than admit that that is so. But your Lordships will remember that for very many years—I think I am right in saying for more than fifty years—it has been common ground that in certain circumstances at any rate the treatment of racial, linguistic and religious minorities is a matter of consideration for

other countries besides the countries in which those minorities live. That was originally acted upon as long ago as the Berlin Congress, and it was very freely acted upon in the Peace of Versailles, among other Treaties by which certain countries undertook definite obligations that they would treat such minorities in precisely the same way and with the same rights as they treated any other of their subjects. Those Treaties do not apply to

Germany, I quite admit, but it is worth remarking that there is perhaps no country in the whole of Europe which has insisted more strenuously upon the strict performance of the obligations in those Treaties. I have heard at Geneva, and anybody who has been there must have heard too, the representatives of the German Government pressing very strongly for the strict administration of those Treaties and, indeed, urging that they ought to be made more stringent and that the machinery of the League should be made more drastic in dealing with them.

Certainly it is a little astonishing that a country that has taken

that line should regard it as legitimate to treat a certain section of its population in quite a different way from the manner in which it treats the majority. To put the thing quite simply, it seems difficult to contend that anti-Semitism in Germany is perfectly legitimate but anti-Germanism in Poland is an act of tyranny.

David Lloyd George, M.P.

Salvation is of the Jews.

"I feel grateful to the gifted race (the Jews), who became the agents of transmitting this book (the Bible) to the world. I wish Christendom would remember one of the phrases in that great book—that salvation is of the Jews. It isn't their only contribution to human civilisation. It is their greatest. It is the greatest any race has ever made to human civilisation. At the present moment they are enduring a mean persecution in one of the great countries of Christendom. It is rooted in a degrading envy. Jews in that country, as in every country, have attained high positions not because they are Jews, but because they are men of great intellectual attainment, and many of them men of resplendent genius. Gifted races are never popular where they are in a minority. . . . I am sorry the German Government should have taken this line at the moment. . . . It is a misfortune to Germany and the world. She gains nothing, and nobody will gain anything. No man ever profited from hatred. Hatred is savage. It hurts the man who cherishes it more than the man against whom it is directed."

At Meeting of British and Foreign Bible Society.

Lord Reading's Appeal

I INTERVENE at this moment only because as a member of that Jewish community and a member of your Lordships' House I find it impossible to sit still without adding my prayer to the Government to do all that it may be possible for them to do in the difficulties which I know surround them, in order that at least they may represent the views of a large majority in this country, to use no stronger expression.

I do desire to press upon your Lordships in my capacity as a member of this House some of the

difficulties which are confronting the Jewish community at this moment in Germany. I am not in the slightest degree going to travel into controversial matters. Whatever may be said outside is another question and whatever may have been done is also quite another matter. The point I desire to impress upon your Lordships is that the difficulties that are now being created are in relation to the educated, intelligent, professional classes in Germany. Usually, looking through a long series of difficulties through which the Jewish community has had to pass, the attack upon them has been made in relation to speculation or to finance. The attack at this mo-

ment as indicated by the Government—and I am referring to nothing else—which is to take effect, as I understand, from April 1st, is an attack upon the professors at the Universities, the Judges and the lawyers, and the men of the medical profession who happen to be members of the Jewish community, and it is made solely because they are members of the Jewish community. That is not a question for controversy at all. In what I am stating to your Lordships I am most carefully referring only to what has been formally announced; what I have read this morning as

having been announced in Germany as the measure which is to be put into operation by the German Government.

I pass over what may happen sometimes when a Government have recourse to measures of this kind which may produce attacks of a different kind, attacks which have not been intended. I pass over that. All I desire to impress upon His Majesty's Government is that, whilst realising that they are in a very difficult situation in dealing with this matter, I do believe that some steps are open to

them, and I suggest respectfully to them that they should at least use such legitimate means as are within their power to let Germany know what is the opinion of this country and what is felt by the British people. I have no doubt of the nature of that feeling from the information that has come to me from a variety of sources and from all political Parties and sections of opinion in the country, and I beg that they will use that knowledge and make such employment of it as they think legitimate and useful. I cannot press them to do anything further. I hope I have not in the observations I have made to your Lordships to-day trans-

gressed in any way the rules which should properly govern our conduct in this House, but I found it quite impossible to sit as a member of this House in a seat in your Lordships' House, knowing what is happening in Germany realising that the discrimination which is made merely is against men and women who are Jews, because they are Jews, without giving expression to my views, not so much as a member of the Jewish community, but as a member of your Lordships' House which has never failed to express its opinion when it has thought that wrong has been done.

Lord Mount Temple, P.C.

Important Section of Germany's Population Threatened in its very Existence.

The fact that the Jewish Population has been made the butt of hatred and persecution cannot be wiped away by "dementis."

England has the old tradition of interceding for all persecuted and oppressed peoples. What is taking place in Germany is in its way the worst that could possibly happen. Here is a great centre of culture, in the heart of Europe, with a right to the respect of nations. It is impossible as human beings and Christian men and women to look on in silence while an important section of Germany's population, the Jewish section, is gravely threatened its very existence.

At a Public Meeting

"Nazi Arguments Transparently Dishonest"

B. JANNER, M.P.

THE fact which is most disturbing to the civilised people of the world is the cruelly deliberate policy of suppression which is now in process of active realisation in Germany. It is this fact which is filling the world with the gravest anxiety and moving it to urgent protest. There is no question of any exaggeration here. The policy is openly avowed; it is part and parcel—if not the whole—of the Nazi programme, which seeks to extirpate all non-Aryan influence from the national life. Its operation in practice is manifested in the columns of the Nazi Press, which daily publishes long lists of Jewish doctors driven from hospitals, Jewish lawyers and judges expelled from the courts, and Jewish nurses prevented from carrying on their merciful work. Even Jewish sportsmen like Prenn have been forbidden to play. In fact, night after night Nazi spokesmen proclaim on the wireless that Jewry will be destroyed.

The small community subject to this ferocious attack numbers only some 500,000 or 600,000 people within a population of over 60,000,000—less than one in a hundred—and the Nazis must be singularly distrustful of their country if they think it capable of being subjugated by so small a minority. But, small as German Jewry is in numbers, it has contributed men of outstanding eminence to the country in all walks of culture. Whether in music, literature, or science, Jews have won distinction and enriched the national life. The plea that these men and their co-religionists have not

identified themselves with the German nation is a wild perversion of the truth. German Jewry as a community has been settled in the country for many centuries. As early as the year 321 there was a German community. It has rejoiced in its citizenship and gave some 12,000 lives to the national cause during the World War. Moreover, the whole argument that Jews have not become part of the nation is a transparently dishonest one, seeing that the Nazi policy is devoted precisely to preventing them from doing so, that policy being a race-pure Teuton Germany.

I would therefore suggest that the plan of Jewish suppression is based upon no moral ground, just as its principle is a ridiculous denial of ethnological facts. As such I feel that this House will understand the emotion to which it has given rise among Jews the world over. In this great hour of trial they have received enormous encouragement from the world-wide support and sympathy that have been so spontaneously shown in every direction and from every party. They believe, in particular, that appeals made by this House and from the British people—

ever the guardians of religious liberty—will not go unheeded. This country has a splendid tradition in this regard. It stretches back to the far-off days of Cromwell. England's voice has been raised again and again in the cause of the oppressed, and not least of the oppressed Jews. It has been heard with respect, and it will be listened to again.

House of Commons

Sir Austin Chamberlain,
M.P., K.C., P.C.,

Germany's Narrow, Exclusive,
Aggressive Spirit.

What is this new spirit of German nationalism? The worst of the all-Prussian Imperialism, with an added savagery, a racial pride, an exclusiveness which cannot allow to any fellow-subject not of pure "Nordic birth" equality of rights and citizenship within the nation to which he belongs. Are you going to discuss revision with a Government like that? . . . Europe is menaced and Germany is afflicted by this narrow, exclusive, aggressive spirit, by which it is a crime to be in favour of peace and a crime to be a Jew. That is not a Germany to which we can afford to make concessions. . . . Before you can afford to decide or to urge others to decide, you must see a Germany whose mind is turned to peace, who will use her equality of status to secure her own safety but not to menace the safety of others; a Germany which has learnt not only how to live herself but how to let others live inside her and beside her.

House of Commons.

"He who seeks Equity, must do Equity"

MAJOR H. L. NATHAN, M.P.

I BELIEVE those who are now in power in Germany, Herr Hitler, Captain Goering, Dr. Goebels and their Nazis, have for the moment, at least dissipated the prospects of Europe being rendered safer for democracy. They have roused the moral conscience of the world.

The Nazis are at present in Germany, deliberately carrying out a carefully planned policy and here are two of its 25 points. First, Jews must be deprived of the rights of citizens. A new class is to be created in Germany, a class of non-citizens. Then, Jews must not hold official or semi-official positions. What does that mean, reduced to plain terms? It means that the Jews are denied the elementary rights of citizenship. They pay their taxes to the State, they obey the laws of the State, but they have none of the elementary rights which membership of the State confers. They have duties, but they have no rights. They have a full claim to citizenship, but they are treated as outlaws. See how that works out in reference to the tales of atrocities. I can quite understand how, in moments of revolutionary excitement, groups of irresponsible youths, maddened by militarist propaganda of the most vicious type, fed on hate and nurtured on lies, may here and there break out into acts of violence. But the serious thing, and what shocks the conscience of the world is that there is no attempt to control them, still less any attempt to punish them. On the contrary, they

are treated as something like heroes who deserve well of the Republic.

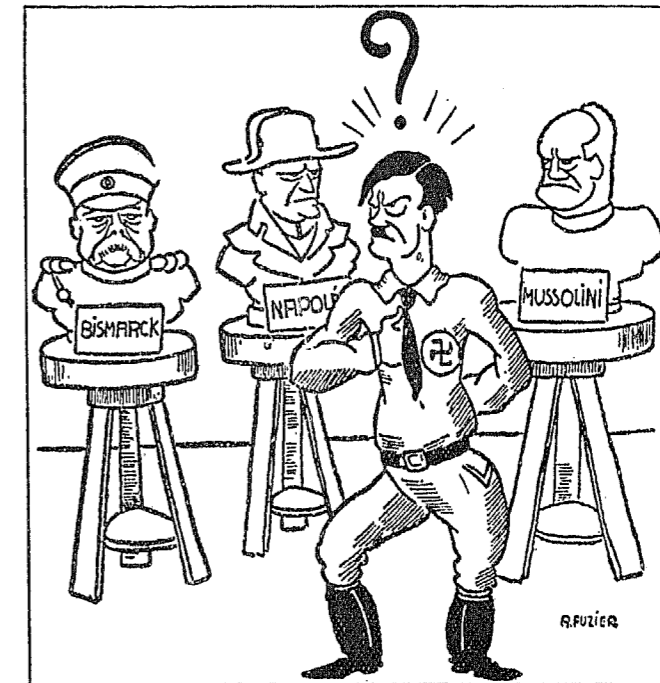
I am not at all sure that the most serious feature of the present situation is not this, that Germany is so cowed that at the moment not a single responsible voice has been raised in Germany itself against the terror that has been existing there.

ECONOMIC TERROR.

After the physical terror comes what is far more formidable, far more lasting, and that is, the economic terror. That is an outrage upon a race that in peace and war has served Germany well.

I know a family of Jews that has lived in a great German city since the year 1604. Its ancestry can be traced back in that city for more than 300 years. They are Jews by birth, Jews by faith and Jews by race. The man of whom I am thinking is a lawyer. He served in the German army as a private,

and he served on the Russian front. At this moment, that Jew, with 300 years of German history behind him, is a refugee in this country, deprived of the means of livelihood. Let me take another friend of mine, also a lawyer, with perhaps the leading practice in one of the great German cities. Of his four grand-parents, three were non-Jewish and one alone was Jewish. He himself is a Christian. He served in the German Army as an officer, and he was awarded the Iron Cross and some distinction, the name of which I forget, for valour. One grandfather was a Jew. To-day that man is a refugee in Scandinavia.



"La Populaire," Paris.

HITLER CANNOT MAKE UP HIS MIND WHOM TO FOLLOW.

In the city of London the other day there was a telephone message sent to Leipsic, and the man sending the message was speaking to his brother. He asked his brother what the situation was in Germany, and he was very much alarmed. This is the answer that he got: "Oh, everything is beautiful here. Don't worry about us in the least. All these tales of atrocities are all nonsense. We are carrying on our business just as usual. Don't waste your money on telephoning all the way from London to me here in Leipsic." The man in London, within 24 hours from that telephone conversation, received a telegram from his brother, to whom he had spoken at Leipsic, but who was then in Holland, and the telegram said: "Happy to say arrived safely in Holland." The terrorism in Germany at present is something that we in happy free England cannot really understand at all.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH REPRESENTATION

I understand, and I fully subscribe to, the view that one sovereign State cannot interfere with the internal affairs of another, but I am not quite sure whether even those who subscribe most firmly to that view would also consider that questions of racial and religious persecution are entirely matters of internal policy. Humanity has no frontiers, and freedom has no boundaries. There have been precedents for the action of Great Britain in such circumstances as those which now prevail. I believe I am accurate in saying that in a situation some 20 years ago in which persecution of the Jews was taking place in Russia, the late King Edward on the advice of his Ministers, held language with the Czar of Russia on this subject, with a view to obtaining a modification of the conditions in Russia, and with the result of obtaining a modification of the conditions relating to Jews in Russia.

Therefore, the suggestion that the British Government should make representations to a foreign Power upon such a subject is by no means one for which there is no precedent. I do not think it would be out of the way if the Foreign Secretary were to point out to Germany the old English adage that "He who seeks equity must do equity." It is only equity that is desired from the German Government in relation to its citizens, both Jews and otherwise, who are now suffering from the terror, both physical and economic.

There is also the question of whether the British Government can initiate action before the League of Nations. There is a German-Polish Convention of 1922, under the terms of which it is stated, I believe I am right in saying, that the position of minorities in Germany is a matter of international concern. Great Britain has long been the mouthpiece of the world when questions of liberty were involved, and for the protection of minorities against racial and religious persecution

ought not the voice of this country to be raised in the halls of the League of Nations? I also add my voice to that of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Birmingham in suggesting that the Foreign Secretary should make it clear to Germany that she cannot expect that treaties will be revised, even to secure her what many of us believe to be her just demands, unless she makes liberty and justice secure within her own borders. Let Germany show a response to the public opinion of the world, and let her enshrine liberty firmly in her own country. It may not then be long before she is restored to that equality of status which she seeks.

House of Commons.

Lord Hugh Cecil.

Oppression Deeply Shameful.

Our country is so far almost free from the wickedness of anti-Semitism. But I need hardly assure you that I deplore, as wicked and pre-eminently unchristian, the oppression and cruelty with which the Jews have been treated in Germany, as in former ages they have been treated elsewhere. Such oppression is deeply shameful to the German government and deserves the reprobation of all Christians and all honest and humane men.

Special Message to World Alliance.

"Very grave events have occurred"

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P.

THERE has been a spontaneous outburst of public opinion in this country, as well as in America and in many other countries, at what is undoubtedly a piece of religious and racial persecution. Some of the communities of Jews in Germany have been settled in that country ever since the time of the Roman Empire, and individuals among them and their ancestors, have contributed greatly to the enlargement of the glory of German life. I deprecate most strongly any exaggerated accounts of what has befallen them in these days, but established facts are ample to show that very grave events have occurred in many parts of Germany, and, particularly, cases of shocking violence. In addition, there has been insult and degradation to great numbers of worthy and self-respecting people and a deliberate system has been adopted by ousting many of them from professional, commercial, and industrial positions they have occupied, although sometimes their fathers and ancestors before them for several generations have occupied posts of similar character.

In the Middle Ages, when there was a persecution of the Jews, the mob would burn, insult and rob. In these latter days the method is different. It is now not their property which is looted, but their posts. They are robbed not of their goods but of their livelihood, and I am not sure but that is worse. In biology, sometimes in a species, you may get a throw-back to a more primitive type, and so it is occasionally in history. Strangely, we seem to see

the 12th century surging up in the middle of the 20th century. It has often been said that history points out that the countries which have oppressed the Jews have declined, and that those which have treated them with kindness have flourished. Some have thought that this is a special example of

Divine intervention. It may be that the two are really consequences of the same cause—that a nation which has a broad spirit of tolerance, and respect for liberty, shows in that a strong moral strength and political wisdom, and that that moral strength and political wisdom bring national success. On the other hand, where there is intolerance, and where there is a narrow spirit of exclusiveness, that is an example of physical power covering and hiding what is essentially moral weakness, and that leads ultimately to national failure.

The Jews all through the centuries have occupied the rather uncomfortable position of being the test of character of the nation among whom they live. The Jews have been the touchstone of the nations all through the centuries. I feel I may speak not only as a member of the community myself but as a representative of the

Liberals in this country in protesting against the action taken in Germany. When I say I think I may speak for Liberals, I mean not merely Members of the Liberal Party but all who hold liberal ideas. Respect for civil liberty and equal justice is really innate in the British people of all parties.

Winston Churchill, M.P.,

on

Martial and Pugnacious Manifestations

I am not going to use harsh words about Germany and about the conditions there. I am addressing myself to the problem in a severely practical manner. Nevertheless, one of the things which we were told after the Great War would be a security for us was Parliamentary institutions in Germany; that she would be a democracy with Parliamentary institutions. All that has been swept away. You have dictatorship—most grim dictatorship. You have militarism and appeals to every form of fighting spirit, from the reintroduction of duelling in the colleges to the Minister of Education advising the plentiful use of the cane in the elementary schools. You have these martial or pugnacious manifestations, and also this persecution of the Jews, of which so many hon. Members have spoken and which appeals to everyone who feels that men and women have a right to live in the world where they are born, and have a right to pursue a livelihood which has hitherto been guaranteed them under the public laws of the land of their birth.

House of Commons.

What action should now be taken with regard to the oppressed Jews of Germany? It has been suggested that Palestine might prove an outlet for a certain number of them. I had the privilege of giving five years to the service of the great experiment that is being made in Palestine, and it is a profound satisfaction to us that at present Palestine is the one country in the world which is prosperous, which has no unemployment, and which has a considerable surplus in its national Budget. But even that prosperity does not permit the unlimited immigration of a fresh population which is to be maintained by their labour on the soil, and the principle that has been laid down by the Government and which has regulated admission into Palestine hitherto is sound, that the number of persons to be admitted must depend upon the absorptive capacity of the country. A good deal can be done in that connection in view of the fact that Palestine is at present prosperous, and I think that the local administration is taking steps already to secure that the doors shall be opened as widely to the refugee Jews from Germany as the economic conditions can possibly allow.

When I am speaking of Palestine may I say this one further word? When I remember the type of Jewish population which I found there working on the land—the men ploughing, digging, planting, sowing, sweating in the sun, converting hundreds of miles of wilderness into gardens, when I remember the splendid young women one saw there, with their intelligent faces and their fearless eyes, when I remember the evenings in those colonies, where the young people got together for music or for lectures, and interminable discussions on politics, religion, economics and philosophy, and when I see this community growing up showing what Jews can do under conditions of freedom and independence, I am amazed at the travesty of the national characteristics which is given in some of the anti-Semitic literature of Germany.

Something may be done possibly in Palestine, and perhaps something may be done by a little relaxation of the very severe conditions of admission into this country. Though here, again, the economic state of things and the widespread unemployment would prevent any action being taken on a large scale. But in France and in Belgium special measures have been taken to assist and to permit the entrance of those who are refugees from Germany, and that might, perhaps, be done even here to national advantage.

When one remembers the great contribution to craftsmanship and industry which followed from the Huguenots fleeing from religious persecution in France, one may think that perhaps also there may be again here great contributions made to science, medicine and scholarship, to drama and to music, and to other arts by the admission of some of those who are required to leave the country in which they have lived so long.

But the main solution must come out of Germany itself, and to that end the influence of the opinion of the whole world will contribute. I am not one of those who advocated the boycott

of German goods, and such a movement has not been authorised, as far as I know, by any responsible Jewish organisation in this country, and I would desire nothing to be done which would imperil the relations between the British Government and the German Government. It is rather a matter for public opinion expressed outside this House, and within it, to bring its powerful influence to bear upon the course of events in Germany. Let the opinion of mankind here and elsewhere declare that to persecute people anywhere, or at any time, on account of their race or religion is an abomination, and that all men are entitled to equal civil rights before the law, and let the voice of the Parliaments proclaim it.

Sir James Barrie,

President of the Society of Authors.

Intellectual Life of Germany will Suffer.

The Society of Authors wishes to point out that contemporary German literature, which of late years has achieved popularity in this country, has done much to further an understanding between the German and English-speaking peoples. The Society, is, therefore, strongly moved to protest against the recent proscription of many German authors whose work has added distinction to that literature, and to remind those responsible for such proscription that the intellectual life of their country will suffer greatly unless it is secured against the malice of political and racial prejudices and allowed a reasonable freedom of thought and speech."

Letter to the German Ambassador in London.

"Friendly but Firm Remonstrance"

SIR JOHN SIMON.

FIRST, I desire to say a word on the special concern which we have at the present time with regard to the news as to the treatment of Jews in Germany.

I do not think it would be out of place if I say now, speaking as a Member of the Government, that **it would be a profound mistake for anyone in any country to imagine that this feeling is either limited to or instigated by members of the Jewish community.** On the contrary, it is a spontaneous expression and it is an inevitable expression of the attachment which we all feel to the principle of racial toleration.

It is also one of those things which have entered into the traditions of the whole of the British people. To-day, there is no distinction between any of us, whatever our party affiliations may be, and we cannot conceive that civil liberty, upon which the progress not only of great nations but of neighbourly relations so often depend, are not gravely menaced by the matters to which attention has been called to-day. It is not a Jewish outlook and it is not merely the outlook of a section or of a party; it is what may truly be called the Anglo-Saxon outlook.

It is the outlook of those who have inherited traditions which have been common to England and Germany alike. I make these observations knowing well the responsibility which rests upon the Government in such a matter, and I do not believe that we should be expressing the feelings of the country if I did not associate myself with what has been said on this subject to-day.

We all recognise the distinction, the most important distinction, between the functions of a Government such as our own to make direct representations to a foreign State, if citizens of our own in that foreign country are in jeopardy. If large numbers of British subjects of Jewish descent anywhere in the world are exposed to unfair treatment, then it is the duty of the British Government to make direct representations and to call the atten-

tion of the foreign Government to the importance of seeing that our own fellow-subjects are dealt with justly. That is quite a different situation, of course, from this, when you are dealing with the situation in a foreign country of those, whatever their race may be, who are themselves subjects of that foreign nation.

But while that is so, and while I bear that distinction most fully in mind, I may be permitted to say that these recent events in Germany not only have very gravely troubled universal British opinion, but they have as a matter

of fact presented to the Government here some special problems for which the Government have to take responsibility. One effect is that considerable numbers of people who are endeavouring to leave Germany are applying to enter at our ports, and to spend a time, short or long, in our own country. For my part, I proclaim myself as belonging to that school which holds, on the whole and with the long view, that the admission to this country of people of good character who bring

their trade and experience with them, is a gain and not a loss to this country. I am sure that at the present time the sentiment of our own people will not wish us to be unfeeling or niggardly in administering that branch of the law.

I have, I hope, indicated with sufficient frankness and fullness the concern that the Government entertain, in common with the rest of the House, towards this very grave matter. I do not think that it will be in the interest of the Jews themselves for His Majesty's Government to conceive themselves clothed with authority to intervene on behalf of foreign citizens in another country. The real effect which we all seek to bring about by friendly but by firm remonstrance is the effect which has been produced by the Debate to-day—the undoubted effect of what has been said here on public opinion outside.

Viscount Snowden, P.C.

Germany Doing Great Injury to Herself.

I profoundly regret the attitude of the German authorities towards the Jewish population in Germany, and the suppression of the democratic movements and of the free expression of opinion.

I regret this, not only because of the suffering and loss it inflicts upon the persecuted, but because of the great injury it is doing to Germany herself and to her reputation amongst the nations of the world.

Special Message to World Alliance.

Further Special Messages to World Alliance for combating Anti-Semitism

LORD OLIVIER.

You ask me to express my attitude towards the anti-Jewish persecutions of the Nazis in Germany. In relation to the members of your racial community of which some are personal friends for whom I have felt the highest admiration and affection for many years, I can only express my detestation of the atrocity and cruelty of this persecution, and my sympathy for all the many Jews who must be suffering and are likely to suffer through it. In a still wider aspect, as an appreciator and admirer of the German people, among whom also I have had dear friends, I witness with grief and astonishment the submergence, I trust only temporary, of a great and enlightened nation by a flood of ignorant and stupid barbarism and a reproach to civilisation and the dignity of humanity. The phenomenon is incomprehensible, and barely credible.

SIR EDWARD M. MOUNTAIN, Bt., J.P.

Managing Director, Eagle, Star and British Dominion Assurance Company, Limited.

I have always thought and still do think that the Jews are a great asset to any country, attracting trade and giving employment which would otherwise go elsewhere, and I am of opinion that any country is poorer without them.

SIR FARQUHAR BUZZARD, BART.

As one who has always entertained the highest respect for the valuable contributions made by Jews to science in general and to medical science in particular, I regard the anti-semitism now prevailing in Germany as a very serious menace to the progress of human knowledge and a blot on the good name of that great country.

THE RT. REV. THE BISHOP OF ELY.

I can only say that the account of the treatment of Jews in Germany fills me with indignation and sorrow. This feeling must surely be shared by all men of goodwill.

EARL OF DROGHEDA.

I am strongly opposed to all religious persecution of whatever kind, and detest the form it is taking in Germany at the moment.

REV. C. A. ALINGTON.

Headmaster of Eton College.

I very much regret that the new Government in Germany should apparently be indulging in religious persecution.

MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.

The persecution of any racial or religious minority must always be intensely repugnant to anyone who has the slightest regard for justice.

The present persecution of the Jews in Germany, who have done so much both for their own adopted country and for the world at large is doubly so.

Special Messages—continued.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

The anti-Jewish policy of the present government of Germany, involving brutal violence to many Jews, and civic inequality to all, appears to me a lamentable recrudescence of mediaeval fanaticism, and to disclose in a very startling manner the mental and moral degradation which the Great War has inflicted on civilised Europe. More than a generation has passed since LECKY pointed out that nationality had replaced religion as the motive of persecution. He found then in Russia the most conspicuous illustration of his argument. But France soon followed Russia with the infamous treatment of the Jew, DREYFUS: and now GERMANY is carrying on the same abominable tradition. The language of moral repugnance, in which LECKY, in 1896, described the Russian treatment of the Jews, will serve, almost without the alteration of a single word, to describe the present situation in Germany. Nor will any thoughtful student of European society to-day hesitate to endorse his melancholy reflection, that 'few facts have been so well-calculated to disenchant the believers in perpetual progress with their creed as the anti-Semite movement, which in a few years has swept like an angry wave over the greater part of Europe.'

SIR JOHN LAVERY, R.A.

I am in complete accord with the League to combat the anti-Jewish policy conducted by the present German Authorities, and with all fair-minded people deeply resent such intolerance.

LORD FITZALAN OF DERWENT.

I deeply regret the deplorable and unjustifiable action against the Jews by responsible people in Germany, and most earnestly hope that the Government of that country will at once take steps to put an end to the misery and suffering now going on.

VISCOUNTESS SNOWDEN.

To those of us who worked for an early negotiated peace as against a war to a finish; for a just peace when the negotiations were taking place; for an early revision of the Treaty of Versailles, the present behaviour of the German Government in its treatment of the Jews and of other bodies of German citizens is like a blow in the face. We are obliged to review our position and to realise that any further effort for the amelioration of Germany's position would be mistaken so long as the present terror continues

Owing to shortage of space we are unable to publish the hundreds of messages of sympathy with our aims received by the Grand Council of the World Alliance for Combating Anti-Semitism. We hope to be able to incorporate them in our next issue.

The Path to Victory

The most powerful weapon which we possess with which to combat anti-Semitism in Germany is the boycott. No powers of persuasion, no diplomatic intercession, not even moral pressure has succeeded in inducing the German authorities to retreat from their savage policy of ruining and exterminating the Jewish population in their country.

There is only one force which will compel the Nazis to change their attitude. The argument of economic boycott will have to be employed by everyone who feels, together with us, abhorrence and disgust at the present policy conducted by the Nazis.

Figures of Germany's export trade for the first quarter of 1933 already show a drop of over six million pounds as compared with the same quarter a year ago. Exports from Germany to England during this period have dropped by over one and a half million pounds.

The economic boycott can be still increased, and is to be increased if any change in the Nazi policy towards the Jews is to be introduced.

Boycott German goods!

Avoid travelling in German steamers!

Don't take your holidays in Germany!

Don't frequent cinemas where German films are exhibited!

Avoid dealing in German products or materials!

A good deal has already been done in this direction. A spontaneous movement, prompted by feelings of repulsion at these acts of terror, has already arisen. These efforts will now be co-ordinated and organised. The German economic war against the Jews must be confronted and combated. The very instrument used by the Nazis is at your disposal, too!

Refrain from purchasing German goods and help us to bring to an end the Nazi terror against the Jews. In this manner every right-minded man and woman can express their detestation of the Nazi persecutions and policy of discrimination and bring our struggle to a victorious end.

BOYCOTT GERMAN GOODS!



COMBAT THE GERMAN BOYCOTT AGAINST JEWS—BOYCOTT GERMAN GOODS.

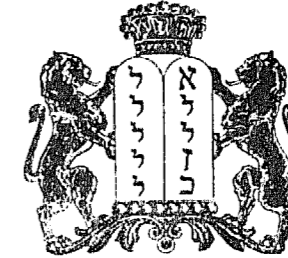
WORLD ALLIANCE FOR COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM

(BRITISH EMPIRE HEADQUARTERS.)

33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephones :
WHITEHALL 7622-3.

Telegraphic Address :
NOMOLAS. PICCY, LONDON



THE data published in the preceding pages were taken from "The Times," "The Daily Telegraph," "The Manchester Guardian," The Jewish Telegraphic Agency, and from other responsible sources.

Dear Sir,

We are sending you herewith a copy of our first publication under the title "J'Accuse". It is a gruesome record of ascertainable facts of the Nazi regime in Germany.

As one interested in the furtherance of the progress of mankind you will, we are sure, feel that only by revealing the truth about the Nazi outrages can this blot on civilisation be erased.

This is not a fight of just sixteen million Jews against sixty five million Germans, as Hitler chooses to put it. This is a fight of the entire civilised world against barbarism and tyranny.

You will no doubt wish to give a practical turn to your sympathy. You cannot do better than support our movement and so help to create a world opinion which will make a recurrence of such atrocities impossible.

We trust that you will become a member of our Association and will see your way to helping us by contributing to our funds.

Yours faithfully,

WORLD ALLIANCE FOR COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM.

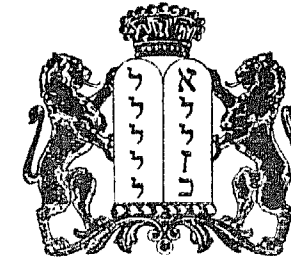
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Manifesto.

Less than fifteen years after the martyrdom of the World War the hydra-headed monster of Prussian frightfulness, cruelty and oppression has once again bared its poison fangs in Germany.

Hardly has the ink dried on the Peace Treaty of Versailles that proclaimed the triumph of civilisation over barbarity and the rights of the weak over brute might than the world faces afresh the terror of Teutonic Junkerdom.

Let there be no mistake. The Nazi Germany of Adolf Hitler, Goering and Goebbels is none other than the ruthless demon of savagery that set the burning brand to the civilised world of 1914, and doomed countless myriads of innocent victims to slaughter and sent millions in the flower of their youth to untimely graves.

The so-called "new Germany" is a myth, invented to hoodwink and mesmerise a world weary for peace and worn by suffering and want. The Nazi successors to the "might is right" militarist oppressors of Germany are seeking in the same old way to hack and bludgeon their way into their "place in the sun."

Just as weak and innocent Belgium lay trampled and bleeding under the wheels of the Prussian juggernaut, so, now, a defenceless minority of six hundred thousand Jews of Germany lies crushed and writhing under the spikes of the Nazi heel.

The bestial persecution of the German Jews is nothing less than a raucous challenge and a defiance to the rest of the world. The murders by the score, the physical attacks on thousands of Jewish citizens are but the crude manifestation of a diabolic design and of a doctrine of infamous iniquity that aims at nothing less than the desecration of all the cherished ideals of humanity and civilisation.

The creed of anti-Semitism adopted by the Hitler Nazis as a political dogma openly proclaims the civic obliteration and the economic extinction of an inoffensive and peace-loving minority.

The gospel of the "Nordic superiority" merely masks the base, cruel and impudent Teutonic claim to dominate, terrorise and submerge the weak and the defenceless.

The Jews of Germany are being sacrificed to the cruel gods of Nazi infamy, to the bestial worship of brute arrogance, and the mad lust of vengeance.

The Nazi creed of minority suppression and blind violence against weaker "enemies" is not confining its blatant gospel to Germany alone. It is spreading like a cankerous growth throughout Europe. Nazis "Cells" fed by the triumphant bullies of Germany are being created in all the Central European countries, inflaming the somnolent passions of strident Nationalism, proclaiming the doctrine of racial hatreds "as an instrument of national policy," and urging the mobs to orgies of Jew-baiting and political persecution.

Twelve thousand Jews died on the German battlefields, scores of thousands were maimed, fighting their own flesh and blood in the World War. To-day, the Jewish war veterans of Germany, their wives, brothers and children are writhing under the pitiless lash of their Nazi masters.

For ten years after the War, Germany stood weeping at the doors of her former enemies, proclaiming her weakness and poverty and begging for help and sympathy. Jews all the world over aided her to achieve that sympathy and to gain for her material help. Jewish statesmen in Germany pleaded her

own cause with the world allies. Steadily, Germany's war shackles, financial and political have been unchained. She has been given financial and political freedom.

How has Germany repaid her benefactors? By the Nazi hordes, who have crashed into power on the new cry of "Might," and now rend their political opponents and torture their Jewish citizens.

The people of Israel are standing united by their brethren in Germany. They are ready and determined to face and fight the 20th century Goliath that is bellowing and smashing his path through the new German jungle.

Goliath shall be fought and conquered as he was in the days of yore, not alone by the weapons of man but by the aid of the omnipotent power of divine justice and human rights.

The Jewish people are ready to do battle once and for all with the Gorgon of anti-Semitism that seeks to belch its poison breath over the pure lands of Europe.

But in entering the battle arena the Jewish people call upon the world to witness that the wrongs that Nazi Germany seeks to inflict on her children are a provocation and a challenge to the elementary and basic rights of humanity for which generations have bled and died.

In the name of the Almighty God Who shields the weak from the strong, aye, in the name of the Great Founder of Christianity, Who sprang from Israel's loins, we call upon the brotherhood of civilised nations to denounce the perpetrators of the unspeakable Nazi outrage on humanity and to proclaim the right of the Jew to dwell in peace, to earn his bread in freedom, and to be safe under the protection of human justice.

S. M. Salomon



WORLD ALLIANCE FOR COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM

SALOMON HOUSE,
33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

I *Mr.*
Mrs...... of
Miss

hereby apply for membership of the *WORLD ALLIANCE FOR COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM* and if accepted, pledge myself to do all in my power to further the cause.

Signed

Date

WORLD ALLIANCE FOR COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM

SALOMON HOUSE,
33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

I beg to enclose *cheque* forpoundsshillings
P. O.
andpence as my *donation* to the *WORLD ALLIANCE*
subscription
FOR COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM.

Signature

Address

£ : :