The Wiener Library, now in its twelfth year, proposes for the first time to address a wider public, through the medium of a periodical bulletin. During the six years of war, most of its work for H.M. Government as well as Allied Governments, including the U.S., was confidential, and access to the collections of the Institute and its opportunities for research, were perforce denied to all except Government departments and very few privileged students. Though the Library has since begun to issue a fair number of publications, it is mainly through this bulletin that it is hoped new friends and supporters will be gained for the Institute and the value and importance of its resources brought to the notice of as many as may appreciate them.

The first issue of this Bulletin claims significance in yet another respect. It announces the formation of a new Board of the Institute under the Presidency of Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore, O.B.E. As soon as the new Charter is ready, the Board will be expanded, first, in this country, and thereafter, it is hoped, joined by distinguished friends of the Institute in many other countries.

At the threshold of this new development, duty commands that honourable and grateful mention be made of the man who was the first President of the Institute, Dr. David Cohen, Professor of Ancient History at Amsterdam University, never tired to help and advise when the Institute was still in Amsterdam, and his zealous devotion to a noble cause was exemplary.

The Institute was brought into existence in the beginning of 1934. The purpose was to give the fullest possible information on what was then the characteristic feature of Nazi Germany—the persecution of the Jews. To be sure, there could be no doubt that this particular persecution, following the line of least resistance, would soon develop into a general persecution of all religious forces and it became clear that, far above the Jewish concern, this was a struggle involving the fundamental Rights of Man—a conception that was strikingly confirmed in the terms of the Atlantic Charter.

Developing its resources and conducting its research along these lines, the Institute, both in Amsterdam, and, since 1939, in London, has collected some 31,000 books and brochures, hundreds of volumes of bound newspapers and periodicals, and a substantial number of documents. Amsterdam, being only five hours from the German frontier, enabled courageous men and women in Germany to dispatch, by devious ways and in adventurous circumstances, such reports and documents as would never have come out of Germany through normal channels. This material, in turn, provided valuable information where it was most needed. Publicity and propaganda for the Institute was to be eschewed: the work was to be done for the sake of greater things—with strict regard to the facts, without the bias of party.

When the danger of war became imminent, the collections were transferred to London. At the outbreak of hostilities the full force of the Institute’s resources, the skill and years-long experience of its staff, were immediately mobilised in the services of political warfare. Now it was apparent how far sighted the Institute had acted in refusing to confine its work to any special problem however vital in itself. As yet the time has not arrived to reveal all that the Institute was able to do, during the war, in London, in the U.S. and West Indies, but the many appreciations received from those in a position to judge, amply demonstrate that the Institute, in the great struggle, did not fail in its duty.

No parallel library can be found in the world for such quantity and variety of specialised literature on the subjects of National Socialism, Fascism and Racialism.

What is the task of the Institute now? Since obviously the destruction of the Fascist regimes has not meant the doom of the Fascist movement, the utmost vigilance is called for and that high degree of balanced attention which comes through full knowledge of all relevant material. This fact in itself would suffice for the Institute to continue its work.

But exact knowledge of things past and present must inevitably benefit also the work of reconstruction, especially in Central Europe. Here the task is to secure all such documentary evidence as may be essential for the understanding of conditions on the Continent. An objective analysis of many journals now appearing in Germany has already been published. Further investigations into life in other parts of Europe will follow.

The aim is so to develop the Institute as to enable conscientious students of Central Europe to carry on their studies, particularly on the subject of Fascist and racist activities. The opportunity, simultaneously offered, of obtaining information on Jewish matters, will no doubt be welcomed by those so interested.

The achievement of this aim, unfortunately, is hampered by the lack of many requirements. Hundreds of new friends are needed to swell the Institute’s membership which as yet is small indeed. Co-operation is needed from organisations, libraries and scientific institutions with a view to providing the Institute with an annual subsidy. Above all new premises are needed to house, for the benefit of the interested public, the Institute’s vast collections which to-day, tucked away in basements and attics, are exposed to serious danger.

Though the war has come to an end, many of its harsh privations still remain. Therefore, it is only natural that the foremost duty must be to feed the hungry, to clothe the needy and warm those that suffer from cold. Yet “Spiritual Reconstruction” is neglected only at a peril, and any failure to attend to it is sure to be visited severely, if not upon the present then almost certainly upon the future generation. A thorough knowledge of conditions, especially in Central Europe, and unbiassed information on what is now going on and likely to develop, is indispensable. To help in that great task will be the noblest duty of the Wiener Library.
FORM OF OUR BOARD

The future of the Institute was discussed by a number of friends who had gathered for an informal meeting in Dr. Montefiore's flat on Monday, June 24th. Amongst those present were: Mr. Walter Adams, O.B.E., General M. de Baer, The Hon. David Ramsay, D.S.O., Brigadier T. Robbins, C.B., O.B.E., Dr. James Callaghan, M.P., Mr. John G. Foster, M.P., Mr. Stephen A. Heald, O.B.E., Mr. Lord Vandervartt, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Mr. A. R. Salmsley and Dr. Alfred Wiener.

The Director of the Institute, Dr. Alfred Wiener, welcomed the guests at what he described as a "historical gathering" in that the Institute was now about to establish its first Board as the indispensable basis for all future activities.

The gathering was then addressed by Mr. L. G. Montefiore, O.B.E., an old and valued friend. In a brief review of history and origin of the Wiener Library, he explained its tasks and potentialities in the present day. He pointed out that the value of the Institute to the Jewish cause which it had served since its foundation in 1934. Its unique collection of news, books and historical material was unmatched, and Mr. Montefiore said, not only for the purposes of politicians and journalists but for all those interested in the many problems of European Jewish emigration and the historical background of both. A special tribute was paid to the Institute's staff of highly trained research workers. It was declared, Mr. Montefiore concluded, and indeed essential, that the status of the Institute be now normalised by the formation of a Board functioning on a solid financial basis.

Appreciation of the services rendered by the Institute was also expressed by Mr. Walter Adams, O.B.E., another friend and supporter of the Wiener Library. Mr. Montefiore had been closely connected with Political Warfare, he said he was in a position to appreciate how important it was to have the Institute to a large number of Government Departments. He hoped that by way of an extension of its activities to British Jews, the Institute would now be expanded into a European Centre of Information. He asked Mr. Montefiore to accept the Presidency which he thought should be shared with a non-Jew so as to signify the two-fold character of the Institute.

Both speakers, Mr. Montefiore and Mr. Adams, were wholeheartedly supported by Professor Brodetsky, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, who stressed above all the urgent need of funds, and made the appeal for accommodation for the Library which was badly overcrowded. He felt sure that the full value of the Institute would be more readily appreciated if better premises were available, giving more facilities to the many students anxious to utilise its resources.

The meeting adjourned for the luncheon the following agreed to form the nucleus of the Board of the Wiener Library:—Mr. Walter Adams, O.B.E., Mr. Lord Vandervartt, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Mr. Lord Ramsay, D.S.O., Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., Mr. Gordon M. Liverman, J.P., Mr. Leonard G. Liverman, J.P., Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., Mr. Lord Ramsay, D.S.O., Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., and Mr. Lord Vandervartt, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.

Notice will be given in due course of the final constitution of the Board as well as the allocation of offices.

The International of Anti-Democracy

Since the death of Hitler, the heirs of his spirit have lost no time in carrying on. As yet they comport themselves with due discretion. But evidence of their frequent reaches our Institute. One interesting document recently received, is the text of a letter written by a British Fascist leader to Mrs. Lizzie Dilling, the American Fascist agitator, who printed it in the June, 1946, issue of her New Lettter. Here is a fragment:

"Your continued support of Captain Ramsay (Mrs. Dilling writes by way of introduction), had given me reports of Jewish affairs at Dartington Hall near London, and the basic organization of the blood of animals, free love and other irregularities were reported to take place."

A British Fascist writes. Mrs. Dilling then quotes from the letter: "Everything here seems about as difficult as can be. . . . I have written two small books recently which are quite important, but I cannot get them published."

"As soon as I saw Regulation 18B which was made on September 1, 1939, I circulated Parliametary and made a general fuss, including the organisation of a letter to be addressed to the Government. This was a first-class row, and the Government would have been defeated if they had not undertaken to alter it—though they did not. At that time the Regulation had not been used. The witch-hunt started in May, 1940, a few days after Churchill became Prime Minister. The police had to organise appeals to the Court of King's Bench, to the Court of Appeal and ultimately, to the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary as to test the legality of the arrests. We lost."

"The arrest of one of our number by the Judges themselves as much as by Parliament and the Government."

I became chairman of a special movement called the Anti-Democracy Club, and I have had over 800 questions asked about the matter in Parliament and elsewhere—with no really satisfactory results.

Captain Ramsay's case was certainly the worst because he was a Member of Parliament, and there is a special law against Members of Parliament being arrested and imprisoned except for treason, felony or breach of the peace—which must be proven to the satisfaction of a Court of justice. He was not even charged with any offence. He is not doing anything illegal; all he does is to make quite useless for him to try to get into Parliament at present."

I am interested in what you have to say about Wilson and Churchill. During the war, the masses looked upon him as 'our great leader, etc., etc. But people in high and responsible positions in the forces even from the highest ranks of the Army and Navy, told me that they called him 'the cigar-sucking gorilla.' There is a common expression: 'No Churchill has ever been a gentleman.'"

Sir Oswald Mosley. If this British Fascist has sought to remain anonymous, another has come out openly. Sir Oswald Mosley has published his first book, since his release in 1943: "My Answer" is the title (Mosley Publications, Crowood House, Ramsbury, Wilts.). Printed by The Invicta Press, Horley, Surrey; pp. 123, June 1946, price 7s. 6d. (1) An essay in Foreword, asking the public to judge whether in a land which claims to be fighting for liberty, the Government was morally entitled to hold us in gaol or concentration camps (2) Quotations from Mosley's speeches and articles proving his case (3) A statement, dated October 8, 1942, written by Mosley and submitted to the Home Office (4) A quotation from M.P.; (5) A seventh edition of Mosley's pamphlet, first published in 1938, "Tomorrow We Live," and (6) A special preface dealing with the Home Office's grossest lies. The book is sold for money from Mussolini on behalf of the British Union of Fascists.

Traitors in Switzerland. The treachery of Fascists at a time when the presence of a powerful Nazi regime compelled no calculating camouflage, was revealed in a Report of the Swiss Federal Council on the anti-democratic activities of Swiss citizens and aliens in respect of the war 1939-1945. "Bericht des Bundesrates an die Bundesversammlung über die antidemokratische Tätigkeit der Fronten im Kriegsjahr 1939-1945." Erster Teil, Pp. 144.) Though little more than historical import now attaches to the facts here recorded, the Swiss legislation on the importance of the protection of Switzerland, great practical interest will be found in the description of the way Swiss nationalities fared under Nazi rule. The Swiss authorities were not unaware of anything except the opportunity. Without attempting a critical appreciation of the facts, the Report testifies to the efficiency of a democratic administration which in the difficult circumstances of Nazi Germany's oppressive neighbourhood, was never deceived by the innocently named "Friends of Freedom," but regarded by all as the Opposition for "National Social People's Movement."
NUREMBERG AND THE WAR CRIMINALS

By GENERAL M. de BAER Belgian Commissioner on the United Nations War Crimes Commission

Now that judgment has been delivered in the trial of the Nazi major war criminals, it is a suitable occasion to weigh up the balance of Nuremberg in the scales of history. For Nuremberg will count as a milestone in the advance of the human race, in that it introduces a new concept in the development of law. The Tribunal, in trying the leaders of Nazi Germany for crimes against peace and crimes against humanity, enunciates the concept that there is a law of human rights which is so great that no government, however powerful, can veto or ignore it, and that it does not need to be written down to be obligatory, since it is in the conscience of every man and woman.

The world is beginning to understand that if civilisation is to survive, with all the decessencies which make life worth while, some law must be recognised that makes statesmen responsible for their acts against mankind.

The sanctity of treaties must not be allowed to become a vain expression; it must be re-assured beyond question, for it is an inexpressible fact that the breaking of treaties, pacts of non-aggression and pledges of all kinds is becoming a habit with the statesmen of some countries. The immense value of the Nuremberg verdict will be to restate with force the absolute and inflexible rule that disregard of treaties is a crime, for which punishment will be meted out to the guilty whenever possible.

The prosecution of the German leaders and policy makers, who are at the root of all the evil, was advocated for the first time during this war by Viscount Cecil’s London International Assembly, which was the first to propose a trial by an international criminal court, and later by the United Nations War Crimes Commission, where the matter was thoroughly investigated and whose proposals have been carried out at Nuremberg.

But it may be said that it is thanks to The Wiener Library that the criminal decrees, regulations, orders and circulars of the Nazi rulers were made known in this country, and that from 1942, it has been the centre of documentation on German matters. Documents which could be found nowhere else were available there. The help it has given has been invaluable in the preparation of charges against the leaders of Nazi Germany, and the invitation to attend the trials was but a small recognition of this assistance.

* General M. de Baer is also chairman of the Committee on Facts and Evidence of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

DOCUMENTS FROM THE TRIAL

The Wiener Library was invited to send an observer to the trial. This provided us with an opportunity of collecting some very important material, especially documents, submitted to the IMT. It included not only the official transcript, but also several Document Books compiled by the prosecution in support of their indictment of individual defendants, as well as the trial briefs themselves. Furthermore special collections of documents submitted by a number of Governments like the French, Polish, Jugoslav and Czech, containing a wealth of otherwise unpublished material are now available at 19, Manchester Square. Equally, many dossiers on concentration camps, the persecution of the Jews and the crimes against humanity were gathered at Nuremberg.

Ein lebendes fridhensmarch joh gab der fridhens karz vor Raudul der Kriige. Ahn dieser wurde abgelastet — und so wittte h 61 Kriige komen.


Dann war nicht dieser Kriige

Kriige starke und so iirau.

Und verdiente die jetzt in
der Kriige zuwider, die sie
der Kriige zuwider.

Two pages from the personal diary of Gisela Meise, wife of a Nazi Oberbannführer. They contain violent attacks against Britain.

This diary, recently obtained for our Library, is a striking example of the degree to which Nazi propaganda had permeated the innermost privacy of the German home.
RECENT LITERATURE ON PALESTINE

The Palestine problem is at present a focal point of general interest. It has long ceased to be a matter of purely sectional concern. No wonder that this question proves of increasing attraction to writers, both of scholarly and more superficial bent. Many of the Palestine sections of our Institute (books, pamphlets and newspaper-cuttings) can provide a student of this question with much valuable material.

We shall report here only on a small number of important publications of recent months. When the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry began its work, it made it a point of principle to study their views in the form of memoranda or statements to this Committee. Of these publications, three have particular documentary value.——

The Survey of Palestine by the Palestine Government (two volumes, 1199 pp., printed by the Government Printers, Palestine) is a veritable mine of information. Some statements have been challenged by the Jewish Agency and in the Jewish Press of Palestine, but nobody denies that this survey with its wealth of statistics on all economic and social problems of the country, with its detailed description of the situation and organization of the educational and health system, will prove indispensable to any serious student of Palestine affairs.

The memorandum of the Vaad Leumi (221 pp.) is naturally less detailed, but it supplements the Government survey in many respects by giving the Jewish aspect, exposing the Jewish grievances and adding interesting historical material on the continuity of Jewish settlement in Palestine from ancient times.

The Memorandum by the General Federation of Jewish Labour (Histadruth) (Tel-Aviv 1946, 127 pp.) represents the Government survey by providing detailed accounts on the Trade Union and co-operative activities and organisations of the Jewish Community and its co-operation with the Arab workers.

The Wiener Library has a large number of other memoranda submitted to the Committee in its possession, i.e. those by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Sephardi Community of Palestine, the Arab Office (Jerusalem), the Bishop of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the American Jewish Historical Society, the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, the Jewish Territorialist and Anti-Fascist Socialist Labour Party in Great Britain, the Federation of Women Zionists of Great Britain, the Joint General Federation of the Jewish Communities in the British Possessions, the German Jewish Bund, the High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish Welfare Board of the Jewish Community of the Free City of Danzig, the Jewish Welfare Board of the Belgian Jewish Community (B. F. de Belgique).

Independently from the Anglo-American enquiry a large number of books have been published providing general information on Palestine and her problems. Of those, "Palestine, Problem and Promise" by Robert R. Nathan, Oscar Gass and Daniel Greer (Frederick A. Stokes, New York, 1945, 675 pp.) deserves the prize of pre-eminence. It covers most of the questions dealt with in the "Survey of Palestine," and is a thorough factual work, a standard work of information, and in addition surveys the possibilities of the future with regard to immigration capacity, agricultural and industrial development, etc.


"Trouble Zone—Brewing Point of World War," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., 1945, 173 pp.) gives the impression of an American Jewish journalist and social worker after an extensive journey through the Near and Middle East countries.

"Rebellion in Palestine," by John Marjory (The Macmillan Co., London, 1946, 274 pp.) has as its subject the Arab revolt, 1936-1939, and its background, but the author uses this subject to discuss the whole history from a modern historical point of view. In general he favours the Jewish side although he strongly condemns the exaggerated nationalistic spirit. On the Arab side he criticises the weakness of the Arab masses. His strongest criticism is directed against the British administration.

The "Palestine Problem," by Lt.-Col. R. B. Williams-Thompson (Andrew Melrose Ltd., London, 1946, 127 pp.) is an exposition of the out and out anti-Zionist position. The author admits that while admiring the Jewish achievements in Palestine he held the British administration responsible for the White Paper, restricting Jewish immigration, upheld.

Two pamphlets ought to be mentioned because of the importance of their authors. "Palestine’s Rightful Destiny," by Sumner Welles (published by the American Jewish Committee Palestine Committee, N.Y., 1946, 16 pp.) is a reprint of an address given by the former U.S. Undersecretary of State. In this address Sumner Welles criticizes the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry for not recommending that Palestine should become a Jewish Commonwealth and suggests that Great Britain should immediately surrender the Union to the United States and that the British administration, the educational and health systems, which they believe to be grossly exaggerated.

PURGE OF NAZI BOOKS

The list of "Literature to be eliminated," published by the German Administration for Education in the Soviet Zone of Occupation has recently been released by our Institute. It aims at assisting authorities and individuals in their task to eliminate from circulation "literature of Fascist or militarist content, literature serving the ideas of political exploitation, producing the effects of Fascist and Nazi theories, as well as publications directed against the Allies."

Besides technical books on military affairs, all science books in German and a large number of books have been banned as a whole. About 10,000 individual titles are mentioned as unfit for circulation. They must be neither sold nor stocked in public or lending libraries. There are no instructions as to a purge of private libraries. Needless to say that all publications by Nazi leaders have been banned. In Hitler’s case not only his own 1946, but also all "uncritical writings about him " are eliminated. Some famous German classics, including Goethe, and Nietzsche, also come under the ban, if their writings were specially selected from a Nazi point of view or have a prejudice of one of the leading Nazis like Baldur von Schirach. Luther’s anti-Jewish writings in Nazi editions are also banned. After the titles are quite a number in foreign languages including English, mainly propaganda books issued during the last war. Many translations from other languages are also in the list. They contain texts by books by the French novelist and anti-Semitism Celine, William Joyce’s "Twilight over England, Henry Ford’s "The International Jew," published by the German books on Mosley and British Fascism, all translations of Quisling’s books, etc., etc. Benito Mussolini is represented with 28 different titles. The enormous number of books written by General Ludendorff and his wife Mathilde fill almost four pages of this list, while Hündenburg’s life is banned only in its edition of 1935.

GERMAN ECONOMY AS MIRRORED IN THE GERMAN PRESS is the title of a pamphlet to be published shortly by the WIENER LIBRARY. Its author, Professor F. Auguste (Geneva, Switzerland) presents an analysis of the post-war situation in Germany and its repercussion on the Western world. He reviews the documents and the articles which present the picture of the economic and political situation of the German people as reflected in the German press and the political and economic viewpoint of the German press.

GERMAN ECONOMY follows up a series of publications entitled EUROPE, 1945–1946.

It presents a survey of the economic situation of the German people as it now stands, and the present economic situation as it is being shaped by the efforts of the occupying powers to settle the economic problems of Germany. The pamphlet contains an analysis of the economic situation of the German people as it now stands, and the present economic situation as it is being shaped by the efforts of the occupying powers to settle the economic problems of Germany. It is the first book of this series to be published and is soon to be followed by "The European Economy in the Year 1945–1946," which will deal with the economic situation of the European countries as a whole.

CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

The Wiener Library was represented at the International Conference of Christians and Jews which took place in Oxford from July 30 to August 6, 1946. Its delegate was also a member of the Commission on Group Tensions.

Among the important memoranda submitted to the Conference was a report of 28 pages submitted by the South African Delegates on the "Inroads of Nazism"; a series of North American contributions (9) dealing with "Youth, Truth, and Justice" (studies by Catholic, non-Roman and Jewish churches), "Cooperation among Religious Groups in the United States"; "Co-operation between Jews and Christians in Switzerland"; a brief statement by Overbahriner Dr. M. Friediger, Copenhagen, on means to combat anti-Semitism; "Churches and Christians in Jewish and Christian Communities," by Chief Rabbi E. H. Eichon of Stockholm; a statement by the Rev. Father Thomas Corriscy, S.J., on "Fundamental Ethical Principles of Catholicism"; a "Partial List of Books, Pamphlets and Articles by Catholics condemning anti-Semitism and on kindred Jewish subjects" compiled by the Rev. Father E. J. Walsh, S.J., of Weston College, Massachusetts; a statement on "Justice in International Trade" by various Anglican, Methodist and Congregational Church leaders in Britain; a paper dealing with "Industrial Justice" quotes "documentary support from authoritative Christian sources."

In connection with the Oxford Conference the fact may be of interest that a special section of the library has been devoted to the relations between Jews and Christians. This section comprises over 100 items and includes the standard works as well as many smaller contributions in English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish, and Italian. It may be added that amongst other works, the book "The Conflict of the Church and the Synagogue" by Dr. Janne Purkis (Soncino Press, London, 1934) and "Die Jesusfrage im neuzzeitlichen Judentum" by Goesa Lindaoskop (Uppsa, 1938) contain most valuable bibliographic notes on the problem.

OUR PUBLICATIONS

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"Nazi plunder and loot throughout Europe have given prominence to the efforts directed towards restoring their property to the millions who have been deprived of it. We published a collection of laws dealing with this problem under the title RESTITUTION. European Legislation to redress the Consequences of Nazi Rule. This publication has already sold out and the first edition of the second edition is soon to be published.

A complete list of our publications which include a series JEWISH SURVIVORS REPORT, a series of photographic reproductions DOCUMENTS OF NAZI RULE as well as an illustrated 24-page booklet on our Institute, can be obtained on application.
A MINE OF INFORMATION
The U.S. Department of State Bulletin

There is frequently a need for reliable texts and statements of an important official nature, treaties, etc. of the Department of State for the use of the press and public relations men. As far as the United States of America is concerned, there exists a most excellent source for such documents, the "Department of State Bulletin," published weekly at Washington as an official organ of that Department. Regular features include International Affairs, Economic Affairs, International Relations, Occupancy Matters, The United Nations, Treaty Legislation, International Organizations and Conferences, Cultural Co-operation, as well as detailed information on the work, the staff and the publications of the State Department itself.

Our Institute possesses in its collections a complete file of this important periodical ranging over a number of years. A few extracts from the list of contents of some recent issues will show the scope of this important Bulletin. An article written by the Assistant Secretary deals with American Policy in Occupied Areas, another article, from which short extracts are published below, analyses the Present Status of German Youth, a special Calendar gives information about meetings of International Organisations and Conferences throughout the world. Next an agreement pertaining to reparation funds for non-representable victims of German action, a statement is released on a conference between President Truman and members of the Jewish Agency, other issues contain "German Documents" captured in various formerly occupied or dominated countries like Norway, Hungary, Italy and Germany itself.

Selected issues, which I would like to discuss in this article, have repeatedly dealt with is that of German assets in foreign and especially neutral countries, an article on the German zones of Occupation is accompanied by a map in colours, many items are reprinted on resolutions, negotiations and meetings of the "United Nations" and organisations connected with it.

Recent issues of the Bulletin have been devoted to the embarrassing responsibilities in the European Food Crisis, problems concerning the International Labour Organisation, the refugees, Allied supervision of elections, reconstruction in war-ravaged areas, rules of procedure of the Security Council, etc., are either discussed or pertinent official statements and documents are reproduced.

Present Status of German Youth

A series of three important articles has recently been published by the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN (issues of July 14, 21, and 28, 1946) on "The Present Status of German Youth." The author, Dr. Henry J. Kellermann, a Research Analyst of the State Department, has assembled a wealth of valuable information on this vital problem, supplemented by many quotations from the German Press. We are presenting below some extracts from Dr. Kellermann’s conclusions.

"After one year of Allied occupation, the status of German youth remains unsettled. The breakdown of a totalitarian system and the active co-operation of youth in the establishment of political order appear responsible for the overwhelming majority of the German population. This is the opposition to the occupation authorities. Food shortages, lack of employment, housing conditions, lack of adequate controls, and general disillusionment all make for a growth of demoralisation and criminality. The existing social vacuum offers a singular opportunity for diverse groups and agents, including influential governments, to bid for leadership and control."

"A principal problem confronting Allied military government and German civilian authorities is to provide, to strengthen, and, if possible, to extend their influence over the younger generation by the use of agencies designed to ensure the absence of political resistance. Allied and German policies regarding youth must be formulated with a view toward gaining the co-operation of both the "German" and the "democratic system of government and of living."
NEW BOOKS

HOLLANDISCHE KIRCHENDOKUMENTE (Evangel. Verlag Zürich 1944, 118 pp.).

DEUTSCHE KIRCHENDOKUMENTE (Evangel. Verlag Zürich 1940, 116 pp.).

Three collections of documents referring to the struggle of the Protestant Churches in Norway, Holland and Germany against Nazi Germany and persecution of Christians and Jews.


LE PROCES LAVAL. Compte Rendu Steno- graphique (Ed. Michel, 1945, 311 pp.).

The two sensational trials against the leaders of Vichy-France reported in detail.

IT'S A SECRET. By Henry Hoke (Regal and Hitchcock, New York, 1946, 312 pp.).

The background story of the American Sedition Trials, revealing the connections between American Congressmen, foreign agents and Fascist agitators.

DENKSCHRIFT ÜBER DIE GESICHTET DER UNABHÄNGIGKEITSERLARUNG OSTERREICHS UND BERICHT ÜBER DREI MONATE AUFARBEITUNG. By Bundespräsident Dr. Karl Renner (Europa Verlag, Zürich, 1946, 115 pp.).

The New Austrian Parliament. The author describes what the Russians after the occupation which led to the proclamation of Renner's Government and on the activities of this Government during the first months.

DOCSURUMS SUR L'ACTIVITE DU COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX ROUGE, en faveur des civils détenus dans les camps de concentration en Allemagne (Geneva, 1946, 166 pp.).

The Notes and Letters exchanged between the International Red Cross and German authorities during the war years concerning prisoners in German concentration camps.

2.—ITALY

THE FORTNIGHTLY, July, 1946: "The Birth of a Republic," by Elizabeth Wakeman. A description of the Italian electoral campaign and the referendum concerning Monarchy or Republic. The author shows that the Fascists solidly backed the Monarchy, and that Fascist methods were sometimes used in its propaganda campaign.

THE TABLET, Aug. 10, 1946: "The Italians and the Peace Treaty," by Barbara Barclay Carter. A strong argument for the need to be impartial in all Italy, which give Italians the impression that Great Britain has forgotten their assistance during the later stages of the war.

3.—JEWISH PROBLEMS

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 569, July, 1946: "Christian Europe and the Jews," by William Zuckerman. More than a million Jews were saved by their Christian fellow countrymen from extermination by the Nazis. This happened in all Europe, in Denmark and Italy, France, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The author holds that anti-Semitism is no longer the main problem, with the possible exception of Poland. Only for the Jews still in camps—more than 100,000—a solution has to be found; they should be permitted to go to Palestine.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW, No. 437, April, 1946: "The Foundation of the H. S. Oesterreich. The idea of a Jewish convert (now a Catholic priest) treats the problem from the religious aspect. Hitler’s persecution was based on his hatred of God. Neither Soviet Russia, nor Zionism can solve the Jewish question; it can be solved only by baptism.

4.—PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW, August, 1946: "An Odyssesy of Children," by Blanche E. C. Dugdale. The story of Youth Aliyah, the Jewish organisation that takes children to Palestine and trains and adapts them to a new life.

THE CROWN COLONIST, August, 1946: "Latent Wealth of Palestine and Transjordan." A summary of Dr. Homer’s memorandum submitted to the Anglo-American Committee, describing the mineral wealth of Palestine and Transjordan which, with hydro-electric development could support large industries and a much increased population.

THE ECONOMIST, Aug. 3, 1946: "Final Settlement of Palestine: Political and Economic of the new partition preferable, but Britain needs military base.

"Middle Eastern Currents." This article describes growing left-wing tendencies among Arabs everywhere. "The background..." "The future of British relations with the Arab States does not depend on Britain’s attitude to the Jews in Palestine, but on the outcome of the domestic struggle for power in each of the Arab lands... No matter what the British do in Palestine, these (Arab) rulers are now committed, they can only depend on the British by committing political and social suicide."

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL, July, 1946: "An Ethical Movement in Palestine," by Norman Bentwich. An article explaining the aims of the Hb, a non-political movement in Palestine striving for Jewish-Arab co-operation. Leader of this movement is Professor Magness, the President of the Hebrew University.


THE POLITICAL QUARTERLY, April–June 1946: "National Power in the Middle East," by Henricus. The role played by the Great Powers in recent developments in the Arab world. France and America both have American oil interests, Russia’s growing influence. The Palestine problem is only mentioned casually.

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REVIEW OF REVIEWS

In this issue of our Bulletin only British publications (with the exception of the Dublin Review) are mentioned.

I.—GERMANY


THE CORNHILL, April, 1946: "German Diary, August-October, 1945," by Mary Kessel. Ten pictures of life in Germany a few months after the collapse—as seen by an artist, Belsen and Hamburg, Cologne and Berlin, Displaced Persons and Prisoners of War, Germans and Jugoslavs, a Jewish wedding and a scene in Hitler’s former Chancellery.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW, July, 1946: Almost the whole issue of this quarterly is devoted to Germany. Dr. P. van Huisen investigates the part played by Catholics in the attempt against Hitler on July 20, 1944. Karl Reimann criticises British policy occupied Germany for surrendering to the Nazis and the attacks on the Churches. Pastor W. Koch (a former German P.O.W.) deals with the struggle between the German Confessing Church and the Nazi regime. Other articles discuss German poets (Hille and Hoelderlin).


FREE EUROPE, August, 1946: "Germany, the Federal Solution." Two articles deal with the problem of re-nationalisation of Germany. Ruth Gaervenitz describes the creation of new federal states, and the two points of view, as a necessity both for Germany and for the Allies. H. Ebeling comes to similar conclusions, but tactics the problem. He demands a democratic federalism.

THE INSURANCE RECORD, July, 1946: "German Social Insurance." Describing the reform and simplification of the very complex German insurance system by the Allies.


THE NATIONAL REVIEW, September, 1946: "The Road to Nihilism," by Jan Colvin. Article on the policy of de-nazification in the British and American zones of Germany. The article objects to the official policy which he regards as favouring the Social Democrats against the Churches and the National Socialists against the Socialists.

THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION, Aug. 10, 1946: "Report on Germany," by James F. Warburg. The former member of President Roosevelt’s Brains Trust and Deputy Director for American Paymaster General’s Office gives his impressions of the Russian and French zones of Germany. While finding a clear-cut and rather efficient administration in the Russian zone, the French have no clear policy and have created resentment and desperation.

THE SPECTATOR, August 2, 1946: "How many Americans in Germany into zones and a call for a positive British policy as to the future status of Germany.