

reactions in a future, which I think is very close. In respect to all classes of Germans in general, I have not seen them thinking or indeed working even, under the rule of reason. I have seen them in the midst of flames, in nights of terror, and all clumped together in "evacuation trains." I have listened to their complaints and to the solutions which they propose, and in this manner have, as I say, obtained an idea of their reactions to events. Thus I think I have an idea of Germany which in general may not be complete, but in certain aspects is accurate. All the same I should not like you to give too high value to it. My knowledge of Germany may perhaps be summed up as follows: "What this country might have done is a mystery. What they are doing to this country is very clear."

*German Psychology.*

All I write refers to the war. The war occupies this country to such an extent that, by exaggerating both its menace and its defects, it has made of it the at once admirable and insufferable nation that it is to-day. To-day the German is faced by three problems, which, in their order of importance, are the Jewish problem, the religious problem and the problem of the occupied countries.

*The Jewish Problem.*—The Jewish problem has had an unfortunate effect upon the internal conditions of the German nation. It is true that the Jews had monopolised industry and commerce. All the great stores belonged to Jews; so did all the large restaurants. The Friedrichstrasse, one of the busiest streets in Germany, was a ring of Jewish establishments. It is equally true that the Jews formed a sort of freemasonry, of which the object was to protect their own to the detriment of others, but the persecution they have suffered has passed all limits. The Jew has no ration card, except that for bread and vegetables, and when he reaches 50 years of age he is deprived of even these articles of food, on the grounds that he is no longer useful for work. The Jew in the earlier days of the war was obliged to walk in the road proper, in order that he should not come into contact with the Aryan, and if finally he has been allowed to tread the sidewalk this was because his extenuated frame became an impediment to the traffic. The Jew cannot possess a definite dwelling, for he must give it up upon the first requisition, and take to the streets without any chance of finding somewhere to shelter himself, anywhere from Berlin to Hamburg, even when the temperature is 17 degrees below zero. In general when the Jew gives up what used to be his home he takes the shortest and most tragic road: he commits suicide. The Jewish suicides have become so regular and so frequent that they have made an impression upon the public. When Jews are summoned to take some God-forsaken road, with soldiers guarding them, in order to go and work in Poland or in Russia, they generally have a family meeting, and afterwards, when the S.S. men arrive, what they find is a heap of dead bodies. This is not considered of such great importance, because collective or family suicides have only grown to such great numbers in the last year or so, and before that all the youth of Zion had already been mobilised for work in the factories. As for those who remain, the opinion of the highest placed is that they do well to make away with themselves, because in this manner they do not clutter up the ration system. The situation is something like what occurred with the insane, for to-day all the asylums are empty. The insane, to translate literally a malicious public phrase, "turn themselves to smoke for reasons of economy."

It has not been proved—and I myself do not believe it—that the racial doctrine has been exaggerated to the extreme of following the theorists and suppressing the incurably sick, and especially those suffering from hereditary complaints. On the other hand, I myself have seen the corpses of the Jew. My own experience in this matter is, however, not large. But I have, for example, seen a city like Frankfort, which was full of Jews, empty itself of them between night and morning, so much so that it was almost impossible to meet a "yellow star." However, this did not mean much to the average German, who gets along by not thinking about the business. My second-hand information is as full as could be asked for, and even more. But this information at second or third hand is full of exaggerations.

Despite this, as regards the Jewish persecution, there is no risk of exaggerating it. When the (Spanish) "Blue Division" reached a certain position it found there a Jewish hospital which had been "abandoned" by the Germans. "Abandoned" may not mean much at first sight, but when you come to examine what it really means it conveys a great deal more. Life went on round the hospital; cars ran past, troops marched along, heavy lorries thundered on their way. New fortifications were built; bread was baked for a whole army