

## OMINOUS ANNIVERSARY

FIFTEEN years ago, on April 1, 1933, the Nazis launched their campaign against German Jewry which ended in the destruction of the Jewish Communities on practically the whole Continent. It was to become the tragedy of Europe that April 1 was considered to be a purely domestic affair of the German people. There were some protest meetings in London and New York and the late Eleanor Rathbone raised her prophetic voice—but neither her warning, nor that of others, was heeded.

How the spark of that ominous boycott grew into a world conflagration is too known a historic fact. Looking back, however, does not add to one's assurance for the future. The war has not eliminated from mankind the poison that led to it. Though the perpetrators of the great crime have been brought to justice, their lethal heritage of racial hatred and intolerance is lingering over an uneasy world.

In a world which seems incurably split between the West and East, the rise of Fascism must give ground for anxiety. It would spell the end of the democracies if they could call on Fascism to counter the alleged menace from the East.

Not a few Nazis in Germany would see in an armed conflict between East and West, their great chance of resurrection. But those "Trojan Horses" who are waiting to come to the "rescue" of democracies are not confined to Germany; they are to be found in Spain as well as in many other lands. Indeed, April 1, 1933, ought to be an anniversary which not only Jewry, but the free world, should remember. Its lessons though taught are far from being popular knowledge.

## SAFEGUARDING THE FUTURE

ONE might have thought that the smooth progress of naturalisation would have gradually liquidated many difficulties within our community. In fact, however, problems which have hardly played any part during the first years of the activities of the AJR are coming only now into the foreground. Thus, for example, the establishment of an AJR Employment Bureau, licensed by the London County Council, is expression of a dire necessity. It is only one indication of the special trends on which members of our community depend, whatever their nationality may be.

A look into the waiting room and into the postbag of AJR Headquarters confirms that the work of the Association has, surprisingly enough, grown in the course of the last one or two years. People look upon the AJR as their adviser, not only on the various legal questions arising both from their special position and from their restitution claims, but practically on all problems of everyday life. For all of them the AJR is "their" organisation where they can find help and understanding from experienced advisers of the same background. Neither must we forget that, being newcomers and Jews at the same time, we have always to be prepared to safeguard the position of our community.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

When over five years ago we set up a special department to advise and assist Jewish refugee employees, we did not know that from those small beginnings would grow up an institution of considerable importance. The need for such an activity was mainly created by the special regulations and restrictions to which refugee employees were subject, and with which they were often unable to cope themselves. Moreover, their particular social and economic position made it imperative for them to apply for advice to some agency where their special problems were known and where they could be certain to find not only sound advice but also—and this was equally essential—understanding for the human side of their individual problems and queries.

During the five years that have since elapsed, between three thousand and four thousand inquiries have been dealt with—both in personal consultation and in writing, on problems covering a wide range of subjects: questions of a legal character, questions resulting from general and special war-time rules and regulations, and more and more frequently cases where employees had to be brought into contact with suitable employers whom they would not normally have been able to reach.

Already at an early stage it could be foreseen that the end of the war, far from lessening our work, would rather add to it. And this is exactly what has happened: neither the removal of special restrictions nor the temporary cessation of government control of employment have worked in favour of the group of people looked after by our organisation. The economic situation of the post-war period and the demobilisation of large numbers of refugees has substantially increased our work. On the other hand, the scarcity of special types of labour caused employers to increasingly enlist our help in securing new staff.

When we have now decided to put on an official basis what had hitherto been done on a more or less individual and private basis,

we are responding to a development which has made itself felt in our consulting hours: It has become evident that even though they may have acquired British nationality, Jewish refugees from the Continent are in a different position from that of their Jewish and non-Jewish competitors in the labour market. Living in furnished rooms, or setting up home without being able to fall back on family possessions, they have to spend on rent, etc., twice and three times as much as people who have always resided in this country.

During the war, most of the refugee employees were not able to acquire any specialised knowledge or skill, because they were always forced to earn without a break and without being able to wait for jobs which held some reasonable promise of permanency and security. By now many of them belong to the higher age-groups, and the strain under which they have been living for years, begins to tell on them. This applies in particular to recent immigrants from Shanghai—a group especially difficult to place because they are hampered by linguistic difficulties. However, in a considerable number of cases, it has been possible to enlist the co-operation of employers and quite a few are giving satisfactory service as bookkeepers, storekeepers, electrical engineers, etc.

It has always been our policy to help people in finding positions with some prospect of security, and we have always advised them to prefer a job of this kind to a temporary one which may have offered better pay. For years we have warned people against accepting apparently well-paid jobs which would vanish into thin air as soon as there was an economic crisis. Only too often our warning was not heeded. Now, those people come back to us constituting a particularly thorny problem. They lack both qualifications and experience for the jobs that are open and they are, therefore, very difficult to place.

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## JAN MASARYK

WHAT an inauspicious beginning for a year in which Mahatma Gandhi is assassinated and Jan Masaryk commits suicide. Though it would be panicky to see in Masaryk's death, as one London evening paper put it, another "Fenstersturz von Prag," the disappearance of a man of his calibre and character certainly makes the world poorer in which liberals of his standing become more and more a vanishing race.

Jan Masaryk was a good and trusted friend of the Jewish people. He had inherited from his great

father an unquenchable desire for freedom which he shared with Benes and the best part of the Czechoslovakian people. This love and respect of liberty made him the natural advocate of all oppressed and persecuted.

His practical help for all Jewish causes when he resided in London during the war has gained him many friends in our midst; his courageous stand at the international forum of Geneva and Lake Success, will earn him for ever an honoured place in the memory of Israel.

## IN PARLIAMENT

### BRITISH NATIONALITY

Mr. Keeling asked the Secretary to the Treasury for what Government services in peace and in war, respectively, applicants or conscripts have to be British-born.

The answer was: "In the Civil Service, candidates for established posts in peace and in war must have British nationality, but must not necessarily be of British birth except in the case of posts under the Foreign Office and Defence Departments where, generally, British birth is required. The normal peacetime rules for unestablished Civil Service employment are the same as for established employment, but emergency legislation enacted during the recent war, and still in force, permits the employment of aliens in unestablished posts subject to suitable safeguards. Applicants for service in the Royal Navy, the Regular Army and the Regular Royal Air Force must, in peace and in war, be British subjects and, generally, the children of British subjects. Liability for service in the Armed Forces under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, and the National Service Act, 1947, covers British subjects, including naturalised British subjects." (As already stated in the January issue of "AJR Information," at present, only men who were British subjects in May, 1944, are liable to be

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As now our employment agency has received official recognition, we have to rely more than ever on the understanding and co-operation of employers. We can offer them staff whose antecedents have been carefully investigated and for whom we are trying to find the jobs to which they are best suited and where they can be expected to give satisfaction. Thus in making use of the Agency, both employers and employees are serving their own interests.

It is planned to set up an advisory council on which trades and professions will be represented and which will give information and advice for the general running of the office as well as actually share in the placing of people in suitable and sound jobs. From the vast card-index which we have built up, we can answer enquiries about most types of employment. Callers at the office will be interviewed by two experienced advisers, who will endeavour to suit both employers and employees. If the aim of the AJR Employment Agency is reached, employers will be able to secure a nucleus of reliable and trained staff, and employees will find jobs from which they will not be thrown out as soon as there is a fluctuation in the market. To make the work of the Agency a success, we have to rely on the co-operation of all. The number of people to be fixed up with a job is so great that we can fill any vacancy and we have to know of all vacancies in order to help those who apply to us.

One last word of warning may be added: At the present moment, people looking for positions should take a realistic view of things. To compete with young British applicants they must adapt their demands to the actual job they are doing even if they think that former achievements should entitle them to higher pay. The offer of unskilled and semi-skilled labour is too big, and in changing a job people should be more careful than ever to look for permanency rather than big pay for a short term. In finding this type of job for applicants the AJR Employment Agency will meet a need which will make itself more and more urgently felt in years to come.

M. P.

called up. After the National Service Act, 1947, has come into force in January, 1949, all naturalised British subjects will have the same liability as other citizens of military age.—The Ed.)

There was no reply to the supplementary question by Wing-Commander Hulbert, whether the Government would consider incorporating in future legislation a provision that Parliamentary candidates must be British subjects by birth.

### VISITS TO GERMANY

Mr. Mayhew stated on March 17 on behalf of the Foreign Office that the regulations covering private visits to the British zone of Germany were under review. He hopes to make an announcement shortly.

### ENEMY PROPERTY (HEIRS AND LEGATEES)

Mr. J. Foster asked the President of the Board of Trade if he is prepared to permit the natural heirs or legatees of a victim of Nazi persecution who are permanently domiciled in the Dominions or in British territory outside the United Kingdom or in the U.S.A. to receive their net share of the property of the deceased now under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Mr. H. Wilson answered: "The question of the release of property in the United Kingdom to the non-resident heirs or legatees of victims of Nazi persecution is at present under consideration with other related matters, but I am not yet in a position to make a further pronouncement on the matter."

### PARCELS TO EUROPE

On March 3 Mr. Sorensen asked the Postmaster-General if he will issue amended instructions to post offices in respect of food and clothing parcels for Europe; and in order to avoid confusion and contradictory local decisions whether he will make it clear that the regulation that only one parcel can be sent by one person to one person applies to one particular recipient and does not preclude parcels being sent by the same person in this country to different recipients. The answer, on behalf of the Postmaster-General was: "Yes."

### CURRENCY REFORM IN GERMANY

Asked by Mr. Stokes whether it is proposed to accompany currency reform in Germany with a definite plan for the import of raw materials and the export of manufactured goods, Mr. Bevin said that consideration would be given to this, together with the other economic factors involved. On a further question by Mr. Stokes, whether he was aware that if he reformed the currency without making goods available, he would have to reform the currency next year and the year after as well, Mr. Bevin said that he was quite aware of that. "At the same time," he went on, "since this matter is now under consideration and being negotiated, I cannot give further details."

### FOREIGN WORKERS

On March 2, Mr. Ness Edwards stated on behalf of the Ministry of Labour that up to the end of January, 1948, 57,000 members of the Polish Resettlement Corps and 38,779 European volunteer workers have been placed in employment. In addition, at the end of January between 6,000 and 7,000 German ex-prisoners of war volunteers were employed under a temporary scheme in a civilian status in agriculture.

Asked by Mr. Stokes, whether the absorptive capacity for foreign workers has been filled, or whether there was room for further absorption, Mr. Ness Edwards replied: "We are in the process of recruiting almost as many as have already been recruited."

### POSTAL SERVICE TO PALESTINE

The Postmaster-General announces that the parcel post service to Palestine is temporarily suspended, and that postal and money orders may no longer be sent to Palestine or Transjordan. From the 25th of March, all postal services by surface have been suspended. An announcement regarding Air Mail service will be made later. The ban does not affect members of the British Forces and the Palestine Police Force.

## Germany and Austria

### RESTITUTION IN AUSTRIA

The Vienna Restitution Commission has given a ruling in a test case that all Jews were to be considered as political persecutees because one of the announced political aims of the Nazi State was the elimination of all Jews. In another case the Commission ordered the return of property on the basis that, although the transaction was legal under the current Nazi laws, the Jew who sold his property was acting under a pressing need to emigrate because of the Nazi persecutions.

According to the "Verordnung" of January 15, 1948, published in the Austrian "Bundesgesetzblatt" of January 15, 1948, published in the Austrian "Bundesgesetzblatt" of February 26, the deadline for the registration of restitution claims under the first, second and third Restitution Laws has been extended to December 31, 1948.

### JEWISH COMMUNITY, BERLIN

#### Election Results

As the result of the Jewish Community elections in Berlin (see March issue of "AJR Information"), the Board (Vorstand) and Representative Body (Repraesentantenversammlung) are composed as follows:

**Board.**—Dr. Hans Erich Fabian (Chairman, Liberal), Heinz Galinski (Liberal), Julius Meyer (National Jewish), Bernhard Wollstein (National Jewish), Dr. Hugo Ehrlich (Ind. Liberal).

**Representative Body.**—Liberal Party (10): Dr. Hans Freund (Chairman), Richard May, Jeannette Wolff, Fritz Sachs, Albert Borchardt, Dr. Gustav Emanuel, Leo Witkowski, Georg Glueckstein, Herbert-A. Tworoger, Erwin Pagel. National Jewish Party (6): Fritz Katten (Vice-Chairman), Aron Saurymper, Carl Busch, Erich Nelhans, Alexander Rotholz, Siegfried Ehrenwerth. Ind. Liberal Party (5): Erich Mendelsohn, Julius Loewenthal, Dr. Erich Simon, Leo Prinz, Dr. Moritz Bluhm.

**The Care for Aged Jews** in the British Zone of Germany, in their majority survivors of concentration camps such as Terezin, who lost both their homes and their property, is one of the great tasks undertaken by Jewish Communities in conjunction with the central Jewish organisations and also the foreign Jewish relief agencies, partly with the financial assistance of the German authorities. Jewish Old Age Homes have been functioning for some time past in Hamburg and Cologne.

The **Hamburg** Home, a few months ago, moved into premises at Sedanstrasse, thus re-occupying the building of the pre-war Jewish Altersheim, after it had been converted from a dilapidated military hospital into a proper, modern and most pleasant Jewish institution; and annex is at present under reconstruction.

The **Cologne** one-storey Old Age Home (Blankenheimerstrasse) originally was a Children's Home. After the war (and Nazi "occupation") it first became an asylum for the comparatively few returnees from the notorious camps. It is gradually being transformed into a homely Old Age Home which, as soon as the additional wing is completed, will have more than 40 rooms, thus solving the problem of the present lack of space.

The opening on February 10 of "Rosen-Au" near Essen-Werden, the Old Age Home of the **Duesseldorf** Jewish Community, is a remarkable step forward in the field of social welfare amongst Jews in Germany.

The **Aachen** "Altenheim," a huge building in theurtscheid district, is at present being rebuilt and may be ready to function again in the second half of this year.

Not to forget the very friendly **Jüdische Altersheim** in **Bremen** (U.S. enclave) which has been in existence for some time.

### EXPORTS FROM GERMANY

The value of exports from the Bizonal Area for the year ending December 31, 1947, amounted to approximately £55.6 million. The value of exports from the British and United States Zones for 1946 was £39.1 million. Exports in 1947 have thus risen by approximately £16,500,000. The target figure was £87.5 million.

# SHANGHAI REFUGEES

The following article is an extract from the daily "Shanghai Echo" which, in a recent supplement, reviewed the history of the Refugee Colony and the manifold activities built up by the "Juedische Gemeinde" and relief organisations.

## I

The Far East War divides this narrative quite naturally into 3 periods.

The first batches of refugees arrived at Shanghai towards the end of 1938. The year of 1939 brought shipload after shipload of them to this last place on earth where no visas or permits were required, until the 15,000 mark was reached and surpassed. These first arrivals were nearly exclusively Germans and Austrians. The Czechoslovakians did not come before 1940, and the rear was made up by the Poles.

The vast majority of the newcomers were without means. The installation of camps offered itself as the easiest way to cope with the problem of housing and feeding them. All these camps were situated in the war devastated Hongkew region, a poor wharf and factory district which was later to become the scene of the ill-famed Japanese Ghetto.

Faced with the problem of integrating themselves into the economic life of the city, the refugees had to take account of the facts that jobs as shop assistants and the like for which many of them had been trained, were an entirely Chinese province, and that manual labour by foreigners was not encouraged. Foreigners were expected to act as businessmen, brokers, professional workers, or to be on the staff of big firms. Something of the spirit of past semi-colonial days still lingered in the city.

From the beginning the refugees were forced to break some of these time-honoured rules. Craftsmanship, especially in the needle and the jewellery trades, was fairly well represented among them, and it was in these fields that the first tentative ventures at economic independence were made. They succeeded beyond expectation. Out of these beginnings arose later on the Guild of Refugee Craftsmen which at its peak numbered 665 members representing 40 different trades.

By and by other ventures got under way. Small factories were founded, doctors and even lawyers established offices, shops were opened, partly to cater for the refugees themselves, but others in good locations for the benefit of the upper classes of the population. Technicians, engineers and commercial experts found openings with various foreign and even Chinese firms, and musicians discovered that Viennese and Hungarian ballroom music was in good demand in the local entertainment business. In 1942 it was estimated that one-quarter of the refugees had attained self-sufficiency, a very satisfactory achievement for a group which had started out under so many handicaps.

## II

The Japanese Segregation Order which came into effect on May 18, 1943, put a brutal stop to these hopeful beginnings. It is safe to say that the refugee colony never recovered from this blow. Not only had the refugees to move into the already over-

crowded Hongkew District but they had to abandon all their possessions situated outside this area, all leases, shops, offices and factories.

The fate of the colony under Japanese supervision (a special bureau had been set up to keep an eye on them), the spy system, the brutalities, the humiliations, the punishments which not so rarely resulted in the death of those found guilty of some fictional offence, has been so often and so well related that it can be passed over quickly here. But it is perhaps worth mentioning that this all was to be no more than an introduction and worse was to have come. Documentary evidence has come to light that under the pressure of the local Nazis plans had already been mapped out and that all was set for extermination camps on the German model, and that only the progress of the Allied arms made the Japanese a little doubtful as to the advisability of following too closely into the footsteps of their German teachers. The black day of the colony arrived on July 17, 1945, only some weeks before the end, when American aircraft bombed Hongkew, taking a toll of 37 refugee lives. But it was at the same time a day of honour, for refugee doctors, nurses and voluntary helpers vied with each other in taking care of the victims, Chinese and refugees alike, and succeeded in saving many lives.

## III

The end of the war found the refugees in rags, half starved, but with unbroken spirit.

It soon became evident that every attempt at resettling the refugees in Shanghai was doomed to failure. What might have been possible six years before, to integrate them in the economic life of the city, was out of question under post-war conditions. Manual work was less feasible than ever before, jobs scarce, and the re-establishment of the kind of small businesses they had run before, quite beyond their means in view of the altered price level. American experts who had come with high hopes for an economic rebuilding of the colony had soon to accept the evidence of the facts and to admit that the only possible solution of the problems of this migration was its wholesale liquidation. Shanghai might offer a permanent livelihood to some hundred refugees, but for more there was no place.

But the hard facts failed to keep up with their high-flung expectations of speedy re-emigration. The South American countries on which quite a few had pinned their hopes, proved a disappointment. Only isolated cases with very good family connections in these countries could achieve their goal of going there, and even these only after a lot of complicated procedures and after a long waiting period. Australia which had for a time looked promising, tarried and emigration there has come to a virtual standstill. So the United States where the vast majority of the refugees had always wanted to go in the first place, became in the end also the only country whereto emigration on a larger scale was at all feasible.

It was not before January, 1946, that the American Consulate General in Shanghai reopened for business, and not before July of the same year that emigration to this country really got under way. It has since proceeded at a fair pace but the beneficiaries were nearly exclusively the members of a single, though the most numerous, group, the Germans. At present about 2,500 refugees of this nationality (or better quota group) are still in Shanghai. They will in all probability be brought on their way within the next months, but behind this prospect lurks the harassing worry of the members of all other national groups what fate will be in store for them. And in proportion as the others are able to leave, grows their fear of being left in the dark, of being forgotten, of becoming the lost battalion of the Shanghai emigration.

Two transports of repatriates have been led by UNRRA to Austria and one to Germany. They were mostly made up of persons with gentile German or Austrian wives or otherwise strong gentile family connections. Of the total number of German refugees the repatriates constitute only 3%, but of the Austrians around 20%. There are many who lost their nerves and came to prefer any certitude, however dreary, to the nerve-racking strain of a prolonged waiting.

## EVENTS IN ANGLO-JEWRY

The Board of Deputies, at its monthly meeting on March 21, discussed and rejected a resolution tabled by Messrs. Neville Laski and Percy Cohen, which sought to declare it "undesirable in the present circumstances that the President of the Board should simultaneously be a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine." Correctly anticipating the result of the vote, the "Jewish Chronicle" conjectured that the dissentient group may be tempted to secede from the Board.

An important new move in the election of the Chief Rabbi has been a statement by the Federation of Synagogues declaring that they did not wish to take any further part; nor, it was said, did they intend to recognise the Chief Rabbi when he was appointed.

The N.W. London Jewish Grammar School, at 175 Willesden Lane, an extension of the Jewish Day School, Minster Road, N.W., has been officially opened and consecrated. It will cater for boys and girls from the age of 11. In a lecture under the auspices of the National Union of Hebrew Teachers, Prof. Brodetsky declared his belief that Jewish education in this country should be associated with Jewish life in Palestine and that the Jewish child should be made to feel that he is a part of the unity of the Jewish people.

In memory of The Fallen, the Association for Jewish Youth has established a scheme of travelling studentships, through which suitable young men and women, desirous of taking up club leadership as a career, would be enabled to have the widest possible education and complete their training by studying youth work abroad. Speaking in support of the Memorial, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, the War Minister, gave this advice to the young Jews of Britain: "Have courage; do not be afraid. We are a great people, with great abilities. Let us not be arrogant, but let us not apologise for what we are. We can justifiably be proud of being Jews." He believed, said Mr. Shinwell, "that the fate of Jewry still depended to a considerable extent on the goodwill of Britain, for, running through the whole of British experience and conduct, there was a strain of common sense and human decency, which would enable us to escape the fate that befell millions of our people in other lands."

A Christian-Jewish Youth Circle, designed to be a common meeting point for young people from churches and synagogues, has been launched by the Council of Christians and Jews.

The consecration by the Deputy Chief Rabbi of the Norwich community's new synagogue was attended by the Lord Mayor, also by the Bishop of Norwich who said: "If there is anything I can do in the future for the Jewish Community here I should wish to do that in the same way as I should look to you for help if I were in need in the life of my church."

A notable statement condemning the propagation of racial and religious hatred was made by Mr. Anthony Eden speaking on behalf of the Conservative Party which, he declared, "entirely repudiates and rejects any policy of discrimination between one citizen and another on the grounds of religion, race, class or creed." It would indeed be a strange thing, Mr. Eden said, "if the Party which honours the name of Disraeli as one of its greatest leaders, was not the first to condemn practices which are directly opposed to those on which the British Commonwealth and Empire are based and maintained."

A rather less gratifying experience was the meeting convened by the Trades Advisory Council, at which Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, M.P., a former President of the Board of Trade, expressed the view that "at the bottom of most of the scandals connected with clothing rationing were Jewish firms." This statement which was at once described by the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. A. Cohen, as "deliberately provocative," caused a sharp rebuke to be administered by the "Jewish Chronicle" to the T.A.C. for "calling upon non-Jews to insult Jews from a Jewish platform."

## AM SEDER ZU SAGEN:

Immer wieder, wenn vom Wanderstaube  
Müde, wir geruht in Andrer Laube,  
Riss der Andern Faust uns auf voll Drohn:  
Ihr gehört nicht her, macht euch davon!  
Immer wieder.

Immer wieder wenn, in Werk und Taten,  
Helfer, Deuter wir zu Andern traten,  
Liessen sie sichs eine Zeit gefallen.  
Sperrten danklos dann uns Haus und Hallen.

Immer wieder wenn wir uns vergassen,  
Selig singend mit den Andern sassen,  
Fiel in unsern Wein ein Tropfen Lauge,  
Traf uns böser Blick aus haltem Auge.

Immer wieder wenn wir gläubig trauten,  
Hart am Abgrund unsere Hütten bauten,  
Wankt' walter Fels; zerbrach der First:  
Merke, dass du nirgends heimisch wirst.  
Immer wieder!

Immer wieder bei der Hölle Sieden  
Schreien wir zum Herrn, uns zu befrieden—  
Will Dein Wort nicht Wurzel in uns schlagen,  
Endlich die gelobten Früchte fragen?

KARL WOLFSKEHL

# A JEWISH HISTORY

Solomon GRAYZEL: "A History of the Jews."  
(The Jewish Publication Society of America,  
Philadelphia.)

This publication is to be welcomed by everybody who is looking for a good Jewish history book in English. Amongst the contributors and advisers to whom the author pays tribute in his preface are many well-known Jews from Germany, such as Dr. Mark Wischnitzer, Professor Guido Kisch, Dr. Fritz Bamberger and Dr. Franz Landsberger. The volume of 800 pages which is excellently made up, starts with the Babylonian exile and terminates with World War II. It is perhaps more than a coincidence that the first of the well-chosen and partly rather unknown illustrations is a photograph of the supposed tomb of Mordecai and Esther, and the last one a Menorah made by D.P.'s in the Landsberg Camp. From Haman to Hitler the Jews had to experience catastrophes, and from Mordecai to the D.P.'s they had the strength to survive. It is one great asset of the book that Jewish history is not dealt with as a self-contained subject, but in its interrelations with general political, religious and economic trends. By a clear disposition, supported by frequent headings and sub-headings, the wealth of material makes an easy reading.

The author allocates a comparatively large proportion of the space to the history of the last 200 years, which eventually creates the two great centres of present-day Jewry, Palestine and the United States; especially the chapters dealing with the history of the Jews in the United States contain most interesting material.

Jews from Germany will, of course, read with particularly great interest the author's view on their own past. There is always a temptation for the outsider to deal with the fate of German Jewry with a certain mixture of pity and "nekamah," just as, on the other hand, the Jew from Germany is, to some extent, apt to be as hyper-sensitive as the patient who is blamed to have contributed himself to the cause of his illness. On the whole, however, the author gives an unbiased account but for some deviations such as the heading of a chapter, in which he stresses the Jewish and general achievements of the emancipation, which he calls "The Jews of Germany try flattery" (p. 583).

In the author's view (p. 663) the Jews should not have remained faithful to the political liberal parties, after these parties had withdrawn Jews from prominent positions so as not to be labelled "Jewish parties." He thinks the Jews ought to have acted as a political entity and thrown their lot into one party which, in exchange for all the Jewish

votes, would have offered them the best advantages. Such a conception is entirely in contrast to the attitude held by the Jews in Germany, and it is no accident that not only "Assimilationists" but also Zionists never advocated an active Jewish minority policy in Germany before 1933. It should not be overlooked either that often the Jews themselves were reluctant in accepting conspicuous posts. They felt that in the game of politics reason is often less decisive than tact.

On another occasion (p. 707) the author says: "The German Jew failed to see that German anti-Semitism was in reality an aspect of blatant German nationalism, a composite of racial arrogance and a hunger for economic imperialism." In fact, however, responsible Jewish organisations warned the political parties that Nazism did not only endanger Jewry, but also democracy and peace, and this at a time when the Nazi Party was still underrated and ridiculed in many political circles. Without wishing to oversimplify the problem, it may, perhaps, be said that the author is not too far from the truth when he himself comes to the conclusion: "Jewish life in Europe was not a failure. Europe had failed; Western civilization had failed" (p. 804).

It is unavoidable that an elaborate work also contains minor errors, e.g. by describing Frederic William as Elector "of Prussia" (p. 535), or by calling the United Synagogue, which is confined to London congregations, a "nation-wide" organisation (p. 654), etc.

A good history book has to be more than an accumulation of facts and figures, and if it would be entirely uncontroversial, it would be a poor book. Under this aspect as well as in view of its numerous assets, Grayzel's study is a most valuable work.

W. ROSENSTOCK.

## STEFAN ZWEIG

"Stefan Zweig," by Friderike Zweig (W. H. Allen, 12/6), a "biography of a great European," is an interesting supplement to Stefan Zweig's "World of Yesterday." In his autobiography, Zweig was highly impersonal and avoided allusions to his private life. No one will dispute Friderike Zweig's right to give more of a personal background—she and Stefan, to whom she had been married for over 20 years, had planned to write this book together, and, at that, she is a writer in her own right.

What interests readers most is to find an explanation of the tragic riddle of Stefan Zweig's voluntary death in Brazil, together with his second wife Lotte.

The underlying motive for his suicide might have been his attachment to a world of yesterday which

had collapsed, and a philosophy which could not adjust itself to the cruel change in human affairs. This biography reveals, moreover, that Zweig was altogether subject to attacks of depression, and that such periods were aggravated by the world situation. If one follows the biographer, one comes to the conclusion that Stefan's life could have been saved but for his sojourn in Brazil where he was isolated from his friends. There is also in the author's view, the important factor that Lotte Zweig was a melancholy type, fragile and ailing, who had not the strength to resist her husband's inclination towards the morbid.

H. FREEDEN

## HONORARY DEGREE FOR DR. BAECK

In presenting to Dr. Leo Baeck the honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, the President of Dropsie College (Philadelphia), Dr. Abraham A. Neuman, described Dr. Baeck as the "symbol of the transference of Jewish culture from the grave of Germany to the living soil of our beloved United States."

## "COCKPIT" (Playhouse)

It is not often that the problem of the "Displaced Persons" is discussed on the stage. "Cockpit," by Bridget Boland, who herself served in Germany in 1945 with the British military, is set in a German provincial theatre which has been transformed into a transit camp for D.P.'s, for Jews, Jugoslavs, Poles, Russians, Czechs and French. It falls to a British officer and sergeant to "sort them out" for repatriation. Suddenly these two men are confronted with a disrupted, sick, volcanic replica of Europe of which they had no conception.

"We have fought for democracy and democracy is what you get," the young Captain addresses his "allies" before he gets to know that the Yugoslav partisan wants to murder the Chetnik, that the French are deeply divided between Communists and Collaborateurs, that the Russians call the Poles Fascists and the Poles shout "Yid" to a Jewess who says she is not a Pole, but only lived in Poland. Soon their attempt to organise one eastbound and one westbound convoy collapses and a hell of hatred and fear, denunciation and prejudice breaks out—a microcosm of the Continent in 1945.

Only on two occasions solidarity with their common fate unites these D.P.s. Once, when they revolt against the British, and the second time when it is rumoured that one of them is ill with bubonic plague. The fear of disease makes them forgetful of their antagonism, makes them helpful, peaceful and human. Alas, the rumour proves to be false and everything starts again. "There is nothing that holds us together and everything that tears us apart," sums up one of the characters and in the end, the Captain must admit, "I have failed—but you have seen: it can be done."

A Polish Jewess represents the Jews among the D.P.s. and her characterisation is sympathetic and full of understanding; she cannot go home because she never was at home in Poland and now she wants to go to Palestine as all the Jews do. She grows into tragic greatness when she tries to save her baby from the threatening disease, a mother ready to sacrifice herself for her child (convincingly portrayed by Lily Molnar). H.F.

NEW BOOKS.—Max Weber: "Essays in Sociology" (Routledge & Kegan Paul); Josef Patai: "Star over Jordan," "The Life of Theodor Herzl" (John Crowther, Bognor Regis); Friedrich Hoelderlin: "The Archipelago" (Curtis Press); Ernst Mueller: "History of Jewish Mysticism" (East and West Library); Ruth Andreas-Friedrich: "Berlin Underground" (Latimer House Ltd.); Heinrich Schneider: "Quest for Mysteries" (Cumberlege, London); Franz Kafka: "Parables" (Schocken Books, New York); Gerhart Hauptmann: "Die Finsternisse" (Hammer Press, New York); Thomas Mann: Dr. Faustus (Bermann-Fischer Verlag, Stockholm); Dika Newlin: "Bruckner, Mahler, Schoenberg" (Cumberlege); Von Hassell: "Diaries" 1938-44 (Hamish Hamilton); Georg Lukacs: "Goethe und seine Zeit" (A. Francke, Bern); Goethe: "Wilhelm Meister" (G. T. Foulis); Ferdinand Friedensburg: "Die Weimarer Republik" (Carl Habel, Berlin); Alfred Doebelin: "Die Literarische Situation" (P. Keppler, Baden-Baden); Countess Hermynia Zur Muehlen: "Guests in the House" (Muller); Anna Seghers: "Die Rettung" (Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin).

# 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.

## BRITISH NATIONALITY BILL

A "British Nationality Bill" has been presented to Parliament by the Government with the view of becoming law on January 1, 1949.

If Parliament agrees, there will be fundamental changes in British Nationality law at that date, most especially in two respects.

1. Until now, all British subjects had a common status. Various Dominions, but not the United Kingdom, had, in addition, introduced a citizenship of their own, say Canadian citizenship. Doubts and anomalies were the consequence of this not too clear legal position.

Now a scheme of legislation has been agreed upon which combines provisions defining the persons who are citizens of the various parts of the Commonwealth with provisions maintaining the common status of British subjects throughout the Commonwealth; for that purpose a "Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies" has been created which will automatically be acquired by those British subjects who, because of their associations with the United Kingdom and Colonies, qualify for this. This will apply, of course, to the average inhabitant of this country if he is a British subject, whether by birth, descent, marriage or naturalisation.

2. Furthermore the Bill proposes the emancipation of women in the matter of nationality. As a consequence

(a) a woman who is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies (whether by birth, etc., or naturalisation) shall not lose her citizenship by marrying an alien after the commencement of the Act. If the marriage has taken place before the commencement of the Act, British nationality will be automatically restored to her.

(b) On the other hand, an alien woman marrying a citizen will not automatically acquire citizenship on marriage. She may apply for "registration as a citizen." The grant of that registration will be at the discretion of the Home Secretary. The Bill also provides that an alien woman, married to an alien husband, will, if qualified for naturalisation, be free to apply for naturalisation in her own right.

Among many other interesting details of the Act a clause is remarkable which states that a British subject no longer loses British nationality by naturalisation abroad. He or she may, however, renounce British nationality.

An effect of the proposed legislation would be that the number of persons of double nationality will increase very considerably; to a lesser extent also the number of stateless persons will be increased. Both these results are viewed with much disfavour by many experts of international law—but the Government is to be congratulated that it preferred very sound practical considerations to the opinions of the theorists.

# READERS BECOME WRITERS

In the January issue of "AJR Information," the Editors invited the readers to let them know their views on this paper. There is one outstanding result of the "Quiz": the great number of those who responded. This reaction proves more than anything else how much members regard "AJR Information" as "their" paper.

What are the contents of the replies?

First, there are expressions of general appreciation: "AJR Information gives me the information I expect from it. It deals with all subjects I expect it to deal with, and I think it fulfils most admirably the task of a periodical an Association of this kind can wish for. Certainly we readers are indebted to you for an excellent newspaper." Or, from another letter: "May I use this opportunity of saying (without appearing presumptuous) that I have the highest approval of your paper—both as to contents and general make-up. Not only is it interesting and instructive and full of information, but always dignified, 'sachlich' and never unnecessarily aggressive."

One correspondent formulates his views rather bluntly: "There is only one snag about your paper: it does not come out often enough." Another dwells on the same idea more elaborately: "Within the limits of a free Information Sheet 'AJR Information' fulfils my expectations, particularly when I compare it with its first numbers. It is most useful as it is, yet I wonder whether it ought now to become more ambitious and turn itself into a more elaborate publication, charged at, say, 1/- an issue. There seem to be not many Jewish publications of any high standard in this country, such as for instance the American Jewish Committee's 'Commentary,' and although we probably have not the supply of writers for anything quite so elaborate, the Refugee Community here may well be able to do something in this field if they really try. 'However,' he resignedly concludes, "this may be building castles in the air."

## Expansion Desirable

Unfortunately, this conclusion is not quite wrong, considering the fact that the monthly edition of "AJR Information" is only one of the manifold obligations which have to be met with by the ordinary AJR membership contribution. There might, in the view of the editors, perhaps be a chance of coming to a compromise by enlarging the paper from 8 to 12 pages. But even this would face the AJR with difficult budgetary problems, especially in view of the fact that a shilling is not any more what it was two or three years ago.

Many readers make valuable comments on the subjects to be dealt with. Most of them agree with the present "mixture" and consider the level as "just right." There seems, however, to be a general desire to read more on present events in Great Britain. One letter expresses anxiety about the danger of anti-Semitism: "I think it might be a good thing to

have an article on the question what the Jews themselves collectively and individually could do in order to diminish anti-Semitism and prevent its spreading, and whether there are certain things which should or could be avoided because they are apt to create or increase anti-Semitic feelings."

A careers' advice is also advocated. Articles by experts on various branches of vocational training should be published, the correspondent says. This would, in the writer's opinion, be particularly important in view of the dissatisfactory professional structure of the older section of the Jewish Community. Parents and adolescents need encouragement and guidance to overcome unjustified prejudices and to choose adaptable and satisfactory vocations.

Another reader wants to learn more about life in Germany, especially in Berlin: "Do the trams and buses run? Is the idea of erecting Termini at Tempelhof and Gesundbrunnen abandoned? What has become of the big Department Stores in the Leipziger Strasse, Wertheim and Tietz?"

## More Personal News

The number of those who want to read more personal news is particularly great. This is certainly no accident. A community, once closely knit together, has been dispersed all over the globe. As one cannot any more see many of those whom one knew so well, one should at least like to read about them. This desire for information is not limited to persons who stand or stood in the limelight of public life, as the following enquiry shows: "Why do your advertisement columns contain so few family announcements? I do not submit this question because I am more fond of gossip than the average human being, but because I feel that in times like these the fate of relatives and friends of ours, of whom we might temporarily have lost sight, means much more to us than in previous days." Well, the remedy for this complaint does not rest with the editors but with the readers.

At the end of this survey one letter which expresses the views of an ex-service man who belongs to the younger generation: "In my view the AJR is an organisation for this generation and the next, after which it ought to die a natural death. I find that 'this generation' (i.e. those who were middle aged or above when leaving Germany) is rather over-represented whilst the 'next' generation (their children, which includes me) is somewhat under-represented. I should think there are quite a number of questions which should interest the younger ones among us and which could most usefully be aired in your columns. So what about a 'Youth Forum'? You should try whether there is sufficient interest for anything like that among the younger generation; if so, that would mean that the AJR will not end with the older generation, but with the next one, as I should prefer to see it."

## PLEASE KEEP YOUR IDENTITY

One hears with rising amazement—by no means only from America—that German Jews change their names without necessity. Their dispersal into the four ends of the world is final without having been voluntary. The cutting of all ties, the impossibility of all identifications is final, too—and voluntary. The century old game of the Jews everywhere has ended: "What was your name? Rosenfeld? You are coming from?—Of course there was a Rosenfeld, very becovet!" Don't believe that this was just old-fashioned provincial, uncle Eli. It was and it is not. It is and it was the main possibility of finding old relatives, old acquaintances. A person who changes his name must know he or she is lost for everybody who would like to see her or him again. The links between the Jews have become very weak anyhow; to cut the last remaining ones is deplorable indeed. Can you imagine that members of the families Rothschild or Pereiras change their names? Everybody has to have pride in his ancestry.

With writers' and artists' names it is quite another matter. From Molière to Boz (Dickens) artists have changed their names. That has a lot of legitimate reasons, century-old and nation-wide.

The Huguenots, these model emigrants, kept their French names during 250 years in the different countries. They were respected because they were proud to be what they are. But people with inferiority complexes are exasperating for their fellow-men. Changing one's name is only one of the signs of it.

GABRIELE TERGIT.

# Old Acquaintances

**The Kortner Story:**—In Berlin they call it a Juergen Fehling crisis, but in reality it is a Kortner crisis. The "Hebbel-Theater" is the only representative theatre in the American sector, and when Karl Heinz Martin died, Fehling became his successor. Fritz Kortner returned to Germany as an American citizen, and his new fellow-countrymen wouldn't like it if he played in another sector, for instance in the Russian controlled "Deutsches Theater." Instead of giving Kortner his chance, Fehling attacked him in an antisemitic way—and lost his licence. Fehling seems to be quite mad, because he insulted not only Kortner, but also Benno Frank, the American control officer in charge of the theatres, and even his actors started a revolt against him.

**Travellers:**—Max Kolpe who did the dialogue direction of Rossellini's new picture, "Germany—anno zero," has left Europe for U.S.A. on the invitation of Marlene Dietrich for whom he wrote many songs, and of Billy Wilder.—Nikolas Brodsky, once well known from many pictures with Franziska Gaal, and whose name has now become associated with a number of British films, has returned to his native Hungary.—Lilli Palmer's mother has left London to visit her two daughters in America. Hilde will be in the new Beatrice Lillie show in New York, and Lilli is, of course, in Hollywood. Only Irene Prador, her third daughter, stays in London where she does quite a lot of television.—Hans Mueller, the author of "Die Flamme" (remember Kaethe Dorsch?) and co-author of "Weisses Roessl" went to Vienna from Switzerland, where he lives, to attend the first night of his new play about the founder of the "Red Cross," Dunant.—Hildegard Knef, the first German actress to leave her country after the war, has got a contract with Selznick. She is married to Czech-born Kurt Hirsch who was Erich Pommer's assistant in Berlin where they met.

**Looking back:**—On April 8 Rudolf Nelson will celebrate his 70th birthday in Amsterdam where he has lived since he left Germany. Let us thank him for all the nice melodies he has given us, and for all the memorable shows he produced in his little house on the Kurfuerstendamm; some of us will even remember his start with Schneider-Duncker in Berlin's city. His wife Kaethe Erholtz is still with him, while his son Herbert lives in New York.—Berlin's "Hebbel-Theater" has celebrated its 40th anniversary, and our thoughts go back to its various directors—Eugen Robert, Meinhard and Bernauer, and Barnowsky—to the different names this house has had—"Hebbel-Theater," "Theater in der Koeniggruetzerstrasse," "Theater in der Stresemannstrasse," and "Theater in der Saarlandstrasse." Perhaps you even remember Maria Orska, Ludwig Hartau, Irene Triesch, Helene Fehdmer and Alfred Abel who played there. . . . ?

**Have you seen them?**—Whether you go to a London theatre or a cinema, you cannot miss "old acquaintances." Hans May's new operetta "Carissima," with splendid decors by Professor Ernst Stern, started its run in the "Palace"; you will soon hear the hit tunes wherever you are, especially through the radio.—As was to be expected "I remember Mama" was a tremendous success at the "Aldwych," and not only Mady Christians' adorable performance achieved this result; Adrienne Gessner, Frederic Valk, Lily Kann, Amy Frank, Gerard Hinze, and Milo Sperber scored heavily.—Sybille Binder has her first biggish part in "Blanche Fury" although the picture is not too good.—Mischa Spolianski wrote the score for "Idol of Paris."—And I don't have to tell you that Kleiber and Klemperer have conducted concerts here during the last few weeks; not to speak of Furtwaengler who conducted Mendelssohn and Mahler whose works he wouldn't have performed had not Germany been defeated. . . .

**Obituaries:**—In Munich died Karl Valentin, the famous comedian, after a long illness; he was only 61.—In England died Kurt Schwitters, the founder of the "Merz" movement; he was 60 years old, and some people will remember his Dada poem "Anna Blume" which he wrote after the first world war.—The man who once discovered Asta Nielsen (who by the way lives quietly in Copenhagen), Urban Dad, died in Denmark.—In Berlin died Friedrich Moest, teacher at "Reicher's" famous school for actors, and Otto Feist, soloist of the "Philharmonic Orchestra."

PEM

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

Your correspondent, Mrs. G. Tergit, says in her letter, published in your February number, with regard to Jews in Germany before 1918:—"As judges they could only become 'Amtsrichter,' at the universities no Jew could become 'ordentlicher Professor.'"

This is a historical error. There was a considerable number of Jewish judges of higher rank (including Oberlandesgerichtsraete, Landgerichts- und Senatspraesidenten und Reichsgerichtsraete) and there were some "Ordentliche Professoren." I have known quite a few unbaptised Jews who held such posts before 1914, and my own father was one of them, round about 1900.

There is no point in making Nazism appear whiter by painting pre-Nazi Germany blacker than it was. (Name and address supplied). L. H.

Dear Sir,

In the last paragraph of the article of "1848: 1948" a few words were omitted leaving a sensitive spot of the argument slightly ambiguous. I wished to emphasise that the temptation, which the mentality of the ruling class after 1930 was unable to resist, was not a specifically German one, but a tendency deeply rooted in European history, where since the 16th century again and again the strongest political power tried completely to control the Continent and failed against the forces she had challenged.

University of Liverpool.

H. Liebeschuetz.

## FROM MY DIARY

From Santiago (Chile) comes the news that Dr. Erich Hirschberg, formerly Breslau, lost his life at a skiing accident. His name is inseparably linked up with the history of the Jewish Youth Movement in Germany after the first World War. He was one of the founders of the "Kameraden," and his endeavours to widen and strengthen the basis of Jewish life—one of the pamphlets of his group had the title "Um juedische Wirklichkeit"—became representative for a whole generation in those days, when the decision to participate in Jewish activities was still determined by personal conviction and not by the urge of circumstances. Together with Ludwig Tietz and his friends, he closely associated himself with the Palestine idea, when in 1929 the Jewish Agency was opened to non-Zionists. He held an appointment as a judge in Oppeln, until the Nazi laws were also applied to Upper-Silesia. After having been in Sachsenhausen, he emigrated to Chile, where, again, he put himself at the disposal of the Jewish Community. His many friends in many lands will deeply mourn his untimely and tragic death.

London dailies have mentioned on no rare occasions the activities of a so-called "Arab Friendship Committee," which they say accepted the registration of volunteers eager to fight with the Arab forces in Palestine. In a leaflet, Mr. Ian G. W. Shaw, General Secretary of the said Committee, refers to such allegations which he calls "noteworthy" and states

laconically "we neither confirm nor contradict."

The leaflet is most revealing. The "Arab Friendship Committee" which purports to cater "for the cultivation of Arab Friendship and solution of their problems" seems none the less deeply concerned about shortages and controls in this country. But the reader will soon have discovered that Arab Friendship and basic petrol have more in common than is dreamt of in our philosophy.

"The Arabs," the pamphlet says, "are not responsible for our plight. In this country no one can accuse them of living in houses which are sorely needed by British families.

"The Arabs do not eat our food, and operate the Black Market in scarce commodities. Now there is no longer any basic petrol allowance, we do not see Arabs driving through the streets of our cities in large cars, using emergency petrol allowances which have been acquired under false pretences of sickness and disability.

"The Arabs have never exploited us in the past. No one can accuse them of manufacturing poor quality goods for sale at high prices, and at the same time paying starvation wages to British workers.

"This country is not suffering from an influx of Arabs who refuse to make any useful contribution to the State. They have not descended upon us like a swarm of locusts. They are not parasites who bleed this nation white in times of national emergency.

"Arab capitalists do not engineer world wars and profit by the misfortunes of others."

The wording is masterly construed if for one reason only—the word "Jew" does not appear once, and who could speak of a malicious and

malignant slander against the Jews if they are not even mentioned?

So Mr. Shaw goes on, and starts to use bold lettering when he says:

"There are no Arab or pre-Arab M.P.'s in Westminster who try to pass legislation contrary to British interests. The Arab is not an enemy within our gates."

There is one hidden key to the machinations of the Arab Friendship Committee. The top of the leaflet carries their slogan. It reads "Kultur, Kraftmanship & Knowledge." Mind, not culture or civilisation but "kultur" spelt in the German way, the same "kultur" which has in the last decade become almost synonymous with Nazism. This brings home better than anything else the true nature of the pamphleteers who are so anxious to foster "Arab Friendship."

NARRATOR

**Concert.**—Scotch and Irish songs and duets arranged by Haydn and Beethoven with Trio accompaniment will be performed at Hampstead Town Hall on April 8 at 8 p.m. The singers will be Anna Pollak from Sadlers Wells Opera (known to our friends from the latest AJR Concert) and John McHugh (tenor), well known from Radio and Records. Suzanne Rozsa, Olga Hegedus and Dr. Frederick Berend are the Instrumentalists.

**Mrs. Nelly Reichlin**, a member of the AJR, will give a Pianoforte Recital in the Lecture Hall, City Museum, Park Row, Leeds, 1, on Tuesday, April 6, at 7 p.m. Tickets 2/6 (inclusive Tax).

## NATIONAL EMERGENCY



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### CLASSIFIED Employment

Advertisements are subject to Control of Engagement Order.

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY has on its register men and women (skilled and unskilled), also homeworkers of any kind, sitters-in. Report vacancies, esp. for book-and storekeepers. Tel. MAI 9096.

COOK WANTED. Strictly orthodox. Might suit couple. New modern hotel, Hotel Rubens, Bath Rd., Bourne-mouth.

JOB AND CLEARANCE lines. Representatives wanted to offer to the retail trade, market stalls, etc. Newell Trading Co. Ltd., 16 Fitzroy Street, W.1.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, aged 19½ yrs., Public School education, seeks position offering good prospects of advancement. Box 573.

LADY BOOKKEEPER wants part-time work. Please phone HAM 4854.

EXCELLENT COOK, long experience, Continent. and Engl. cooking, seeks daily or part-time job, also for parties. Park 6497, before 10 a.m.

EXPERIENCED resident Cook-House-keeper required for one Gentleman, modern small flat—Court—Central-heating, every convenience. Box 577.

AGENCIES WANTED in Manufactured goods for London and Home Counties. Car available. Box 574.

LADY (40 years) requires position as housekeeper to 1 or 2 gentlemen, good continental cook. Box 580.

### Accommodation

ACCOMMODATION of any kind wanted. AJR Social Service Dept. MAI 9096.

COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM, suitable for elderly business gentleman who wants a real home, all conveniences. Good bus and tube connections. West Hampstead. Box 575.

A very nice

### Double Bed-Sittingroom

& single one h. & c. water, every convenience, full board, strictly kosher, also vacancies for Passover available. 41, Howitt Road, Belsize Park, N.W.3. (1 minute Tube-Station) Tel. PRI. 2178.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE for elderly people to be opened in London on business basis. For particulars of scheme write Box 578.

WORKSHOP TO LET ca 40 sq. yd., power & Telephone, W.9 (rent £1); for sale machinery for belt making, also sewing machine. Box 582.

### Miscellaneous

RE-UPHOLSTERING, also Carpet Repair work done on customers' premises.—A. Fahn, 6 Lithos Rd., N.W.3. LEATHER GOODS, light, fancy (Hand-Shopping-Travel-Bags, Purses, Wallets, Briefcases), repaired or rebuilt like new. Moderate terms. Communicate 91 Dartmouth Road, N.W.2, Ernest Bohm.

ENGLISH/GERMAN lessons, translations, business correspondence by professional teacher. Box 576.

WELL-ESTABLISHED Furniture business in Hampstead. Partnership or whole business for sale for health reasons only. Box 579.

EAST, SOUTH, WEST AFRICA. Director of Export Company will proceed in April for tour of the above territories. Will Manufacturers and/or Merchants interested in developing or expanding trade, apply. Particularly interested in articles suitable for native trade. London & Overseas Supply Co., Lawn Road Works, Lawn Road, London, N.W.3.

WHO is going to repair my Grandfather-Clock? Phone FINchley 0143.

VERMIN SPECIALIST exterminates bedbugs, mice, cockroaches, black-beetles, moths, ants, etc., at reasonable charges. E. Plawner, 32 Basset Road, W.10. Tel. LADbroke 2931.

REQUIRED Toy Novelties ready for display at the British Industries Fair, Box 581.

### MISSING PERSONS

#### Inquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1  
Lindemann, Sophie, née Halle, born in Berlin, for Horst Tanneberg, Berlin.

Rosner, Macky, born in Leipzig, for Meta Rosner, Golditz.

#### Inquiries from AJR

Porta, Heila, from Bielefeld, Stapenhorststr. 35, for Jewish Community, Bielefeld.

Schulmann, Gregor Alexander, born on 9.2.04, for Ada Schulmann, Frankfurt/Main.

Strauss, Oskar and Margit, from Vienna, of Czech nationality, for Jewish Committee, Prague.

Steinthal, Werner, from Berlin, Tiergartenstrasse, for Alice Rahmer, London.

Birnbaum, Abraham, son of Ephraim and Esther Abramowicz from Lodz (Poland) at present in an Italian D.P. Camp, is seeking his uncle (previously resident in Danzig), who, in summer 1939 was with his wife at Birnbaum's family in "Kolumna," near Lodz, and is now supposed to be in England.

Schwarzbaum, Moritz, from Frankfurt/Main, for Sender Spiro, Bavaria.

Wohlfahrt, Emilie, from Vienna, for Kazimiera Korytowska.

Jaindl, Christine, born on 3.1.12, last known address: 13 Grove Court, Drayton Gardens, S.W.10, for A. Muehlbauer, Vienna.

Weissbard, Honisch and Klara, née Mauser, from Vienna, for Taube Mauser, Rumania.

Kernberg, Oswald, born on 19.10.28 at Vienna, for Egon Col, Vienna.

Simon, Liesel, last known address: 16 Yawlet Road, N.W.6, for Peter Schanzer, Vienna.

Levy, Irma, born on 14.5.10(?), from Berlin, Meineckestr. 6, for Auguste Schuh, Sweden.

Meier, Werner, abt. 34, from Berlin-Karlshorst, for Ursula Schaefer, Berlin.

Jaekel, Max and Betti, née Cohn, born 1888 and 1896 at Wronke, for Julius Lewin, Cottbus.

Heymann, Ludwig, from Nuremberg, Hastverstr., for Denazification Board, Nuremberg.

Wiemann, Maria, née Meyer, born abt. 1907, from Berlin, for Hermann Meyer.

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## FAMILY EVENTS

should be advertised in

"AJR Information"

## PERSONALIA

**Professor Dr. Moritz Borchardt**, one of the leading surgeons in Germany, died in Buenos Aires at the age of 80 years.

**Professor Dr. Gustav Mayer** (formerly University, Berlin), author of several important works on the History of Socialism, died in London at the age of 76 years.

The producer **Karl Heinz Martin** died in Berlin.

Through the death of **Mr. Ludwig Rosenberg** (formerly Berlin) the AJR Relief Department has lost a devoted friend and worker. There was no task too humble to be performed by him. Having been connected with Jewish activities since his student's days, his unselfish work for many Jewish organisations in Germany and in this country had shaped his personality. He will be remembered by all those who had the privilege to work with him.

**Mr. Simon Bloomberg**, one time UNRRA Director of Belsen, has resigned as European Field Director of the Jewish Relief Unit to take up his former position as Comptroller-General of Customs to the Government of Jamaica. Jews on the Continent and Jewish Relief Organisations are indebted to this energetic and experienced worker, who put himself at the disposal of the Jewish cause during the most difficult period.

## LIFTVANS IN HOLLAND

A list of Jews from Germany whose liftvans had been stored in Holland and were later on sold by the Germans, has reached the AJR. Readers who have reason to believe that their own or their relatives' names might be on the list, may enquire at AJR Headquarters.

## PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Lord Marley, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Refugees, had informed the AJR that his Committee has decided its dissolution in view of the gradual settlement of the political aspect of the refugee problem. On behalf of the Committee, he expressed his sincerest thanks to the AJR for the helpful co-operation during the period of its activities in the interest of the refugees.

In its reply, the AJR stated that refugees will always gratefully remember the great work done by the Parliamentary Committee under the Chairmanship of the late Miss Eleanor Rathbone and under Lord Marley's leadership.

## REFUGEE DOCTORS

By a majority of two, the Birkenhead Council decided to give notice to two refugee doctors. It was stated that there was no reflection on the doctors personally, but that the step was taken to afford an opportunity for ex-service doctors; applications

would be considered from the two doctors, if submitted. A petition against the dismissals is being organised by patients and ex-patients of the hospital.

## AJR GLASGOW

At the Annual General Meeting of the Group the following Council Members were elected: Chairman: Rabbi Cassell; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Max Doctor; Secretary: Mr. Bernard Doctor; Joint Treasurers: Miss Hirsch and Mr. Max Doctor; Literary Conveners: Dr. Loewensohn, Mr. H. Preiss; Other Council Members: Miss Shur and Mrs. Shearer.

## AJR LEICESTER

Though, by emigration and removal to London, the number of members has decreased, the Group held regular meetings during the winter. In December, Dr. M. Levy gave a very lucid and instructive talk on "Everyday English Law." At another meeting, the Rev. Dr. I. Rapaport lectured on "Glimpses of the History of the Jews in England." In the short time at his disposal he managed to give a clear picture of the three phases Jewry has gone through in this country. Though the story was grim, he ended on the bright note of a possible happy outlook. A most interesting lecture on "Questions of Education" was given by Dr. K. Fielding.

## AJR MEETINGS IN APRIL

Sunday, April 4th, Richmond, "Terrace House," 128 Richmond Hill, 4.30 p.m. PURIM CELEBRATION, Tatjana Magid (Soprano).

Monday, April 19th, 1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6, 7.45 p.m. GENERAL MEETING (see enclosed invitation).

## AJR, GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5)  
Sunday, April 4th, 6 p.m. "All-in-Brainstrust."

Sunday, April 11th, 6 p.m. Mrs. ROSENBERG: "Aus guter Familie." (Postponed from last month.)

Saturday, April 24th, 7 p.m. "Communal Seder Evening."

## THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY

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

April 6th, Dr. Paul STRICKLAND, "Jewish Health Services in Palestine."  
April 13th, Mr. S. ADLER-RUDEL: "Review of the Jewish Position."

April 20th, ZIONIST POLITICAL BRAINS TRUST. Question Master: Dr. H. Capell. Members: Mr. Englesberg, Dr. Joseph Sagall, also Messrs. Emil Speyer and F. Falk.

April 27th, Mr. K. BAUM: "The World Jewish Congress and Present-Day Jewish Problems."

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