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INFORMATION

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NATURALISATION

IN the November issue of "AJR Information" we published the figures given by the Home Secretary on October 10 to the House of Commons on the progress of naturalisation. Since then the number of certificates of naturalisation will undoubtedly have increased. When looking at these figures it should be borne in mind that the authorities are confronted with an enormous task, involving an intricate technical machinery; although, no doubt, every effort is being made to tackle the many thousands of applications, the speed of procedure is governed by the limitation of man-power with which the Home Office, no less than any other public or private body, has to contend.

On the other hand, the desire of Jewish refugees to acquire once again a proper legal status, and to be recognised as citizens of a country in which they and their children want to live, is no less ardent than understandable.

It is only human that such a period of suspense, here and there, may lead to dissatisfaction and to the spreading of rumours. We should be strong enough to oppress such impulses of impatience and endeavour to see things in their right perspective.

Our special concern are those who have served and are still serving with the Army and who have a justified claim for a special priority. They, in fact, seem to have some cause for grievances as the procedure dealing with their applications is sometimes very slow. We can assure them that we shall do everything in our power to help them.

DON'T FORGET:—

DECEMBER

15

Sunday 7 p.m.

AJR CONCERT

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REIZENSTEIN (Pianoforte)

LONDON

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ORCHESTRA

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(Leader: Alfred Cave)

Conductor: Dr. F. BEREND

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Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn

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Herbert Friedenthal:

GERMAN JEWS IN PALESTINE

The Jews from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia who have settled in Palestine have, to a large extent, preserved their "Landsmannschaft" with all its peculiarities. One may divide them into three groups: those who have joined the collective settlements; those who have founded the so-called middle-class colonies; and the others who are living in the towns. Of these three groups, only the first one has completely merged into the pioneering life where no distinction is made between east and west, and where the Hebrew language and the affiliation to the political programme of the respective settlement group blots out the characteristics adherent to the countries of origin. Wherever I went, I will find qualities and qualifications of those pioneers from Central Europe were acknowledged by their fellow members, be it that they had come to Palestine through Children and Youth Aliyah, or as members of youth movements. This admitted, certain traits of their former education still remain. I shall never forget my visit to the settlement of Ramat Yochanan whose beautiful parks and gardens betrayed an extraordinary sense of form. When I enquired as to the origin of its members, I heard that the majority had come from Poland. I insisted on an explanation of how just this settlement had evolved such works of beauty and was given the answer: two members from Germany had devoted themselves to that task.

The second group of the immigration from Central Europe has founded the middle-class villages. It gave me particular satisfaction and pride to see how former lawyers and merchants had become expert farmers. On the whole, those settlements are economically well-balanced and have overcome their first difficulties. Lecture halls are springing up and intensive cultural activities substitute the former amenities of town life. Some of the villages have been quite ingenious in evolving new methods of settlement, half-way between the collective and the private village, forms until then unknown in Palestine; others introduced new methods of farming which were taken up by other colonies as well. The grievance of those middle-class villages today is the problem of the next generation. Not a few of the settlers are growing old and will soon have transcended the age for physical work. On the other hand, it is by no means a safe prediction to say that the children will stay on their fathers' farms, and not leave either for collective living or for the towns.

The bulk of the Central European immigrants live in the towns, and here they have, indeed, greatly contributed to the advancement of the country. Not only have they

introduced new industries, new branches of trades, new methods of banking—they have created a new style in merchandise and shopping which makes itself felt in Palestine and which dominates the more ambitious centres in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, and in the smaller townships. If one adds their contributions to architecture where their influence has transformed the appearance of many districts, and if one gratefully acknowledges the services of the many artists and scientists who today play an important part in the public life of the country, one feels bound to admit the predominant position of those Jewries in the constructive life of the Jewish National Home.

Apart from a comparatively small group of members of the free professions, especially former lawyers, they have, on the whole, stabilised their economic position. This cannot quite be said about their social adaptation to the new life. Although the linguistic problem will be solved in the next generation, the older immigrants are generally unable to learn Hebrew to such an extent as to participate in the cultural life of the country. Two dailies and one weekly in German, published in Palestine, are only one of the many symptoms of their linguistic isolation. This may be one of the reasons why socially, to a large extent, they have clung to their fellow immigrants. A certain resentment shown by Eastern Jews to German Jews, partly the result of an inferiority complex as far as western civilisation is concerned and partly due to a feeling of superiority with regard to Jewish "learning," has only accentuated this development.

The different attitude of Western Jews towards state and authority, their long tradition in citizenship and their different philosophical outlook, have strengthened the tendency to form themselves into a political party. Although "Aliyah Hadascha" represents, to a large extent, their views, it represents also the views of independent Jews from other countries. At the same time, a not small percentage of German, Austrian and Czech Jews are close to the Palestine Labour movement as they had been close to the Social Democratic Party before.

It is a gratifying feature of that political work that it is not confined alone to party politics in the narrow meaning of the word. Social services operating credit banks, old-age homes, settlement agencies, welfare institutions, labour exchanges, building societies, etc., are the mainstay of the "Merkas Olei Europa" from which "Aliyah Hadascha" originally developed.

It is difficult to assess the value of the

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NEWS IN BRIEF

FOOD PARCELS TO THE CONTINENT

The Government have decided to allow individuals in this country to send food parcels to individuals in any country overseas to which there is an ordinary parcel post; in the case of Germany, to which the parcel post may not be opened for a little time, alternative arrangements are being made.

The date on which the scheme will come into effect—it will be well before Christmas—together with details of the exact procedure to be followed will be announced very shortly.

Parcels will be restricted to one a month with a gross weight of 7 lb and will not be allowed to contain more than 2 lb of any one commodity. Only rationed foods, including goods on points, and soap will be allowed in the parcels. It will, of course, be possible to send parcels to members of His Majesty's Forces overseas.

DISTRESSED RELATIVES SCHEME

According to a recent statement by the Home Secretary, 2,525 persons arrived in this country, up to November 18, under this scheme. The Home Secretary is not at present prepared to extend the categories under the scheme, but as soon as he feels confident that the machine will not be overwhelmed by fresh applications, he will re-consider the position.

The Home Secretary has decided to exempt from the special restrictions of Articles 6A and 9A of the Aliens Order persons arriving in this country under the scheme for Distressed Relatives. These articles contain special additional restrictions for "enemy" aliens from which refugees in general had been exempted by the Alien Tribunals.

Arrivals under the Distressed Persons Scheme who have already registered and have not been exempted should write to the Aliens Department of the Home Office, 10 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, giving their full name, date and place of birth and forwarding their Police Registration Certificates for inspection.

Aliens, who entered the country under the Distressed Persons Scheme, should apply, in the first instance, to the local Food Office for ration books. If they are in urgent need of clothing, they will be issued with form R.H.591, which should be completed and submitted by mail or personally to The Board of Trade, 91 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

Deportations from Augsburg.—Transports: November 27, 1941, to Riga; April 1, 1942, to Piaski, Poland; July and August, 1942, to Theresienstadt; March 9, 1943, to Auschwitz; January, 1944, and February 20, 1945, to Theresienstadt (partners of mixed marriages). (Information supplied by Mr. Hugo Schwarz, Jewish Community, Augsburg, Halderstr. 8.)

"Juedische Kultusgemeinde Karlsruhe."—The Jewish Community, Karlsruhe, consecrated its new Betsaal at the building Herrenstr. 14, where after the burning of the synagogues in November, 1938, all services were held. The Chairman of the Community, Mr. Leopold Ransenberg, and the Chairman of the Oberrat der Israeliten Badens, Mr. Otto Nachmann were the main speakers. Regular services will now be held.

Jews in the Russian Zone.—A meeting of the delegates of all Jewish communities in the Russian zone was held in Berlin on November 10. A "Landesverband der Juedischen Gemeinden in der russischen Besatzungszone" was set up.

Unclaimed Letters in Berlin.—The following letters from England are listed as "unclaimed" in "Der Weg," the weekly bulletin of the Berlin community:

Eva Mendelssohn, London, N.W.3, to Lilo Jacoby, Dahlem, Wildpfad; Isy Jachmann, London, N.W.3, to Emma Jachmann, Berlin, N.4; Irma Stein, London, S.W.1, to Joseph, Hedwig, Theres.; H. S. Joachim, London, N.W.8, to Dietrich Joachim, Berlin, N.W.18.

AJR Information in Germany.—It is now possible to send periodicals directly from the publishers to the British zone of Germany. "AJR Information" is now being sent to all Jewish communities in the British zone.

MONEY ORDERS ABROAD

Facilities to send money from Great Britain to certain countries outside the Sterling area through any Post Office have now been provided. Instead of the Bank of England Permit hitherto needed for such transactions, a form P 2229 G, obtainable at Post Office branches, has to be filled up and handed in at the Post Office from where it is sent on to the Money Order Exchange. The applicant is then informed whether his application has been granted and the money can be paid in at the Post Office. The main countries affected are: Argentina, Brazil, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, U.S.A., and Jugoslavia.

According to our information it is for the time being not possible to pay over here for parcels sent to Germany by organisations in U.S.A., Switzerland, etc.

CHANUKAH

Chanukah reminds us of the basis of Jewish life. It is the miracle. Everyone of us who escaped Nazi persecution has regained the ancient Jewish knowledge that the Jew, being alive in this world, is a reminder that God's miracle is a living force.

When we light the candle on the first evening of Chanukah we say: "Blessed art thou, O Lord our God, King of the Universe, who has kept us in life and hast preserved us, and enabled us to reach this season." This benediction is very dear to us. The prophet calls us the people "that were left of the sword" (Jeremiah XXXI, 2). This short prayer contains a whole section of Jewish philosophy.

The Menorah reminds us of the ever-existing, unceasing miracle which is the light of Jewish history. According to the law of nature the strong are victorious and the weak are vanquished. This law of nature is suspended in the realm of Jewish history. The very fact that we exist proves it. We had to reckon with the great powers and empires in history. But no power was ever so great, no empire ever so mighty that it could compel us to give up our Judaism. It is inconceivable that it should be so. But so it is. The miracle, as a fact visible to all men, is the Jew in this world. We Jews do not seek the miracle outside us. Jewish life is the miracle.

The Maccabees, the sons of Mattathias, the High Priest, are surrounded by the holy light of the miracle. They were ready to become martyrs. But God who stopped Abraham sacrificing Isaac, changed their martyrdom into salvation.

The Miracle of Chanukah does not concern Jews alone. This miracle has saved the world. The fate of the Jew refutes the idea that the weak are lost.

IGNAZ MAYBAUM.

JEW IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak central authorities have decided to grant citizenship rights and restitution of their property to all Jews, including Jews who in the last census registered as "Germans" or "Hungarians," if they have been subjected to Nazi persecution and were not guilty of "Germanising" or "Hungarianising" activities.

This decision will affect considerable numbers of German and Hungarian Jews who so far had been refused restoration of their estates. In some places local authorities have objected to the restoration of property to such Jews and in some instances their property has even been confiscated by the present authorities. The Ministry of the Interior has now overruled such decisions taken by local authorities.

REFUGEE IMMIGRATION "WORTH ONE MILLIARD DOLLARS"

The United States has gained at least one milliard dollars worth of trained workers and professionals in the 250,000 refugees who entered the country since 1933, Mr. Joseph E. Beck, Executive Director of the United Service for New Americans, declared at a dinner meeting in St. Louis. At the same time, he emphasised that America has lost three times that sum by not filling its quotas completely. Mr. Beck pointed out that of the 2,150,000 immigrants who could have been admitted since 1933, only 250,000 entered, of whom more than two-thirds were refugees from Nazism.

NEW TRAVEL DOCUMENT FOR REFUGEES

The "Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees" during its Plenary Session in London in August, 1944, passed a resolution relating to the establishment of an identity and travel document for refugees who are the concern of that organisation. A special Committee was set up to work out the details. In October last, the representatives of 24 nations met in London with the object of adopting a travel document for refugees, and a number of the member Governments, amongst them those of Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Sweden, signed a Final Act to that effect.

The agreement, which will come into force 90 days after its being signed, provides that a special travel document is to be issued by the contracting Governments to refugees who are the concern of the Inter-Governmental Committee, provided that the said refugees are stateless or do not in fact enjoy the protection of any Government and that they are staying lawfully in the territory of the contracting Governments concerned. The document will be issued to refugees who apply for it for the purpose of travel outside their country of residence, and entitles the holder to leave the country where it has been issued and, during the period of its validity, to return thereto without a visa from the authorities of that country. The document shall have a validity of either one or two years, at the discretion of the issuing authority.

Travel documents issued before the entry into force of the new agreement shall remain valid until their expiration.

The competent authority of the country to which the refugee desires to proceed shall, if prepared to admit him, affix a visa to the document. Whether the holder of such a document will enjoy any facilities provided by the abolition of visas between certain countries is a question which has not yet been decided upon. It is also not known yet which authority in Great Britain is to issue the travel document.

As soon as further details are available, they will be published in "AJR Information."

CEMETERIES IN FRANCE

The monthly information sheet of the Survivors of Jews from Baden and the Palatinate contains a report, written by the General Secretary of the Survivors Association, on the visit he recently paid to the graves of deported Jews who died in the concentration camps of Vichy France. More than 7,500 Jews were deported in 1940 to the camp de Gurs. About 1,000 of them died at Gurs, another 200 at the camp de Noe and about 250 in Recebédou. The French Government has contributed 2 million Francs for the cemetery at Gurs. Deportees who died at Recebédou were buried just outside Toulouse at the cemetery of Portet-sur-Garonne. All the graves are marked in the same way as those at Gurs; they are, however, dispersed among graves of non-Jewish people. The French government will be asked to contribute towards the upkeep of these graves as well as those of neighbouring Rivesaltes (abt. 100).

NO COMPULSORY REPATRIATION

At a Meeting of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Commission of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, the Polish delegate, Mr. Winiewicz emphasised that Jewish displaced persons should not be forced to return to their native lands against their will, and that new homes must be found for them. At the same time, he mentioned that the Polish Government was devoting great attention to the Jews remaining in Poland.

The French delegate strongly appealed for the admission of Jewish displaced persons to various countries and pointed out that visas had been granted to Jewish refugees recently by the French Government.

Continued from front page.

various waves of immigration which have come to Palestine in the course of the past 20 years; each of them has made their specific contribution towards the upbuilding of the country. From my personal observations, however, I venture to say that the immigration from Central Europe, is, in their importance for the development of the Jewish National Home, only second to the immigration from Russia. Their position is by no means acknowledged but, nevertheless, it is time to discard the shyness about one's former fellow-countrymen.

S. Moses (Tel Aviv):

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC FUTURE

The author of this article, who until 1938 played a leading rôle in German Jewry, recently visited Germany on behalf of the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany," mainly in order to study the restitution problem on the spot.

Travelling through Germany gives one an opportunity of studying the economic potential of Germany and the various factors affecting its economic future.

Germany has been devastated to a far greater extent than a visitor would expect from press reports. In Berlin, for example, where the extent of war damage is perhaps slightly above the average, out of 1.56 million flats at least 500,000 have been totally destroyed, and approximately 700,000 damaged. Only about 300,000 have remained untouched. Up to now schemes for rebuilding exist only on paper. In practice it is possible to approach only the question of repairing those living quarters which are capable of being restored at all. Even this limited task is only in its initial stages. In Berlin, for instance, less than half of the living quarters of this category have been repaired. In addition, essential buildings such as schools and hospitals are being restored, as well as, for example, railway bridges. The renovation of factories, business premises, etc., has, for the time being, been left in abeyance.

Industrial Employment and Production

The number of unemployed in the three western zones was estimated in August, 1946, as between 800,000 and 900,000. The number of unemployed in the Russian Zone is not known; but it is probably not very large. It is noteworthy that while certain persons are unable to find employment, at the same time there is a shortage of manpower in some spheres of production. There is a lack of men able to perform heavy and semi-heavy work in such trades as building, agriculture, mining, timber-felling and repairs.

What is being produced in Germany today? Everything, but in inadequate quantities and of inferior quality, in comparison with pre-war times. The German press constantly carries reports about factories of all kinds—including heavy industries and mines—which either have continued to produce uninterruptedly or which have resumed production. In Berlin the metal industry heads the list with 845 firms but on the average these employ fewer than 40 persons. The number of workers and employees in the Berlin electric industry amounts to between 10% and 30% of the pre-war figure.

Purchasing Power of the Mark

As far as foodstuffs and other rationed articles are concerned, the purchasing power of the mark is not greatly reduced. Here inflation was avoided during the war as well as after the collapse of Germany.

An unskilled worker in Berlin, who earns about 150 marks a month, and who has a small family, can hardly spend more than 60 marks a month on rationed provisions to which he is entitled according to his ration cards. It should be borne in mind, however, that these rationed provisions are just enough to keep the family from starvation, but not enough to protect it from hunger. Yet on the black market a pound of butter costs 600 marks—at a time when more than 60% of the German population are earning less than 100 marks a month.

While according to the official rate of exchange, a pound sterling is equal to 40 marks, on the black market exchange it is worth up to 400 marks, and at times even 500 marks.

Exports

Exports from the Russian Zone, as far as there are any, are probably directed only to Russia. The British occupation authorities have so far shown but scant interest in the development of exports from the British Zone. The Americans, however, are trying to promote the export of German factory products. In their zone, they themselves are effecting exports, and there is a tendency to use the proceeds towards reducing their claims for supplies of food and raw materials sent to Germany. They have so far probably received several million dollars in this way. It must be remembered, however, that before the war barely 20% of the total German exports came from the part of Germany now occupied by the Americans.

One factor which greatly hampers the economic recovery and capacity of Germany is the fact that it no longer constitutes a unified economic entity,

but has been divided into more or less segregated economic zones. This dismemberment of Germany has repeatedly led to great difficulties in the supply of coal and raw materials.

Among the most stringent measures are the Russian restrictions in the sphere of banking. The closing of all banks and the blocking of all bank accounts—which has been carried out in the Russian zone, including the whole of Berlin (that is, in all four sectors) has naturally brought about a considerable dislocation of economic life in all four zones of Germany, as the banks in Berlin usually have branches all over Germany, and a number of other important undertakings also have branches in Eastern as well as Western Germany. The branches of banks and other firms which are situated in the Western zones have as far as possible severed their connections with their head offices and have become independent.

Economic Capacity

What forecast of Germany's economic future can be made on the basis of these impressions when they have been coordinated into an integral picture?

The German economic structure has been badly maimed, but it has not been destroyed. At the moment Germany's economic capacity may amount roughly to about 25% to 40% of its previous potential. But it is important to realise that this capacity—however reduced it may be—exists in almost all branches of Germany's economic life. Very probably, through an enormous effort, for which the German people will be prepared, the potential will be gradually increased. It must also be assumed that—from different motives—England, the Americans, and finally Russia will support and further the German effort.

It may, of course, take decades before Germany can treble her present capacity and thus attain the level of her previous output. It will probably even take a number of years before the present potential can be doubled and approximately two-thirds of Germany's previous production reached. But it is

Kurt Kornicker (Paris):

Epilogue to the Peace Conference

The writer of this article, Mr. Kornicker, who attended the Peace Conference as the representative of various newspapers, is the chairman of our corresponding organisation in Paris, the Comité des Réfugiés Juifs.

It has been said that the Peace Conference at Paris had ended without a tangible result because those present were less concerned with the ideological structure of a world at peace than with power politics and spheres of interest.

However, this not quite so. In the various committees and plenary sessions, the problems of the freedom of the individual and the rights of man were discussed. This has not always been sufficiently noted by the general public, though many of the delegates, particularly those of Australia, the Netherlands, South Africa and New Zealand made important statements on these subjects. The conference, it is true, was in the first place governed by questions relating to territorial and material interests, but it would be wrong to assume that all moral considerations were entirely lost sight of.

By no means: The men who drafted the Peace Treaties with Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland, took great care to nail down the responsibilities of the Fascist states for their evil deeds and to draw up clauses in the preambles of the Peace Treaties which are to safeguard the world against any repetition of such atrocities. The satellite states of Germany have been bound by solemn obligation in these treaties to guarantee full civic rights and freedom to all those living in their territories and under their jurisdiction, without discrimination against any race, sex, language or religion.

The question has repeatedly been asked how far the Jewish interests were specially considered by the Conference. The Jewish problem as such was not on the agenda of the Paris Conference, and was

What the Press says . . .

HEROIC REFUGEE COMMANDOS

"Lord Louis Mountbatten, when he paid tribute last week to the heroic exploits of the top secret 'X Troop' of the Commandos, was at last officially giving credit to a body whose members consisted almost entirely of Jewish refugees.

According to Lt.-Col. Peter Laycock, who commanded the troops for two years, 'all of them were men of the highest courage and intelligence, almost fanatical in their hatred of Hitler. They were Germans who came over here just before the war and joined the Pioneer corps at the outbreak.'

One of the captured refugee Commandos was interrogated by Field-Marshal Rommel, but after a few moments he ordered the 'stupid English soldier' to be removed. The prisoner was 'George Lane,' a Hungarian of Jewish parentage, a graduate of Heidelberg, and a professor of languages, who also received part of his education here. 'George Lane,' who became naturalised, rose to the rank of Captain in the troop and was awarded the M.C. In 1943 he married the Hon. Miriam Rothschild, sister of Lord Rothschild.

It was also revealed that in addition to the 'X Troop'—which was later called No. 3 Commando Troop—there were other units serving with the British Army which were almost entirely composed of German and Austrian Jewish refugees. These men saw active service with the 21st Army Group in N.W. Europe from a week after D-Day to the end of the war. One of the exploits of a unit of five of these Jewish refugees caused the surrender of 1,500 Germans in a wood near Cherbourg in the early part of the campaign." "Jewish Chronicle."

feasible nevertheless that the rebuilding of the German economy will proceed at a greater pace than the rebuilding of the houses, the destruction of which leaves such a deep impression on those who visit the country.

From "Hataassiyah," organ of the "Manufacturers Association of Palestine."

not the subject of any official discussions, though it was frequently discussed unofficially in the lobbies of the Palais Luxembourg. The Economic Committees on Roumanian and Hungarian reparations repeatedly referred to Jewish matters (v. "AJR Information," No. 10, p. 73), and the American delegation proposed to have a clause inserted in the Peace Treaties with Roumania and Hungary which would put those countries under a solemn obligation to refrain in future legislation and administrative measures from any discrimination against minorities. According to a further American proposal both Hungary and Roumania were to make full restitution and indemnification for Jewish property which had been forcibly taken from the owners. Both proposals were adopted with a two-third majority in plenary session. A two-third majority also carried the American proposal to hand over to the international refugee organisation all values taken from people who had been persecuted on racial or political grounds and who had died in the meantime, these funds to be used by the Organisation for General Assistance and Vocational Training of Refugees.

In any case, the decisions taken at the Peace Conference in order to safeguard Jewish interests constitute an important precedent for the Peace Treaties with Germany and Austria. The Allies will certainly give no less favourable consideration to the claims of Jews from Germany and Austria who, after all, had been the first victims of Nazi persecution.

It is of more than immediate material value that the Jewish title to reparations has been acknowledged at the Conference Table.

KAKOPHONY OF SELF-HATRED

There are some who consider Arthur Koestler's latest book, "Thieves in the Night" (Macmillan & Co., London, 10/6), Zionist propaganda; others see in it a defence of terrorism. I think this "chronicle of an experiment" will neither help Zionism nor will it increase an understanding for terrorism. An outburst of Jewish self-hatred such as has not been witnessed since the early days of Weinger, gives Koestler's intentions an unpleasant turn. "Since the days of your prophets, self-hatred has been the Jewish form of patriotism," says one of his characters.

Joseph, the analysing "hero," comes to the conclusion that Jews have two alternatives: the one is symbolised by the Dead Sea—an "inland lake under sea level, stagnant with no outlet, much denser than normal water with its concentrated minerals and biting alkaloids, oversalted, overspiced, saturated." The world extracts a lot of useful chemicals from it—Marx, Freud, Einstein, "crystallised products of the brine." The other kind grows up in the new settlements, "without intellectual passion, without sensitivity," gradually becoming "Tarzans," their only link with the world being the chicken house and the cowshed. "I became a Socialist because I hated the poor; and I became a Hebrew because I hated the Yid," is Joseph's confession. He weighs up between the "Einsteins" and the "Tarzans" and chooses—the terrorists.

He hates the British because of their policy, the Arabs because they have killed his girl and the Jews because he is one of them. The only possibility for an outlet of his hatred is a "good home-made bomb." A plan to irrigate 50 acres of his agricultural settlement so as to make room for another 50 families does not offer him the same compensation. However, he cannot make up his mind conclusively, and in the end he leads the double existence of a "Tarzan" and that of a clandestine writer of terrorist pamphlets.

I do not know if it was the intent of the author to show in these developments a degeneration of Zionism, a decay for which he divides the responsibility between Jewish education in Palestine, the climate which "lives in absolutes," and the towns of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, against which he has many grievances. "Nationalism is homesickness for normality," says Joseph, but where could such an exponent of Jewish self-hatred find normality in Jewish life?

Although the book is an uneasy compromise between a novel and a documentary, it contains many precious gems in a number of shrewd observations, dramatic scenes, beautiful descriptions and clever conclusions. Koestler's portraits of British officials and Arab villagers are little masterpieces. Unfortunately, there are also some anachronisms

as the author visited Palestine in 1945 and set the plot in 1937-1939; not a few realities of the country which he mentions did not exist then.

I once said that a novel whose hero is a Jew and which appeals to the sympathy of a non-Jewish reading public is condemned to failure; taking this as a measure, "Thieves in the Night," in which the author identifies himself with the antipathies of the reader, should be a considerable success.

HERBERT FRIEDENTHAL.

EDMUND KEAN "The Sun's Bright Child"

In a previous issue, Herbert Friedenthal dealt with the difficulties that face a refugee writer. Julius Berstl, after living in this country for about ten years, has overcome these difficulties very well in his first book written in English, and not only from the linguistic point of view.

These "imaginary memoirs" of the actor Edmund Kean (Hammond, Hammond & Co., Ltd., London, 15s.) are, above all, a very mature work, which gives his author an opportunity to combine his professional qualifications with his experience of life. Berstl had spent his lifetime in Germany as a conscientious adviser to various non-commercial theatres and as a responsible play-agent. He was the first translator of Priestley and Lonsdale, adapted a play of the 17th century poet John Marston, and was a successful playwright himself with "Dover-Calais," a modern variant of the Rip

THE VOICE OF THE SURVIVORS

"Unzer Sztyme"—Our Voice—the Organ of the liberated Jews in the British Zone, published at Belsen, is now appearing in print. Their editorial in the first printed edition published on August 20 ends:

"If the outside world is really interested in us, we want our case to be presented in terms of people who have suffered much but who are nevertheless looking to the future. We maintain our right to press forward our claim to the completion of our liberation, when we shall no longer feel the social stigma of the term 'D.P.' These long months of waiting have not been frittered away by all of us. There are many young people here who have used this protracted period to prepare themselves to become normal citizens and strike roots deeply in the soil of our ancient and reborn Homeland. But let it be known also that the period of waiting and preparing is now full. We are trying hard to cling to the faith we once had so firmly in the ultimate triumph of just causes. We fervently hope that . . . the final stamp will be placed on our liberation and our long-suffering faith justified."

LAW and LIFE

Legal Advice Hours (for persons with limited means only): Wednesday 5-6.30 p.m., Sunday 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

"KONKURRENZKLAUSELN" IN ENGLISH LAW

There exists a natural tendency amongst employers to restrict, in the interest of their business, employees whose period of service has come to an end, in the choice of their new employment. On the other hand, employees wish to fight such tendencies and take the view that clauses inserted into service agreements which restrict their freedom to work wherever they wish are immoral and invalid. This clash of interests has led to much litigation in the English Courts. However, the general principles of English law in this matter have now been clarified though their application to individual cases is often enough still contested.

All "Konkurrenzklauseln" are considered to be in "restraint of trade" and only valid if the employer proves that the clause should be admitted in law, because it is

- reasonable between the parties, and also
- reasonable with regard to the interests of the public. For satisfying the Court that the clause is reasonable the employer
- must show that the agreement does not go further than is reasonably necessary for the protection of his business, and
- must not take from the employee an undertaking which merely has as its object to protect him,

after the employment has ceased, from the competition of the former employee.

When deciding whether or not the employer has proved his case, the Court takes into regard the local scope of the clause as well as the time for which it is supposed to be effective and all other circumstances of the case.

To illustrate this by examples it may be mentioned that agreements

- "not to engage in the business of accountancy for 15 years within a 15-mile radius of the employer's business,"
- "not for a period of three years from the termination of this agreement carry on or be engaged or concerned in the business of an automobile dealer or agent within 15 miles from X,"
- "not for seven years after leaving the employment carry on business in the United Kingdom in regard to the sale or manufacture of machinery" were all held to be unenforceable.

On the other hand, in exceptional cases, even a world-wide restraint of competition in a certain line of business has been considered reasonable, and, generally speaking, the Courts are much more inclined to find reasonable such restrictions on competition as may be imposed not on former employees, but on a vendor of the business in the contract with his purchaser.

van Winkle story. This country might have inspired him to choose the form of "Imaginary Memoirs" for his book, after the example of Savage Landor and Robert Graves ("Imaginary Conversations" and "I, Claudius"). But the topic itself was conceived more than twenty years ago under the impression of Bassermann's fascinating performance of Kean in Dumas the Elder's thriller, which, in Berstl's opinion, had done more to "herald actor Kean to immortality" than Byron's poem, from which he has taken the title for his book. Berstl, interested in the problem why posterity has woven wreaths just to this "eternal mime," building upon William Hazlitt's dramatic reviews, brings Kean's acting to life again. His hero has not much in common with Alexander Dumas' coarse portrait, there is a touch of Balzac in his version of Kean's life.

Julius Berstl sounds deeply both into the actor and the man. His life was dramatic and he was an actor of his life. It was not by chance that he counted Lord Byron, with whom he had some romantic features in common, amongst his friends.

The demon in Kean was both the genius of his art and the destructive power of his life. It has, perhaps, been forgotten that Kean was the first to break with that tradition which performed Shylock as a clown and monster. When Lichtenberg wrote about the Hamlet of Kean's greatest predecessor, he influenced Goethe's interpretation of this character; when Heine witnessed Kean as Shylock, we can trace it in his essay on Shylock in "Shakespeare's Maidens and Women." Kean's acting, though alien to French spirit, was not without consequences for the Romantic Movement in France and its appreciation of Shakespeare.

But Berstl gives us more than a picture of the past. His portrait of a great actor, of early eighteenth century society, of audiences in England and America is a most valuable contribution to the understanding of this country as it is today. We see behind the calm surface of England, which has produced the greatest dramatist of all times, which has still the best amateur actors in the world, and where people queue up for more than 24 hours in order to see Laurence Olivier as King Lear, to mention just one instance of the British playgoers' enthusiasm, which beats the records of Max Reinhardt's time.

LUTZ WELTMANN.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Armin Blau, teacher at the Hamburg Talmud Torah Grammar School from 1905-1939, died at the age of 69 years. Among his contributions to the monthly periodical "Yeshurin," his essays on Freud's psycho-analytic thoughts on religion and Judaism were most remarkable.

Irene Eisinger, who will sing at the AJR Concert on December 15, took the soprano part when Mahler's Symphony No. 4 was performed under Bruno Walter at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on November 3.

Norbert Brainin, the young Austrian violinist who has acted as the leader in previous AJR Concerts, has been awarded the Carl Flesch Medal at a competition at the Guildhall School of Music, London.

NEW BOOKS.—Alexander Gray: "The Socialist Tradition: Moses to Lenin" (Longmans, London); Martin Birnbaum: "Jacovleff and Other Artists," amongst them Hermann Struck (Paul A. Struck, New York); Johs. Pedersen: "Israel: Its Life and Culture" (Povl Branner, Copenhagen; Oxford University Press/Cumberlege, London); Rabbi Dr. Viktor E. Reichert: "Job." With Hebrew Text and English Translation Commentary. (Soncino Books of the Bible. Edited by the Rev. Dr. A. Cohen; Soncino Press, Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey); J. C. Rylaarsdam: "Revelation of Jewish Wisdom Literature" (University of California Press; Cambridge University Press, London); Hugh J. Schonfield: "The Jew of Tarsus. An Unorthodox Portrait of Paul" (Macdonald & Co., London); Peter de Mendelssohn: "The Nuremberg Documents" (Allen & Unwin, London); Henry John May: "Red Wine of Youth," biography of a South African lawyer, including a study of the Jewish Question (Cassell, London); Robert Neumann: "Children of Vienna" (Gollancz, London); Erich Maria Remarque: "Arch of Triumph" (Hutchinson, London); "B'nai B'rith, Leo Baeck (London), Lodge No. 1593: 1943-1946" (London).

C. C. Aronsfeld: The Jewish Stake in South Africa

Not since the early days of the gold-rush, probably, has South Africa been a sight more bewildering—a laboratory, as it were, of nearly all the conflicts now besetting the society of nations: not merely the commonplace conflict between progressive democracy and narrow nationalism, but, darkening it in many ways, the issue between the two nationalities, Dutch and English, the problem of White and Black, also of European and Indian, and in the midst of these factions, struggling ahead as best they can for the peace of a greater South Africa—the Jews.

They are a fairly prosperous community, not far from 120,000 (or 5% of South Africa's total European population), mostly Litvaks and between 5,000 and 6,000 refugees from Germany. About one-third of them all live in Johannesburg. The majority are engaged in the various branches of commerce; there is the usual preponderance in the professions (law, medicine, etc.), and the usual defaulting (for the usual reasons) in such categories as the civil service, engineering, science and chemistry. "Though there is a marked tendency among South African Jews to make themselves as independent as possible by establishing small businesses," writes Dr. N. Barou in a recent survey, "yet the number of those who take employment is considerably on the increase, especially amongst the younger generation."

As for their share in Jewish life, owing no doubt to the as yet strong Eastern traditions, South African Jewry still seem inclined to consider Zionism a matter of course.

The strongest incitement to conceive of philanthropy in terms of a more constructive policy, comes from the growing conviction that Jewish life in South Africa is no longer as secure as it may have seemed some years ago. Of course there is no occasion for undue alarm. Jews play a notable part in public life. Mr. Morris Kentridge, an upright, indomitable Jew, is a respected Member of Parliament, the present Mayor of Cape Town is a Jew, and another Jew has recently attained Cabinet rank. Above all there still stands the towering figure of General Smuts who has shown a greater appreciation of Jewish worth and destiny than any other statesman of his age.

Yet, unquestionably anti-Semitism in South Africa is strong, not merely as a sentiment pervading the social life of all classes, but as the organised force of Dr. Malan's Nationalist (Opposition) Party and a host of minor, mainly Afrikaner, bodies such as the Greyshirts and Ossewa Brandwag. They never withdrew into funkholes during the war, as so many of their kindred were obliged to do elsewhere. They were free to carry on a vile campaign of Jew-baiting and that trade which in the present generation of democracy is all but inseparable from active anti-Semitism—disaffection and treachery. They actually and with all their heart, desired a German victory, and they now continue the war, undaunted, undiscredited, parading after the true Nazi fashion all the familiar clap-trap of "democratic British-Jewish capitalism," "Asiatic Communism," "Blood and Soil," etc. At present, their spite and spleen is discharged mainly on the issue of immigration. Certain scenes in Parliament are frequently redeemed by the dignified demeanour of the Jewish M.P., Mr. Kentridge, who never tires to proclaim, proudly, that "the whole history of South Africa has shown

that in regard to Jewish immigration . . . Jews need not be ashamed of themselves. Whether it be in science or in academic life, in industry or agriculture . . . the Jews can be proud of their contribution, and further Jewish immigration will have the same effects."

But Afrikaner anti-Semitism is rising—they actually expect a 2:1 majority by 1953—though it would be wrong to lay the blame entirely at their door. Anti-Semitism is not confined to them, nor are they anti-Jewish only. Being Nazis, they are smitten with a larger race-hatred, a Herrenvolk obsession which, to the extent that it enforces an odious colour bar, is shared by the vast majority of "white" South Africans, irrespective of party and nationality. It presents on that account, much as in the United States, a challenging dilemma to the Jews: should they pretend to be hunting with the hounds, or rather, more honestly, prefer to be running with the hare?

The issue, always to the fore, has recently come to an interesting head over the "Indian Bill" providing for severe restrictions on the (South African-born) Indian population of Natal. The character of these restrictions need not be described to any Jew to-day, though Indians are perhaps inclined to overstate their case by arguing that "there is no difference between Germans persecuting Jews and South Africans persecuting Indians," yet it did not escape public notice that no official action was taken by the Jewish community. Prominent Jews felt that it was for South Africa as a whole to determine its policy on the complex relationship between Europeans and non-Europeans. Though Jewish citizens had a voice, it was thought, they were called upon to speak as citizens, not as Jews.

At the same time, the undoubted racial discrimination had powerful repercussions in India, whose Government denounced the South African argument that this was a domestic concern retaliated by breaking off diplomatic as well as trade relations with South Africa and lodged an appeal with UNO. Clearly this was an action that could not fail to strike the imagination of all minorities and none more forcibly than the Jews.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

Though "AJR Information" is certainly not the right platform for discussing Zionist policy, I feel that Mr. H. Friedenthal's interesting but highly controversial article "Palestine Re-visited" in your November issue cannot remain unchallenged.

I, and probably all your readers, agree wholeheartedly with his unequivocal condemnation of terror in Palestine; but if he maintains that "love of war, violence, terror are the immediate results of seven years of peace and of economic saturation," I disagree.

Mr. Friedenthal conveniently overlooks the main reasons for the tension among the Jews in Palestine and its most undesirable offspring—terrorism—while he reluctantly admits that Zionists have some cause for political grievances: "Without immigration and freedom of settlement the Jewish National Home cannot thrive."

He maintains, however, that peace and prosperity in Palestine have brought about unjustified demands of the Yishuv, obviously hinting at the claim for a Jewish State in Palestine. He forgets that this demand is the outcome of the conviction of the overwhelming majority of Zionists that only a Jewish State in Palestine will ensure immigration into and freedom of settlement in the Jewish National Home.

Dr. H. Tauber,
45 Langford Court, N.W.8.

Dear Sir,

I have received information that Kapo Ernst Sock notoriously known from Dachau Concentration Camp has been repatriated to his home town from Britain where he had been a Prisoner of War. Anyone who has been ill-treated by kicking, beating and flogging or bribed by him should give me full particulars. The same applies to persons whose relatives have died on account of injuries received in the working parties "Moor Express," "Kasernenhof," "Siedlungsbau" or others.

Will Mr. Jacob Lengel who joined the British Army at the Kitchener Camp and who witnessed Sock's atrocities, contact me immediately.

O. Winter,
C/o The Rectory,
Elland, Yorks.

JEW IN SILESIA

New Jewish communities sprung up in a number of towns like Rychbach(1), Walbrzych(2) and Hindenburg. Soon other Jews joined them, some from Russia.

By the spring of this year there were about 40,000 Jews in the "regained territories." To-day it is estimated that more than 100,000 live there—or did until the new exodus began as a result of the pogrom in Kielce.

The Government encouraged them to settle there for two reasons, one economic and the other political. Many of the Jews were good craftsmen—tailors, bootmakers, cabinet-makers, or builders.

The political motive is to make Poland's acquisition of these territories sure by settling them with people whom world opinion might think it most inhuman to displace.

I met many Jews wherever I went in Upper and Lower Silesia. They are in business, in the free professions, in the factories, and even in the coal-mines. They earn the same wages as other miners and, unlike some other types of worker, seemed to get on very well with their non-Jewish colleagues. This applies also to Jewish textile workers.

Several hundred Jews have settled on the land. They took over German farms and on the whole, being mostly farmers themselves who owned land in Eastern Poland before the war, they get on not too badly. The farms they were given by the Polish Government are among the most up to date in

Europe, equipped with all machinery—including electric milking appliances. Germans are temporarily employed where Jews cannot do all the work.

Rychbach and Walbrzych seem to have most Jews. In Walbrzych there are about 18,000 Jews in a population of some 80,000. In Rychbach nearly half of about 20,000 inhabitants are Jews. The head of the Rychbach Police is a Jew; so is one of the two Vice-Governors of the district. He is probably the first Jew to hold such an office in Poland. A number of Jews hold other high administrative posts and important jobs in many factories and mines.

Yet the Jews do not feel secure. Outside the Jewish Community building and Synagogue in Rychbach I saw armed Jews on constant guard. It is the same in other places. No serious attacks have occurred, and in some places none at all. But the Jews are apprehensive, especially after Kielce, and many I found ready to leave the country.

A Jewish doctor with a good town practice told me he was leaving because he was afraid to go out of town to visit a patient for fear of being attacked and because his child at school was subjected to all sorts of assaults and insults by her non-Jewish schoolmates. A similar reason was given by a Jewish shopkeeper, who traded under a non-Jewish name for fear of being boycotted.

(From a report in the "Manchester Guardian.")

(1) Reichenbach (Eulengebirge); (2) Waldenburg.

FROM MY DIARY

It is interesting to note the reawakening of literary life in Germany after the letters of the "Reichskulturkammer" have fallen. Here are some of the latest publications:

Ernst Wiechert: "Die Jeromin-Kinder" (Zinnen-Verlag, München); announced by the same publishers is Werner Bergengruen: "Dies Irae," John Steinbeck: "Gabilan," and Adolf Weber: "Wohin steuert die Wirtschaft?" Verlag Karl Rauch, Leipzig, has published Pushkin's "Erzählungen" (translated by Arthur Luther, Sigismund von Radecki and Reinhold von Walther), Pushkin's "Dramen" (translated by Henry von Heiseler) and Pushkin's "Gedichte." The following books have been published by the Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin: Erik Reger, "Union der festen Hand" (New Edition); Günther Weissenborn: "Die Illegalen" (drama); Johannes R. Becher: "Die hohe Warte" (poems); Willi Bredel's documents from the concentration camp: "Die Prüfung," and Ivan Turgenjev's "Väter und Söhne."

Insel-Verlag has re-started activities with Rudolf Hagelstange: "Venezianisches Credo" (poems); an "Almanach der Unvergessenen" has been edited by Dr. Josef K. Witsch and Prof. Dr. Max Bense (Greifenverlag, Rudolstadt). Poems from Tegel prison by Dietrich Bonhoeffer (who was murdered by the Nazis) have been published by his friends under the title "Auf dem Wege zur Freiheit" (Verlag Hanns und Schule, Berlin). The programme of the Furche-Verlag, Tübingen, foresees a booklet "Zwischen den Zeiten" by Professor Heinrich Scholz and a number of works by Evangelic writers such as Professor D. Gunther Dehn, Dr. Hanns Lilje, Professor Gerhard Ritter; jointly with the Catholic publishing firm Herder, Freiburg i.B., a series of books is planned under the title "Das christliche Deutschland 1933 bis 1945." Herder also announces the following books by Reinhold Schneider: "Der Tod des Mächtigen," "Tagarog," and "Das Erbe im

Feuer." Another work by Reinhold Schneider, "Die Heimkehr des deutschen Geistes," is published by the Hans Bühler Verlag, Baden-Baden.

Verlag Lambert Schneider, now Heidelberg, has re-started its activities with "Freier Sozialismus" by Alfred Weber and Alexander Mitscherlich, "Menschen und Dinge 1945" by Marie-Luise Kaschnitz and "Entzückter Staub" (poems) by Wilhelm Lehmann. Other recent publications include: Hildegard Ahemm: "Begegnung zwischen Traum und Tag" (Lothar Blanvalet Verlag, Berlin); and the Almanach "Das Greifen-Büchlein" (Greifen Verlag, Rudolstadt).

A similar revival has taken place in the publishing of periodicals. Among present weeklies in Berlin are "Die Weltbühne," licensed to Maud von Ossietzky (the widow of the late editor Karl); "Deutsche Rundschau," edited by Rudolf Pechel; "Der Aufbau," edited by Johannes R. Becher; "Horizont" (a youth journal), edited by Günther Birkenfeld; "Sie" (a women's journal); "Berliner Hefte," edited by Wolfgang Goetz; and "Uhlenspiegel," edited by Günther Weissenborn (in the style of the old "Simplizissimus.") In Hamburg, a weekly "Die Zeit" is edited by Ernst Samhaber; Heidelberg has "Wandlung" and Freiburg i.B. "Gegenwart."

In 1943, when Mr. Bevin was Minister of Labour in the Coalition Government, he said in Parliament: "I am happy to say that the experience of my officers shows clearly that the great majority of the aliens in this country are anxious to play their part in the war effort of the United Nations and to advance our cause in whatever way is appropriate."

Today, when naturalisation has been resumed and scores of applications are being dealt with on their merits, it is good to remember those words of collective praise of refugees in this country by a Minister who now plays a leading part in the Cabinet. The facts which Mr. Bevin then gave to Parliament were that of 24,892 cases of aliens under review, 18,649 were found already in work of national

IN PARLIAMENT

Danzig Nationals.—Mr. Mayhew stated on behalf of the Foreign Secretary that it is not the practice of this Department to treat Nationals of Danzig as German Nationals.

importance or utility; 3,151 were transferred to work of greater importance, and 3,092 were students or unavailable for transfer. There had been a considerable change-over from sedentary occupations to manual work, and Government Training Centres set up to train men and women in engineering work in war factories had accepted nearly 2,000 refugees who, according to Mr. Bevin, "have not only responded well during training but have subsequently proved a valuable addition to our total labour force."

These figures attain a still greater significance if one considers that the Jewish Refugee community in England reflects the same preponderance in the upper age groups as the former Jewish population in Central Europe. In a scrutiny of 5,000 German and Austrian men's registration cards, it was found that nearly 3% were under 18 years of age, approx. 18% between 18-35, and the remainder between 36 and 65, nearly 23% being over 55. NARRATOR.

ELEANOR RATHBONE MEMORIAL

The Children and Youth Aliyah has launched an appeal for an Eleanor Rathbone Memorial in Palestine. The scheme is approved by several Jewish and non-Jewish Members of Parliament and other personalities of public life. The Memorial will take the form of an Educational and Housing Centre which will bear Eleanor Rathbone's name and will accommodate orphaned Jewish children. The AJR are represented on the Appeal Committee as they feel that Jewish refugees have a special obligation to contribute to this project as an expression of their gratitude for Eleanor Rathbone.

MISCELLANEOUS

ACCOMMODATION urgently wanted.

—The Social Service Department of the AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. Tel. MAIDA Vale 9096, would be very grateful for any information on vacant rooms and flats, furnished and un-furnished.

LEICA OR CONTAX wanted. Eric O. Sonntag, 159 Bickenhall Mansions, Baker Street, W.1. WELBECK 6802.

GRAPHOLOGICAL EXPERT, scientifically trained, wide experience, gives advice in personal and business matters (partnership, employment of staff, marriage, child guidance, etc.). For details apply to Graphological Bureau, 1 Woodside, Erskine Hill, London, N.W.11.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER with very good connections seeks position for wholesale or retail. Box 388.

SALES MANAGER, well acquainted with Gown Manufacturers, wanted by Ladies Belts and Buttons Manufacturers. Box 389.

BUTTON & LADIES BELTS Manufacturers require AGENT with good connections to Gown Trade. Box 390.

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK wanted by Export Firm in Watford. Knowledge of typing and/or bookkeeping an advantage. Salary according to experience. Box 391.

DESIGNER REQUIRED for factory with 100 employees producing ladies dresses and blouses in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Excellent opportunity for experienced person, capable of producing attractive styles and cutting perfect patterns. Apply: B. Goldwater & Co., 6 Bigg Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MOTHER'S HELP or Cook General Wanted. Small modern house, all conv. 1 boy 2½ yrs. Help given. Best wages and outings. Parnes, 99 Woodland Drive, Watford. Tel.: Watford 2106.

30 minutes Green Line Marble Arch. MALE CLERK, Accountant, Typist, 5 years English office experience. Seeks position. Hermann, 1 Rainham Road, London, N.W.10.

TO SELL. 2 Ladies' and Gentleman's suits, 4 coats, 3 furs, etc., used, in good condition. Hampstead. Box 387.

TYPEWRITER, PORTABLE Royal, American, first-class condition. For sale. Any offer over £30. Box 386.

SMALL CONVALESCENT HOME near Maidenhead requires Nurse who will assist Matron in her duties and in housekeeping. Very happy conditions and congenial atmosphere. Salary above Rushcliffe scale. Apply stating age, experience, when free, etc., to Secretary, Jewish Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home, Camperdown House, Half Moon Passage, E.1.

CUTTER WANTED for blouses and shirt collars. Able to cut to pattern. Part-time considered. Apply Farnox Ltd., 626 Finchley Road, N.W.11. Telephone: Clerkenwell 3355.

TO SELL because of re-emigration. Clothing, crystal, glass, household goods, etc. H. Sommer, 47 Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6.

ACCOMMODATION as paying guest in London area for one month only required for young German girl expected in January. Help with housework, etc., if desired. Box 392.

LADY seeks part-time clerical job, thorough knowledge of English and general office work. Box 393.

RE-UPHOLSTERING, also Carpet Repairs, work done on customer's premises.—A. Fahn, 6 Lithos Road, N.W.3.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, long and first-class London experience, wants change. References. Box 396.

LADY, English and German shorthand typist, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires post, 5-day week. Box 395.

FURNISHED ROOM with cooking facilities, Ealing-Hayes district, wanted by business lady, out all day. Box 394.

Inquiries from AJR

Abraham, Heinrich, born 11.1.96, last address Richborough Camp, for his wife at Dresden.

Brandenburger, Else, from Berlin, presumably Dublin, for friends at Wolverhampton.

Cohn, Hermann, born 28.5.89 at Ostrowo, came to London from Stuttgart in 1939, for Hildtegard Tischer, Stuttgart.

Friedmann, Isaak, abt. 62 yrs., came to England in 1929, last known address, 30 Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N.W.2, for Rudolf Friedmann, New York.

Leibstein, Julius, from Leipzig, for Bernhard Meissner, Mannheim.

Lessmann, Hans, from Breslau, came to this country 1938, for Manfred Schindler.

Levy, Eugen, book-keeper, Barmers Grove, 116 Elm Road, London, S.W.13, for Mr. Neuhaus, Frankfurt.

Muenz, Stefan, formerly 8 Litchfield Way, N.W.11, for Leopold Deutsch, Vienna.

Sachs, Henny, née Mandowski, probably re-married, for Mrs. Lustig, liberated at Theresienstadt.

Stross(berg?), Dr., and Stross(berg?), Maurice, Jacob, Mendel, for their cousin Ida Steinfeld, née Strossberg, Paris.

Westvalin, Mrs., for Omasta Tomas, Mazancowice, Prov. Bielsko.

Winsky, Mrs. Sara, last known address, 27 Ellingfort Road, London, E.8, for Julio Mendelsohn, Buenos Aires.

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THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

BOARD MEETING

On October 27, a well attended Board Meeting of the AJR took place. As the Chairman, Mr. A. Schoyer, and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. S. Adler Rudel, had gone to Germany on official missions, Dr. W. Breslauer presided; he remembered the late Mr. L. Scherk, a Board member, and Miss Herta Uffenheimer, a member of the AJR staff, and expressed best wishes for a speedy recovery to Capt. H. Beaumont, M.P., who has been ill for some time.

The General Secretary, Mr. K. Alexander, reported on recent activities of both the Association and the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany," and Mr. W. Rosenstock gave a survey on "AJR Information" from the administrative and financial point of view. A lively discussion followed. The proposals of the Leeds group for an intensification of the cultural activities of the AJR were again discussed, considering a number of suggestions submitted by local groups, and a sub-Committee was set up to further and co-ordinate the cultural activities. Finally, Dr. Breslauer gave an account on recent negotiations of the "Council" with regard to the restitution problem. A very interesting report was given by Mr. M. Pottlitzer on his recent visit to Palestine.

GLASGOW

On Rosh Hashanah, a "Weihestunde" was held. The Chairman of the AJR Group, Rabbi C. E. Cassel,

conducted the Service and gave an inspiring address. The evening was concluded by a social gathering. The Sukkoth party, organised by Mr. Doctor, was attended by about 40 members. Mr. Doctor and Rabbi Cassel took the occasion of congratulating one of the oldest members, the Rev. Ledermann, on his 75th birthday, at the same time thanking him for his relentless helpfulness. T. F.

CAMBRIDGE

The group, whose membership is not very large, is meeting, on the average, once a month. The following talks were given at recent meetings:—Dr. Paul Neumann: "Our Displaced Souls," Mr. Richard Wright: "Impressions of a Teacher in Palestine and Lebanon," Dr. Max Eschelbacher; "Israel Zangwill's novel, "Children of the Ghetto."

The chairman, Dr. G. Schatzky, keeps the members informed on current affairs and is at their disposal when they approach him for individual advice on refugee questions.

LEICESTER

A General Meeting of the Group took place on November 5. As the Chairman, Rabbi Duennen, had left Leicester, Dr. Martin Levy was elected in his place, Mrs. E. Hirsch was re-elected as Hon. Secretary. After a comprehensive report on the London Board Meeting of the AJR given by Dr.

AJR LOCAL GOLDERS GREEN GROUP

MEETING

Wednesday, December 11th at 7.45 p.m.

Hodford Hall (Methodist Ch.) Hodford Rd.

(off Golders Green Road, nr. Golders Green Station)

The Rev. Leslie I. Edgar, M.A., Hon.C.F.

"THE RELATIONS BETWEEN JEWS AND NON - JEWS IN ENGLAND"

The Rev. Leslie Edgar had been Chaplain to the Forces for 5½ years and acted as deputy to the Senior Jewish Chaplain to H.M. Forces.

Levy, gramophone records of Jewish sacred and secular music were played, introduced and commented on by Mr. R. Cramer.

Mr. A. Schoyer, Chairman of the AJR, went back to Berlin after a short stay in this country in order to continue his special work in the interest of Jewish affairs.

Dr. E. G. Loewenthal, Executive Member of the AJR and Co-editor of "AJR Information," has been appointed Senior Area Representative for Western Germany of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad and left for Germany recently.

AJR MEETINGS IN DECEMBER,

Sunday, December 1st, Cambridge Refugee Club House, 55 Hills Road (2nd floor), 4.30 p.m. RABBI DR. M. ESCHELBACHER: Shalom Asch's Novel: "Drei Staedte."

Sunday, December 8th, Nottingham, International Centre, Victoria Street, 5.30 p.m. Dr. K. ALEXANDER: "Work for Jewish Refugees."

Sunday, December 8th, Leicester, Little Theatre, Dover Street, 4 p.m. Recitations by JOSEPH PLAUT.

Wednesday, December 11th, Golders Green, Hodford Hall, Hodford Road, N.W.11, 7.45 p.m. Rev. LESLIE I. EDGAR: "The relations between Jews and Non-Jews in England."

Sunday, December 15th, AJR CONCERT 7 p.m., Phoenix Theatre.

Sunday, December 22nd, Richmond, Terrace House, 128 Richmond Hill, 4.30 p.m. CHANUKAH CELEBRATION.

Sunday, December 22nd, Cambridge, Refugee Club House, 55 Hills Road, 4 p.m. CHANUKAH CELEBRATION.

AJR, GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5) Sunday, December 1st, 5.30 p.m. The Rev. D. H. M. MAHON, Ph.D.: "Jewish-Gentile Relations."

Sunday, December 8th, 5.30 p.m. Mr. R. E. SCOLLER: "The Labour Party and what it stands for."

Sunday, December 22nd. The Grand Chanukah Party. Further announcements will follow.

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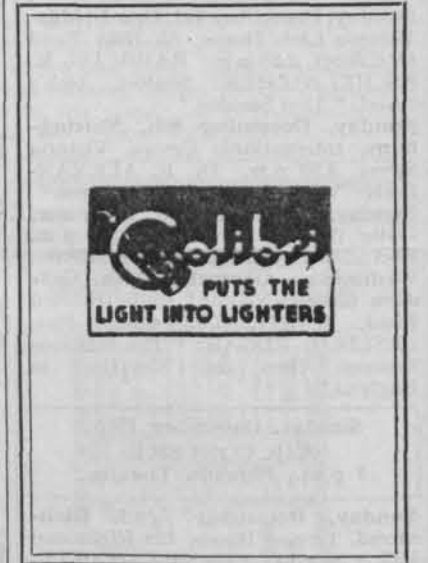
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