

Trudy Gold | Germany and the Jews

- When to start. You've got 26 attendees, 42, 65, 91, 100.

- [Judy] Okay, so we are live.

- So I can't speak.

- [Judy] You can speak 'cause you are speaking.

- [Trudy] Yeah, but can anyone hear me yet?

- Yes.

- Ah-huh. So you tell me when you're ready for me to start, correct?

- Yes.

- Okay. Wow. We've gone over the thousand, Judy. I see now. Okay. Judy?

- [Judy] Yes. Can you see the notes to the panellist, Trudy?

- Let me have a look. I can see.

- It's next to you so I'm just going to leave you to that.

- Yes, yeah. Thank you. Yes. Mazel tov to Wendy. Hi Trudy, this is weird from Joan. I think she means the webinar. And somebody's reading "East West Street," which is a brilliant book. Yes. So you just tell me when you are ready for me.

- [Judy] I will do. People are still coming in.

- This is going to be very interesting. We're, oh, I see. We're up to, yeah, we did need to do it. We're up to nearly, we are going to 1100 in a minute. Yeah.

- Morning Wendy.

- Hi guys.

- Who's that?

- It's Wendy online, Trudy.

- Hi, Wendy, mazel tov.

- Ah, thanks. That is great.

- Yeah, you're great. We've gone over 1100, you were right.

- Yeah, I knew that. I knew that because now it gives everybody an opportunity to come in, people don't feel disappointed. Thank you Jess. I don't want to... You know, this is, there's no need.

- That's fantastic. Okay darling, you just tell me, you or Judy, tell me when you're good for me to start.

- Come and have a look. Come Justine. Say hi to Trudy.

- Wendy, I just want to say to you to everybody, this is my first webinar so sorry. Any glitches today, I'm so sorry but this is my first webinar.

- Judy, don't feel stressed. We are absolutely here with you. And you know, we need to get this sorted out. It's going to be great.

- So Wendy-

- We're at 1,140 now so, let us know when you're ready for us.

- I'm ready whenever you're ready.

- So that's fine. So do people just keep coming in?

- Yeah. I think we can start now.

- And is everybody else muted? Is everybody muted so they can't hear us or they can't hear us?

- I think they can hear us, but they can't say anything.

- Oh, okay. Alright. Okay, Trudy over to you. Thank you.

- All right.

- Very good.

- Thank you Wendy. And a huge mazel tov to Wendy on yesterday. And I think this is our first time on webinar, Judy and I, so let's hope everything goes well. And of course we are going

back now to the subject of Germany and the Jews. Now when I think about this kind of work, this kind of history, which is so much the history of so many of us, I wonder, why do we do it? And I think we have to look at it for a few reasons. Number one, we should honour the past. But number two, I think practically every lesson you want to know about or think about or learn about as a human being is there in the rise up to Nazism to the whole mad world that was taken over.

And I still believe in education and I still believe that knowledge gives us strength. And I'm not just going to be talking about evil, I'll be also talking about extraordinary people who did save and extraordinary people who had to cope with the most appalling situation. So last week I was talking about how Hitler took power in the state. And it's in two ways really. It's with the boot and with seduction. And if you remember, he managed a ballot box and that last ballot of the 5th of March 1933 when he was already chancellor of Germany, he'd outlawed the communist party. His bully boys were at the gates and he still didn't get the 50%, but with a right wing party, he managed to push it through.

And once he takes over the state, The Enabling Act has already been passed, which suspended all constitutional liberties. But once he takes over power, the Nazi Party becomes the state. So there can be no other parties. And with terror, of course, he established concentration camps, one just outside Munich in the beautiful suburb of Dachau. Quite often when I visit these sites, there's an extraordinary juxtaposition between the beauty of the countryside and the horror of what we know went on there. And who went to Dachau? Dachau was for political opponents, really anybody who spoke up.

And in the first few months, and I'm going to leave the Jewish question alone for a minute, what he does is he consolidates Germany and what he needs to do, and remember, we looked at this last week, to please the industrialists, he said from now on, he abolishes the trade unions, all wages will never be negotiated, they're going to be dictated. I'm going to control the unions. He also controlled the army. And the price he paid was the Night of the Long Knives. And we mentioned this again last week. In June 1934, midsummer's eve, think of the paganism of Germany and the paganism of Nazi Germany. The SA rallied and he murdered all his opponents on the right, including Ernst Rohm. So he takes away opposition on the right, he pleases the army, and then of course he begins his huge public works.

*Slides are displayed throughout the presentation.*

Also the rebuilding up of the German army. He's going for full employment. And along with it though, are the bread and circuses. And Judy, can we see the first slide please? Here you see the League of Women and Girls. I had a question last week, what was the role of women in Nazi Germany? And here you see it. The three K's, kitchen, church and babies and bedroom basically. And I also told you how bizarre, if you managed to give eight babies to the Reich, that was a gold medal. You got a silver medal if you gave six, and a bronze for four. And here you have the perfect Aryan maidens. Don't forget what the Jesuits said, "Give me a child under six

and I'll make him a good Catholic all his life." So here you see the first slide and then let's have a look at the bread and circuses.

Can we see the next slide please? Yes. This is 1933. In Munich here you have an SS rally and an SA rally. Can you imagine what it must have been like to be part of that? You are no longer an individual. Remember what the German Worker's Party manifesto was? From now on, we are going to be one people, we are going to create this classless society and we're going to sing with the same song. And if you don't want, and of course if you don't want, if you don't believe in freedom of thought, if you don't care about those kind of things, what did Hitler want? He wanted the physically fit body encasing the totally obedient mind. And here you have these rallies of thousands of people. And should we see another one? Judy. There you are.

This is extraordinary. At its height, that stadium could take in a hundred thousand people. And William Shirer, who was an American newspaper man in Germany, he often went to the rallies just to see what it was like. And he said you had problems not putting your arm up. And David's going to talk more about propaganda on Saturday, but this is the kind of, if you could just imagine being part of that crowd singing to the same song. If you like, you subsume your personality into the mass. This is totalitarianism in action. There's a few people saying they're not getting slides, Judy, I'm just warning you. Anyway, can we go on to another aspect of, yeah. Now this is from a children's school book.

Last week I read you a project and this is the kind of image that's going to be fed to children. Here you have the salacious Jew, the capitalist obviously, the fat cat capitalist with his arms around the innocent blonde maiden. Nazi propaganda is full of sexual imagery. The evil seducing Jew. I mean in "Mein Kampf," when David talked about it last week, Jewish blood is strong, it can pervert the Aryan. So Joanie's saying she has the slides. So thank you Joan for that. Can we go on please? Ah, now this is something that is really, really problematic. Remember Hitler is not, his policy is a total race policy.

And from 1933 onwards, when Goebbels took control of the image, he took control of the cinema, the radio, the theatre, and of course the press. The image that's going to be put to the white Aryan is there are groups in your society who don't deserve to live. I spent a lot of time looking at the news reels between, do you remember when you used to go to the cinema? You had the big picture and the B picture and in the middle there was a news reel. If you look at news reels in Nazi Germany, there were lots of news reels about this, how certain people should not be allowed to breed. And in the end it's going to lead to one of the most obscene programmes. It's known as the euthanasia programme, the murder.

Now they put it as high as 200,000 mentally or physically impaired Germans lost their lives. And how do you find out whether someone is pure? Well, their noses are measured and it's going to reach its evil conclusion in the experimentations in the death camps. And if I say to you that Dr. Josef Mengele was a very important doctor who was sending his research back to Germany, they were actually researching on live suspects that who were they? They were using people,

but it was being done by very reputable medical institutes in Germany. It's like going back to Hugo Gryn. It's like the world is turned upside down. Can we go on please?

Ah, now you see a much more positive picture. Here you see Hitler with young Hitler Youth. And can you see the looks on their faces? He is the Fuhrer, he is the leader, he is the alternative Messiah. But the Messiah, as Robert Wistrich suggested, with a sword in his hand. Can we go on Judy? And here you see Hitler with Himmler. Now Himmler, the chicken farmer who became head of the SS, one of the most appalling murderers in history, a weak rather flabby little man who totally swallowed and invented race theory. He was also fascinated by the occult. He sent an expedition to Tibet to actually find the secret of life.

He looked for the Ark of the Covenant and you are looking at very, very diseased minds with the inner circle. But here you see him with the Fuhrer and look at all those marching shiny men in their helmets. This is the army that is going to create the Reich that will live for a thousand years. Can you go on Judy? But that's one side of Germany. Can we see the next slide? Ah, yes. Now this is Berchtesgaden. Hitler had a, he made a lot of money out of "Mein Kampf". He is now Fuhrer and he and his girlfriend of course go to Berchtesgaden in the Bavarian Alps. And who is allowed to visit? These are young people from the Hitler Youth and look at the way they adore the Fuhrer. And he is avuncular. These are blonde Aryans. This is the super race. So that's the other side. Goebbels managed this brilliantly.

These are the kind of pictures that you would see regularly in German newspapers. There is no free press anymore. If we could go on please. Ah. You see, it's one people, one folk. The workers are an army now and they have their spades over their shoulders. They are part of the great war machine, the German workers. There are no aristocrats, there are no middle class. You are one folk actually working for the Fuhrer and for a greater Germany to prove that we are the greatest race that ever walked the world. And this is being fed in every image. And I said to you last week, go home, look at your libraries. Well, you don't have to go home do you? At the moment tragically, just look at your libraries.

Work out which books would be banned. Look at the art you have on the walls. Listen to the music, work out what is acceptable and what isn't acceptable to totalitarianism. And any of you who love jazz, you are in real problem. Can we go on please? Ah now, having said that, he abolished trade unions, but the workers, if they did well, would have holidays on the state. And here you have one of the workers' camps. It's fascinating how it happened so quickly. The working classes, which never really deserted the left, much of the leadership was in concentration camps. People were tortured to death in those camps.

But here is the other side of it. You've done well, you've got a holiday on the state. And of course think of the pressure of your wife at home. She wants a holiday too. German women don't work. German women are not to go to work. There are few exceptions of course, but in the main, their role is going to be subservient to the man. Another one please, Judy. And here you see Krupp, one of the most important armaments firms in the world. And this is what the workers

do when they go to work. You have your training before you go to work. This is team building and it's to create incredible physical fitness. And there it is in the one of the Krupp factories. He's one of the largest employers in Germany.

And later on of course, he's going to use slave labour because certain human beings are completely expendable. But here you are, one of his publicity posters. Krupp joined the Nazi party quite early on. But here you have a publicity poster. And the same thing was happening in Russia, you know. Or any totalitarian country, how do you pull your working force together? Exercises, whatever. And there's a certain sort of camaraderie in all of this. And women weren't meant to wear makeup. Should we go on please? Ah, and this of course is the perfect German family. Here you see them, the happy father, the mother, under of course the German eagle. And the last slide I want to show you, if you could see that. This is, we want our women tried and true not as decorated toys.

The German wife and mother too bears riches no foreign woman enjoys. The German woman is noble wine. She loves and enriches the earth. The German woman is bright sunshine to home and hearth. Worthy of respect, she must always be seen. Not of strange races the passion and game. The Volk must remain pure and clean, that is the Fuhrer's highest aim. Thank you very much Judy. So that's just the slides I wanted to show you because I just wanted you to have a sort of picture of the propaganda along with the insidious side of Germany. And of course, what about the Jews? Well, I began to talk last week about the boycott.

Of course the first thing was that boycott. But if you remember, it only lasted for one day, it was to go indefinitely. But four days before the boycott, Rabbi Steven Wise held that big demonstration in New York. And Goebbels actually writes in his diary, "We are not yet strong enough to go against world Jewry. We will be soon." But the point is the boycott stopped. But having said a few weeks ago that Hitler, if you like, played down anti-Semitism in his last push into power, never forget, it's absolutely at the core of Nazi philosophy. And of course, the first act that we already talked about is the Career Civil Service Act. He pushes all the Jews out of the civil service and out of the teaching professions.

Now, this is terribly important. By 1935, no non-Nazi could be a teacher. I'm just going to read to you some of the anti-Jewish laws and they're going to come and come and come and then we'll look at Jewish reactions. We've already looked at the Haavara Agreement, which Alazaroff had signed because this is absolutely critical. Hitler wants a youth Rhine Reich and right up to, I'm going to repeat this many times, right up until 1941, Jews could leave Germany. They couldn't take their possessions, they couldn't take much with them but the point is, he allowed them to live. And one of the issues that one has to deal with, and it's a very painful, complicated issue. If the allies, if the West had opened up the doors, could German and Austrian Jewry be saved in its entirety?

We can't say the same of Polish Jewry because that's when the war begins. But certainly Hitler allows Jews out of Germany way after the beginning of the Second World War. The Final

Solution as it's known, that evil euphemistic phrase actually does not begin until the invasion of Russia. Of course, hundreds of thousands of Jews have died before then. They were expendable. But the actual plan begins with the invasion of Russia. So let me give you the pettiness of some of it. The Reichskommissar fires all Jewish judges and state's attorneys and states they are not allowed to enter the courtrooms. This is April 1933. Now if you remember, 22% of the lawyers in Germany are Jewish. And in Berlin it's 50%. Jews are no longer allowed to sit exams, but it's too soon to throw the Jews out completely out of the legal profession. The same with the medical profession funnily enough.

The Reich's Transportation Ministry forbids the spelling of Jewish names when transmitting telegrams by phone. That's the 22nd of April, 1933. Jews are not permitted to be employed in broadcasting or be allowed to speak over the radio. And of course I've mentioned this. This is the throwing out in the arts. The important sale of foreign Jewish newspapers is forbidden. Jews have no liberty of speech. They may not be writers, publishers or journalists, and they may not print periodicals papers in which they could defend themselves. That's August 1933. So basically, this is pulling the Jews out of the arts. And obviously, many of the famous and the greats had already gone. And if you look at some of the great directors like Ernst Lubitsch, they'd gone in the twenties. Fritz Lang goes in 1933. The theatre directors, think of Max Reinhardt. You know, Max Reinhardt was in Hollywood.

And in 1938 after the Anschluss, when they burnt the books at Salzburg back in 1920, you may remember that he had created the Salzburg Festival. It's his hundredth anniversary this year with Hoffmannsthal. And when he was already in Hollywood, a non-Jewish friend wrote to him and said, "Today we burned European culture." He was the man who owned the 31 leading theatres in Vienna and in Berlin. So the point I'm making, they are throwing the Jews out of the arts, of course, out of the newspaper business, the two largest printing businesses were of course, the Ullstein and the Mosse company. But there's a disproportionate number of Jews in journalism. Now, when I say that word Jew, such an interesting word. It completely depends how you define. As far as the Nazis are concerned, it's about Jewish blood.

Was Fritz Lang Jewish? In his own mind. In the main, these characters mainly left-wingers. They saw themselves as international, that's the point about them. Now, Jews may not be present at any political meeting bearing in mind the Nazi Party was the only party in Germany now, do you think they wanted to go? And this is interesting, this is in Munich, the cradle of Nazism. Jewish doctors are prohibited from treating non-Jewish patients in city hospitals. They can only treat them in private clinics now. Jews may not be tax consultants. The Reich Interior Ministry forbids the listing of Jewish holidays on office calendars. And then Jews who are actors may not appear on any stage outside the restricted Jewish theatres, nor appear on the screen at all. That's March 1934.

That's after the establishment of the Reich's Ministry of Propaganda. And my goodness, this tragedy for German cultural life, I mean just, I was watching "Casablanca" the other day 'cause I have to watch it at least twice a year. And of course, Peter Lorre had been one of the greatest

stars of German cinema. Marlene Dietrich got out, not Jewish, but a liberal. Emil Jannings who played with her in "The Blue Angel," he joined the Nazi Party. It's fascinating you know? Think about the Berlin Phil, one of the great orchestras of the world.

Something like 50% of musicians were Jewish. I don't know if any of you remember Ronald Harwood's very good play "Taking Sides." This is where venality comes in. Imagine you are a good violinist, but you're not the tops. And if the Jews leave, you're going to get much better jobs. And that's what happened a lot in the arts. And I think I mentioned to you the UFA, which was German's film industry, Eric Palmer was a Jew, he was in charge of it. He was a Jew, he was born of Jewish parents. He had to get out and the man who took it over was a 32 year old documentary filmmaker. You had opportunities beyond your wildest dreams.

You throw the Jews out of the economy, you throw them gradually but when you throw the Jews out of the arts, can you just imagine how much work is now available? Now, all Jewish workers and civilian employees are dismissed from the Wehrmacht, that was May 1933. This is from Hess, Hitler's deputy. Members of the Nazi Party must not have any personal contact with Jews. Jewesses may not be admitted for examination as welfare nurses, midwives, medical assistants, masseuses, children's nurses. And that is June 1934. So you have, and then Jews are no longer allowed to own theatres. So you have this buildup, this buildup, this buildup. One thing after another. Now, how are the Jewish community to cope with it?

Can you just imagine because we've already said there was no more loyal community than the German Jews. The incredible war effort. And it must be said that President Hindenberg was really angry that Jews who had served in the German army, particularly those who'd won the Iron Cross were being excluded because of course, in the Career Civil Service Act, all the scientists had to get out. And you have to ask yourself, what kind of character would actually expel Albert Einstein, who was probably the most famous, yet he was the most famous scientist in the world. But this is all part of an, it's all part of this incredible creed.

But Hindenberg said that if you've been awarded the Iron Cross, you shouldn't be expelled from your professions. And that remained in place until Hindenberg died in August 1934. And that's when, for example, Fritz Haber, Fritz Haber, remember Fritz Haber? I think one of the most tragic characters imaginable. He created the Haber-Bosch process, which fed half the world. He'd converted, his wife had converted, and he worked on poison gas in the war. Do you know how many thousands of Allied soldiers were murdered because of that? He was awarded the Nobel Prize, but many people said he was a war criminal.

He was head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. In 1933, he has to expel colleagues who are Jews. He has converted and he was a captain in the German army, because he was running this whole section on gas warfare. But in '34, he goes, and when I lectured on Einstein, I think I mentioned that incredible phrase of Einstein's, he said to him, "Why did you hold the blonde beast too close to you?" And it must be said because it's not just the darkness. There was a whole group of academics in England and in America who were making it possible for people of



Jewish birth, scientists in particular, to come to England and to come to America. And of course this was incredibly important for the future of the West in every way.

And I think I mentioned to you, Patrick Bade often says, if it hadn't been for the cultural explosion, forget the scientific explosion, what would the West have looked like? Particularly if you look at England, think of what those immigrants did to British culture. So what I'm trying to say to you is that they were so German. They saw it, it was their country, it was their language. Now, people like Robert Welch wear the yellow star with pride for the Zionists. As far as the Zionists were concerned, that's what they always predicted.

Going back to good old, if you think about Leon Pinsker, what did he say? The Western world suffers from Judeophobia, it is a psychic aberration. It is a 2000 year old disease. It is incurable. As far as the Zionists were concerned, get out and get out now. And of course, that's why the Haavara Agreement was so important. It was good for Germans. Why? Because it enabled them to get rid of their Jews and at the same time, they allowed the Jews to take money with them or to take goods with them because that gave currency to Germany. So basically, it was a win-win situation. Tragically, this episode, along with other episodes, like the Kastner Affair, has been totally distorted and twisted by, and I'm going to call them anti-Semites today, who actually go as far as to say, the Zionists in Palestine were in collusion with the Nazis. And I said this too before, if I thought it would save my family, I'd sup with the devil.

And I'm sure there are many of you who feel exactly the same. But it's a very contentious issue and there were other Jews in Palestine, particularly the Revisionists who said you don't deal with Hitler. So can you just imagine, you're in agony now but I think what it did teach the Zionists is Jewish powerlessness. Because if ever there was real powerlessness in the world, when you think of The Protocols of the Elders of Zion what have they always said? Well, Jews have too much power. They control communism, they control capitalism, whatever, whatever. The reality was that when the Jews were really under threat, look, I've just read those acts to you. These are acts of state. Hitler is socially, legally excluding, and economically excluding, the Jews from German society. They're in no man's land now.

Yes, you can get to Palestine if you can, but what else? And I also said last week, because I get terribly cross when in the past, particularly when I'm dealing with younger people and they say to me, "Well, why didn't they all leave?" You know, I've had many friends from that world, and I know myself, the complications of everyone's family unit, the complications of language, and the most important fact of all, is there is a quota. The Americans have set up a quota. It began at the end of the First World War because there were too many communists coming in. You know, the Americans actually repatriated nearly 40,000 Eastern European Jews at the end of the First World War as communists, including Emma Goldman. And by the early twenties they've had a very tight quota.

America changes on immigration, America, the great country of immigration, and we'll be doing a lot about this next year now, America was changing its mind. What is the nature of America?

And please don't forget some of the important figures in America. The most powerful industrialist in America was Henry Ford. He wrote a book called "The Eternal Jew," which is really his version of The Protocols of the Elders of Zion and he financed Hitler. He was a real unrepentant Jew hater. He was very close to a man called Charles Lindbergh, who was the great hero of America. And never forget, it took Pearl Harbour to bring America into the war. So America in inverted commas, the Golden Medina, is not so golden. And what about Britain?

Well, unfortunately, Britain, there were an awful lot of right-wingers, aristocrats who felt very strongly that the Jews were a threat. It's the association of the Jews with communism. And I'll get onto that either today or next week. But there's a whole group of them. People who ran the Friday Club who actually of course, Mosely but there are other people in very high positions in British society who felt that the Jews were outsiders, they were troublemakers, and basically, what is wrong with German order? At least Hitler has got rid of the threat of communism, at least Hitler makes sure the trains run on time, and at least Hitler is creating an ordered society. Conservative types went along with it.

But what about the agony of the Jews in Germany? And this is an organisation was set up. The Reichsvertretung, I hope I pronounced that correctly. You know, you talk about bizarre home life. My family were not in the least bit, luckily my family had been in England on one side since 1740. But when it came to choosing languages, I had to choose Greek or German, Ancient Greek. And my mother said you're not speaking German in this house. That was what I think Jewish people felt in the fifties. Many Jewish people felt that. So if I can't pronounce, just bear with me. I've never been very good at languages. So this is important, what I'm saying now. There is now one area where we are permitted to carry out our ideas and aims and it is a decisive one. That's a Jewish life and Jewish future.

There are now new duties in Jewish education and Jewish schooling. And they set up their own cultural association. Because if you can't get out, if you haven't got the money, you could be a jobbing actor. You could be a musician who's not very often published, what are you going to do? Or you've got old parents? You can't take part in the outside world so this is what they say. The creative artist appeals to you. Our programme includes music, theatre, lectures, and art. You know, the human condition is absolutely extraordinary. Theresienstadt for example, the camp on the way to hell, have you any idea how much cultural creativity there was there? But this is back in '33. Finding work for members of artistic and craft professions, training at all levels for Jewish musicians, painters, and sculptures.

There is a task here for the youth associations that is appropriate for our time. The aim of our work is the cooperation of all those who take part actively or passively in Jewish cultural life, both artists and audience. And this can be achieved only if all Jewish organisations play their part. Every individual is jointly responsible. Our appeal is addressed to all. We need contact with elation, consolation, joy. Now, therefore, and also they take on another task, advice and assistance for those who want to immigrate from Germany. Now, this was also important. In order to immigrate from Germany, you need an entry visa, you need language skills.

So basically, and certain countries were taking people with certain skills, and particularly in agriculture. So they set up all sorts of retraining programmes. Now, this is a memo from the independent Orthodox Jewish communities of October 1938. And it's tragic. The position of German Jewry today as it's being shaped by the German people, is wholly intolerable. Jews have been excluded from national, local public service and have been removed from the spheres of culture institutes and learning and from science. Orthodox Jewry is unwilling to abandon the conviction that is not the aim of the German government to destroy the German Jews, they're still hopeful. Even if some individuals harbour such an intention, we do not believe it has the approval of the Fuhrer.

And this is written to the German government, and it's signed by Rabbi Schlesinger from Halberstadt, Rabbi Dr. Munk from Berlin and Agudas Jisroel, Rabbi Auerbach in Berlin as well. And so this is the agony. This is the country, these are the Orthodox, this is the country they've given everything to. And it's gradually weeding them out. And it is committed now, the establishment, the Germans then officially, the government, has actually officially established as the Kulturbund. It is permitted for Jews to join together in an organisation Kulturbund. The reason for this permission is it is easier to supervise and concentrate the intellectual artistic Jews in an organisation where Jews will make art only for Jews.

So we only make art for Jews. And of course they also set up the community, the Aid Association of German Jews. And this is tragic. This is their mission statement. German Jews feel an inner bond with their Fatherland. And they wish to remain in their homeland, whose fate they see as their own. When this appears impossible for economic reasons and because of the future of their children and immigration becomes economically and politically necessary, it becomes the duty of the aid organisation to prepare and help them who wish to leave the Fatherland.

Up to now, this is in 1934, we have assisted those who have been to 34 countries. Now, 1933, you had 32 different rules making Jewish life almost impossible in terms of economics. But then it quieted, it quieted a little. You see the Jews, as far as the Nazis are concerned, can have their authentic Jewish culture but Jewish culture cannot mix with non-Jewish culture. It's absolutely hysterical because if you look at the cinema in Germany, what subjects could they look at? Well, a lot of history films, a lot of propaganda. But if you think of the sharp edge of Weimar, that's all gone and Hitler and Himmler, they loathed what they call Jewish intellectuality. But I must tell you, you know, the notion of Hitler and Wagner?

Hitler's favourite opera, by the way, was an operetta, "The Merry Widow." But he would religiously go to the Wagerian Festival at Bayreuth every year. He was very close to Wilhelm Wagner. So you then have this buildup, but then what happens is many of the youth organisations and the local government organisations are short of money. Never forget also the venality. So again, let's ratchet up against the Jews because when they leave, they leave their possessions behind. So in 1935, there are ominous signs, there's increasingly violent attacks in

"Der Stuermer," and in "Der Angriff," which means The Attack. And another party magazine in Berlin, "The Jew Expert." And they begin to demand the complete exclusion of the Jew from German life. May the 21st, 1935 Jews are totally, I've mentioned that already, Jews are excluded from the armed forces.

And on July the 19th, 1935, there was an orgy of disruption. Jewish shops destroyed and on the Ku'damm in Berlin, that very, very elegant street, which you remember in the 1890s. Writers had said that was so much the province of the Jews with those wonderful department stores. Well, remember, most of the department stores were Jewish owned. And what happens on the Ku'damm, Jews are beaten up. The next day in the headline in "Der Angliff," "Berlin is Being Cleansed of Communism, Reaction and the Jews."

And beatings and destruction continued throughout for about a week. There was a very interesting American journalist who witnessed it. He was writing for a prestigious American paper. His name was Varian Fry, and he's going to play an important part as a rescuer. Varian Fry came back to Germany. He was absolutely horrified by what was going on and he set up an aid and rescue committee in America with the help of Eleanor Roosevelt. She was a fascinating woman, by the way. She did a lot to help with the Afro-Caribbean community, and she really worked with Varian Fry on this. And after the invasion of France, he goes to work in Marseille. And he was responsible for saving over three, he realised he couldn't save them all. He's responsible for saving about 3000 intellectuals, including characters like Chagall but more about him later, we'll do a whole session on him.

Now, it's at this stage that, and also there's a kind of quarrel in the Nazi Party of how you go along. They all want to get rid of the Jews, but Goebbels is very much for violent action. But then there are people like Frick and Bormann. Frick, of course, is the lawyer. Frick was on trial at Nuremberg and paid for it with his life. And he was very much conservative and shacked the head of the Riechsbank. They also said, "Look, tone it down, just tone it down." And at the same time, Hitler had just signed a naval agreement with Britain. Basically, the German Navy could now be a third the size of Britain. And he's signing negotiations with France. So if I'm going to be a statesman, I don't want this kind of foreign press.

And the press was there all the time. I mean, they are reporting. When I created a resource for, actually for A-level and undergrads, I sent researchers down to the Colindale in those days, that's where the newspaper archives were. And I gave them key dates and I said, "Just see how they're reported in the press." I mean, Dachau was on the front page when it was set up. They knew what was going on. There were relief organisations meeting in London, they're meeting in New York. People are aware and people are trying to do something.

But what actually could be done? Anyway, it culminates. Having signed this agreement, Hitler then ratches it up with the infamous Nuremberg Laws. And the Nuremberg Laws, they take two parts. The first part is the deprivation of the Jews of citizenship. You are now no longer a citizen of Germany. You have lost all your rights. You cannot be a citizen. That's one part of it. The

other part was the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour. No Jew can marry an Aryan. If you were married already, you were encouraged to divorce. Sexual relations between Jew and Aryan becomes a crime, an imprisonable crime. And don't forget, lawyers are now going to adjudicate on the Nuremberg Laws. What do you do?

And I hope this is something that Dennis will talk about later on, because what on earth do you do when you are dealing with a completely immoral law? By 1935, all the judges in Germany had to have the swastika on their emblem. Just think about it. They come in on their robes and on it is the swastika. And now they can adjudicate. Now, this is an absolute break, the Nuremberg Laws. And also, signs on park benches. Jews cannot sit down, Jews cannot go to swimming pools. Jews are gradually being excluded from any kind of life in Germany. The numbers in the universities are deeply restricted. Then it changes again. Why?

Because in 1936, and here's a lovely one for you if you're interested in morality and sport. In 1936, Hitler hosted the Olympic Games. You will remember that already back in 1931, Leni Riefenstahl, who she was a brilliant filmmaker. I saw her interviewed. She lived to be about 95, and she had no compunction. She adored Hitler. And she was the one of course who made "Triumph of the Will," that incredible propaganda film in 1934. But she filmed him when he was making his whistle-stop tours in 1931 on the plane, the modern leader, the modern Fuhrer. Now, Hitler wants to stage the Olympic games. Just think of all the programmes of physical fitness, mentally obedient, physical fit body. Now you have the showpiece.

It is the Olympic Games. Would the countries of the world send their athletes to Germany? Well, yes, the American team took a vote and it was 121 to one. And the only guy who said no was a sprinter who went by the name of Johnny Noyglass. What was interesting, there were 18 Black athletes, and of course the star of the Olympic games was Jesse Owens. He won four gold medals. But there were 17 other incredible Black athletes. And can you imagine for Hitler, because as far as Hitler was concerned in his mad racial pyramid, you have the Aryan, then you have the Slav, no, then you have the Roman peoples. Please don't ask me any questions on logic, because this is total rubbish. I'm only telling you because this is what the Nazis believe.

You have the Aryan people, then you have the Roman peoples, that's the French, the Italians. Then the Slavs, at the bottom are what the Germans called Negroes, the anti-race is the Jew. You see, that's the point. The Jew is not at the bottom of the pile. The Jew is the only race capable of destroying the Aryan. This is the madness. You know, ironically, there were Jewish athletes in the Hungarian games. There quite a few in the Hungarian delegation. There were Jewish athletes. But the horror story of the lull, because of course all the signs in hotels are taken down because we're cleaning up Berlin. This is the showcase of the world. And it did not stop the inner circle of the aristocrats, et cetera, coming over.

And never forget that in 1937, after his marriage and his abdication and marriage, Edward VIII, now the Prince of Wales brought his bride to Germany, where he spent an hour at Berchtesgaden with Hitler, was wined and dined by both Goebbels and Goring, and was seen

giving the Nazi salute. So take a breath and think about all of this. Anyway, it's after 1936 they ratchet it up because after the Nuremberg Laws, particularly because there was this kind of period of lull, many Jews thought, "Well, this is as bad as it's going to be. Can we live with it?" And please don't forget all the issues on why people didn't get out.

And it's tough. Immigration quotas, prejudice, sick parents, whatever the reasons, but 136,000 have made it to Palestine. To come to Britain you needed sponsorship, you needed money. Of course, a lot of the scientists were going, a lot of the big artists but what about ordinary folk? Some were fleeing into France, but France was becoming, you may remember a few months ago I looked at interwar France. France was very much a divided nation. Europe was polarising. America to a lesser degree was also polarising. So you're in very, very dark times. And also some of you, I'm going to deal with them in a couple of weeks.

What is going on in Palestine? Anyway, in 1937, what the Nazis then do is Aryanized businesses. And that is the death nail, economic death nail of the Jews. And really, all these various enactments, they get worse and worse and worse, 1938. And it's going to culminate in 1938, which I'm going to deal with on Thursday. So what I'm going to do now, and I hope this works, I'm going to look at questions. I'm going to read the questions. We have one from Richard who is saying my father was a flame thrower in World War I and was awarded the Iron Cross first class. You know, the agony of that, Richard, you know, a hero. If Hitler wanted a perfect race, why didn't he have any children? He married Germany.

You've got to understand that. He was very strange about that. He was very strange about his private life. There are many, many books on that. The German public didn't know about his girlfriend, Eva Braun. And remember, he marries her before they commit suicide. Yes. Canadian British Guyanese Black athlete was a participant in the Olympic Games, yes. So let's close those. Are there any other questions? Let's go to these. Would you please comment on the Nazi treatment, the special treatment given to Jews who served in the German army? Yes, Robert, what happens, what happened was that if you served in the German army, whilst Hindenberg was alive, you weren't subjected to the other treatment.

But remember, he died in August '34. There's an absolutely tragic story. The first Jewish boy to die, he was only 15 years old. When his mother was about to be deported in 1942, she begged that because of her son, she be allowed to remain behind and she was still deported. You see, they didn't see them as Jews. What signs are visible in the modern, which are reflected in the Germany of the 1930s? Complicated question. People, look, history never exactly repeats itself but one of the reasons we should study this and study and study, it's about human behaviour. This is what this is all about.

- [Wendy] Judy, please, will you read out the questions clearly, and then answer them. No problem.

Q&A and Comments:

Q: Thank you. This is from Leila Levine. Did previously Jewish business flourish under German?

A: Well, in Weimar, as I told you last week, there was a problem because of the Great Depression. But certainly, Jews were to a large extent the economic life in the big cities. There is a rumour that Eva Braun was partly Jewish. I have never heard that. I read somewhere that the Dominican Republic accepted hundred thousand Jews when Europe was slow. Not exactly. They offered, but it was never taken up. And certainly I'll be dealing with that on Thursday when I deal with the Evian Conference.

Q: Very important question, Gail. Thank you. Yes, this is Gaylen Ross who made that brilliant film on Kasner.

A: And she says, "Would recommend my colleague Vanessa Lapa's documentary, 'The Decent One' about Himmler." Because I presume Gaylen, that's about his brother. Rosalyn Steiner, were ordinary Jews able to live under the radar until the Final Solution? That is also a very, very interesting question. There were Jews hidden in Berlin. You've got to remember that Hitler set up an incredibly well ordered society. You couldn't hide. Everybody was registered, but there were Germans who hid Jews. And I think about 7,000 Jews survived in Berlin. Where did your family come from in 1740? Holland.

Where were the 40,000 Jews repatriated to from the Americas? Back to communist Russia. Some Poles foresaw what would happen and got out into the thirties. Look, in a couple of weeks, I'm going to be looking into war Poland, Barry, and particularly after the death of Pilsudski in 1935. Poland was very, very antisemitic, so problematic. Foresaw what would happen. You know, I don't know if anybody could have imagined the inferno, but they knew something pretty awful was happening. And I want you to imagine the absolute sole agony of the Zionists because they were begging, they were absolutely begging the countries of the world to do something. Gaylen Ross, thank you. This is about the film. It's about the letters to his daughter. Quite incredible. So remember that film that Gaylen recommended.

Q: Were any confiscated businesses returned to their Jewish owners after the war?

A: This whole issue of reparations. I'm going to discuss with putting on a special programme on that with Wendy later on, because I think we should probably, it's a huge issue, Cheryl, it's not just about business, it's about art. I'll tell you this though, the head of the Wannsee house, Wolf Kai is a brilliant educator 'cause now it's an education centre. He said to me, if Germany had paid back, it would've gone bankrupt. And of course, East Germany never paid reparations. And then there was the whole issue after the eighties, after the collapse of the wall. So it's a big subject.

Q: Please discuss American antisemitism during the 1936 Olympics.

A: I will be discussing it more when I look at the Evian Conference.

Q: Why did Britain take the children from the Kindertransport?

A: Jeffrey, could you hold that question? It's a very important question and will take a long time to answer and I will be dealing with it when I come to the Kindertransport, which I will be dealing with on Thursday. Yeah. Oh yes.

Q: This is from Bev. In 2010, I picked up a brochure at the Munich train station promoting Dachau as a good place for young families to move to and easy commute. To live in a town with this history, how do people disassociate?

A: That is a very interesting point, Bev. I remember when I was working in Poland, we went to the forest where Sobibor was and there was a holiday camp about a quarter of a mile from there. I don't know, I don't answer that. I can't answer that question. I wish I could. It's extraordinary.

Q: Yes, and this is from Faye, the Dominican Republic had a huge community of Nazis after the war.

A: Yes. South America was full of Nazis.

Q: And this is from Gaylen. Oh yes, she's talking about this film on Himmler. Seems to reveal a thoughtful, loving husband and devoted father.

A: Now, fascinating. I think you should have a look at that film. That sounds very interesting. I think a lot of these people suffered from complete disassociation actually. And Himmler's daughter never repudiated him. She still thinks he's a great man. That's another area of investigation.

Q: What happened to the children of some of the Nazis?

A: And some of them of course completely repudiated. And others thought that their parents were amazing. Frank, I mean, can read Philippe Sand's book, "East West Street." That is really amazing on that.

Q: Kevin wrote- Oh, this is interesting. This is from Kevin Rosman.

A: My father was selected to participate in the Olympic games in 1936 to run against Jesse Owens. He actually beat Jesse Owens in a race a few years before. However, his Jewish club in Vienna chose not to send their runners to participate in the Olympics. That is a fascinating insight. Thank you for that, Kevin. Oh, I do love you. You all know, there's never been any teaching like this because there are so many of you who know so much.



Q: My aunt and uncle were hidden in their apartment until denounced in '43, yup.

A: And that meant, I presume, Alan, that there were an awful lot of people who were prepared to help them. And then of course, the denouncement. The German Bund in the USA. Yes, we will be talking about that.

Q: My dad was Joseph Block born Block.

A: Thank you for that.

Q: Oh, this is from Betty Lowenstein telling us to read "The Farming of Bones," a novel about the slaughter of Haitians by the Spanish.

A: They offered the Jews refuge not for any of love of Jews, but because the government needed to replace farm workers. Okay, that's something we will, important point. We will look at that.

Q: How did you survive when their businesses and their means of earning were taken away from them?

A: Well, that was the problem. I mean, I mentioned to you, Walter Israel, he gave all his employees two years salary. They didn't have money and they had to get out. And this is where the horror stories- Look, there were some who got out prior to 1933. I have a friend who, I don't know if he's listening today, but his father was a big businessman and they got out in '32. They saw the writing on the wall.

Q: Now, this is from Francis Joel. Asked whether he missed Germany, the exiled author Erich Remarque answered, "Why should I? I'm not Jewish."

A: And this is fabulous, that's from Ammo Sallan. What an extraordinary statement, Francis. I mean, that's the problem. I mentioned to you when I was chairing Claus Moser. He actually said, "I came from the land of culture to the land of the Philistines." And then he said, "Oh my goodness, did I really, really say that?" And I suppose that's the duality and the ambiguity about it all. They fell in love with Gerta and Sheila. Go back to that quote of Heine. I mean, if you want, Heine sums it all up. There are the two quotes. You remember? "Those two ethical nations, the Jews and the Germans will create Jerusalem." But then that other quote, "If the talisman of the cross will ever fall in Germany, then the hammer of Thor will rise up. And the old berserker gods will wipe the dust of a thousand years from their eyes and engulf the world in a catastrophe that will make the French Revolution seem like a tea party."

That was the man of course, who said, "Any people who burns books will one day burn people." Will you please talk about the Mischling? Of course I will talk about Mischling. This is about the Mischling are half Jews, quarter Jews. Remember, it's all about race theory. Many of you talk

about Jewish identity. Race is a very peculiar term. I believe it's completely spurious. But the Nazis believed it's about Jewish blood. This is the point. If you have Jewish blood, you are a Jew. It doesn't matter. Many of you will remember the case of Edith Stein who died in Auschwitz. And there was huge controversy with the Poles. The Poles said she died as a Catholic nun and they wanted crosses everywhere. And the Jews said she died because she had Jewish parents. This is from Clive.

Q: Why didn't British Jews protest and help more?

A: Could you hold that question? It's a whole set. That is got to be a whole session.

Q: Could British Jews have done more?

A: Could anyone have done more? And that's the question that I think when you think about Israel today, I know I never taught politics, but one thing I will say, 'cause I think it's so interesting, never forget that Netanyahu's father was Jabotinsky's secretary. He lived a very, very long life. And I've heard this from Zionists on the right and Zionists on the left. Remember the words of Abba Kovner, "We will never again go like sheep to the slaughter, we will help ourselves from now on." Or the words of Golden Mayer at Evian, "The day will come when the Jews will no longer be pitied."

Why didn't British Jews protest and help more or some did and some didn't. And some of them were very scared because the situation, Clive, in London and in Manchester and in Liverpool wasn't so hot. Don't forget the rise of fascism. It was common through, look, there'd been a huge depression. The fear of communism. Europe was and America. They were pretty divided. One thing I do know about history is when, this is one lesson. Can't predict the future, but this is what I do know. When there is economic, social, and political unrest, then politics polarise.

Comments: Yes, this is from Jill. There was a film on Varian Fry. Yes, with John Hurt. Yes, it's quite a good film. This is from Ruth. My father who lived in Munich told us that his school friends who were in Hitler Youth were trained to be strong by pulling the heads off baby chickens. Yes, I've heard that sort of thing. And also to shoot their dogs. I mean, unbelievable. You will be without pity, you will be a man. Oh yes, "The Last Jews in Berlin," this is from Joan, about the Jews who stayed hidden in Berlin until the end of the war. It's a very good documentary. Also read Philippe Sand. Very much so.

Did you know Eli Rosenbaum America, his father. Yes. Actually, I'm very, I know E. Rosenbaum. He's amazing. He worked with my son-in-law who gave it. My son-in-law was the British Nazi hunter, and he gave a presentation right at the beginning on Wendy's channel. So yes, he's a wonderful man. This is from Susan Comey. Oh, this is unbelievable. My Jewish mother performed at the opening ceremony in 1936. That is just one line. That's unbelievable. I do hope you write all this down. The Ratline. Yes, that's, lots on that. My parents at the time, not knowing each other, left in '35 for Palestine where they met and got married.

My father was involved in Cable Street. Will you be talking about that? I did when I looked at England, but I'm sure I'll be talking about it again. This is from Errol. I was researching Marlene Dietrich. She said one of her biggest regrets was not being Hitler's girlfriend. If she was his girlfriend, she would've been able to kill him. Lovely. Oh, this is Joan saying, she was talking about the book, not the film. What a lot of questions today. I think an awful lot of you are very engaged in this because it seems to me that a lot of you, your families come from that part and there's some more here if I can just go through.

Can you comment on this? This is from Victoria. Can you comment on the saving of refugee scholars? Yes, it was called CARA and I will be talking about it. Beveridge who actually created the National Health Service was one of those involved. So that's a big story. This is from Daniela. There was an amazing movie about the orchestra in Theresienstadt. There are actually five films on Theresienstadt that I know of. Five documentaries. And this is down to me not knowing much about technology, but perhaps they can be digitalized because some of them are absolutely extraordinary.

But don't forget what I did say to you, that you can of course go on Prime or on Netflix. There are so many documentaries and films of Jewish interest. As I said, just type in, go to the search and just type in Jewish films, Jewish documentaries. You're going to find an awful lot of very good films, including Gaylen's film on Kasner. Another film you might want to look at that I like very much, and I did mention it on the filmography, it's called "Hannah Arendt." I think that is it actually, Wendy. Let's just see. I think, Wendy, I think that's it.

- [Wendy] Thanks very much, Trudy. I think it should be, it might be a good idea for if people do have, you know, they have seen good movies or they have any suggestions, maybe shoot Judy an email and we'll just make notes of everything. So when it comes to our website, it'll just make it so much easier. Really a group input. I don't want to complicate things though.

- Okay. Okay, darling. I think that's very, because obviously Wendy, we've got the most extraordinary group of people here with so much-

- We certainly do.

- With so much knowledge. And every time I get an email, I say to them, are you actually writing this down? Even it's about your parents and even if your parents themselves have written, I think your view, I really think particularly in lockdown, where we do have time on our hands. I think it's very, very important.

- [Wendy] Maybe for the participants, if they do have personal stories to write them down and then maybe share them with us and we can put them on the website or you could use them.

- Yes. I think, you know, once we get a bit more time, I think there's so many issues that,

because this is how you learn, because a lot of things that people are mentioning aren't necessarily in the history books and it's very important to get a real picture of human beings.

- [Wendy] And I'm going to ask Mona, Mona Golabek who's a friend.

- Yes.

- [Wendy] Do you know who she is? She wrote the, I think it's called "The Pianist of Willesden Green," because I asked her mom-

- Yes, I met her. Yes, yes.

- [Wendy] So I'm going to ask her to do a presentation for us and our children.

- That would be marvellous. And you know that, I know that Anita's agreed. Anita Lasker-Wallfisch has also agreed. So once we actually come to the show, I mean, we can, whatever, you know, I think that would be quite enriching for people.

- [Wendy] Okay. Very good. So thank you Judy. Just a quick thank you to Judy as a way-

- Yes. I want to reiterate that because she's made the webinar work and I don't think I was too scared of it this time.

- [Wendy] No, this is great. Thank you Jude. Very good and also we won't have interruptions now, so we'll have a clean presentation.

- Yes, alright. Thank you so much.

- [Wendy] Thank you very much. Thanks everyone. Take care, thanks. Bye-Bye.