

An Untold Story of a Pittsburgher Behind Nazis' Black Curtain

He Confronted Himmler to Save Jewish Lives

Editor's Note: David Glick, a prominent lawyer and a veteran leader in the general community affairs, as well as in Jewish affairs, had a fascinating personal experience in helping to rescue Jews who were menaced by Hitler and the dread Nazi SS Secret Police before World War II. There is enough for several novels in his exploits, which are little known. The Chronicle is proud to present a resume of his efforts in his own words—the words of a man who confronted the cruelly sadistic Heinrich Himmler, SS boss, in a mission to save Jewish lives. For years, Mr. Glick has been reluctant to allow newspaper reporters who knew the story to write it. However, he has agreed to have the Chronicle publish this resume published in the Harvard Law Bulletin. The Chronicle believes this article is a contribution to the history of the background to the holocaust that engulfed the Jewish people in the time of the Nazi terror. It comes at a time when the history of that period is being re-examined in the wake of the trial of the arch-murderer, Adolf Eichmann. This is the first of three articles.]

By DAVID GLICK

EARLY IN THE year 1936, Max Warburg of Berlin and Hamburg, Germany, communicated with his brother, Felix Warburg in New York, telling him that conditions and circumstances under which the Jews of Germany were compelled to exist had reached a point where it was necessary to attempt to have an American citizen come to Germany and act as a liaison between the German Jews and the officials of the large German cities.

By decrees issued by the Nazi government, all Jews had been discharged from all civil service. After that, there slowly followed more decrees forbidding the employment of Jews as professors in universities, as lawyers, as physicians, and as jurists. Benefits in sick funds and health insurance were cancelled. In private enterprises, management had been dragged into discharging all Jewish employees.

Finally there was the beginning of almost total confiscation of property. A decree had been issued which denied a Jew the right to call upon any German official unless ordered to do so. Furthermore, the Jews of Germany were not permitted to meet with Jews of foreign countries, nor were Jews of foreign countries permitted to meet with Jews of Germany. Because of these decrees, official and unofficial, the Jews were classed outlaws as well as outcasts.

My brother, Peter (who had been Secretary of Labor in Pennsylvania), met with Messrs. Felix Warburg and Paul Baerwald in New York City and volunteered to go to Germany and make the attempt to act as liaison. They dissuaded him when they learned he had five children. My brother Peter then called me and I went to New York and met with Messrs. Warburg and Baerwald.

If I went to Germany, it would be my task to try to bring to the attention of the Nazi officials any suggestion, recommendation or assistance I thought should be given the Jews that would enable them to migrate to other lands. I suggested to Messrs. Warburg and Baerwald that my first objective should be to meet with Mr. Himmler, who was the chief and head of the Gestapo. The reason was obvious, for within a few days, the Secret Police would pick me up, ask my purpose in coming to Berlin and any attempt to explain would only result in my being told to leave the country. Both men agreed with my suggestion.

I left for Germany early in April, 1936. When I arrived in Berlin, I registered at the Esplanade Hotel, which was displaced across the street from the United States Consulate. After I was settled at the hotel, I called upon Mr. William E. Dodd, our Ambassador to Germany, a truly patriotic

main entrance to the headquarters, there was posted this sign: "STUEN HABEN HIER KEIN EINTRI" (Jews cannot enter here). Geist snarled at this sign. I just "wondered." Even though I was with an American Consul and therefore under complete protection, I am sure that, at that time, I must have been tense and nervous, for during the previous few days, I had seen the parades of the Brown Shirts, the Black Shirts, the thousands of swastikas and flags flying from all buildings in Berlin and could feel the oppression of a totalitarian government.

Mr. Geist suggested that he do all the talking, that I was to give

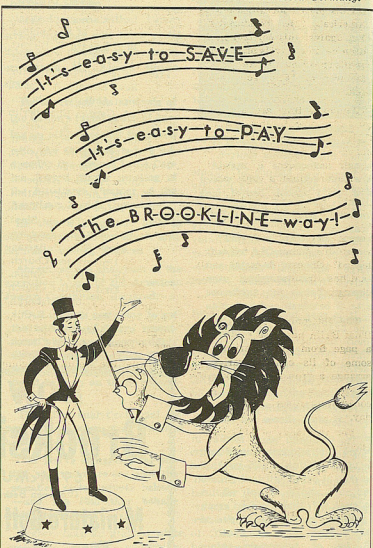
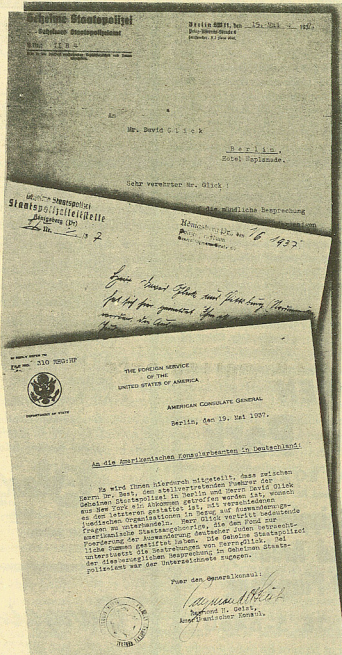
Geist told Himmler that I was in Berlin at the request of two men; that there had been no publicity given to my trip to Berlin; that no publicity was intended; that my work would be done quietly; that I would make no speeches or propaganda upon my return to America, nor write any articles.

My purpose was specifically to give help to the Jews of Germany to assist them in leaving Germany for other parts of the world with as much of their property as possible under the laws of Germany.

Next week Mr. Glick describes a one-man Community Chest from Bolivia.



DAVID GLICK He crosscursed Germany.



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PAPERS — The exchange of many letters were necessary. Above, letters from Nazi Gestapo and the American Consul in Berlin.

American and a remarkable man, who took advantage of every opportunity in speaking to the small group of Americans in Berlin, stressing the nature and significance of democratic institutions.

This, of course, had made him unpopular with the Nazi officials. I explained to Mr. Dodd the purpose of my coming to Germany. He wished me well in my work and told me that he, as Ambassador, could not be of any help; that it would be the task of the American Consul to arrange a meeting with Mr. Himmler.

I then called upon Mr. George S. Messersmith, the United States Consul General, an outspoken and fearless representative of our country, and his First Assistant, Raymond Geist, the United States Consul.

I recall vividly that on the

no indication to Himmler that I could speak German fluently. Geist was to tell Himmler my purpose in coming to Berlin in Germany, then relate to me Himmler's reply in English, and I would speak to Geist in English. This arrangement worked satisfactorily and gave a kind of semi-official appearance to my visit.

I explained to both these officials the purpose of my visit to Germany and requested that they try to arrange an interview with Mr. Himmler. They reacted enthusiastically and immediately phoned Himmler without disclosing to him the purpose of the call, simply stating for an interview. The interview was granted and a few days later, I drove with Mr. Geist to the headquarters of the Gestapo at No. 8 Pflence-Albrecht-Strasse.

An Untold Story of a Pittsburgher Behind Nazis' Black Curtain

A One-Man Community Chest Aided Refugees

Editor's Note: Last week, David Glick, prominent community leader and distinguished attorney, discussed the beginnings of a private mission in 1936 to save innocent lives prior to the on-coming Nazi holocaust. He went to confront Nazi police Boss Himmler at the headquarters of the Gestapo, at No. 8 Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse. At the entrance of the Gestapo headquarters was posted the sign: "Juden Haben Hier Kein Zutritt" (Jews Cannot enter here). The Gestapo sign didn't stop Mr. Glick, as he and the American consul faced the Nazis in their lair. The historic "memories of a private mission" continue.

DAVID GLICK REFLECTED ON THE matter, Mr. Himmler contacted to the arrangement and called in Reinhard Heydrich, explained the situation to him, and Heydrich then took me to the office of the Deputy in charge of the mission in Prague (Jewish Problem), whose name was Dr. Iur. Karl Haselbacher.

I spent considerable time with Haselbacher, for he knew the important (Jewish Problem), whose name was Dr. Iur. Karl Haselbacher. I spent considerable time with Haselbacher, for he knew the important (Jewish Problem), whose name was Dr. Iur. Karl Haselbacher. I spent considerable time with Haselbacher, for he knew the important (Jewish Problem), whose name was Dr. Iur. Karl Haselbacher.

Geist and Messersmith were both amazed that permission was granted so quickly. News of the granting of permission was never disclosed to the public. At that time there were in Germany great and important newsmen such as Louis P. Lochner, Pierre J. Huss, and William L. Shirer.

But my work had been given to the Gestapo that my work was to be accomplished without publicity, and these men were never apprized by Geist or Messersmith of that interview and, so far as I know, never learned of my presence in Germany, although I circumscribed Germany from Hamburg to Breslau and from Stuttgart to Konigsberg in East Prussia, visiting nearly all the important cities and hundreds of smaller towns and villages.

I remained in Germany a full year and returned to America and reported to Messrs. Warburg and Baerwald. They were already quite satisfied with the work from reports that they had received from Max Warburg. They requested that I return for a second year.

When I returned in 1937, and again began to visit cities outside of Berlin. I was stopped at intervals by several messes and questioned at Frankfurt and Munich. I returned to Berlin and met with Mr. Geist, told him that I was being annoyed and questioned by the Gestapo, and suggested to him that I perhaps should meet with Heydrich again. Mr. Geist



FORESIGHT helped to prevent some Nazi horror to innocents such as shown in this authentic picture taken in Warsaw in 1941.

arranged for a visit and at that time Heydrich called in Dr. Best, Deputy Leader of the Secret State Police, who was also an attorney, to sit in on the conference.

When I explained the purpose of my call to Mr. Heydrich, I suggested that since I had violated none of the original agreement that I had made with him and Himmler, had complied with the laws of Germany, and was carrying out the purpose of my task, that I would like to have a letter from the Gestapo which I could show to any of the Secret Police in Germany, as I intended to visit a great many small cities in Germany and was particularly interested in visiting East Prussia, where the Jews were completely isolated.

East Prussia at that time was separated from Germany proper by the City of Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Heydrich and Dr. Best consented, and within a few days after my visit I received the letter from the Gestapo. When I visited East Prussia in June of 1937, I called upon the head of the State Secret Police in Konigsberg and he too gave me a letter. I carried both these letters with me at all times.

With the help and advice of the Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland (National Committee for German Jews) it is estimated that 90,000 Jews were able to migrate to other lands during the years that I worked in conjunction with the Reichsvertretung in Germany. The vast majority were able to obtain visas to South America—Argentina accepted the largest number.

It was necessary to meet with representatives of these South American countries to acquire visas, arrange for transportation and for liquidation and transfer of property. The story of the migration of Jews from 20th Century Germany to 19th Century Bolivia (La Paz) is almost legendary in its details, but absolutely true, as I can affirm.

Bolivia, a landlocked country whose inhabitants were 80 per cent Inca Indians and into which country there had been practically no white migration since the days of Pizarro, suddenly finds 3,000 refugees seeking a home. Visas having been granted by Bolivian representatives in Germany. Housing, food, blankets had to be furnished in a city (La

Paz) 12,000 feet above sea level. The only approach to La Paz from Africa, Chile, was either by small aeroplane (1939) or by train, which took one and one-half days to reach La Paz—a train without any of the modern conveniences of utilities or supplies of food and water in quantities.

Try to picture these men, women, and children who had been living in the most modern scientific country in the world, with all the physical comforts of modern science suddenly faced with the difficulties of a pioneer life in a country as strange to them as the planet Mars, confronted with the problems of employment, altitude, language, and customs of the country, and with none of the benefits of modern social agencies to assist them in the problem of integration.

Well, a legendary figure did appear in the form of Don Mauricio Hochschild of tin mine fame, a citizen of Argentina and a resident of La Paz, Bolivia. He converted himself into a one-man Community Chest and arranged for the settlement of these bewildered families and did it without Madison Ave. publicity. Through his vast economic empire, he brought to these refugees the financial assistance and benefits of what we in America enjoy through the Community Chest.

It would be interesting to relate in great detail the manner in which these refugees settled in the various countries of South America and began to contribute to the welfare of the country through their knowledge and abilities. Among these refugees were scientists, engineers, social workers, tradesmen, and teachers, and over the years they have become healthfully integrated into their new homelands. But all that would require a story of great length.

I hesitate to begin a recitation of my experiences and the work accomplished, for old soldiers never die; their memories fade and their imaginations grow. During the two years, I could see the effect of the power and cruelty of the tyrannical, half-mad dictator. I never met Hitler or Goebbels or Goering, but heard them speak often and saw them in parades and at the annual

meeting of the Nazi party in Nuremberg, which was referred to as "Der Partei Tag," although it continued for a full week.

Each day was devoted to a specific branch of the Party service: one day devoted to the acts of the Black Shirts; another day for the Brown Shirts; then a day for the Workers' Service; Hitler Youth; Young Girls' Organization; and the Army.

At each of these daily events, which were held in the vast stadium in Nuremberg, Hitler would deliver his fanatical tirades against the Jews in Germany, who, according to him, were responsible for the Treaty (Chains) of Versailles, for the rise of Bolshevism in Russia, for decadent capitalism, for the control of the press, the cinema, education, law, medicine, banking, for the corruption of art, and for Germany's economic collapse, and its unemployment. All the ills of Germany were due to a handful of Jews.

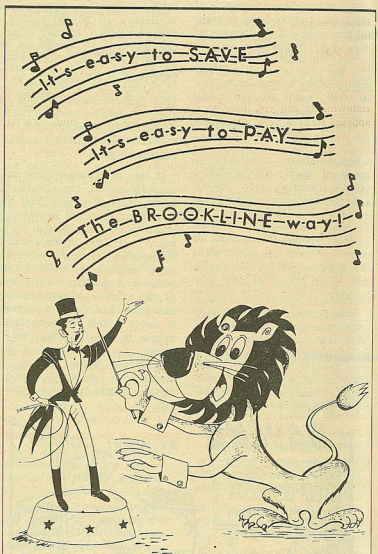
I recall in one of my talks with Haselbacher that I pointed out to him that out of the population of 65 million Germans, but one per cent were Jews, and that of this one per cent, approximately one-half were male, and one-half were female; that of the male and

female, some were children and many were aged, and it was irrational and unreasonable to be able to convince me that the small remaining fraction could count so much. He said he would furnish me with an answer but he never did, and I never pressed him at later meetings.

I recall another incident with Haselbacher. The Berlin-Rome Axis was the power that was to rule the world because that Axis represented Aryan supremacy. Later, Japan was taken in and the Axis became Berlin-Rome-Tokyo. When I wondered at the Japanese becoming part of the Aryan Axis, Haselbacher replied that Hitler had issued a decree making the Japanese Aryans.

Goering's First Deputy of the Air Corps was made an Aryan by decree of Goering, as was the Great Director of the Berlin Opera. I believe, although I am not certain, but there was a rumor that since Goering's wife was purchasing her fine outfits at "Brauns'," Unter den Linden, Goering decreed that the Brauns were Aryans.

Next week Mr. Glick tells why his temper rises when a German tells him that he didn't know what the Nazis were doing to Jews.



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An Untold Story of a Pittsburgher Behind Nazis' Black Curtain

All Germans Knew of the 'Ghastly Martyrdom'

[Editor's note: David Glick, prominent community leader and distinguished attorney, concludes his historic "memories of a private mission" in this, the last of three articles.]

By DAVID GLICK

ONLY when a lover of liberty lives in a totalitarian state can he understand and fully appreciate the full significance of our Bill of Rights. When one man controls absolutely the Secret Police, the military, the press, radio, cinema, then freedom vanishes like the morning mist.

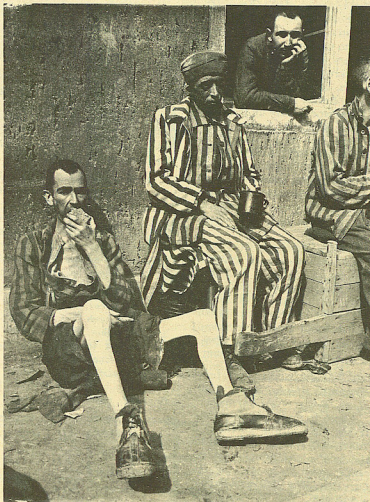
My wife came to Germany for a brief stay and we visited together some of the glory of medieval Germany in Bavaria, along the River Main and into Rhine Valley. From the city of Kehl, we crossed the International Bridge to Strasbourg to see that beautiful cathedral with its unsurpassed single spire woven in stone. We were to be gone just for the day, so we traveled without baggage. At the German end of the bridge, I declared my finances (for under Schacht, exchange was strictly controlled—"devisen Falschung" was a serious crime) and nothing else.

At the other end of the bridge, the French Inspector asked the customary question, "Avez-vous quelque chose à déclarer?" "Oui," replied my wife. I was frightened. Had she something that violated Nazi law that would have serious consequences when we returned to Germany that evening? When she inspected asked, "Quoi?" she proudly replied, "Je déclare ma liberté." She was the recipient at that moment of a true "poilu" embrace.

Having spent two years under Hitler, I know the meaning of the words liberty and freedom, even though I cannot define them. Such names as Rabbi Leo Baeck, Otto Hirsch of Stuttgart, and Julius L. Sätigson are well known because of their heroic efforts in behalf of that ancient, cultured Jewish community of Germany which Hitler destroyed, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the names of those men and women, who, in their native cities and towns, worked bravely in behalf of their beleaguered coreligionists during the period when beasts were governing Germany.

These men and women were not mentioned in the books; no tablets were erected in their memory, but they were so courageous in their quiet and successful work; such men as Emil Oettinger of Frankfurt; Leopold Levin of Stuttgart; Dr. Nathan Stein of Karlsruhe; Julius Beck of Danzig; Wilfred Israel of Berlin; Sally Eichengrün, Rabbi Baerwald; Gustav Dr. Oestreich, all of Munich; Prof. Dr. Hugo Falkenheim of Königsberg; Prof. Dr. Eugen Mittoch, and Prof. Dr. Ismar Elbogen of Berlin; Lola Warburg Hahn (Youth Aliyah); and Cora Berliner.

Their memory, at least to me, has been a blessing and I end with a tribute to the ef-



FOR THOSE who were not able to escape, death and death-like life faced them in the concentration camps. This historic picture of two liberated prisoners was taken at the notorious concentration camp at Buchenwald by Wide World Photos in 1945, after the camp was liberated by Patton's Third Army troops.

fective and generous help I received from every U.S. Consul in Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich, and Danzig. I never met up with "The Ugly American."

I returned home in the summer of 1938 and in March, 1939, with Frederick Borchardt, a former director of the Reichsvertretung an Deutsche Juden, made a survey of the needs of the German Jews who had migrated from Germany to South America during the previous three years, in order to determine what financial help could be given them in order to enable them to integrate themselves economically and culturally in a land altogether strange to them in language, custom, and tradition. We visited by air every capital in South America and reported our findings and recommendations upon our return to New York.

Supplement

I hope you did not expect something conspiratorial, a sort of cloak-and-dagger tale, some clever and cunning pulling of wires—well, I could dramatize the story. I could describe the room in which we met with Himmler,

how Geist approached the subject and the spirit of the conversation, and describe Himmler and Heydrich, Himmler, at first glance, appeared like an experienced title searcher in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of a country county seat. No pomp, no table thumping, no attempt to make an impression.

He sat there with three SS men around him, but those eyes of his; those beady, button eyes, cruel as he was cunning and cunning as he was cruel. When Heydrich entered the room, my first thought was, "What a tackle he would make on a professional football team." He was a blond gorilla—big shoulders, long arms, powerful legs.

I could relate many of the tragic tales, conversations with fathers who had been informed against by sons, and sons informed against by fathers; the knock at the door followed a few months later by a box of ashes from the crematorium; humble and poor Christian families who risked all to provide food for their Jewish neighbors under the cover of night in the

small villages; how I was tailed by the "Kriminal Polizei" in the Deutsches Museum in Munich. But all this has been told over and over again.

My temper does rise, however, when a German who was between the ages of say, 16 to 90, and who lived in Germany between the years 1932 to 1939, tells me or tells the world he did not know what treatment was meted out to the non-Aryans (Jews). The country was plastered from the North Sea to the Bavarian Alps, from the Rhine to the Polish Border, with posters attacking the Jews. Every corner, try crossing in Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Saxony, and Bavaria had billboard posters attacking the Jews.

The leading newspapers in Germany were the Volkischer Beobachter, owned by Hitler. Der Angriff, owned by Goebbels, and Der Stürmer, owned by the leader of the Arbeitsfront, Julius Streicher, and they were devoted almost entirely to attacking the Jews. The radio filled the air defaming the Jews. There was not a German in Germany from Dr. Schacht, the financial director, down to the ordinary tavern

keeper, who was not aware of the treatment of Jews.

The Nuremberg Parteitag was publicized all over Germany, spectators and participants in the activities and events came from all parts of Germany and the cry was "Juden sind unser Unglück" (Jews are our misfortune). We must rid the Reich of the Jews to maintain the purity and sacredness of "Blut und Boden" (Blood and Soil). Hundreds of villages, and I visited hundreds of villages, proudly displayed signs as you entered: "Wir sind Juden rein" (We are rid of Jews).

I repeat, when one who lived in Germany from 1932 to 1939 and between the ages of 16 to 90, tells me or the world that he did not know of the ghastly martyrdom of the Jews, he is either witless or a downright fabricator of falsehoods. These are strong words, but I stand by these words.

Historic Footnote

Next week, in a private letter, which Mr. Glick has made available to the Chronicle, he discusses the plight of Jews and their leaders in 1937.

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For those who were unable to escape there was only despair.

An Untold Story of a Pittsburgher Behind Nazis' Black Curtain

1937: 'Gestapo is Germany's Government De Facto'

(Editor's Note: David Glick, community leader and distinguished attorney, writes a private letter to Paul Baerwald of N.Y., nationally prominent in Jewish affairs, in 1937. This letter is an historic footnote to the three-part account of his private work behind the Nazis' black curtain to help Jews escape from Hitler's Germany.)

American Joint Distribution Committee, Paris

October 11, 1937.

Dear Mr. Baerwald:

During the past few weeks there has been a great movement and shifting about of the chiefs of the Secret Police in Germany. This is, perhaps, the most significant single event that has taken place in the last few weeks.



Pending this movement, I took a long trip through the villages, small towns and larger cities of Southern Germany in order to compare conditions with those of last year, and I find a very great change. Before dealing with a large question in Jewish affairs, the police question might be of interest.

It is believed by many people that from now on each chief of the Secret Police will have complete charge of the Jewish problem in his own district to deal with the Jews as he sees fit. This condition has, of course, been true to a large extent in the past, but it is the belief of many that it will now be intensified.

The ritual murder trial, and its preparation in Wuerzburg, is an indication that the police in that particular district will handle their own affairs in their own particular way, and the activities of Richter in East Prussia tend to indicate that he too will carry out his own wishes against the Jews as he desires.

Fortunately, two men in the Berlin Secret Police office have been removed to other parts of Germany,—one by the name of Flesch has been a thorn in the side of the Jews of Berlin, as I have been a thorn in his side. I have repeatedly reported against him to the chief in Berlin, and I am glad to note that he has been removed.

Before his removal, however, he and Richter in East Prussia both filed a report with Heydrich, the chief of the Gestapo of all Germany, that I be allowed to leave Germany. Up to the present this request of theirs has not been fulfilled, and although it might be within the near future, it is not giving me any concern.

I have already met the successors of the heads of the police department in Berlin, and I hope to get along as well with them as I did with the former heads.

We have also effected what I think will be a plan favorable to the Jews of Germany. Since so few leaders of the Reichsvertretung are now permitted to visit or get along at the office of the Secret Police, I suggested to the Secret Police that they themselves select some Jew in Berlin, who holds a position in the

Private Letter Reveals Breakdown in Jewish Morale



SAFETY—Young Jewish children such as these were saved from the Nazi holocaust when their parents, though staying behind in Germany, shipped them to other countries.

Reichsvertretung, with whom they can meet and discuss their problems, as they arise, particularly with reference to emigration.

This they agreed to do, and a few weeks ago approved the appointment of one Mr. Rosenberg, a young chap of about 33 in whom I have confidence. He has a lot of intelligence, very energetic, and I think cautious enough to know how to deal with the police.

Since he is a German citizen, and has met with their approval, it will be easier for him to call at the office at Berlin as frequently as he needs to, to discuss any phase of the problems that arise with reference to dealing with the Jews of Berlin in particular.

In my movements through Germany, I also discovered in East Prussia a very intelligent Jewish businessman, who has liquidated his affairs, and who said he would be willing to work at the Reichsvertretung, if work could be found for him.

I recommended him to Mr. Warburg, and suggested he be put in charge of the Hilfswerk. Having been a successful businessman, he will be more interested in results than in reports. Mr. Warburg has met the man, is impressed, and I think he will be appointed within the next few days.

(You undoubtedly know that several weeks ago the police issued instructions that all Jews who were not German could no longer work in any capacity in Jewish institutions or organizations. This order, of course, was a cruel one as it affects the lives of several hundred men and their families. Rabbi Baek and I immediately called on the police, and they have granted an extension in some cases to the first of the year. Not relying on any promise they make, I sought to obtain the services and help of Gratz, of whom I have already spoken.)

With reference to the Jews, I regret to say, that for the first time I have noticed an extreme nervousness, and, in many cases, almost a complete breakdown of

morale. In my last trip, more and more of the wealthier Jews have asked to see me privately, and asked counsel and advice with reference to what they should do in the future.

Last year, they were more certain that conditions would change, but this optimistic point of view no longer exists.

In giving these men counsel, I always made a point to remind them that the burden upon the American and English Jews in supporting the plighted Jews of Eastern Europe is a great one and a heavy one, and that it would be very decent for them to arrange for a contribution to a Jewish organization in Germany, before they leave, out of the funds they now possess.

I told them that since most of their capital will be confiscated, it is not only a matter of decency, but a matter of good sense to help us in maintaining the organizations for the children, the training schools for the younger generation, and the old age homes, and other institutions that are still maintained in their cities.

More and more one finds throughout Germany that only a father remains, and that the mother and children have gone abroad, and, in most instances, the children have been dispersed in more than one country. Such a man as Willy Dreyfus in Berlin, who has been a staunch and courageous fighter, is beginning to show obvious signs of nervousness.

I remained in Berlin a sufficient length of time to obtain a great many visas from the Consulate. The attitude of the Consulate in Stuttgart and Berlin has been as fine as one could ask for during the past six months.

Both Mr. Formner in Berlin and Mr. Teiler in Stuttgart do all that is within their power and within the scope of their authority as consuls to expedite the granting of visas.

Mr. Khreski has finally left Germany and is now sojourning

in Switzerland, and I hope he remains there to the ends of his days. The closing of his bank in these days with the terrific losses sustained by the middle class Jews has caused no end of misery, ill-will, and bad feeling.

Mr. Geist is expected back in Berlin within the next ten days and with him I shall again visit Dr. Best, the attorney for the Secret Police throughout Germany, and Mr. Lishka, the successor of Dr. Hasselbacher.

I shall demand a showdown on the complaints that I registered at their office about six weeks ago. To date, there has been little if any change in the treatment of Jews in East Prussia, and I shall again insist that there be some alleviation of their condition.

Whether I shall issue the challenge at that time that, if they do not make these changes as they promised me, I expect to return and make a public statement of conditions as I have seen them in Germany, I do not know.

I always feel that I should maintain at least a bit of relationship with the police so that he who follows me will not be jeopardized by what I do or say. Nevertheless, I expect I do not know.

I wish I could send you a more favorable letter, but that is impossible.

With kind regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

David Glick.

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