

TRUSTEES OF AN HERITAGE

For the first time since the "dispersion," since the collapse of German Jewry, the delegates of the organisations representing Jews from Germany in Belgium, Brazil, France, Holland, Palestine, Switzerland, Uruguay, the United States and Great Britain, as well as the representatives of Jews in Germany, met in conference to discuss problems and difficulties common to all of them.

It was indeed a melancholic and somehow historic moment when the President of the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany," Dr. Leo Baeck opened the proceedings of its first plenary session.

The Council, he said, was the trustee of a great responsibility. It represented a right, the right of the dead and of the living, and no peace which betrayed the right would be lasting. The Council, Dr. Baeck continued, was the trustee of a spiritual heritage, and of the responsibility of the future.

It was a tragic statement when Dr. Baeck said that the history of the Jews in Germany had come to an end. For several years there might still be a Jewish existence in Germany but their creative history had come to a close; honour and dignity did not permit us to live on German soil.

The climax of the first plenary session of the Council was a mass meeting at the Embassy Theatre, which was addressed by representatives of the member organisations and, also by Professor Martin Buber. The theatre was filled to capacity long before the meeting started. The array of speakers from many parts of the world was a unique experience.

PLENARY SESSION

The agenda of the first day was opened by a report on activities given by **Dr. K. Alexander**. He singled out two facts, the recognition of the Council regarding questions of restitution given by the Control Office for Germany and the preparations in connection with the drafting of the peace treaty.

Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., welcomed the delegates who represented "hundreds of thousands in body and in spirit" and expressed the hope that their deliberations would be successful. Messages were received from the Chairman, Jewish Relief Abroad and **Mr. Norbert Wollheim**, Chairman, Zonenrat of the Jewish Communities in the British Zone.

Restitution

The principal question which has occupied the Council and all its member organisations for the past year, and which still holds the primary place within the many urgent problems, namely, restitution, stood in the centre of the discussions of the first day. Two addresses on this subject were given by **Dr. W. Breslauer** and **Dr. S. Moses** who proposed a number of resolutions and statements which would lay down the future policy of the Council in this respect.

The following participated in the discussion:—**Dr. M. Nussbaum** (Palestine), **Dr. H. E. Fabian** (Germany), **Dr. H. Emmerich** (U.S.A.), **Mr. K. Kornicker** (France), **Mr. E. Gompertz** (Belgium), **Dr. B. Karlsberg** (Holland), **Dr. A. F. Schnitzer** (Switzerland), **Dr. H. Muller** (U.S.A.), **Mr. A. Schoyer**, **Mr. A. Horovitz**, **Dr. H. G. Van Dam**, legal adviser to the Jewish Relief Unit, **Mr. M. Scheyer** (Brazil) and **Dr. A. Kaufmann** (Uruguay). At the end of the first day, **Mr. Adler-Rudel** gave an address on the developments which led to the establishment of the International Refugee Organisation (I.R.O.).

Mr. Adler-Rudel gave a survey of the international protection of refugees since 1920. Today, he said, the Jews constituted only 25 to 30% of the large masses of Displaced Persons. There were immigration possibilities for only 200,000 out of the 800,000 D.Ps., but the 250,000 Jewish D.Ps. had consistently refused to emigrate to any other country but Palestine. I.R.O. was faced with an unsolvable

problem, unless solved in the political field. I.R.O., whose budget was not yet guaranteed, would be weaker than UNRRA and the Inter-Governmental Committee. Jewish organisations had submitted three suggestions to I.R.O. (1) The establishment of a Jewish Department, (2) of an advisory body consisting of refugees and D.Ps., and (3) that Jewish refugees and stateless Jews should be appointed senior officials.

Position Abroad

The second day of the session was devoted to reports of the representatives from Germany and the formerly occupied countries on the situation in their various countries.

Dr. H. E. Fabian reported on the position of the 15,000-20,000 German Jews living in various towns in Germany. He described the difficult work of the newly re-established communities and the recent Frankfurt conference where close co-operation between the various communities in all zones was established. The days of suffering for the Jews in Germany were not yet over, he said. In spite of help

Jews in Germany

The Council has to state regretfully that there are today, more than two years after the termination of the World War, more than 200,000 Jews in Germany and Austria, who are still in the most difficult circumstances and face an uncertain fate. Their future does not and cannot lie in these countries where already anti-semitism is raising its head again. We, therefore, appeal to the nations which had the good fortune of having been saved from Nazism to remember the sufferings of the Jews and to give them the possibility of building up their lives anew, and especially to open to them the gates of Palestine, to which country the great majority of them desire to emigrate.

We strongly feel the link between us and we tender our greetings to the Jews left in Germany and Austria. The Council will do everything in its power to keep alive the active sympathy for the Jews who are still in these countries. The Council will apply its full energy to see that the maximum of moral and material support be given to those who are left there as well as to such Jews dispersed in other countries who have not been able as yet to re-establish themselves.

from the JOINT, there was malnutrition. Anti-semitism in Germany was rampant and accommodation for the victims of Nazism was insufficient. There was grave disappointment among the Jews that the question of immigration had not yet come nearer to any solution. He advocated liquidation of German Jewry as far as possible, but he said that one should not turn Germany into a Jewish void. At least some of the Jewish communities should be maintained but he strongly warned Jewish refugees against returning to Germany.

Mr. J. Rosensaft, Chairman of the Central Jewish Committee, went further and said that Germany was no place any more for Jews. He demanded complete liquidation of Jewish life in Germany and he thought that even the aged and infirm should be evacuated.

Dr. H. G. Van Dam spoke about the difficulties of Jewish Relief Workers who had to negotiate between the allied authorities, the German authorities and the Jews in Germany.

Dr. M. Nussbaum described the spiritual and material sufferings of German Jews. Although he was for liquidation, he thought that a remnant would have to stay.

Mr. S. Adler-Rudel saw a tragic development in the fact that some Jewish D.Ps. would settle permanently in Germany. Our warnings were not real as long as there were no possibilities for emigration.

Dr. L. Baeck said that the task in this respect was to assist the Jews in Germany in their emigration. He thought that organised Jewish communities should exist as long as there were any Jews in Germany.

Dr. F. Weissmann (U.S.A.) also made some suggestions.

Mr. R. Moser gave a survey of the situation of Jews from Germany in France. Out of 20,000 German Jews before the war in France, 4,000 were now left. The others had either succeeded in saving themselves to U.S.A., etc., or had been deported. The persecution against alien Jews in France had been more severe than that against French Jews, but the French population was most sympathetic and had hidden many of them. After the war, however, they were greatly disappointed when the French authorities treated German Jews as Germans, and only gradually a change in this status was effected. The economic position of the German Jews in France, many of whom are old people, and widows and orphans of deported, was very serious indeed. 3,000 out of the 4,000 lived on public subsidies which are one-third under that which the

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RESOLUTION

Restitution

1 It is an intolerable state of affairs that to-day—two years after the termination of the war—no legal basis has been established for a restitution of those assets which are still available and which, originally, had been taken away from the Jews in Germany; in innumerable cases the unlawful acquirers of such assets are still holding and benefiting from them.

The Council expresses the hope and expectation that the Governments concerned will now at the earliest date issue the Law relating to Restitution, the draft of which lies before them. The Council opposes firmly any attempt at weakening the draft.

2 The Council stresses the urgent necessity of concluding as soon as possible the preparatory work for a further Law to be passed by the Allied Control Council—the Law relating to Indemnification. This Law must guarantee the victims of Nazi persecution compensation for the damage and losses they have sustained.

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French state had recognised as a minimum allowance; but even these subsistences were endangered now.

Mr. E. Gompertz spoke on the situation in Belgium where in 1944 all assets of Germans, including that of German Jews, were sequestered. Again, as in France, German Jews were treated as German nationals, but the position since then had greatly improved. Out of 10,000 German Jews before the war, 3,000 were left, of whom 50% were over the age of 50. One of their main problems was to obtain permission to work and reside in the country, and especially people in the professions were excluded from adequate occupation.

Dr. B. Karlsberg reported on the situation in Holland which was more hopeful than that of France and Belgium. Here again, only a small percentage of German Jews had survived, approximately 3,000. The liberal attitude of the Dutch authorities and of the population, however, helped them to find a permanent home in Holland.

Dr. H. Klee gave a report on the position in Switzerland. Switzerland considered itself nothing else but a transit land and refugees there found it extremely difficult to get labour permits for adequate occupation, or to obtain permission for permanent residence. The situation was far from being settled.

In the afternoon Dr. A. F. Schnitzer (Geneva) spoke on the legal aspects of statelessness, especially with regard to the position of Jews from Germany.

Organisation

The third day was devoted to questions of organisation and finance. The representatives of all the constituent organisations unanimously realised the necessity of strengthening the Council financially and otherwise and promised their assistance towards this aim to the utmost of their ability. It was also recognised that, to secure efficient work, a certain division of labour would be advisable; it was felt that certain international questions would be dealt with in U.S.A. and Palestine and that, on the European Continent, Paris was of particular importance. The Headquarters of the Council will, as before, be in London.

The Session finally dealt with new tasks to be taken over by the Council in the near future. Attempts are to be made to erect a memorial in honour of German Jewry in Palestine and it was suggested that this memorial should be in the form of an Educational Institution preserving the best traditions of German Jewry. Furthermore it was decided that the Council, as the representation of German Jews all over the world, should get into touch with those international Jewish bodies on which organisations in Germany had previously been represented.

It was decided that the next Plenary Session should take place in Autumn 1948, either in Palestine or in Brussels.

A detailed memorandum about object and procedure in the Restitution question, meant as a guidance for the Executive, was approved by the Session.

(Resolution—Contd. from Front Page)

3 The envisaged legislation can, however, mean a compensation for the Jews emigrated from Germany only, if it can remedy the dire material distress in which many of the Jews from Germany are living and enable those who have found a new home to build up a new and tolerable existence.

Such measures are particularly urgent, designed to assist refugees from Germany, who are pensioned-off officials and the recipients of annuities, so that they may obtain the payments due to them.

4 The property of Jews who died without leaving any successors in title and of the former Jewish congregations and organisations must be brought under Jewish control and be employed towards the support and resettlement of Jews in need of such assistance.

As the legitimate representative of the Jews from Germany, the Council claims full participation in the executive bodies of the Jewish Corporation which is to be created for fulfilment of this task.

Legal Position

The Council considers it to be an unquestionable act of justice that the property of Jews from Germany, who were the first victims of Nazi persecution, may not in any case nor in any country be treated as German property. It cannot be permitted, that those who, as Jews, in an unparalleled manner have been robbed of their property by the Nazis, should now be rendered liable for the crimes the Nazis have committed.

The Council protests against any discriminatory treatment of Jews from Germany which regarded them as enemies of the United Nations.

UNIQUE DEMONSTRATION

The Embassy Theatre was crowded to capacity when Dr. Leo Baeck opened the proceedings of a public reception to the delegates. The audience honoured the memory of the dead by a minute's silence.

The first human right was that to one's own personality, Dr. Baeck said. The war against this right was first fought against the Jews because as long as Jews lived this right would live. It was not by incident that this first meeting of German Jews from all over the world had taken place in England, because without England Western civilisation would have been destroyed.

Professor Martin Buber, in his address, spoke on the German Jewish symbiosis which was unique in the history of mankind. It had embraced all fields of productivity and from those experiences, the mentality of the German Jew was forged—his trust in spiritual values and his relation to the idea of justice as formed by the humanists. The catastrophe must not let us forget that this special spiritual and ethical attitude of German Jews ought to be preserved. Although he was the son of a man

from Lwow and a woman from Odessa, he was proud to be counted among German Jews, whose task, he thought, was not yet finished.

Dr. Siegfried Moses, who is one of the co-founders of the "Council," spoke for Irgun Mercas Europa, Palestine; Dr. Hermann Muller for the Federation of Jews from Central Europe, U.S.A.; Dr. H. Emmerich for the German Representative Committee affiliated to the World Jewish Congress; Dr. Hans Klee for the Fluechtlingsvertretung in der Schweiz; Mr. Erich Gompertz for the Comité Israelite des Refugies Victimes des Lois Raciales, Belgium; Mr. Kurt Kornicker for the Comité des Refugies Juifs, France; Dr. Hans Erich Fabian for the Board of the Jewish Community, Berlin, and Dr. Kurt Alexander for the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain, which was mainly responsible for arranging this unique gathering.

The audience was greatly impressed by the statements of the various speakers which together added up to a picture of the worldwide position of German Jews today.

FROM THE JEWS IN GERMANY**A NEW ORGANISATION OF JEWS IN GERMANY**

It was in Frankfurt-on-Main at the beginning of June that, for the first time since the liberation from Nazi terror, representatives of Jewish communities of all Zones of Occupation, including Berlin, were gathered together in order to exchange views on important present-day Jewish affairs and also to discuss the future of the Jews in Germany.

There were hardly less than 100 people representing the approximately 20,000 Jews at present living in town communities. The problem of restitution did by no means rank first; it was significant for the trend prevailing amongst Jews in Germany that welfare and relief questions, matters affecting the status and the economic position of the Jews, and the delicate problem of the entitlement of being admitted to a Jewish congregation and its representative bodies were equal part of the large agenda. The formation of an "Arbeitsgemeinschaft der jüdischen Gemeinden in Deutschland" was welcomed as an achievement on the way of unified work and action. A liaison office will be set up in Frankfurt-on-Main. The Directorium will consist of Dr. Philipp Auerbach, Munich (American Zone), Dr. H. E. Fabian, Berlin (for Berlin), Mr. Julius Meyer, Berlin (Russian Zone), Mr. Rosenberger, Freiburg (French Zone), and Mr. Norbert Wollheim, Luebeck (British Zone), and the "Beirat" will be composed of three representatives each of the Zones and Berlin. The Assembly will be convened every three months. The foreign Jewish relief societies will be invited to the meetings of the "Beirat."

JEWISH LAWYERS IN BERLIN

The Berlin weekly "Der Weg" publishes in the issue of April 10 the following list of Jewish lawyers and public notaries in Berlin: Bernhard Baruch, Bln.-Niederschönhausen, Moltkestr. 8-11; Dr. Bernhard Blau, Bln.-Charl., Reichsstr. 31; Dr. Coper, Bln.-Wilmsd., Rüdeshheimer Platz 10; Dr. Corsing, Bln.-Wilmsd., Landauer Str. 11; Dr. Hugo Ehrlich, Bln.-Lichterfelde-Süd, Berliner Str. 65; Anita Eisner, Bln. W. 35, Lützowstr. 69; Dr. Salli Fritz Engelbert, Bln.-Schmargendorf, Ruhlaer Str. 10; Dr. Falkenberg, Bln.-Schöneberg, Salzburger Str. 17; Dr. Heinrich Fechner, Bln.-Wilmsd., Helmstedter Str. 12a; Dr. Friedeberg, Bln. W. 15, Konstanzer Str. 3; Dr. Gumpert, Bln.-Charl., Mommsenstr. 56; Dr. Siegfried Jacob, Bln. N. 65, Müllerstr. 52; Fritz Kantorowicz, Bln. W. 15, Nürnberger Str. 17; Dr. Fritz Lewy, Bln.-Frohnau, Oranienburger Chaussee 54; Ernst Maass, Bln. W. 15, Pfalzburger Str. 82; Dr. Hans Münzer, Bln.-Charl., Droyenstr. 10a; Dr. Walter Peyser, Bln.-Charl. 4, Bismarckstr. 61; Dr. Ernst Schindler, Bln. N. 65, Turiner Str. 42; Dr. Walter Schindler, Bln.-Halensee, Nestorstr. 1; Tasse, Bln.-Neukölln, Karl-Marxstr. 169, Dr. Kurt Werthauer, Bln.-Schmargendorf, Doberaner Str. 9.

NOVEMBER POGROMS UNDER TRIAL

The November pogroms were subject of a trial for which a special Court was set up by the British

Control Commission in Germany. The Court decided that the leading officials, on whose instructions the Synagogue in Aachen had been set on fire, were guilty of a crime against humanity and that they could not be exonerated by claiming that they had acted on order from higher authorities.

The President of the Police, Zenner, and the Kreisleiter, Fischer, were sentenced to five years imprisonment and to a fine of 5,000M. Three policemen were sentenced to three years imprisonment.

It is understood from Dr. H. G. van Dam, Legal Adviser of the Jewish Relief Unit that, based on this sentence, other trials concerning the crimes during the November pogroms will be opened by ordinary German Courts.

Berlin.—Rabbi Dr. L. M. Munk arrived in Berlin from America to take up his appointment as a Rabbi under the auspices of the American "Joint." Dr. Munk, who comes from a well-known family of Rabbis, had been officiating in Berlin until 1938. He intends to remain in the capital for an initial period of about a year.

A Jewish Summer Camp, under the auspices of the Gemeinde and the "Joint" in co-operation with the Jewish Relief Unit, will be organised in a house called "Brüninglinden" near Cladow.

Munich.—A new Synagogue in the Reichenbachstrasse was consecrated in the presence of General Clay, Head of the Occupation Army in the American Zone, Ambassador Murphy, Minister Präsident Erhard and representatives of Jewish Organisations and communities. General Clay said in his address, "I feel that we are on the threshold of a new era, an era determined by the decision to build up a new relationship between human beings."

Hamburg.—The Community now consists of about 1,400 members of whom 200 have come from the East. The members pay monthly contributions of at least 5 Marks. Additional funds are supplied by the "Joint." About 30 people are living in the Old Age Home to which a communal kitchen is attached providing a hot meal to a large number of people every day. It is intended to accommodate 60 people in the Home Sedan Strasse which had been an Old Age Home before 1933.

Kiel.—The former Rabbi of Kiel, Dr. Posner (now Jerusalem), is collecting material on the history of the Jewish Community Kiel. Any readers who have documents, pictures or other information in their possession are asked to contact Mr. Gustav Lask, 62 Woodhall Gate, Pinner, Middlesex.

Magdeburg.—On the suggestion of the local Social Democratic Party, the Hindenburg Strasse will be renamed Landsberg-Strasse in honour of Otto Landsberg, the well known politician who had been living in Magdeburg and who at one time had been German Minister of Justice. Otto Landsberg, who is now 77 years old, lives in Holland.

Karl Escher:

"Allzu Frueh Und Fern Der Heimat . . ."

Only now, two years after the defeat of the Nazis, do we hear some facts about the bitter fate that befell our exiled poets and writers. What became of them? Here are the names of a few, whose personal tragedies we were able to trace with some certainty.

We remember Georg Hermann, Berlin's poet, the author of the wonderful Biedermeier novel "Jettchen Gebert." Georg Hermann portrayed the Jewish family life of the beginning of the last century with a charming realism. At first the writer had found safety in Holland, where friends hid him from the Gestapo. Yet eventually he shared the fate of so many other Jews who had found refuge in Holland. For a considerable time he was held in the transit camp of Westerbrock. Dutch scholars and writers pleaded for his release. The result of this petition to the occupation authorities was that Georg Hermann was immediately singled out for deportation to the East, where he found his death in an extermination camp. Shortly before his arrest the writer had succeeded in completing his last novel, "Die etruskische Vase." In this book he writes the biography of his brother, Heinrich Borchart, a Berlin architect, who had been able to emigrate to Rome, only to die there disillusioned and alone. Georg Hermann's older brother, the famous Egyptologist Prof. Ludwig Borchart is no longer alive either. His great achievement: "The Excavation of Tell'amarna," brought immortality to his name. With this work he did not only bring to light a fairy-like antique treasure house, but discovered a whole civilisation of ancient Egypt. The most beautiful piece of the treasures is the—by now world-famous—head of Queen Nofretete.

The eminent Jewish poet Alfred Mombert, who had lived in Heidelberg like his friend Georg Hermann, had a somewhat kindlier fate. He had been sent to a camp in Southern France, where he was able to finish his monumental epos "Sfaira der Alte," despite his illness. Swiss friends secured the liberation of the poet by providing a surety of 300,000 Marks. Alfred Mombert recuperated at the Riviera and subsequently joined his friends in Switzerland. Yet his weakened body could not overcome the tortures to which it had been subjected: he died in Winterthur.

In Rio de Janeiro, Stefan Zweig, for whom the burden of the exile had become unbearable, put an end to his rich life. Both he and his wife took poison.

Richard Beer-Hofmann, the accomplished master of verse, who created the Biblical dramas "Jacob's Traum" and "Der junge David" died in America. He had escaped to the States from Vienna.

The poet Alfred Wolfenstein, editor of the year-books "Die Erhebung" went "underground" in Paris. After the liberation of France—his body exhausted by continual strain—he succumbed to a treacherous illness. With his wise book "Juedisches Wesen und deutsches Wesen" he has endeared himself to us Jews.

Arno Nadel's life was brought to an untimely end in a Polish extermination camp. He was poet, musician and painter, reaching an amazing perfection in each one of these three branches of art. His paintings are probably lost, whereas some manuscripts of his musical creations for the liturgy of the synagogue and his records of Yiddish folk-songs have been preserved. Arno Nadel's main work are his poetic writings, which, deeply rooted in religious ground, represent his endeavour to attain to a pure conception of God.

Arthur Silbergleit had been able to remain in Berlin until almost the end of the war. He still experienced the honour of a celebration of his 60th birthday in Jewish circles. In 1944 he was carried off into a camp in the East from where there was no return. His beautiful lyric poems, rich in emotion, will continue to bear witness to this noble, reserved poet.

Gertrud Chodziesener, the Jewish poetess, had an equally gruesome fate. She, too, died somewhere in an Eastern inferno. She died much before her time, so that her name and fame could not yet ring out into the world. The few, however, who happened to know her poems will keep them alive in their hearts. Erna Leonard (Erna Feld), who did not cease to give interpretation to Gertrud Chodziesener's poems by rendering them in an accomplished manner, suffered

the same death as the poetess. Shortly before Gertrud Chodziesener's deportation her aged father, Justizrat Chodziesener, highly respected in Berlin legal circles, had died.

Ernst Weiss chose death by his own hand, when his persecutors entered Paris, where he had sought refuge. In his novel "Tiere in Ketten," and the continuation "Nahar," where reality and phantasy most strangely intermingle, he retraced the origin of good and evil.

Egon Friedell, the brilliant Viennese essayist and critic, who was also the knowledgeable author of an excellent, highly original work on the history of culture, threw himself out of a window of the prison where he had been pining away. He was not only an original writer but also an impassioned actor, whom we could frequently admire in Max Reinhardt's theatre in Berlin. One of his best parts was that of Caesar in Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion."

The novelist Joseph Roth also died in one of the terror camps. Many knew him as an excellent contributor to the "Frankfurter Zeitung." His two novels, "Hiob" and "Radetzky Marsch," will live on.

Theodor Wolff, for many years the chief editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt," lost his life in Sachsenhausen. The world gave ear to his words and respected his opinion, yet, alas, it did not follow his wise predictions. He had fled to Paris, where he wrote two important books before his end. They dealt with the ways of German politics and their aberrations. He failed to get away from his persecutors in time, and was taken back to Germany.

Georg Bernard, the other prominent German journalist, had been more fortunate. For many years chief editor of the "Vossische Zeitung," he was also responsible for the widely read financial magazine "Plutus." He succeeded in making his escape good to the United States, before the invader marched in. In Paris where he had found early shelter, he immediately founded the first refugee paper, the "Pariser Tageblatt." He died in America after a short illness.

Another Berlin journalist to remember is Monty Jacobs, the excellent dramatic critic of the "Vossische Zeitung," who died in London.

Carl Einstein, the Berlin historian of the fine arts, died in Southern France: he drowned himself. Einstein was an expert in the various trends of modern art. His critical review of modern artistic trends and artists, which appeared in the Propylaea History of the Fine Arts, will retain permanent value. In France, too, Werner Benjamin, the essayist and art-connoisseur, met with an early death.

Erich Baron, the promising Berlin author, is dead. Gone are so many others of whose end we know nothing. Here we have honoured their memory by calling up their shades. Yisgadal v'yiskadash sh'me rabbo. . . .

MAX LIEBERMANN

The centenary of the birth of Max Liebermann, the founder of the Berlin "Sezession" and a late President of the Prussian Academy of Art, will be celebrated on July 20th. It is a fitting tribute to his memory that the Art Section of the Municipal Council of Berlin are planning a memorial exhibition in his honour.

The date of his birth, 1847, was regarded as symbolic by the artist himself, since he jestingly told that it marked him as a forerunner of the Revolution of 1848. Greatly indebted to the European tradition, linking him through his friend Israels with Rembrandt, Liebermann became the head of the German Impressionist School as a follower and admirer of Degas.

But he was much more than that. "Each artist creates his own technique." This saying by Liebermann applies especially to himself, since in his latest works he powerfully stands for a style, commonly known as Post-Impressionism or Expressionism, combining subtlety of individual portraiture, whether of a person or of a landscape with a vigorous and rhythmic stroke of the brush. Undoubtedly Liebermann's true greatness will be fully realised at

What the Press says . . .

It is the boast of the British people that within these islands no man shall be penalised because of his religious faith or the blood that flows in his veins. The duties of every citizen to the community in which he lives are identical; his rights, too, must be the same. And it is an integral part of that belief that no British citizen should ever be made conscious of any difference or distinction between himself and any other citizen.

Should any attempt be made to set aside one part of the community, the whole will suffer. For the whole nation amounts to a larger and more glorious entity than the sum of its individual citizens. "A nation is the unity of a people," said Coleridge. If that unity is broken or attacked, then the moral strength and grandeur of the whole country is diminished thereby.

Racial discrimination is the most hateful and pernicious of all the forms that disunity can take. Political strife is a natural and healthy instrument of democratic government. Industrial strife, though deplorable and damaging to national prosperity, rarely leaves lasting effects. But persecution of individual citizens, because of their faith or blood, inflicts a hideous and lasting wound on the common purpose and mutual reliance of the people.

"Evening Standard"

IN PARLIAMENT

EMPLOYMENT OF D.P.'s

On May 23rd Mr. Mayhew stated on behalf of the Foreign Secretary that agreements had been concluded between the British and American authorities in Germany and the Belgian Government whereby the latter would recruit large numbers of D.P.'s for work in the Belgian coal mines. Similar arrangements with the French Government are pending.

According to a statement by Mr. Ness Edwards of the Ministry of Labour on June 3, approximately 10,000 European workers have so far been brought over from the Displaced Persons Camps in the British zone of Germany. They consist almost entirely of Balts and Ukrainians and are placed in the essential under-manned industries such as agriculture, textiles and laundries as well as in turning out domestic work in hospitals and farmer's households.

The volunteers are screened by UNRRA and the Control Commission before being admitted to this country.

NATURALISATION

According to a statement by the Home Secretary on 19th June the total number of applications submitted until 31st May, 1947 is 39,220 (amongst them 8,172 service cases). The number of certificates granted since the resumption of naturalisation is 12,976 (amongst them 3,653 service cases).

a future date, when changes of fashion will be forgotten, and the stature of the master will be recognised against a background of his period.

His sense of humour and humanity, so apparent in the numerous "bon mots" attributed to him, would have made him an enemy of the Nazi Regime in any circumstances. But a certain abstract and spiritual quality in his art, his sense for subtle human relationships, link him with the Jewish tradition. He was truly European in his range, a "Berliner" in his loyalties and Jewish in his spirituality.

Some of his works were exhibited in Oxford Street, London, shortly before his death in 1935. More recently, the Ben Uri Art Gallery was able to display some of his paintings, among them his own garden, which may remind one of Monet's so different, but equally sympathetic treatment of the same motif. Liebermann's art thus embraced intimate subject matter as well as the grand manner.

In an age when nationalism and prejudice penetrate into the field of the arts, Liebermann's figure stands as a symbol of the past and as a beacon for the future.

HELEN ROSENAU, Ph.D.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE FORTUNES OF SHYLOCK

When Elizabeth Bergner played Portia in 1927—ten years before Hermann Sinsheimer's book "Shylock: The History of a Character or the Myth of the Jew" (Victor Gollancz, London: 9s.) was completed in German and twenty years before it could be published in English—two moments were outstanding: her elemental outcry "Halt!" ("Tarry a little!") after Shylock's "Come, prepare!"—not until then did she intend to turn the letter of Shylock's bond against him—and the disgust with which she turns down the Duke's invitation for dinner after the trial, because the Duke played Shylock a nasty trick into the bargain. In the original, however, Portia overdoes her part as a judge herself, and that is why Miss Bergner's interpretation was brought back to my mind when I read John Middleton Murry's fine foreword to Sinsheimer's scholarly book—contrasting the world of Belmont with that of Shylock. In his opinion, Shakespeare growing older, lost faith even in Portia, and it was the younger generation of Miranda, Perdita, Marina and Imogen in which he put his belief in the future.

The author's profound study is subtly constructed and carefully co-ordinated. Myth and history are interwoven, legends like that of the Wandering Jew, a forerunner of Shylock, mentioned first in a document of English literature, and facts like that of anti-semitism in the middle-ages; sociological conditions, which created a Jewish problem are not omitted, nor those which are the background of Shakespeare's creative genius. Two worlds met each other, on the crossroads of the ages. It happened in history that the myth of the Jew confronted Shakespeare, to make him "Jew-conscious" in a country that practically did not know any Jews, and that he was to create the most impressive, though not at all flattering portrait of a Jew, which exists and persists in the modern world.

Throughout the book Sinsheimer tells us the story of Shakespeare's mind: how the Conscious and the Subconscious worked together—the reality he found, the tradition he imbibed, public opinion which influenced him, and yet the independent genius of a poet, perhaps unconsciously, anticipated what a

young English lady was to say on seeing Kean's Shylock: "This poor man is wronged" (as Heinrich Heine reported). Shakespeare did not take sides in the Jewish problem, which did not exist for him as such, and he did not know anything about Jewish family life, a feature quite absent in the scenes between father and daughter; and yet, none of his other "commoners" (Iago, Malvolio, Autolycus) speak their minds for all oppressed and humiliated—it is only the outcast and clown, Shylock the Jew!

LUTZ WELTMANN.

CROSSMAN'S HUNDRED DAYS

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman's notes on his experiences as a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine, "Palestine Mission," (Hamish Hamilton, London—10/6), are surprising from two points of view—they successfully circumvent indiscretions such as are the usual part of diplomatic diaries, much to the embarrassment of all participants, and they are much more varied, critical and analytical than many of his speeches which we have heard in recent days.

"Palestine Mission" is the record of a progressive British socialist intellectual who, at that, excels himself as a brilliant writer, and as a politician of great promise. In a hundred days he had studied the Jewish question and Zionism in America, England, the Continent, Cairo and Palestine.

In America he finds that the conversion of American Jewry to Zionism has weakened its position in the States; in England he struggles with the intricate problem of "double loyalty"; on the Continent he sees the reality of the Jewish position and in Palestine he receives impressions which finally shape his conception and opinions. At the end of his book, Crossman summarises that the Jewish problem exists and that it cannot be any more argued away; that the Jews of Palestine have already become a nation; that the Jewish National Home will develop and progress, whatever policy the Government will pursue; nothing will be able to obstruct its progress save the literal elimination of the Yishuv. The only sound policy for England,

says Crossman, would be the partition of Palestine. It is to be regretted that Crossman did not state the reasons which lead the Commission to reject the partition plan.

H. F.

"THE SPIRIT RETURNETH"

Selma Stern established her reputation as a historian with her thoughtful contributions to the history of the Jews in Germany. Her exemplary monumental work "Der Preussische Staat und die Juden" (The Prussian State and the Jews) has unfortunately remained incomplete so far. For before it could be finished, German Jewry had become overwhelmed by catastrophe. Together with her husband Eugen Taeubler (formerly Professor in Heidelberg), who is himself a historical scholar gifted with an abundantly creative mind, Selma Stern personally experienced the tremendous disaster almost until its end. As late as in spring 1941, they emigrated from Berlin to Cincinnati, where they were able to resume work at the Hebrew Union College.

Selma Stern, being removed from the finale of the disastrous tragedy and desirous to keep her distance, chose a historic parallel in order to give adequate expression to the dreadful happenings. Thus she wrote her moving book, which might almost be called: the epic of the ruin of the mediaeval Jewish communities in Germany. The book, which was translated by Ludwig Lewinsohn and published by the Jewish Publication Society in Philadelphia, bears the telling title "The Spirit Returneth." It was deliberately written in the form of a historic novel, in order to become accessible to a wider circle of readers.

The novel embodies the restlessness which is characteristic of its period. The various aspects of the universal uneasiness have been depicted with masterly skill: the economic distress of the masses, the struggle for power between the guilds and the patriciate of the towns, the tension within the Church, the fights for supremacy in the Holy Roman Empire, and finally the unscrupulous policy of the Emperor, Charles IV. Against such a background the Jewish fate during the terrible years of the plague—about the middle of the 14th century—unfolds itself.

The dominant question that occupies Selma Stern is: How did the Jews of those days endure their fate? She assigns the main parts in her dramatic novel to the members of a widely ramified Jewish family of the upper classes, creating them as forceful characters. They and the other impressive personages of the novel, be they Jewish or not, men or women, imaginary or historic personalities, they all have been conceived in reflective simplicity and portrayed with artistic sympathy.

Our heart is with all these individuals, and yet it is not they that are the true heroes of the novel. It is the communities that are the true heroes and the individuals serve as their exponents only—if I follow Selma Stern correctly. There are the Jewish communities in Switzerland, in the Rhine and Main districts, in Thuringia, and wherever else a grim fate befell them. They suffered death because they were Jews and would not abandon their fathers' faith, they gave their lives, because they believed in so sanctifying the Name of God.

When laying aside Selma Stern's book, we understand the profound justification of its dedication: to the martyrs of my people.

JACOB JACOBSON.

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.

RESTITUTION IN GERMAN MATRIMONIAL LAW

Whilst the problem of general restitution is still awaiting its solution by legislation, an attempt has been made to provide legal machinery for redressing at least part of the injustice and damage resulting from Nazi legislation and Nazi jurisdiction in matrimonial cases.

The Marriage Law of 6th July, 1938, which proclaimed as one of its primary objects the application of Nazi ideology to the institutions of Marriage and Divorce, made provision not only for the annulment of a marriage on the grounds of "Heterogeneous Blood Mixture" ("artfremder Bluteinschlag") of the one spouse with the consequence that the children were declared illegitimate, but also allowed to bring an action for the dissolution of a marriage on the grounds of an error regarding the degree of racial mixture.

The German Marriage Law of 20th February, 1946, which came into force on the 1st March, 1946, eliminated these and similar monstrosities, and at the same time introduced in a special section some kind of restitution which shall make it possible within certain limits to right the wrongs inflicted by the Hitler-Marriage Law and to compensate for the hardships suffered from decisions based on its provisions.

The new Marriage Law of 20th February, 1946, decrees in Section 77, that judicial decisions relating to family rights based on such provisions of the Hitler-Law which are not contained in the former Civil Code nor in the new law, and judicial decisions based solely or predominantly on racial, political or religious grounds, may be contested by either of the

parties injured by such a decision and by the children of the marriage and by the Public Prosecutor.

The object of such action which is called "Haertemilderungsklage" is not to restore an annulled or dissolved marriage, but to mitigate, although not entirely to eliminate, the personal and material consequences of the contested judgment.

For instance children of a marriage which has been declared void for racial grounds, may by way of this action demand the reversion of the former judgment by which they have been declared illegitimate, and so restore their status and their title to succession to the estate of both parents.

The contesting party may also, by way of such action, claim compensation for material damage inequitably suffered by him or her and demand the removal or mitigation of such hardships as adversely affect his or her personal position. The law decrees that the Court in his free and equitable discretion should take into consideration all circumstances which harmed the interests of the claimant, and may award appropriate compensation for damage suffered during the period subsequent to the former judgment and give the claimant such rights as may be claimed by the innocent party in a divorce-suit.

There is a time limit for bringing the action to Court which expires on the 1st March, 1948. The remedy given by this action may be of particular importance for those whose economic or personal position were adversely affected during their stay in Germany. There are, however, many cases in which people who are now living in other countries, are interested, for personal and material reasons, in having the wrongs redressed which were inflicted on them by judgments based on the abolished Nazi provisions of the former Marriage Law.

NEW BOOKS: Russell Hill: "Struggle for Germany" (Victor Gollancz, London); Hugo Leichtentritt: "Serge Koussevitsky" (Cumberlege, London); Max Brod: "Franz Kafka" (Secker & Warburg, London); Joseph B. Schechtman: "European Population Transfers, 1939-1945" (Oxford University Press); Derrick Sington: "Belsen Uncovered" (Duckworth); Lt.-Col. W. Byford-Jones: "Berlin Twilight" (Hutchinson, London); R. W. Cooper: "The Nuremberg Trial" (Penguin Books); Vergilius Ferm: "Encyclopedia of Religion" (Philosophical Library, New York); "Philo" Selected Writings (East and West Library, London); Walter A. Berendsohn: "Die Humanistische Front" (Europa Verlag, Zurich); Fritz Strich: "Goethe und die Weltliteratur" (A. Francke, Berne); F. R. Bienenfeld: "Rediscovery of Justice" (Allen & Unwin, London); Richard Schweizer: "The Last Chance" (Secker & Warburg, London).

JEWIS IN HUNGARY

Fate and present situation of the Hungarian Jews increasingly occupy the interest of the central Jewish world organisations and the Jewish press. Hungarian Jewry with approximately 180,000 people is today the biggest Jewish Community in Central and Eastern Europe. It is not only because of their numerical strength that the Hungarian Jews deserve the attention they receive, but also because of their undeniable vitality in spiritual and cultural affairs.

Already in its March issue, "AJR Information" was concerned with Hungarian Jewry when publishing an article by Mr. Maurice Pearlman, which illuminated the immediate past and present position of the Jews in Hungary. Since then new trends have become apparent and fresh statistical data have been made available.

About two-thirds of the 180,000 Jews who are at present in Hungary, live in the metropolis Budapest. This means that the proportion of pre-war days has been exactly reversed; for then only 200,000 of about 600,000 Hungarian Jews resided in the capital, whereas the remainder were settled in the provinces. The reasons for this phenomenon are as plain as they are tragic. The German Nazis and their Hungarian collaborators, the Nyilas, first deported those Jews that lived in country districts and provincial towns. Only a few of these unfortunate people returned from the infernos of Auschwitz, Mauthausen, Bergen-Belsen, etc. A similar fate awaited the Jewish community of Budapest, yet when the plan was to be carried out—in the late summer and autumn of 1944—several circumstances prevented the complete execution of the deportation programme. This was brought about by the following factors: the interventions of neutral Governments, in particular Switzerland and Sweden, the disorganisation of the German transport system already much advanced at the time, the scarcity of rolling stock, and finally the passive resistance and rescue activities organised by isolated groups of the Hungarian Jews themselves. Thus only a part of the Jews of Budapest were deported, the others were forced into "labour battalions" or imprisoned in the Ghetto.

It is not merely the numerical proportion of metropolitan and provincial Jewry which has been totally altered, but also the entire sociological structure of the surviving Jewry. It was the children that were hit most by the extermination, and the problem of "over-ageing," for long known to the Jewish sociologist, has assumed catastrophic dimensions. According to a statistical investigation, which was recently conducted by the "Joint," the structure of surviving Hungarian Jewry—in age groups—is in broad outlines as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Under 20 years of age | 15% |
| 20-40 | 25% |
| 40-60 | 35% |
| Over 60 | 25% |

Disasters in family life must be counted among the reasons, why even the few provincial Jews that have been rescued are mostly unwilling to remain in their former places of residence and move into the metropolis instead. Economic insecurity and a palpable anti-semitic tendency in the small towns and rural districts also contribute to that development. It was still in 1946 that the majority of the Hungarian Jews were completely plundered and impoverished, being thus dependent on the permanent assistance by the "Joint." Since the stabilisation of the currency, however, part of metropolitan Jewry has succeeded in re-entering the machinery of production. As in pre-war days the occupations in which Jews find themselves are again concentrated on the field of commerce and the liberal professions. In addition, a small number of Jews have consolidated themselves in the governmental and municipal administrations, legal departments, police, and army. Nevertheless the number of those that are dependent on assistance is still terribly high. When the "Joint" undertook another statistical *enquête*—covering, however, Budapest only—the occupational distribution of the metropolitan Jews was found to be as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Production of raw material | 1.45% |
| Trade and industry | 23.05% |
| Commerce and finance | 13.24% |
| Professions and employees | 11.56% |
| Transport | 0.70% |
| Civil service | 0.62% |
| Army | 0.22% |
| Pensioners, etc. | 5.21% |
| Recipients of assistance | 43.95% |

As in pre-war days Jews are again mostly excluded from agriculture. Even the radical agrarian reform, carried out by the new regime, which resulted in a breaking up of the large estates, did not alter much in this state of affairs. Quite recently agricultural co-operatives have been formed with the help of the "Joint" where young people are prepared for emigration. There are 1,168 persons working in 31 agricultural establishments.

The solution of their problems does not solely depend on Hungarian Jewry; it will be essentially determined by factors of international politics. From

P.E.N. Congress in Zurich

The Congress of the P.E.N. Club, that noble international assembly of poets and writers, was held this year in Zurich. A German oration on Nietzsche delivered by Thomas Mann was in the centre of the formal proceedings. Amongst the 300-400 delegates representing 36 countries or culturally autonomous groups, were Viscount Samuel, Louis Golding, Peter de Mendelssohn and Frantisek Langer. The group of German émigrés from London was represented by F. Burschell, Dr. R. Friedenthal, Prof. H. Friedmann, Dr. Alfred Kerr, Dr. Alfred H. Unger, Wilhelm Unger and A. Malte Wagner.

One of the points of the Agenda was the question of the re-admission of German writers. After a long debate it was decided to set up a Committee of six for the purpose of drawing up a list of writers worthy of admission to a new German P.E.N. The Committee consists of three representatives from formerly occupied countries, one German, one German émigré in London and the General Secretary of P.E.N., Hermann Ould. The resolution was supported by Thomas Mann, who, mentioning writers such as Ricarda Huch, Ernst Wiechert, Johannes R. Becher, Anna Seghers, Th. Plivier, W. E. Suesskind, Ernst Petzold, Prof. Jaspers, Friedrich Wolf, Bernhard Kellermann, Hans Reisiger, and Manfred Hausmann, expressed the conviction that the acceptance of the motion was not only in the interests of Germany, but in the interests of the world. Joh. R. Becher appealed to the Congress not to discourage those forces that had offered resistance inside Germany. "Do not strengthen their enemies inside Germany by sending us home with empty hands . . . to the triumph of those forces." The resolution was amongst others opposed by representatives from Poland, Belgium, France and Holland, whereas it was warmly supported by the British representatives, Phyllis Bentley and Storm Jameson.

After this stormy debate it was easier for Robert Neumann and Elias Canetti, representing the Austrians from London, to achieve recognition of a new Austrian P.E.N. with its seat in Vienna. The motion was seconded by the Polish representative and carried unanimously.

A resolution moved by the Yiddish Centre was also unanimously adopted in which the Congress pledged itself to help actively UNESCO'S plan to translate the literatures of smaller people and to give adequate representation to Yiddish literature.

The Palestinian resolution, on the other hand, had a hapless fate. The resolution was formulated as follows: "The Congress takes this opportunity of once more expressing its horror at the sufferings borne by the Jewish people, and at the determined efforts of evil minds to suppress the creative spirit of Jewry. It also declares its conviction that a positive solution of the problem of Israel is urgently needed, for the benefit not only of Jewry, but of the whole world, a solution which will put Israel on an equal footing with the other nations of the world."

Reuben Grossman, Tel Aviv, moved the resolution. The delegate from the Lebanon spoke against the motion with enraged pathos. He chiefly attacked the phrases, "The creative spirit of Jewry" and ". . . equal footing with the other nations of the world."

It was to be expected that such shrewd and, at the same time, aggressive remarks would give rise to controversies entirely opposed to the principles of P.E.N., without benefit to the Palestinian cause. With the intent to obviate such a turn of events Elmer Rice (U.S.A.), the dramatic writer, himself a

the standpoint of the Hungarian Jews it is remarkable that, besides tendencies urging emigration, there are also forces of inertia to be felt of late. This development has its effects on the very active cultural and social life. In communal politics it has recently contributed to the fact that the electoral truce which has lasted for many years is about to be called off. Still within this year, election will take place in the Budapest Community. Then the different parties, viz. Zionists, Liberals, and Orthodox, so far represented on the Communal Council in equal strength, will again put up their own lists of candidates.

ALEXANDER SZANTO

Jew, moved the adjournment of the matter. The result of the voting was as follows: 12 for adjournment, 8 against it, 4 abstentions.

This debate had a depressing effect on many delegates, not so much because of the results of the voting, but rather because of the humiliating fact that an Arab nationalist had succeeded in giving vent to his hatred in an unequivocal manner. Only two days previously the admission of the Lebanon Centre had been agreed to with the Palestinian vote.

In this connection it must be mentioned that, last year, the P.E.N. Congress in Stockholm unanimously adopted a Palestinian resolution. It expressed the profound sympathy of writers of all countries with the fate of the Jews, and supported a National Home for the Jews. The resolution, as proposed this year by Palestine, was perhaps—in its present form—a *faux pas* from the beginning.

ALFRED H. UNGER.

ADMISSION OF WORKERS

Applications for the admission to this country of people from abroad on the strength of their experiences or abilities have to be submitted to the Foreign Labour Division of the Ministry of Labour, Russell Square House, Russell Square, W.C.1. The applications can only be dealt with if sent in by a firm in this country which would be prepared to employ the person. The decision whether admission for the intended work can be granted depends on the merits of the individual case.

The procedure for the recruitment of D.P's who are selected in the British zone was described in the June issue of "AJR Information."

HOSPITALITY FOR CHILDREN

The Children's MARRAINAGE Scheme, 7, Endsleigh Place, London, W.C.1., is bringing over 110 deportee children from Europe during July and August. For part of their stay these young visitors will go into private homes.

Will anyone who would like to offer them hospitality for two to four weeks between July 15th and August 31st, please communicate with the Secretary. The children are aged between 14 and 16.

"REFUGEE" INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

"Sixty-five firms of foreign origin with an estimated gross output of some 50,000,000 dollars are now established in Canada, and provide useful employment. New skills have been introduced to the advantage of this country." Under these sub-headings "Foreign Trade," published weekly by the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa, describes the achievements of refugee firms for the country. The article gives particulars about prominent refugee enterprises, which had been concerned with essential war production and which are now converted to the manufacturing of goods such as shoes, gloves, oil burners, aluminium and precision instruments.

POSTAL SERVICE

The 6d. "Air-Letter" service has been extended to all countries in Central and South America (except the French West Indies and French Guiana), to the Azores, Dutch East Indies, Korea, Macao, Morocco (Tangier and Spanish Zone), the Philippine Islands and Portuguese Timor—Powers of Attorney, which so far had to be forwarded to Germany through the Foreign Office, must now be sent direct to the donee through ordinary postal channels. This applies to all zones and to Berlin.

FROM MY DIARY

It was remarkable to witness that scores had to be turned away from the over-crowded Conway Hall when Professor Martin Buber gave an address under the auspices of the Council of Christians and Jews. I was glad to see that Professor Buber had such a large following in London, which to no small extent consisted of non-Jews. This may have been largely due to three of his books which not long ago were published in this country, "Between Man and Man," "I and Thou" and most recently, "Moses."

Professor Buber's theme was "The Spirit of Israel and the World of today." The Dean of St. Paul's, the Very Reverend Dr. R. Matthews, presided and a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by the Reverend Henry Carter, Executive Chairman of the Council for Christians and Jews.

Professor Buber, during his recent stay in this country, lectured, by the way, in three languages—mostly in English; in the Anglo-Palestinian Club, once in Hebrew, and at the recent Embassy Meeting, in German.

I read in a recent issue of "The New Citizen," the bulletin of the sister organisation of the AJR in Australia, the following interesting comment:

"Refugees recently arrived from Great Britain and observers coming from the United States find it

difficult to understand the alarmed attitude of Australian public opinion to the question of immigration and the situation of migrants. People who have seen Australia before and now revisit it, are amazed at the rise of anti-Semitism and antagonism against refugees.

Such an impression is the obvious reaction to the treatment of these questions by the Australian press. Paying lip-service to the principles of tolerance and humanity some of our leading newspapers are too much governed by cheap sensationalism. There is no Australian daily which has not published leading articles of welcome to the refugees. And there is none which has not frequently presented immigration news in an anti-refugee and anti-Semitic manner.

Instead of giving lead to its readers the Australian press confuses them. This sort of publicity does much harm."

NARRATOR

THERESIENSTADT MEMORIAL

60,000 people made a pilgrimage to Theresienstadt on the occasion of ceremonies held to commemorate the victims of the Ghetto. Religious services for all denominations were held. At the Jewish memorial service, which took place in the former crematorium, Rabbi Dr. Gottschall of Prague delivered the address. The Czech Minister of the Interior, Mr. V. Nosek, announced that the "small fortress," which had been used as a concentration

camp, would be converted into a "Memorial of National Suffering." A Camp Museum, in the preparation of which the Prague Jewish Museum is participating, will be inaugurated.

FURNITURE FOR JEWS

The Regional Commissioner for the North Rhine/Westphalia area of the British Zone has announced that all requisitioned furniture allotted by the German authorities to the racial and political persecutees, Jews and non-Jews, is exempt from any decree whatsoever for the return of such furniture. This decision is in so far important as a number of Jews had been requested to return the furniture which was given to them. It may also be useful as a precedent case for other regions and also for the British Sector of Berlin.

PAINTINGS BY MRS. ROSE L. HENRIQUES

"Stepney in War and Peace" is the title of an exhibition of paintings and sketches by Mrs. Rose L. Henriques at Whitechapel Art Gallery opened on June 6th. Mrs. Henriques, the well known social worker, to whom Jews from Germany are particularly indebted for her relentless efforts as the Chairman of the Germany Department of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad combines mastery of her art with the deepest human understanding for the specific atmosphere of Eastern London for whose population she has worked for so many years.

יער יזכור



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As most of their last resting places are unknown, a memorial will be erected in Palestine and take the form of a Forest in which trees, gardens, parks and groves can be planted in the names of the departed.

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Subscriptions may be sent to;
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W.C. 1. (Tel: MUS 6111)

FAMILY EVENTS

Mr. Bernhard Kreiner, our beloved husband and father, formerly Stettin, now London, passed away on May 13th. Margarete Kreiner, Inge and Helga, 119 Twyford Avenue, Acton, W.3.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: Accommodation of any kind—Vacancies for men and women (skilled and unskilled)—Holiday hospitality with or without payment. AJR Social Service Dept. MAI 9096.

VERSATILE BUSINESSMAN is prepared to invest moderate capital for active partnership with Gentleman or Lady with technical knowledge. Box 448.

PURCHASING MANAGER required for Manchester branch to be formed for company exporting textile and other goods. Applications stating full particulars (age, experience, salary, etc.) to Box 455.

COOK WANTED, Breakfast and Pastry, or Couple share double room. Strictly orthodox. Hotel Rubens, Bath Road, Bournemouth.

SLEEPING PARTNER (directorship) without capital investment wanted. Box 456.

ALTERATIONS & REPAIRS of dresses, children-wear, household linen and all kinds of underwear, especially gentlemen's shirts. Work will be fetched and delivered. Write to Box 457.

CORRESPONDENT, English, German. Thoroughly expd. in Export matters, speedy typist, undertakes work evening hours, week-ends. Box 458.

JEWELLERY, fancy goods wholesaler. Requires representatives for London Suburbs & Provinces. Connections with stores necessary. Box 460.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for elderly lady. Light work, good salary. Box 459.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER (young) seeks position 1 or 2 gentlemen. Children no objection. Box 461.

LOVELY WALES. Comfort, exc. food, "Holton," Llanbedrog, n. Pwllheli.

MOTHERS HELP wanted. Experience with children, no rough work, own bedroom, good outings. Wembley district. Apply 38 Lavender Ave., N.W.9, Tel. COLindale 4226.

BECHSTEIN Grand piano, perfect cond. for view ring Pri 4852 between 7 and 8 evgs.

FURNISHED ROOM for business lady, with use of kitchen or kitchenette. Box 470.

BOARS HILL near Oxford. Modern Country House with large park. Excell. continent. cuisine. Every diet. Apply Box 469.

BED-SITTING ROOM with every comfort, breakfast for Businessman. N.W.1 district. Box 468.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER in perfect condition with Hebrew letters wanted. Box 467.

TRAVELLER, own car, seeks manufacturer's agencies for Greater London and surrounding counties. 20 years experience. Box 466.

ENERGETIC business man seeks working partnership in any capacity with congenial person. Moderate capital available. Box 465.

PIANIST wants good upright piano. German make. Box 464.

LONDON WHOLESALER requires Commission Agents calling on Drapers, Chemists, Giftshops, Stationers. Please write details and district to Box 463.

FEATHER SPECIALIST (foreman or woman) required by manufacturers supplying milliners. Write Box 462.

DOUBLE & single room with full board vacancy. Strictly Kosher. Please phone MAI 4141.

ELDERLY WOMAN, very good cook and housekeeper, wants position in small household. No hard work. Best refs. Evt. temporary. Ring Hil 5121.

EXPERIENCED REPRESENTATIVE required for sale of buttons, must be well introduced in clothing trade. Commission basis. Particulars previous experience & ref. Box 471.

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

CONTINENTAL double couch with Bedcase. Double folding-up bed. Best condition and make, wanted. Box 472.

MISSING PERSONS Inquiries from AJR

Goldschmidt, Prof. Dr. Ing. Rudolf, from Berlin, Lindenallee 45, for E. Kreowski, Berlin.

Hirschfeld, Arno, from Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Zaehringstr. 39, for Georg Hubert Wolf, Laupheim.

Rosenberg, Isabella (Isa), lived Munich, later Berlin, for cousin Mrs. L. Coggins, Stockport.

Seelig, Gustav, Helene and son

Gerhart, from Bln.-Charl., Mommstr. 40, for Margarete Mueller, Berlin.
Wilensky, Hermann and daughter Grete, from Freiburg, for Gretel Krippner, Griessen.

Inquiries from Relatives

Dr. Kurt Friedlaender, formerly Berlin, son of Bruno and Martha F., née Goetze, for his cousin, Walter Bloch, Los Angeles, U.S.A. (Please contact Mr. H. Schneider, 73 Aberdare Gardens, London, N.W.6.)

Relatives of Kmrzt. Wilhelm Waltuch and Kmrzt. Wilhelm Illner are requested on behalf of Mr. Ernest Zeisel, Vienna, to communicate with Dr. R. Rubner, 25 Grange Court, Headingley, Leeds.

Inquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1
Schiffer, Gert, born 1919, for Henry Hofheimer, New York.

Kornhaber, Sonia, born Vienna, and Bloch, Helena, for Wilhelm Orenstein, Linz.

Huth, Mrs., born in Breslau, for Paul Silbiger, Bergen Belsen.

Fishkin (Fuhrer or Fiskus?), Annabella, born Berlin, for Anna Beel and Rubin Pomerantz, New York.

Stein, Mrs. Julius, born Sopron, for Olga Gruenfeld, Budapest.

Neulaender, Mrs. Hanna, née Tichauer, formerly Breslau, for Erich Tichauer, Shanghai.

Back, Adela, née Wensi, born Vienna, for Witold Hangmann, Steyer.

Israel, Miss Felicitas, born Ilmenau, Germany, for Elsa Baltzowski, née Lewin, Shanghai.

Lewin, Miss Ruth, born Lauenburg/Pommerania, for Elsa Baltzowski, née Lewin, Shanghai.

Prinz, Dr. Dietrich, born 1903, Berlin, for Ernst Robinson, Berlin.

Faerber, R. A. Erich, born Berlin, for Kaethe Hesse, née Faerber, Berlin.

Berger, Mrs. Gisela, née Ornstein-Eis, born Niritshacz/Hungary, formerly of Hamburg, for Lazar Eis, Shanghai.

Bareinski, Gitla, born in Germany, for Leni Berger, Houston, Texas.

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PERSONALIA

M. J. Landa, the well-known author and journalist and former Chairman of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, died at the age of 73. He wrote various books on Jewish problems and his last publication, "The Man without a Country," dealt with the special position of the Nazi victims. A few months ago, "AJR Information" had the privilege of publishing an article by him which showed his unreserved devotion to Jewish life and Jewish fate. This article, written after a serious illness, alluded to "a new lease of life" which the author had gained in hospital; this lease, alas, was to be short.

Paula Nassauer, née Neidermeier died in London at the age of 69. She came from Frankfurt a.M. where she was one of the leading figures of the "Juedische Frauenbund" and a true follower of Bertha Pappenheim whose great work she continued. In London, after the war, she had just begun to rebuild the Frauenbund, when her death intervened.

Dr. Ignatz Zollschan, author of "The Racial Problem," first scientific refutation of the pseudo-scientific claim of Count Gobineau, Houston Steward Chamberlain and their disciples, recently celebrated his 70th birthday in London. Before the war Dr. Zollschan made strenuous efforts to get the Nazi ideology condemned by an international forum of anthropologists. He has also played a remarkable part in the development of Zionist and Jewish

nationalist ideology. After his arrival in this country, Dr. Zollschan was made a temporary member of the Anthropological Society. He is also well-known for his research work in radiology and has published a number of studies on this subject.

In the King's Birthday Honours List appeared the name of **Miss Phillis Josephine Gerson** "for services under the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad." Miss Gerson acted as team leader of the first Unit sent out by the Committee and served in Italy and Egypt. She worked in D.P. Centres and helped in the re-establishment of Italian Jewish Communities. In September 1945, she carried out successfully, under great difficulties, a mission to Albania to arrange the emigration of a party of Jews who were stranded there.

"DER WEG," BERLIN

The AJR is in the position of passing on copies of "Der Weg," the weekly of the Berlin Jewish Community, to readers in this country. Many immigrants, especially as far as they had been living in Berlin, will certainly be interested in being kept informed on events in their former Community by this excellent paper which also reflects the general position of German Jews in the Communities. Particulars may be asked for from AJR Headquarters.

CONTACTS WITH COMMUNITIES

Small communities in Germany are inundated by inquiries on personal matters from their former members. Whilst they are gladly prepared to deal with these requests to the best of their abilities they are under the impression that some of these inquirers do not sufficiently take into account the circumstances under which those communities are now living. The burden of the work lies entirely on the shoulders of one or two persons who, at the same time, have also to struggle hard for their own living.

Whoever wants to make use of the services of his former community should bear in mind these facts. A friendly word or, still better, a gift parcel would be greatly appreciated by those who are endeavouring to build up a Jewish Community life under the greatest hardships.

PARCELS TO GERMANY

The AJR has been asked to draw the attention of their friends to the fact that, since the postal service for gift parcels to all zones of Germany has been opened (see February issue of "AJR Information"), parcels should be addressed direct to relatives and friends and not, under any circumstances, to workers of the Jewish Relief Unit in Germany for passing on. Any inquiries about the existing regulations may be directed to the AJR Relief Department, 1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6 (Tel. Maida Vale 3913).

AJR MEETINGS IN JULY
Sunday, July 13, MANCHESTER, Sedgley Holme Country Club, Sedgley Park Road, at 3 p.m. GARDEN PARTY in aid of the Central British Fund.

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY
Meetings every Tuesday, 8 p.m.
57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3

July 1st, MENDEL KARGER, Tel Aviv: "Palestine—seen with the eyes of a Palestinian."

July 8th, ALBERT M. HYAMSON, O.B.E., F.R.Hist.S., President of the Jewish Historical Society of England: "Anglo-Jewry in the 18th and 19th Century."

July 15th, DEBATE: "That a Jewish State is the Only Solution to the Problem of the Jewish People." Proposer: Dr. H. Capell. Opposed by: S. Flapan, Representative of Hashomer Hatzair in England.

July 22nd, MEMBERS MEETING and Social.

ANGLO - JEWISH ASSOCIATION
Monday, 7th July, at 8.15 p.m.

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