

GERMANY—(Continued from previous page).

tion in religion at all, and the chapel was used only for readings of more holy Nazi works.

"I felt that the chief failing of the young German mind was its inability to believe quite sincerely what it wants to believe. I once heard a master state that the Press of Great Britain was controlled by the Jews. I asked him for an example, and after some hesitation he replied that Lord Northcliffe was a Jewish newspaper owner. I contradicted him and pointed out that Lord Northcliffe had in any case been dead for ten years at least. I was, therefore, staggered when he entirely ignored my interruption and continued stating that the Jews controlled the English Press. There was nothing more I could do; I had already made myself sufficiently unpopular with my interrogation."

SUICIDE

Burial Societies Must Not Tell

A Correspondent of the German Socialist organ, the SOZIAL-DEMOKRAT, published in Prague, has revealed some heartrending facts of the growth of the number of suicides among the Jews in Germany. The Correspondent states that he made a secret investigation of the facts, which are not allowed to come out, either in Germany or abroad. The Jewish burial societies have to deal with the funerals of the suicides, but they are strictly prohibited to divulge any facts. The German Socialists, however, who are carrying on their work secretly, have gathered information of large numbers of Jews who were driven to commit suicide by the Nazi regime. Cases of Jewish suicides are especially frequent among the elderly Jews who fall into despair when they find themselves robbed of their businesses and occupation by the Nazis, without any prospects of building up a new life either in Germany or abroad.

"TH. LONDON" EXPELLED

Refusal of Permit to Anti-Jewish Journalist

Dr. H. W. Thost, the London Correspondent of the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER and the ANGRIF, whose anti-Jewish invective under the signature, "Th. London," has frequently been referred to in these columns, has been ordered to leave England, and has indeed already left. English news in the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER and the ANGRIF now appears under the signature "On, London."

Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office and enquired why Dr. Thost's permit was not being renewed. He was told why, and left—without protesting.

GHETTO LAW DETAILS

Legal Commentary to be Published

Evidence that the regulations implementing the Nuremberg laws are ready and awaiting promulgation, is contained in an announcement in the Press of a new book, "Commentaries on German Racial Legislation" ("Kommentare zur deutschen Rassengesetzgebung"). The first volume of the book will contain a full examination of the racial laws, including the Nuremberg decrees. The sales of the volume, however, will not be permitted before the official promulgation of the details of the Nuremberg laws.

The authors of the book are the government experts on racial legislation, State Secretary Dr. Stuckart and Government Counsellor Dr. Globke, of the Ministry of the Interior.

FIRST SENTENCE UNDER NUREMBERG LAWS

Foreign Jew Gets Nine Months

The first criminal action under the Nuremberg laws has been heard at Altona, near Hamburg. A Jewish business-man named Leo Smechow, aged twenty-three, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for "attempted racial pollution" with an "Aryan" girl of twenty-one whom he met in a bar. The facts were disputed, but the court accepted the woman's story. The nationality of the Jew seems to be uncertain. It was stated in court that he was a Pole. Commenting on this statement, the Presiding Judge gave his view that the new laws were applicable to all Jews in Germany, regardless of nationality, and gave his verdict accordingly. Since the trial, however, the Polish Embassy in Berlin has issued a statement to the effect that Herr Smechow is not a Polish citizen at all, but is believed to be *staatenlos*.

Sentences for Blackmailing Jews

The BAYERISCHE ANZEIGER, of Regensburg, reports that a man named Wankel has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for blackmailing a Jew. The accused had been connected for a considerable period with a Jewish textile firm in Augsburg, but the connection had been severed following a sentence imposed on Wankel for embezzlement. He subsequently wrote to the proprietor stating that the latter had been guilty of telling "atrocity" stories and of planning an evasion of currency laws, and asked for a sum of money. The court found that there was no proof that the Jew had been guilty of these offences, and considered that the crime was aggravated by the fact that it was a German who was attempting to blackmail a Jew.

The DONAU ZEITUNG reports a somewhat similar case from Landshut. A certain Karl Heber, who claimed to be a member of the Nazi Party, asked a local Jew for a sum of money, promising to secure him various privileges. Heber was subsequently arrested. It is stated that his claim to be a Nazi was false.

"Go Not to Wittenberg"

A complete boycott of Jews is reported from Wittenberg, on the Elbe, where Shakespeare's *Hamlet* went to the University. Over a thousand business firms and hotels in the district now display signs reading: "We do not want to deal with Jews."

Compensation for Dismissed Jew

As a result of the passing of a Jewish firm in Frankfurt-on-the-Main into "Aryan" hands and the immediate dismissal of a Jewish employee, the latter, who had worked for the firm for five years, sued the new owner for discharging him. The "Aryan" employer contended that he did not want to keep Jews in his employ. The court, however, ordered him to pay the discharged employee three months' salary as compensation, declaring that he should have considered the question of the Jews' continued employment while the transfer of the business was being negotiated.

Dr. Frick on the Ghetto Laws

Addressing an audience of several thousands of State officials, Dr. Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, referred to the Nuremberg laws and expressed the hope that they would prove to be a long-lasting blessing for the German nation. "It is untrue," he said, "that we aim to torture the Jews because of their race. We only wish to establish a clear demarcation line by legal measures. When that line has been definitely fixed, there will not be any further complaints."

Jews Must be Dismissed First

A Jew, who had a wife and family and who had fought in the War, appealed to a Labour Court against his dismissal from his job after fifteen years' service, while young single men had been retained. He complained that the real reason for his dismissal was that he was Jewish. The court rejected his appeal, ruling that an employer could not be expected first to dismiss Germans to keep an older Jewish workman employed.

"Jews, Moths and Cockroaches"

Here is a selection from one day's activity in Nazi Germany, as reported by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency:

In the Rökkingen district, the local farm hands refused to help the Jewish farmers to harvest their crops. In Ratzebuhr, Pomerania, a sign was displayed at the entrance to the town reading: "Jews, moths and cockroaches enter our town at their own risk." In Altenkirchen, the butchers of the entire district decided not to buy cattle from Jews. In Schornsheim-on-the-Rhine, the Municipality decided not to employ artisans or carters who deal with Jews. In Eisleben, the birthplace of Luther, the local Nazi leader ordered the discontinuance of municipal relief to those persons dealing with Jews. In Offenheim, artisans were ordered to take an oath that they and the members of their families do not deal with Jews before they could receive orders from the Municipality.

Depreciation of the Mark

In an article on the depreciation of the mark abroad, the Berlin Correspondent of the DAILY TELEGRAPH gives one of the reasons as "the uncertainty felt about the position of the Jews. The so-called 'Nuremberg laws,' which established an inferior category of citizens, have, so far, not been supplemented by the 'law of application,' required under German procedure. This anxiety is leading, on the one hand, to a renewed wave of Jewish emigration and, on the other hand, to a spirit of uncertainty on the Stock Exchange and in other business quarters. If a Jew decides to remove his capital from Germany in a legal manner it is subject to deductions which leave him with only twenty-seven per cent. of the original amount. Even this is only handed over after a wait which may extend for several years. As a result it is generally believed that there has been a recrudescence of smuggling; for, at the worst, mark notes will fetch at least half their face value if sold abroad."

Winter Relief

All public companies now have to contribute to the Reich Winter Relief Fund on the basis of their capital. In such cases the money invested by Jews in public companies is subject to the same computation for taxation as the money invested by non-Jews. But no arrangement has been made for the part of the contributions made in respect of the shares held by Jews to go to the Jewish Winter Relief Fund.

Hoping in Human Nature

Mr. K. Robson, Berlin Correspondent of the MORNING POST, concludes an article on "Life under the Nazi Dictatorship" in the following words: "There is hardly a sphere of human activity from which the Nazis' totalitarian megalomania has not removed the sweetness. At the will of a small group of fanatics, the beauty of unique art that has delighted the world is denied to Germans, because the responsible artist happens to be Heine, Mendelssohn, Schnitzler or Charlie Chaplin. Even the milk of human kindness must be 'Aryanised'; those who are friendly towards Jews are threatened with ostracism at least, and maids who have served faithfully in Jewish homes for many years are now compelled, if they are under the age of forty-five, to take part in a general act of insult. Dictators, unfortunately, cannot resign. They have to go on. But if the dictatorship remains, surely human nature will ultimately prevail. Meanwhile, the atmosphere of the Third Reich will continue to be oppressive, although to protest is to become acquainted with the rigours of the nearest concentration camp."