companions. The film ended in thunderous applause, when the Jew met his end. It was a gourmet feast for anti-Semitic's minds, and there had to have been a few of them in the audience, given the thunderous applause at the film's conclusion, as well as their remarks on the way out. I hate to admit that I came away from the hateful film somewhat influenced by it, however, the Germans' conduct against the handful of Jews remaining on the island, quickly washed away any anti-Jewish sentiments I may have unconsciously harboured through the vile film. Dennis [Audrain] had accompanied me to the film, and on the way out of the cinema he remarked, 'It's no wonder that the Germans hate Jews when they are fed a steady diet of that stuff'[63]

Effects of the Orders on the registered Jews

The implementation of the anti-Semitic Orders in the islands had a substantial effect on the lives of the registered Jews as each measure cumulatively placed further restrictions of their freedom, singling them out from the rest of the community. For example, Samuel and Beatrice Simon's great-granddaughter remembered that they lived in a '*terrible state of fear*', especially after they had received a deportation notice. Their actual deportation having been delayed due to Samuel's poor state of health.[64] They were traumatised by the special curfew imposed upon Jews, and indeed such was their state of fear that they kept their curtains closed all day. Shortly before Samuel's death the Simons moved to their daughter Ella's home at Langley Park, St Helier. Samuel died on 7 November 1943, his cause of death is recorded in the St Saviour's Parish register as '*senile myocarditis, cardiac failure*'. He was is buried, not in either of the Jewish graveyards but at St Saviours parish churchyard.

Elisabet Duquemin of Guernsey remembers, '*Every day, for a year and a half until I was deported to a German concentration camp, I lived in fear and terror. I was in trauma all the time. Every day I was frightened,*

[63] The 'Night and Fog' (Nacht und Nebel) decree had been promulgated in Dec., 1941; Peter Hassall, Dennis Audrain and Maurice Gould attempted to escape from Jersey in a small boat in May 1942. Audrain drowned in the attempt. Hassall and Gould were deported to German occupied Europe. Gould died through ill-treatment in Oct. 1943 in Wittlich, Germany; his remains were returned to Jersey in 1997. Peter Hassall lives today in Canada; his memoirs are to be published.

[64] Statement to author March 1997; Simon's great-granddaughter visited their house at Grand Vaux, St Helier every Saturday to deliver firewood. Samuel Simon was only given consent to move to this address by Dr Casper on 10 April 1942: see Island of Jersey, AO, Orders relating to measures against Jews, GEN/3/1940.

and did not know if they would take me away, or my baby daughter, or my husband'.[65]

Many of the registered Jews were under constant financial strain as they were unable to earn a living and provide for their families. Gradually, as their circumstances deteriorated, some were forced to move home and to sell their few remaining possessions. Nathan Davidson, his grocery business having been forcibly closed and been forced to move home was left with no means maintaining his family. On 18 January 1943 he pathetically notified Clifford Orange that he had sold his confiscated wireless set and asked Orange to hand it over to the purchaser, a German officer.[66]

Mr and Mrs Nathan Davidson had already been notified of their imminent deportation but the strain was clearly too much and Nathan Davidson was admitted to St Saviour's Mental Institution on 25 February 1943. He died there on 29 February 1944, the St Saviour's Parish register listing his cause of death as '*maniacal exhaustion, insanity*'.[67]

Victor Emanuel committed suicide by hanging at his home on 9 April 1944 and is also buried at St Saviour's cemetery. The coroner recorded a verdict of '*suicide whilst of unsound mind*'.[68]

Those who registered as Jews in 1940 simply did not foresee the dreadful consequences of their declarations. Esther Pauline Lloyd, separated from her husband and children having been deported alone solely because she was a registered Jew, wrote in her diary from Compiegne, a transit and internment camp near Paris: '*6 May 1943 - never shall I be honest again if I had not declared myself this wouldn't have happened - its dreadful*'.[69]

Measures leading to Deportation

In mainland Europe the Final Solution had begun in earnest and massive numbers of Jews had already been murdered in the eastern zones of Occupied Europe.[70] On 20 January 1942 Reinhard Heydrich, the chief of

[65] Solomon Steckoll, The Alderney Death Camp (London. 1982); The Duquemin family were deported to internment camps not concentration camps on 13 Feb. 1943.

[66] Island of Jersey, AO, Orders relating to measures against Jews, GEN/3/1940.

[67] JAS, Law Officers Files DZ; St Saviour's Mental Institution records.

[68] Jersey Evening Post, 12 April 1944

[69] Esther Pauline Lloyd Internment camp diaries, copies in possession of author; The first Jews (mainly non-French nationals) to be deported from France had been held at Compiegne in the months leading up to their transportation to Auschwitz-Birkenau on 27 March 1942.

[70] The Einsatzgruppen had already murdered large numbers of Jews in Lithuania and Russia, Einsatzgruppen unit A alone having been responsible for the deaths of over 200,000 Jews in Lithuania between July and November 1941. Mobile gassing vans had been brought into use in