

PARAMOUNT EXERCISE BOOK

Name M CH. GRUENBAUM / 7

MICROSOFT

November 11, 2013
Typed by: Judy Sherwood

Hay, Febr.10th, 41

I am going to continue my diary or better my records in this new book in the English language. The main reason why, is, to learn, by this way, more and better English.

In the first time, our camp was visited by the Swiss Council at Canberra, who took over the affairs of the German Consulate in Australia at the outbreak of the war. But, as most of us have been driven out from Germany, we refused to accept him as our representative. He later declares himself for the same reason not competent to settle our matters. He only told us, if anybody has to prolong his passport, he may write to him. This was the only thing he can do for us. So we have been without any person who can fight for our right, if some complains are arising. The Commander, therefore, suggested to call upon the Chief Justice as our representative, which suggestion we agreed to.

Before the Chief Justice arrived, we were visited by the Secretary of the "Jewish-Welfare Society" Mr Brand at Sydney. He was the first man, to whom we have been able to bring forward what we have gone through the time we have been on the Dunera, and all other things which troubled us mostly. He, naturally, promised to do whatever he could, to help us, but as yet we did not see anything getting fulfilled.

Sometimes later arrived the Chief Justice Mr Jordan in the camp. After he has been looking around the camp and having had a conference with our Camp-and-Group Leaders, a memorandum especially worked out for him, was given to him. It contains all things we had to complain from the very beginning of our internment until we reached this country and this camp. Some complains about the situation and mainly placing of this camp were laid down too. From this time onwards an official visitor came every month into the camp. Through the Chief Justice the High Commissioner Sir Geoffrey Whiskhard's attention has been drawn up to our case. He asked in a letter, directed to our camp for transmitting of a full memorandum. This has been carried out as following:

“Dunera”

Memorandum

Internnees Camp office

No. 7 Camp

Eastern Command December 2nd, 1940

His Excellency

The High Commissioner

For the United Kingdom

CANBERRA

Your Excellency

at your request we submit a report deserring conditions prevailing on

“H.M.T. DUNERA” which brought some 2000 refugee internees from England to Australia in September which were collected and scrutinized as to their accuracy by internees prepared to substantiate their evidence in any British court of justice.

We feel that our independent investigations will show up the injustices done to us, that I will make answer those responsible for enfliting the humiliations experienced, and that it will have to compensation for the material damages incurred.

It appears, Sir, that notwithstanding the occurrences on the Dunera our internment here under the present circumstances is so much, at variance, with the statement made by the British Authorities endticing us to join the transport here, that we would respectfully request you to take up this matter with the competend British Authorities. At the moment of writing we are in the abnormal position that nobody in Australia [even including “Official Visitors” such as the Chief Justice] declares himself competent to act as an intermediary beetween us and the British Government.

A classification of our status is so vital that we beg to urge you to extend your authority to cover the problem arising out of our position in general which we wish to submit to you.

Yours respectfully

(?) Eppenstein

Camp Spokesman.

Enclosures: 1) Memorandum

2) Statement (incomplete) and 3) Summaries of losses (incompl.)

Memorandum. 2. Dec.40

Submitted to His Excellency The High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Australia By the
Internees from England At No. 7 Camp, Eastern Command, Hay, N.S.W.

The following gives a short account of the treatment which the 962 internees in No 7 Camp, Eastern Command, Australia experienced during their voyage to Australia on board H.M.T. "Dunera". The full complement of internees arriving on the Dunera is made up by those on No 8. Camp to whom all conditions of treatment as set out below apply automatically.

All persons here were interned between May and July 1940 in consequence of general internment orders and are practically all refugees from Nazi oppression on account of their Jewish descent, their political conviction or their religious faith. Nearly all are classified as "C" class cases by the "Special Aliens-Tribunal" set up in England declaring them officially to be "Refugees from Nazi-oppression" and freeing them from most restrictions.

Conditions determining internees to go overseas.

Before their transportation overseas these internees were in various English camps and were either sent overseas voluntarily on the strength of certain promises made or were compelled to go

- a.) The internees coming from the temporary camp Lingfield (about 350 on board H.M.T. "Dunera") were informed that they were going to a more permanent camp in England. They were accordingly in no way prepared for a long journey overseas.

b.) The internees coming from the internment camp Huyton near Liverpool (about 1000 on board) were promised by their Camp Commandant that

- 1) going overseas meant more personal freedom subject to certain restrictions and possibilities for work in one's own sphere.
- 2) their wives and children would follow shortly
- 3) any prospective transmigrants would not be placed in worse position as regards their migration plans

On being personally consulted, the Officers in charge of the camp persuaded all inquirers to volunteer as there was a great future overseas in store for them.

It was officially announced that 80lbs. luggage could be taken, and in parts of the camp kit-bags were provided to take necessities for the first days of the voyage.

Nearly all the internees coming from Huyton were volunteers, only a limited group were compelled to join, ostensibly to make up the requisite numbers of the transport.

c.) Internees from the Central-Camp and Onchen-Camp, Douglas, Ile of Man, were promised that

- 1) they were going to Canada
- 2) their wives and children would be in the same convoy.
- 3) In the Onchen Camp the future Canadian address was officially announced. The married men from these camps volunteered, the unmarried only, were compelled to go. They were allowed to take up to 80lbs. luggage.

d.) The internees coming from the internment camp Ramsey, Ile of Man, were mostly members of the former Kitchener Camp, Richborough, Kent i.e. refugees from Germany who had found asylum in England pending their further transmigration overseas. They were promised by their Camp Commandant:

- 1) that they would most probably go to Canada
- 2) that as regards their transmigration they would in no way be placed in a worse condition by joining the transport.
- 3) that the transmigrants U.S.A. (approximately 200) could do nothing better, than to volunteer for this transport, especially as they would save their sea-voyage money in that way.
- 4) that overseas they would regain freedom of movement.

They were allowed to take 80lb. luggage with them, and the luggage was examined by an officer before it was forwarded.

It will be clearly observed from the above that the internees arriving on board were in the great majority men who had volunteered for this transport, and had done so on the strength of promises which appeared to give an infinitely greater chance of helping in the fight against Nazi-Germany than sitting behind barbed wire in England. They were men with great hopes and bright spirits, who arrived at Liverpool for their embarkation overseas on 10th July 1940.

Embarkation

A: As far as is known the first transport to arrive were 500 men from Huyton. They were kept waiting on the embarkation pier for the boat to make fast and then to proceed through a narrow doorway on the landing stage. Behind this door, soldiers were posted who subjected everybody to an exceedingly rough search. Everything carried in hand or loose in the pockets, was taken off the internees. All less valuable effects like gloves, toilet utensils, eatables, pipes etc. were thrown disorderly on the ground. Valuables were stuffed into sacks or disappeared openly into the pockets of the searching soldiers. Soon rows of empty wallets were lying on the floor, the contents of empty attache – cases were roughly thrown about and officially provided kit – bags could be seen all over the place. Valuable documents, identity and emigration papers testimonials of all kind were taken away, thrown to the ground or even ostensibly thrown up before the eyes of their very owners.

No receipts were given, except by one single searching group. Appeals to the officers standing by were fruitless. Attempts of protest were roughly suppressed. A dazed crowd of men found themselves horded together in the lower and upper No. 2 Mess Decks on board “H.M.T. Dunera”. Of all the articles taken away on the landing stage, only a few were ever seen again.

B: The members of the second transport from Huyton, arriving a few hours later, were each ordered to pick up two suitcases standing on the railway platform.

1.) Part were ordered into the upper No. 2 Mess – Deck and on entering all attache – cases and the provided kit- bags were taken away. The suitcases were opened

(sometimes by force) in spite of the fact, that they did not belong to the persons carrying them. Articles of value and interest were taken out. This procedure was stopped after a time and the internees were ordered to place the suitcases in heaps on one of the decks. The internees were then ordered to gather on one side of the deck and to move to the other through a row of soldiers. Here they were closely searched with results similar to that of the first group. Everything loose which was found was taken away.

- 2.) The rest was sent into No. 3 Lower Mess Deck. Here they were ordered to sit down and to empty everything out of their pockets on to the mess tables. A body search and a thorough examination of the articles lying on the tables ensued, in which anything of value was taken away. There did not appear to be any system as regards the other articles taken. In some cases, even tooth – brushes soap, note – books, were removed. Sometime later it was declared that a mistake had been made and some sacks containing articles impounding on this, the upper No. 3 and the upper No. 2 Deck, were emptied out on the floor and one of the tables. It was found, that very few articles of value had remained in the sacks. The internees commenced the following day to take steps to trace the rightful owners of these articles, but before this could have been carried to a conclusion, the remaining articles were again collected by the soldiers and taken away.

C: The group from the internment camp Lingfield arrived next. They were also asked to take suitcases with them from the station, but were ordered to leave them on the top deck. Here attache cases and bags of all kind were taken off them. On arrival in the upper No. 3 Mess Deck they were treated similar to the before mentioned group.

D: The first part of group arriving from the various camps on the Ile of Man were quartered in the Sergeants Deck on the forepart of the ship. The remainder in the afterpart, together with non-refugees internees and Italians later disembarked in Melbourne.

- 1) Of those placed in the forepart, all cases, bags and other portables were taken away on their entering the ship and a body search was commenced, but not completely carried out, while they were seated at their mess-tables. Some of the articles taken off

them were placed in large bowels and were later returned. Most articles of value were missing.

- 2) Those moved on the aftpart on the ship were searched when they entered the upper Mess-Deck. Everything found in the pockets was taken away including handkerchiefs, etc. All articles were thrown to the ground, except most of the valuables which were pocketed by the soldiers. Suddenly the soldiers disappeared, leaving a great pivot of the impounded articles lying about, which the internees commenced to redistribute. All these searches were carried out without any discrimination, accompanied by acts of violence and resulted in the loss of an enormous amount of money, valuable articles, toilet necessities, and important documents which have never been recovered.

As regards the incidents appertaining to the Embarkation of the internees reference is made to the accompanying statement by Siegf. Cohn, Geismar, Dr. Glass, Grunberg, Grunhut, Hirsch, Halle, Laske, Lederer, Leiser, Oppenheim, Ries, Simon and Wolpe.

Treatment During the Voyage

1. Hygienic Conditions.

a) a.) The internees decks were without exception overcrowded by at least 50%. The lower No. 2 Deck provided for 228 men. It became accommodation for 354 men. This proportion was true of practically every deck.

a) b.) The congestion was such that people slept at night on Mess – tables and on the floor during the whole voyage, whereas during the day no hammocks were allowed, staircases and every available inch of floor space was constantly packed. In the event of any accident the congestion alone would have made any attempt of life – saving impossible.

b.) On the first evening it was forbidden to leave the decks. Buckets for urine were provided. The buckets were soon overflowing. And sewage flooded the decks as the ship rolled. In the midst of it men were lying on the floor asleep, for at first there were neither - hammocks nor blankets.

c.) a.) For weeks the hatches were kept battened down. Neither daylight nor natural air ever reached the Decks. For weeks one was depended on electric light and artificial

air – supply through ventilators – and that in overcrowded decks on a journey through the tropics. Later, the hatches were opened periodically where it was possible. The portholes were closed the whole time.

b.) No inoculation against typhoid and cholera was administered in spite of circumstances obviously favouring an epidemic of this kind. Although the most essential medicaments were lacking, vital medicines. Like Insulin were thrown overboard when discovered to be owned by internees. False teeth were removed, destroyed or thrown overboard.

d.) The upper parts of the ship, where one would have been in the fresh air were absolutely out of bounds. The ways of access were barred by barbed wire, and sentries with bayonets. On many days however “exercise” was ordered.

a.) “Exercise lasted 15-25 minutes a day and such days as it took place.

b.) For the longest part of the voyage the upper parts of the ship could be entered only with bare feet. On one occasion, a sergeant threw an empty bottle in among the internees. The bottle broke and the internees were driven over the splinters with bare feet. The grinning lascars looking on as the white internees were subjected to such treatment.

c.) The order had been issued to run or to walk fast during these exercises. Those who did not walk fast enough were driven along by sentries with rifle butts or were bruised by blows. At the end of the decks Lewis Guns loaded and completely manned were kept strained in the internees in readiness to shoot. At times officers and sergeants assaulted the passing internees, pushed them, beat them and insulted or swore at them while hitting them. A Roman Catholic Priest was among those pushed and beaten in this manner.

d.) In the beginning it was not permissible to evade those exercises. During the absence of the internees created in this manner the decks were searched by sergeants for valuables.

e.) There were open portholes at the kitchen. In the washrooms and in the latrines. Around all these portholes including those in the latrines closely packed groups would stand trying to obtain a little fresh air. At four o'clock in the afternoon these portholes too were closed. The air in the internees quarters defies description. Especially in the

wash-places where the steam from the hot salt-waters showers mingled with perspiration of the crowded men.

f.) From the first landing in North-West-Africa to the first landing in Australia, i.e. during the whole voyage through the tropics there was fresh water only 2 or 3 times a week. During the stops in African ports, where the use of salt water was forbidden because of the danger of contagion, there was no water at all for the cleaning of crockery washing or bathing and that in the tropics.

g.) There was approximately two dozen seats in the latrines for 1600 internees. As the constant stream of salt water rising them was much too violent, a number of these seats were constantly smeared with a mixture of salt water and excrements making the use impossible. In front of the remaining seats queues of waiting men would assemble during the rush hours, so that nature had to be released in the full view of many impatient witnesses. In addition a large part of internees suffered from violent diarrhoeas – in others, sea- sickness took the form of chronic indigestion. Owing to the motion of the sea, the floor of the latrines was almost always flooded with sewage. On days when the sea was rough, the state of the lavatory could hardly be described. There was a constant shortage of lavatory paper with scarcely more than two sheets per person. Other paper was not available, newspapers were forbidden.

h.) Razors and shaving utensils had been taken away. During the first 5 weeks every one went about with unkempt beards. The resulting rushes and itches were most painful. Those who had managed to keep their razors and were seen clean shaven were threatened with the bunker. Before arrival in Australia, the order was given to remove the beards immediately. For this purpose 8 (eight) razors were distributed among 1600 internees.

i.) Medicaments were very short, there was not even a sufficient supply of laxatives. Those who were ill, nearly always had to queue for half or whole hour before being led to a doctor. Not before several weeks had elapsed, the less serious cases were permitted to sit on deck during exercise. Shortly before arrival in Australia, men over 54 years of age and cripples were granted about one hour rest in the fresh air every day.

j.) Being without any luggage, the greatest part of the internees had to pass through the tropics as follows:

- 1) without toothbrush and paste
 - 2) without comb and hair brush
 - 3) for weeks without soap; later one piece of soap was issued to every 20 men, once or twice a week.
 - 4) for weeks without towels; later every 10 men received one towel, mostly originating out of opened suit – cases of the internees.
 - 5) with only one shirt, one pair of pants, only one pair of stockings, often only one handkerchief.
- Whenever they washes and dried their laundry (drieing took place in the mess – decks) the internees went without any laundry at all. Through constant washing – especially in salt-water– the laundry was soon reduced to rags.
- 6) with only one suit and therefore often with holes all over.
 - 7) With but one pair of shoes, mostly with tattered soles on which one had to step through the sewage covering the floor of the latrines.

As regards to the above, see also the statements by Dr. Herrenstadt, Dr. Urbach and Dr. Wasser.

Conditions prevailing as regards safety. Measures were as follows:

- No lifebelts were issued at any time,
- No instructions were given for a case of emergency, and
- No exercises or boat drills were ever carried out.

Since the two torpedoes which touched the boat did not explode, a panic was avoided which would have meant complete disaster.

II. Searches and Confiscations

During the whole of the voyage searches were made of persons picked out at random or systematically of all persons quartered on particular decks. In many cases, these searches appeared to be the indiscriminate act of guards, in others they were carried out in presence of or under supervision of officers.

- 1) Several times sergeants appeared in the middle of the night in the troop decks, accompanied by privates with fixed bajonets, and quietly began to unfasten wristwatches, tear off wedding rings and search for valuables forcing the persons

affected to keep quiet by the threats of violence. Several internees were beaten up on these occasions.

2.) on the fifth day of the voyage all internees quartered in the N^o 2 Troop-decks were ordered to go on exercise, nobody was allowed to remain below. Sergeants then searched the empty messes without witnesses, and took away remaining valuables and other articles, even gloves, scarfs, etc. Even coat lining were found to have been stripped open and the stuffing of jackets torn out. On their return from exercise the internees were searched at the entrance to their decks and deprived of what few articles they still had with them.

3.) In view of this search the deck leaders of lower N^o. 3 deck decided to collect all valuables and to entrust them to an officer for safe keeping. An officer declared himself willing to do this and gave us his word of honour as an officer to look after them and to return them at the end of the voyage. Two closed canvass bags filled with articles were there upon handed to him. Neither the articles nor the bags contained therein have ever been seen again. Shortly after the articles had been thus voluntarily surrendered a search, while the internees were on exercise was made on this and the upper N^o.3, Deck, similar to that on the N^o 2 decks. On this occasion articles like toothbrushes, toothpaste, personal letters and photos, disappeared alongside with what fountain pens, valuables, pencils etc. were left over. A similar search was also made on the Italian Deck (upper N^o 7 Troop Deck) and the deck below where refugees were quartered, on one of the following days.

4.) Persons were deprived of their wristwatches, wedding rings and other articles while on exercise on deck. They were often searched bodily, when they returned from exercise. Others were intercepted by N.C.O.s and soldiers on their way to the hospital, to the washrooms or to the lavatories, and often forcefully relieved of any personal articles. Internees who had volunteered to assist in the store-galley or in other work, were deprived of any articles of value whilst doing their work. Others were searched when they went to fetch their hammocks on the second day of the voyage. When protests were uttered or officers asked for, threats with weapons were immediately made.

5.) During these searches religious garments, Jewish vestments, prayer books, bibles, phylacteries were taken away or torn. On application of the internal Chief Rabbi, Lt.

Malory returned some of these vestments, but during one of the following nights they were again carried away by sergeant and not seen again. Some of these vestments had been saved from burning synagogues in Nazi-Germany.

6.) The internees representatives repeatedly brought this state of affairs to the notice of officers, asking for intervention. The officers maintained however, that the sentries were under order and within their right to search at any time. Col. Scott who was in charge of the militar on board-ship, informed the deckleaders of the internees that he personally ordered these confiscations, acting on War-Office instructions, and that all property would be restored to the internees. When a statement of this affect was submitted by the deck-leaders, Col. Scott had it returned with instructions that he would lock the deck-leaders into the shipsprison and hand them over to the Australian Authorities in iron, if the representatives should undertake to submit further letters of this kind. As regards these searches, reference is made to the accompanying statements by Altman, Austern, Chodciesner, Darnbacker, Felsenstein, Hammerstein, Kubach, Laske, Lederer, Lewin, Lindheimer, Dr. Karl Mayer, Marx and Schick.

It had not yet been possible to prepare a full account of all the articles forcibly taken during these voyage, but a random summary giving particulars of the losses incurred by the internees with initial letters K, L, and M, only is submitted herewith and should give a fair indication of the total losses. As regards the article voluntarily surrendered by the internees quartered on the lower N^o. 3 deck, reference is made to the statements by Messrs. Eppentstein and Lehner, and to the summary list attached to the latter statement. As regards the protests made by the deckleaders against these searches, reference is made to the statement by Mr. Lewinsky.

III. Handling and Loss of Luggage

- 1.) The internees had been officially informed in the English camps that they were permitted to take 80lbs. of luggage with them. For many internees who had fled from the Nazis out of Germany, Holland, Belgium, these 80lbs. of luggage constituted nearly all there wherewithall.
- 2.) On boarding H.M.T. Dunera the internees were deprived of their entire luggage for the duration of the voyage. Repeated applications to officers to return to them at

least small hand luggage, or to permit them to take necessities out of their trunks, were refused. From the very beginning of the journey the internees saw their trunks thrown into careless piles on the open decks. The trunks had been forced open, most of them had been slashed open with bayonets, the contents ransacked were partly lying about on deck, and important documents, e.g. American Immigration Papers, were blown about the deck and into the sea. The content of many cases had been tipped out at random and fatigue parties of internees had to clear up the heap which had been exposed to sea spray and rain. Soldiers openly pocketed articles from that heap.

- 3.) Later the belongings were taken into a luggage room which was however, neither locked nor sealed.
- 4.) During the entire voyage up to the first Australian port, sergeants were again and again seen as they emerged from the luggage room, loaded with all kinds of objects. It also attracted attention that sergeants were suddenly writing with expensive fountain-pens and that a typewriter belonging to an internee was seen in the orderly room.
- 5.) Medicaments and medical instruments were taken from the luggage of internees, and where they were not thrown overboard, officially used in Hospital.
- 6.) Large quantity of personal laundry including garments and soap, originating from the internees luggage, that had been forced, were brought to the messes in bundles and internees were ordered to accept and wear garments not belonging to them, and obviously taken from their comrades. The refugees refused to do this unless the property could be identified beyond doubt by the owner. The entire lack of soap or other cleansing materials made it imperative to accept odd pieces of soap taken out of cases.
- 7.) When the luggage was returned in the Australian Camp, it was ascertained and witnessed by Australian officers:
 - a.) that a large number of trunks, had been
 - b.) that the contents of most cases had been wilfully interfered with,
 - c.) that hardly anything of value had remained in any of the many cases opened.

- d.) that a great quantity of garments, books, personal laundry, toilet utensils, and quantities of other goods were missing.
- e.) that a considerable number of important and irreplaceable documents were missing.
- f.) that a number of trunks and suitcases had disappeared entirely
- g.) that some cases contained merely mixed articles in a soiled state not belonging to the owner of the case, the whole of the original contents being lost.

As regards, the handling of the luggage during the voyage reference is made to the statements by Eismann (?), Eule, Grunberg, Dr. Glass, Halle, Halpersohn, Dr. Levin, Dr. Mavens, Ries and Weye.

As regards the state of the belongings of the internees on their arrival here, reference is made to the confidential report compiled by the Australian receiving authorities at the Internment Camp.

A further list was compiled by the internees giving names and particulars of owners of the cases not retrieved at all, as per copy attached.

At random internees whose names commence with K. L. and M. were chosen to give full particulars of the articles missing out of their cases, and a list was prepared as per copy attached. A complete list can be provided.

In addition please find attached a summary compiled by the Australian Camp Authorities showing the state of each case as it arrived here.

IV Treatment of Internees by the Military

From the outset our status aboard the Dunera was ill defined. The soldiers openly expressed the belief that we were parachutists, or, in any case, prisoners of war. The treatment dealt out was accordingly. The internees were addressed with the vilest curses only. For days the officers refused to listen to the internees' representatives about the many threats and bodily punishment

dealt out indiscriminately by the N.C.O.s, and men on every occasion. Orders of every kind were given to the accompaniment of loaded rifles, with bayonets fixed. Kicks and hits with rifle butts were a daily occurrence. Any attempt to seek recourse was roughly frustrated. The slightest reason was good enough to provoke punishment on the spot by sentries without any investigation or chance of redress.

The elderly internees and those who had gone through the severe treatment at the hands of Nazi agents in German concentration Camps before they had found refuge in England became so despondent that they hid away whenever a uniform came into sight, particularly in ports of call where drunkenness amongst the guards made it impossible to foresee what the next moment might bring. The brutality of manners and methods displayed was such that talk of suicide was current, and as is known one internee chose this way out. The material losses experienced from the beginning coupled with the hourly threat of severe punishment produced an atmosphere of fearful apprehension intensified by the feeling of utter helplessness at the mercy of uniformed representatives of a country which had herself given the internees refuge from the prosecution of the Nazis, and to which loyalty had been proved in more than one way. Any protests made to officers and men on the grounds of human dignity and the position as "friendly enemy aliens" proved to be victims of Nazi – oppression by British tribunals were ignored. Suspicion as regards the internees went so far as to accuse them of attempted arson when a piece of rag which had been wrapped around a steel – encased lamp burning all night to protect the sleepers from the continuous glare, started smouldering. It was quickly pulled down and water was poured over it by the internee who slept beneath it, but the pungent smell attracted the sentry. An investigation was held and the harmlessness of the case quickly established to the satisfaction of the commander. Nevertheless, one internee was put into the ship-prison for one night and press reports in Australia later spoke of an attempt to set fire to the ship. We were accused of attempted mutiny almost all the time, also no effort was spared on the part of the deck-leaders (i.e. the internees

representatives) to keep people calm, and to avoid anything which might have been interpreted as an act of provocation.

As special instances of ill-treatment can be cited the following:

- 1) During the exercises the internees were pushed by officers, sergeants and privates beaten, driven along with the butts of rifles and otherwise ill-treated.
- 2) During searches and confiscations of all kinds, internees were beaten and on some occasions stabbed with bayonets.
- 3) During negotiations about confiscated valuables, the Deck-leaders were threatened with the bunker and irons.
- 4) Chief Rabbi Dr. Ehrentreu, who had written to the commander in a religious matter, was warned by Lt. O'Neil that he would hang him from the mast, swing him by his beard round the mast, throw him over board and the like.
- 5) When a so-called spoon message had been found, the internees were threatened with the curtailment of food and light, unless person responsible confessed.
- 6) Similar steps were announced when it was alleged that some knives had vanished from the kitchen.
- 7) Two internees who had been found out of bounds, were tied to a post by Lt. O'Neill who was apparently in a state of drunkenness insulted with words such as "German-Jewish- Swine" "sons of German-Jewish dogs" and one of them was beaten until he bled. His screams of pain could be heard from afar.
- 8) An internee who was kept in "Hospital" on account of mental disease and who attempted to leave the ship at Melbourne, in an absurd disguise, was maltreated by some sergeants, in the most brutal manner, imagineable and beaten unconscious. His bloodstained shirt was shown by Cpt. Burton to Col. Scott

As regards these incidents, reference is made inter alia to the accompanying statement by: Darnbacher, Federn, Heule, Kubach, Laske, Lederer, Lewinski, Rosenbluth, Ruhstadt and Simon.

We submit this memorandum by request of His Excellency The High – Commissioner of the United Kingdom. It states to the best of our knowledge a true account of conditions prevailing on “H.M.T. DUNERA” during our transportation to Australia. We have collected material as evidence from fellow internees who are prepared to swear to its accuracy.

A week later, the following answer reached the camp:

Office of the High Commissioner

For the United Kingdom

Canberra

6th Dec. 1940

Gentlemen,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd, Dec. submitting a report and appendices regarding conditions prevailing on “H.M.T. Dunera” during the passage from England to Australia in Sept. last.

I am immediately transmitting these documents to my Government for their attention.

Yours faithfully

(snd.) Geoffrey Whiskard

High Commissioner

I think this memorandum points out clearly all what is to say about the whole voyage and it will draw the British Governments’ as well as the British Publics’ attention to this matter. As we are living in two camps without having any connection, the sister camp has worked out at the same time an equal memorandum, which must have the same content, as the experiences made are of the same character. So, the authorities will have to learn from these memorandums, that everything said, is true.

I got by time more and more fat, so I joined a sport group and played football. This was more than the only change in the days' usual life. On the 5th Dec, last, I happened to play and in the first part of the game, I got a slight crack in my left leg. I was brought to the camp hospital, where my leg was bandaged in a splint. I had to lie down in bed for 14 days without moving. It was a terrible time in this very heat. At this time I took up the resolution to write down some experiences which are worth to remind on them in later times.

During my recovery time, a letter from my sister reached me, in which she stated, that all the luggage which was stored in the Kitchener Camp, was burnt. She got in touch with the K.C. Committee in order to get out my luggage, to send me some clothes.

Burnt! by bombing from German aeroplanes. I could not sleep the following nights at all, for these things I had there, were my only belongings. I took them with me when I left Germany, and for which I worked years of hard work. Some of these things are not to be replaced with any money in the world. I am now on the lowest stage, a human being can fall. Without clothing, without any money, without an opportunity to earn money, interned for an unlimited time, in one of the baddest climates in Australia, etc, etc. When I shall be released in half a year, one year or so, I shall have to work again years, until I shall be able to buy half of the things I lost.

But all is from G-d, and I do not complain myself at all. There is at home, where my parents are still living, more misfortune. In a German – Concentration – Camp, since the outbreak of the war, is my dear Dad staying. Not one of the youngest men, a man who worked his whole life only for his family, and his children. With no hope of release. What that meant can only be explained by men who had to stay there. What is the loss of all belongings compared with these sufferings. As to my mother, I see her before me, how she is sitting alone at home and weeps and cries day and night. Dad is in a concentration camp and her six children are living all over the world, four of which are staying on countries with whom Germany is at war, and she therefore can't get any letter from them. It seems to her, like half of her life were cut off. But, my dear mother is very pious and therefore still hoping and praying, for a soon change of her family life.

On the other hand, looking at me, I have to be satisfied with my fate and situation. Thousands of people would rather like to stay here as to be in these days of air-raids and excitement in England. Besides that, we have here more and better food, than we would get in England. And in spite of these all, I must say, being interned is not a pleasure. It costs nerves enough. I am now, since I left Germany, in the fifth camp. First "Kitchener Camp", second "Mooragh Internment Camp, Ramsey, third "Central Promenade Camp, Douglas" forth "Dunera" and last here. The most terrible and unproductive life. Months, years are passing, we are getting older and we can do nothing for our future –life and nothing to help our family. One have to imagine, if I am going to be released, life would be strange to me after two years or more without civilisation. There is no wonder, why some people are going mad. (In camp-language "roof-damaged".) But, to all these thoughts, one would say: There is a war on, a war of the largest extension, and the like. Like the sea is life, everlasting ebb and tide.

Dec. 17. 41

In the todays Newspaper "The Sydney – Herald" the following statement can be read.

Admits Mistakes About Internees

LONDON, Tuesday. – The Minister for home security (Mr Morrison) admitted today in the House of Commons that mistakes had been made regarding internees sent to Australia and Canada.

A home official had now been sent to Canada, he said, to select suitable candidates for a pioneer corps and to facilitate emigration to America for those who obtained the necessary visas. It was hoped to take similar steps about internes in Australia.

I only can say "O how naïve" these English are. First they make mistakes and instead of trying to make good their mistakes they call to join the pioneer corps. I think they shall not succeed in their intention, and not many of the internees in Canada will join the Army.

This week the Jewish Chaplain of the Australian Military Forces, Rabbi Falk from Sydney visited our camp. In his address to us, he pointed mainly out, that the

Australian Authorities are doing their best to help us. He asked us to be more patient. (Besides that he told us, that he has been fighting with Wladimir Jabotinski in Palestine in the last war.)

Be patient he told us! But could we be faithful in any way. We were told sometimes ago in the same way, to wait and the shall help us through Mr. Brand the Hon. Sec. of the Jewish Welfare Society in Sydney. But what we saw, was nothing but some letters we put on file, because the content was merely outruned. Our representatives, therefore mainly asked for his help in religious matters, e.g kosher meat, about arrangements for Passover, etc. According to his intervention our application to the Commander for getting permission "to kill after the jewish rite" were granted. We began for the first time to kill on Dec. 23, 40. This killing was in this place the first of this kind since the creation of the world, as well as we surely are the first jewish group who lives in this worldend and beginn of uncivilisation.

Jan. 1st 1941

In a weekly paper "LIFE" the following memorandum can be found. I am going to take it down, here, mainly therefore, as the first undersigned Bishop Pihlner, is one of the very few man who, with his whole strength tries really to help us. The connection to him has been taken up through a member of our camp, in the first days of our arrival.

MEMORANDUM

On the question of Refugees from Nazi-Oppression,

AUTHORISED be the following SOCIETIES:

AUSTRALIAN JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY.

CATHOLIC MIGRANTS SOCIETY.

EUROPEAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTER- CHUCH COMMITTEE FOR NON-ARYAN REFUGEES.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

METHODIST CONFERENCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

This memorandum comes the denominational Societys, which, with full recognition from the Federal Parliament, have been actively working on the problem of the settlement of refugees. The work has been aimed to assist and direct them into occupational channels where they would best serve the general economy as well as their own interests. The extend of the assistance given will be shown in statistics included later in this document. This memorandum

Has been addressed to the individual member s of the Legislature owing to the fact that after several attempts it has not been possible to arrange for a deputation representing the responsible Societies connected herewith to meet the Premier or a responsible Minister to place this memorandum before their consideration.

The societies are controlled by committees, which include Ministers of religion, University professors, professional and commercial men, many of them leaders in their own walks of life; many served with the Australian and Imperial armies in the last was. They are men of known or demonstrable loyalty with some reputation for soundness of judgement. They are voluntary workers. They are men who prize their personal honour and the safety of their country so highly that it should be unthinkable that they would continue to associate themselves with this arduous and difficult work if there were the slightest question of disaffected or subversive persons obtaining any benefits from their activities. In view of these facts, which are advanced from no motive of selfpraise, these Societies ask you, as a member of the State Legislature to read the following pages and to decide wether you approve of the Anti-refugee Regulations, which are not only inflicting undeserved hardships upon many who came to this country to seek freedom and peace, not only increasing the difficulties of our Societies, but also tending to damage the good name that Australia has enjoyed and deserved for her adherence to the British tradition of hospitality and justice to the oppressed. The question will be presented under two headings of which the first is:

THE INTERNMENT PROBLEM

This is admittedly a Federal question, and appears here only because members of the State Cabinet have not divorced themselves from the small but clamorous movements which called for indiscriminate internment. The undersigned yield to us man, be he Cabinet Minister or elector, in the determination to assist this country and work for its

safety. They cannot overlook the fact that there is a most efficient control of all aliens, whether technically or actually "enemies" or neutrals, and this question can surely be confidently left in the hands of those entrusted by the Federal Parliament with this control.

How this question affects the Societies and why accordingly, they are justified in raising it here, is in connection with their employment activities. Every time a prominent member of Parliament is associated, through the Press, with this question, a certain number of refugee employees will certainly be dismissed the more difficult. The effects of this upon the funds of the Societies is severe, and the necessity for raising additional funds to maintain those deprived of the means of livelihood must result in diverting such funds from channels where they could be employed with greater advantage to this country's War Effort. It is, therefore urged that instead of debating this subject in public with the constituted Federal authorities, the members of our Legislature show a solid front with Canberra, insisting only, as should all loyal Australians, that the existing control methods be properly applied in the appropriate cases.

STATE LICENCE RESTRICTIONS

After a period of great uncertainty on this question, it was announced in the daily Press on September 5th, on the authority of the Rt. Hon. the Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Brunner, that it was the policy of this State not to grant or businesses the practise of which demand State licences.

This whole question turns upon the interpretation of the term "enemy aliens". To the lay mind, an "enemy" is one who either is or wishes to be on terms of enmity with the country in which he resides. If any migrant can be shown to come within this definition, then it is a national duty to place him under proper restraints. Under no circumstances, however, can it be regarded as assisting national security to deal with such an "enemy" by interfering with his means of livelihood, yet leaving him at liberty. The decisions of a Legislature should be based at least on some appearance of logic; it is submitted that the Cabinet decision quoted above is seemingly devoid of this logic. Since there does exist a combined military and police control of aliens, and since, as a result of the investigations of this authority, certain instruments have been ordered, it

must be admitted that all persons who have been investigated and not interned are regarded as being innocent of subversive activities or intentions.

Are these people still "enemy" aliens on any but the flimsiest technical grounds! While they remain at liberty why must they be deprived of such licences as they may need to assist them to obtain their livelihood for themselves, their wives and children. The lack of logic, however, is even more marked than this. If it be deemed helpful to the war effort of our nation and our Empire that those refugees who depend upon State granted licences should be deprived of the right to work, why is it considered safe to permit these and other refugees to work in the occupations that do not demand any licence; it would seem that there should, in logic, be equality even in injustice.

If the policy of the State, as disclosed by Mr. Bruksner, is rigidly brought into effect, the societies concerned with the welfare of refugees will be compelled to seek employment for the refugees in trades and occupations wherein no licence is required. This must tend to produce overcrowding in such industries. Apart from this, however, it is clear, that many men, now earning sufficient to support themselves and their families, will be thrown out of employment and thus on to the already strained resources of the Societies.

Finally, in not a few instances, refugees who have, started new industries either with their own or borrowed capital and who have thereby given employment to a certain number of Australian workers, will be compelled to close their establishments and throw their employees out of work.

Herewith are some statistics showing that £98.00 has been raised by our organisation, for the assistance of refugees, which may come as a surprise to readers. The totals may serve to indicate how conscientiously the Societies have carried out their obligations to the Commonwealth, to the effect that the refugees shall not become a charge upon the state or any charity. These figures relate solely to refugees who have been guaranteed by various Welfare Societies, and do not take into consideration the large number who have been granted permits direct by the Federal authorities, and who have introduced millions of pounds of capital into this country and have invested the same in many cases to the great advantage of local industry and workers. There is the certainty that this capital will be lost if the proposed restrictions on the granting of

licences be carried out, and the people concerned be left in a position where they will be unable to maintain themselves.

The sums set out were raised at a time when public feeling was sympathetic to the “unfortunate victims of Nazi-tyranny” who have now, it seems, become a menace to the state, especially if working in any licensed occupation. Obviously, with the constant call for War Saving and with the equally urgent call for comforts and other necessities for the soldiers and the newest and most urgent appeal for funds to relieve distress in London, it will be impossible to seek further funds for the purpose of supporting refugees thrown out of work by the state action. Thus, the Societies will be compelled to forego their undertakings and the refugees now again in need of sustenance must become a burden on public funds, and, indirectly, upon the taxpayers.

Be it repeated again and yet again, that the signatories and those whom the(y) represent are concerned as any other true citizen for the need of make our country safe; yet they cannot see how the public safety is increased by this policy. Even in Britain, where, after the invasion of the Low Countries and the collapse of France, there was a wave of internment, the situation has been modified, and today, under actuality of air – raids and the threat of invasion, many hundreds are being released and their work is being added to the national effort in whatever category of employment they are best fitted to occupy.

No better closing note can be found than that struck by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire in the house of Lords just about three months ago:

“It is one of Great Britain’s proudest traditions” he said, that she is a friend of and provides shelter for refugees from tyranny ... In times of stress such as we are passing through, it is only too easy to be stampeded into adopting panic measures. I trust your Lordships will not join in the cry”.

It is our claim that no problem exists. There is machinery in existence and in operation well fitted to determine whether or not a given refugee is of actual or potential danger. If he is so determined, then he not only should be, he must be, interned. If, however, he is determined to be of no danger, then, equally emphatically, he should be given every freedom, the right to live and to earn not only his livelihood, but also

his self-respect and the respect of his fellows. That was citizens are created.

SIGNATORIES:

Rt. Rev. Bishop Picher, Chairman Inter- Church Committee

Mr. Saul Symonds, Chairman Jewish Welfare Society FOR NON ARIAN REFUGEES

Mr. J. Grigsly "Catholic Migrants

Dr. E. Morris "European Emergency Committee.

Mrs. W. Purnell, Organiser Young Women's Christian Association.

Rev. P. L. Black, President, Methodist conference of N.S.W.

Rt. Rev. P.A. Smith, Moderator, Presbyterian Church of N.S.W.

January 1st 1941

Though this memorandum does not concern us, it shows the reality of the refugee problem, in its whole line. One thing, however, concerns us, as there is mentioned, that most of the refugees, still living in Great Britain, have been released and are again in work and free. Would we stay in England now, we, or most of us would be free, too. But as we are staying in Australia we must remain interned.

As the climate grew more and more to such heat, that sometimes it is unbearable, specially for the older ones, some 30 men were removed on Jan. 10, to another camp near Melbourne. Some of these men had to leave their sons, here. But the climate is better, there and the flies are not so many.

On Jan. 28, 41. The MELBOURNE Herald, stated that it has been announced in London, that the stock-broker Mr. J.D. Layton is appointed by the War Office as official to come over to Australia to settle our matters. The paper remarks that Mr JD. Layton is a well known man in Australia as he already, visited this country twice in refugee settlements.

This announcement gave us a new hope that everything will soon be settled. As our Director of the former Kitchener Camp we now Mr. Layton very well, and he knows us, too. Mr Layton accompanied us as "Second Lieutenant" from the Kitchener Camp to the Internment Camp Ramsey. He introduced us there to the Camp Commander wherefore we got the most

possible concessions. He is well informed in all our things and we hope, he will bring a move in our transmigration, release and immigration to Australia.

Jan. 30th, 1941

Today 6 boys of the Youth Alijah left our camp for Palestine. All these 6 boys lived in England together with my youngest brother, who only by mistake has not been interned. May these first cases of release be a good beginning, so that other can follow shortly to freedom and life as we used to live before.

Febr. 4th, 41

The following article which is dealing with our case, as it has not been done before, deserves of taken down here.

DAILY TELEGRAPH

MELBOURNE, MONDAY, FEBR. 3rd, 41

SCANDAL ON PRISON SHIP

“The alleged ill-treatment of alien prisoners taken to Australia in the liner DUNERA (II 162 t) for internment has already become a scandal in Australia” says the News Chronicle.

“It will become a scandal of far greater proportions beyond Australia if the Imperial Government hushes it up or deals it half heartedly” it adds.

The paper was commenting on the inquiry to be held that interned German-Jews were ill treated on the voyage.

We would point out to the War-Minister (Capt. Margesson) that the Dunera’s mere return to Britain does not provide him with all the evidence that the promised enquiry will demand. Some people whose names are mentioned are still in Australia and are likely to remain there, the victims also.

There is only one thing for the Government to do compatible with our national honour, that is to spare no trouble or expense to probe this nasty business to the bottom.

If prisoners were ill-treated the guilty ones must be punished without mercy.

“Common theft”

Two members of Parliament have thought it proper to draw the Governments attention to the apparent cases of cruelty and common theft by members of the armed forces.

We are now concerned with the details of the cases, they will come out later, but we are concerned to see a full public enquiry.

If one or more men are found guilty, they must be punished without half measures.

We do not care what the position of those involved may be.

In the House of Commons on January 16th Mr T.H. Harvey (Ind.) asked Capt. Margesson if it was true that internees luggage had been ripped open by bayonets and whether internees had been deprived of their money, watches and other belongings.

On Jan. 22nd, Capt. Margesson announced that an inquiry be held.

The internees arrived in Australia early in Sept. for internment in camp in N.S.W. and Victoria for the duration of the war.

Febr. 7th, 41

In the “Sydney Morning Herald” I found, following article, which concerned these cases of internees, whom the Commanders of the several camps in England promised, that their wives shall follow. (Link Dunera – Memorandum). It is to take as an excusion for the not fulfilling of the promises.

INTERNEES SENT TO AUSTRALIA

FAMILIES MAY FOLLOW

LONDON FEBR. 6. (A.A.P)

The Minister for Home Security, Mr. Herbert Morrison, replying to Mr. T.E. HARVEY (IND. ENG. UNIVERSITIES), in the House of Commons to-day, said it was now learned that Australia was willing subject to conditions, for the wives and children of internees to be sent to Australia. The present lack of shipping however presented a serious obstacle.

There were also other considerations. For instance, many internees were prospective Emigrants to the United States. Others might be eligible for release.

“I am grateful to Australia for the offer,” he said “and will make every attempt to overcome the difficulties, but I have come to the conclusion that at the moment it is not practicable.

In the meantime, a reply is being sent to Australia.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, SATURDAY 15.2.41

TREATMENT OF INTERNEES

LONDON 14.2. (A.A.P.)

It was announced in the House of Commons that preliminary investigations about the conduct of troops guarding Jewish Internees bound for Australia in the Dunera. A court of inquiry may be held. Some of the officers and men concerned have not yet returned from Australia.

Again the Dunera case in the House of Commons:

THE HERALD MELBOURNE

WEDNESDAY, FEBR. 26, 1941

AUSTRALIAN ACTION ON INTERNEES PRAISED.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBR. 25, 41

The reaction in Australia to the revelation about the treatment by British soldiers of internees sent from Britain to Australia in the steamer “Dunera” had been very creditable to Australia said Mr. J.C. Wedgewood (Labour) in the House of Commons today.

The financial Secretary of the War Office (Mr. R. K. Law) suggested that a court martial might be the best way of dealing with the matter and indicated that compensation to the internees would be considered.

Mr. Wedgwood declared that numbers of Australians felt very strongly that the happenings in the "Dunera" were a slur against Britain and felt that Britain ought to put the matter right at the earliest moment.

The War Office had decided to open a Court of Enquire but the court had not yet been established. Its findings must be published to show the world that when such things happen in the British service direct action was taken to prevent them happening again. We should also punish the offenders and compensate victims.

Internees remaining in Australia should be provided with money, pending investigations of the charges that soldiers took money, from them. Mr. Wedgwood added:

"The Australians are doing their duty in caring for these refugees much better than we have done."

The Financial Secretary to the War Office Mr. R.K. Law in reply said it was impossible to say anything very specific while the matter was sub judice, but, if the allegations were true the Government detested them as much as Mr. Wedgwood. There were very definity disadvantages in washing dirty linen in public. Enemy propaganda would construe every detail in the allegations as an admission of guilt. – guilt not applied to a particular case, but to the British character and the British manner of waging war. He added that preliminary investigations showed there was a case for inquiry and also that some, if not all of the Internees in the Dunera had suffered loss. If we establish a court of inquiry in secret" said Mr. Law, it may be months before the end of the war. It might be possible to institute a Court-Martial which would be a more realistic fulfilment of the War Office's promise than a Court of Inquiry continuing for months.

"The Government could compensate the victims expeditiously as justly as possible without waiting for any court."

This may be costly to the Exchequer, but it is better to clear our good name even if we are extravagance out"

Questions were asked last months in the House of Commons about the treatment of internees in the Dunera who were escorted by British soldiers. One member asked whether the internees had had their luggage ripped open and had been deprived of their money, watches and other valuables and much of their clothing.

An inquiry into the circumstances of the suicide of an internee on the voyage was requested.

The Secretary for War (Capt. Margesson) later promised an enquiry and said attention would be given to a report from the Society of friends in Australia.

A spokesman of the Society of Friends in Melbourne stated that the complaints had been made by internees who arrived in Australia from Britain last year. This was the only contingent to make a complaint.

THE HERALD MELBOURNE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1941

INTERNED REFUGEES

HOPE TO GO TO U.S.A.

Between 700 and 800 refugee internees who had papers to go to the U.S.A. and other places and were awaiting their turn for a passage, were interned in England when France fell and sent to camps in Australia.

An officer is now on his way from the Home Office in London to go in to the Question of their release, and the Commonwealth will arrange for them to go to America when the opportunity occurs.

Many of these refugee internees left England in a crowded ship, with few possessions, and many had no time to say farewell to their families or to arrange their business affairs. Some of them arrived in Australia with hardly anything except the clothes they stood up in, and most of those were in rags.

They lacked tooth - brushes, shaving - soap, and razors, some were barefoot.

For their equipment the refugee internees had to rely on the Federal Government, the Quakers- the Society of Friends Committee associated with the Central Committee here and

assisted so far as administrative work is concerned, by the Victorian International Refugee Emergency Council.

These refugee internees are not pro-NAZI internees and include scientists, distinguished scholars and musicians, skilled tradesmen and others. There is a school at one camp recognised by Sydney University, Engineering science, arts, medical work and all branches of higher education are represented.

Four hundred of the refugee internees are between 17 and 20 and were at training colleges and universities before being interned. They can now resume their studies to a certain extent and every effort is being made to enable them to graduate in camp. Internees with the highest qualifications conduct the classes.

Miss Maggeet Pierce of the Society of Friends and Chairman of the international Relief Committee for Melbourne who has visited the Camps said today, that the need of technical training workshop books and equipment were gradually being overcome.

At one camp there was market gardening and Australians were giving lectures on agricultural methods. In addition there was a fine musical and dramatic society. Miss Pierce paid a tribute to the camp equipment supplied by the government and said, there was never any complaint about the cooking as professional Viennese cooks saw to that. She also said: that the internees were grateful for the kindnesses shown them and for the attitude of the guards towards them.

March 7, 41

Today it is half a year since we arrived here. 6 months wasted time, without being able to work for myself. Half a year more behind barbed wire and without civilisation. Just me, who are longing for an allied victory more than anybody, are put out of action. Moreover me, who would like to participate in the strains (?) for that victory we are longing for, are interned. What policy is that? Could not we be of more use to the allied countrys, being able to work in our professions or somewhere. It is just our fate. We are interned for the duration of the war, we are told. To thing always we shall have to stay here another year or so, is not quite a good

feeling. And the war seems to become a world war, of the largest extension. More than half of Europe and Africa are already engaged. I don't see an allied victory without any help on a greater scale from the U.S. and an active participation of Russia.

There is no wonder, that some people are growing mad in this situation here. But there is a war on and no care to single individuals as this war is fought for higher ideals. So it is said. But really the one part, the dictators, want to reign the world and to enlarge their territories, and the other part has or wanted to prevent that, as they know, that will only be to their cost. So if America will not do all it is in its might, she will later suffer herself in case Germany shall win this war. If the U.S. wants to prevent this, it will have to be more active in delivery of all things England needs. Let us hope, that when this help will come, and it will come, will yet be in time.

I am closing this second book half a year after my arrival here. I only hope, not to have the opportunity to fill another book in this camp.

7.M.41

M.Ch. Grunbaum