

J E W I S H     N E W S

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A Bulletin

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1. Solidarity of the Oppressed     "There are undoubtedly some Frenchmen who take pity on the 'poor Jews'. They are only a tiny minority and can no longer call themselves French. Their backward capitalist souls cannot understand the working masses of the nation. They are under the influence of the Jews and as contemptible as the Jews. The outrages in Paris and elsewhere had to be paid for in blood; were it not better to save Frenchmen by sacrificing Jews?". (LE MATIN, Paris, 16/12/41)

A "pillory of shame" containing the names of Czechs who were being "offensively kind" to Jews, was published in the Czech paper POLEDNI LIST 1/11/1941.

2. Persecution in Czechoslovakia     (a) The Prague police have forbidden Jews to visit exhibitions, reading rooms, museums, picture galleries and auctions where works of art are sold. (b) In Prerov, nr. Olmuetz, Moravia, Jews have been forbidden to visit public reading rooms and exhibitions, or to attend auctions of works of art or industrial products. (c) In Kremsier, a Moravian town to the east of Brno, posters have been put up in all cafes, restaurants, shops and workshops, whereby entry is prohibited to Jews. (d) The administrative commission of Klatovy, N.W. Czechoslovakia, has banned Jews from market squares and a number of streets. (e) Jews in Brno have been excluded from tramcars and buses. (f) The Brno Police Commissioner has decreed that Jews may visit the Protectorate offices only between 8 and 9 a.m. (g) The Prague Tailors' Guild has exhorted members not to accept orders from Jews. (h) The sale of wine and other alcoholic drinks to Jews has been prohibited throughout the 'Protectorate'. (a. STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN, 6/12/41; b. DER NEUE TAG, 21/12/41; c. DER NEUE TAG, 5/11/41; d. DER NEUE TAG, 6/11/41; e. PRAGER ABEND, 2/12/41; f. DER NEUE TAG, 11/12/41; g. POLEDNI LIST, 1/11/41; h. DER NEUE TAG, 4/12/41)

3. Vichy's New Orders     The Paris police, acting on the orders of the French Government, have proceeded to arrest all Jews who entered France after January 1, 1936. (Radio Rome, 16/12/41)

Jews in France may in future have not more than 3,000 francs per month at their disposal. This measure aims at forcing numerous Jews now living in first-class Vichy hotels and in de luxe resorts, especially on the Riviera, to lead a less luxurious life. It is pointed out that such Jews, mostly from Paris, have roused the anger of the population of Southern France. (German Transocean News Agency, 28/12/1941)

A Government propaganda pamphlet, entitled "L'Oeuvre du Marechal; Juillet 1940 - Juillet 1941; Edition du Secretariat General de l'Information", dealing with the constitutional reform and the most important new laws, contains one short chapter on the anti-Jewish legislation. (The pamphlet is available at the office)

"A new census of Jews in Algeria shows that the total population is 116,000. Nearly 35,000 are in the Algiers department, 50,000 in Oran, 25,000 in Constantine, and 6,000 in the southern territories. Algeria The application in Algeria of the law for Jews is proceeding methodically. The service of the economic Aryanisation will consist of three departmental and regional boards. The Governor-General can name temporary administrators for every Jewish undertaking". (DEPECHE ALGERIENNE, Algiers, 4/12/1941)

"Only 469 out of 2,671 Jews, employed by the Algerian administration, have been retained as ex-servicemen, war widows or orphans of the nation". (ECHO d'ALGER, Algiers, 1/12/1941)

4. The Jewish Army "A campaign to create an army of 200,000 young men, 'ready to sacrifice themselves in the defeat of Hitlerism', was started today by the Committee for a Jewish Army. Addressing the Committee today, Col. J.H. Patterson, British commander of the Jewish legions in the World War, declared: 'I have long advocated the formation of a Jewish army, first, because I know it would help win the war, and, second, I believe that without such an army there will be no just peace, neither will there be any true democracy after the war. Heaven knows England badly wants all the help she can get. With a vast reinforcement of men available, it is idiotic on the part of the English leaders not to avail themselves of the help offered". (NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, 5/12/1941)

5. The Jews of U.S.A. "Their power is difficult to explain. Nazi Propagandist's Home Truths The problem is not solved by saying simply that Roosevelt has Jewish blood, or by referring to the Jew-infested Wall Street and the Jewish press. Both the one and the other is true only to a very limited extent. Though one or two big papers are in Jewish hands, notably the New York Times, Wall Street is in the main anything but Jewish. The American is not at all that cold cunning dollar hunter and crass materialist he is often said to be. He is at least as great an idealist. He certainly has spiritual needs. Religion plays a surprisingly big part in the U.S.A. It is this state of affairs the Jews have known so well how to exploit. All 'denominations' in America, it should be remembered, are tinged with the dye of the Old Testament. This again is Anglo-Saxon tradition. The American has bred in his very bones the idea that Judaism should be considered the basic element in Christian faith and Christian morality. This accounts for the fact, so unintelligible at first sight, that though there are anti-Semites in America, there is no anti-Semitism. That is to say, as yet no one dares to come to the fore. Wherever the Jews, partly spurred by emigrants, occupy whole trades and professions, as, for example, the textile industry and medicine in the State of New York, there will be felt the white heat of Jew-hatred; but nothing of that is as yet noticed in public." (Colin Ross, Nazi traveller-propagandist; WILLE UND MACHT, 15/7/1941)

6. Nazi Films for the Balkans "The nations of S.E. Europe have come to realise the small inner worth of American films, and for that reason have turned to German films, which treat of higher problems, bearing a much more valuable message. There is, e.g., "Jew Suess". Since the Jewish problem has, more than any other, claimed public attention of late in S.E. Europe, it is evident that this film, being a vital contribution to enlightened knowledge of the activities of Jewry, was received with the greatest interest and appreciation". (NEUES WIENER TAGBLATT, Vienna, 16/12/1941)

7. Inside Germany - Autumn 1941 (Extracts from a letter written from the U.S.A. by a young Jew who left Eastern Germany in September 1941) "You cannot imagine what we had to go through. In summer Jews had to be indoors by 9, in winter by 8. The Gestapo is always about, and those who are not found indoors must be prepared for the worst. Shopping is permitted between 11 and 1, and if you are lucky you may get what is left. Shopping time for meat is between 4 and 5.30. .. Every two months, Jews between 15 and 65 have to register with the Gestapo. The Jews are all given very hard labour, such as road repairs, dustbin clearing (RM 1 per day, of which 0.30 are spent on tram fare). .. Many of my pals from school work in a paper factory. Day shift from 6 to 2, with at least two hours overtime, also two hours' journey there and back. They never see any money. The little they get goes to their parents' blocked account. .. You mustn't walk in the parks, mustn't sit on the benches, mustn't ride in a taxi, enter any cafe, unless you have a special permit from the Gestapo, which of course is never granted. A man was caught in a cafe, taken away, and four weeks later the urn was there. .. All mental cases, Jews and Christians, were taken from their homes and sent to Chelm, near Lublin. There they were killed, nobody knows how. X has died in the same way, so aunt Y is now all alone. Uncle Z and she had attempted suicide. Uncle Z has died. .. Gradually the Jews are being evacuated from our place, i.e. they are being accommodated in former asylums. Grandpa is dreadfully afraid they might take him away too".

8. "Association of Jewish Refugees" This organisation (279A, Finchley Rd., London N.W.3), founded in Summer 1941, desires to safeguard the interests of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria now living in Great Britain. Having, in a first public meeting, declared their intention to introduce these refugees into the life of British Jewry, the Association, in a second meeting, dealt with the employment problem, implying as it does for the majority of refugees a total revision of their previous occupational experience. Committees have taken up the cases of internees, especially of those still overseas. New proposals concerning the legal status of refugees were discussed, as were also possible post-war developments. Throughout, the closest contact is maintained with British refugee organisations.

9. Two Anniversaries Shadows of the great events that were to befall Jewish life, were revived during the past fortnight by two fiftieth death anniversaries: the one a Jew's, Leo Pinsker; the other a German's, Paul de Lagarde, philosopher of raceological nationalism, inspirer of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, whose disciple Alfred Rosenberg delivered a memorial address on December 21, 1941. He quoted: "It requires a heart as hard as a crocodile's skin not to pity the poor stripped Germans, and, which is the same, not to hate the Jews". Lagarde also wrote (1884): "The Jew never loves, and that is why he never is loved. And because he does not love, because as long as he wants to remain a Jew, he cannot give himself over to our ideals, therefore he is alien to us, and being alien, he is a festering ulcer in our body".

Two years before that, Pinsker had written "Auto-Emancipation": "We must reconcile ourselves to the idea that the other nations .. will forever reject us. We must not shut our eyes to this natural force. .. We MUST take it into account. We must not COMPLAIN of it. .. What we lack is not genius but self-respect".