

## SUCCESSOR ORGANISATION

In the field of restitution not only the personal claims of the individuals are at stake, but also the interests of the Jewish community as a whole. Jewish communal and heirless property cannot be claimed by an individual, and there will also be Nazi victims who do not wish to prosecute their claims. Assets of this kind must not get lost for the Jewish people; they have to be used for the benefit of relief and rehabilitation of all those who are needy. The American Restitution Law No. 59 has taken this aspect into account by providing in its Article 13 the establishment of so-called successor organisations. After long negotiations with the appropriate governmental and military authorities, a special Jewish organisation, "Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation," has been entrusted with the task to take care of the Jewish communal, heirless and unclaimed property falling under the scope of Law 59.

A few months ago, the "Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation" has started its work. The American Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency for Palestine have provided the substantial financial means which are required to start the work. The leading Jewish organisations are represented on the Board of Directors. This Board has now set up an Executive, at which eight organisations are represented, amongst them the "Council of Jews from Germany," of which the AJR is a constituent member. As the property in question was once owned by former German Jews, a Budget Advisory Committee has been formed, consisting of "Joint," Jewish Agency, "Council of Jews from Germany," and the representation of the Jews still living in the American Zone of Germany.

The "Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation" will play an important part in the further developments in Jewish life. Strong endeavours are to be made to achieve similar arrangements for the other zones.

Don't forget—

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**SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19th,**  
**at 3 p.m.**

Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3

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In English, German, French, Polish, Russian and Yiddish

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**Hilda Flatter**

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 Unreserved: 2/6

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## LIFE IN THE U.S.A.

There is a marked difference between the lives of those who could escape to a country of immigration and those who found refuge in a country for a transitory period only, even if, in the course of time, it became their permanent home. Anyone arriving in a country of immigration knows that he can stay there for good, that he would not have to face any legal difficulties in finding employment and that, after a certain period, he would become a citizen of the country by right.

There is a difference of a factual and psychological nature which distinguishes immigrants in the United States from refugees living in Europe. Certainly, our friends in America had not an easy task either to get settled. Labour conditions are not easy, hard work is asked for, no social security is guaranteed. The climate does not agree with everybody. But as our friends in the United States could start at a period when we still lived under a legal insecurity facing a number of restrictions, they are years ahead of us now.

On the average—all these are only general observations—they are more settled than we are. At that, there is a higher standard of living in the United States. Salaries are better than here and, in spite of the increased cost of living, the immigrants have been able to lead a life on a higher level and nevertheless have been able to save something. Almost everybody whom I met and who had to build up a new existence eight to ten years ago without any financial means at that time, told me that he had savings which would help him to overcome a period of unemployment. I know even people who came over after the war, after they had escaped the horrors of concentration camps and who are now well settled in the States.

There are, of course, also other cases, especially of people who are too old or too ailing to make a living. There are people who cannot stand this wild race for the dollar which dominates everything in the States. They are on the wrong side of life, feeling desperate and hopeless. America is the land for the strong and healthy only, for those who do not get tired too easily, for those who are not too deeply rooted in the tradition and culture of Europe. If you want to live in "God's own country," you must turn your face forward and not look behind.

Those who have settled down—to my mind it is the great majority—have adapted themselves to American life. This assimilation again is a bit different from the similar process in other countries. America has not a uniform population. The various groups are clearly

distinguishable. In adopting the manners of American life, you can remain what you are. Nobody asks you to give up your own self. The various groups of immigrants are still rather closely linked together. It was one of my surprising discoveries that, to a much higher extent than here, parents see to it that their children, even those born in America, speak both languages, English and German.

The organisations established by the refugees, such as congregations, lodges, etc., have rather strong youth sections. It seems that even this younger generation finds itself comfortable in circles only which consist of the same group, from whom they originate. In spite of this kind of segregation, everybody is proud of his new country. The famous question with which every newcomer is welcomed: "How do you like America," is a question full of pride and the answer in the affirmative is always expected. The great achievement of the country, its wealth, its power, its dynamics of life is considered by everybody as his own achievement, as an achievement in which he takes an active part. The immigrant is extremely interested in the political life of the States. I saw on November 2 how excited our friends were about the course and the final outcome of the election. They know every congressman and every senator of their district and they discuss his abilities or his shortcomings.

To what extent do immigrants participate in Jewish activities? The struggle for life does not leave them much time for work outside their professional sphere. American Jewish life is different from that known to us from the Continent. Mass organisations dominate the field. Relief work for suffering people on the Continent is the foremost task. Religious life is closely connected with social activities. It appears that very few of our friends participate in this proper American Jewish life, although some scientists, rabbis, etc., play a leading part in their respective fields. They all give their contributions to the "United Jewish Appeal," the dominating Jewish appeal in the United States.

In general, the immigrants have their own Jewish organisations; their various congregations, liberal or orthodox, and their political and cultural organisations. All these organisations do excellent work and give everybody the opportunity to make a contribution to Jewish life. It was a matter of course that during my stay I had mainly to deal with such organisations which have been for a long time in contact with the "Association

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## ISRAEL IN ACTION

Haifa, November, 1948

History is continually being made in Israel and beyond her frontiers. After the senseless assassination of Count Bernadotte by misled youth, who who wanted to force political events according to their fanatic ideas, and in fact achieved the reverse, the flaring up of warfare in the South and North, caused by continuous violations of the truce, led to the routing of the Egyptians in the Negev, and to the chasing out of Galilee of the so-called Arab Army of Liberation.

This means that connections between the Negev settlements and the Tel-Aviv district have been restored, and that the northern settlements are freed from the permanent thread of attacks. Unfortunately, the repercussions of these events in Paris circles of U.N.O. are less favourable and are based on an utterly misconception of reality. Thus, people here, whilst being proud of the military achievements, are worried by the political development.

In spite of this, one generally has little doubt, that in the end, which may be less near than one may wish, the indisputable fact of Israel's strength and stability on one side and the moderation of Government politics on the other, will lead to a favourable result and to peaceful relations, if not with all, but with the one and the other of our enemies who are far from being unanimous in their war aims.

### Absorption of Immigration

In the meantime the upbuilding of the state continues, and large numbers of immigrants are being absorbed: about 60,000 arrived here since May 15 up to the end of October. Of these, 15,000 have been settled in Haifa, 11,000 in Tel-Aviv, and 21,000 in settlements and villages.

The way juveniles are being cared for in the settlements is admirable. Everything is being done to educate these often physically and morally backward children and to make them fit for life in the community. Even in its spare time every child, by being assigned to a specific family, is not neglected. The results are very satisfying: after a short while the children adapt themselves to the new life of freedom, pick up the language, start working, and become proud of living amongst their own people and in their own state. Elder people find their way to all kind of professions, filling the numerous vacancies caused by the thousands of men and women who have joined the forces. There is practically no unemployment among the new immigrants; on the contrary, in spite of their large number, there is a lack of working hands in the country.

In the Arab towns occupied by Israeli forces the population has quickly, and apparently quite wil-

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of Jewish Refugees." The "German Jewish Representative Committee," affiliated to the "World Jewish Congress," deals mainly with general refugee problems, also in countries in which special refugee bodies could not be set up. "The American Federation of Jews from Central Europe Inc." became the recognised representation of Jews from Germany which is now the American headquarters of the "United Restitution Office." At all times we have duly appreciated the fact that our American friends are standing side by side with us, even if our special problems are different from theirs.

Do immigrants feel happy in America? Happiness depends on the character of the individual. Many people feel happy in America, while others consider themselves isolated and lonely. As I said above: Young people, young not as to years, but as to temperament, feel at home and therefore happy in the States. You can hear it from them and can see it from their faces. He who is not young in this sense will always be alone over there. America is the country for the strong and for the young.

K. A.

lingly, submitted to the new rule. The authorities do their best to maintain order and, as far as possible, economic life, and to protect the right of the individual. Thus, in Nazareth, Arab trade-unions have been formed, and wages raised to a normal level. Entrance to religious buildings is strictly forbidden to the members of the occupying forces, and the exercise of religious functions is guaranteed and protected.

In deserted places, such as Beer-Sheba, shops were filled with robbed Jewish goods, and our soldiers enjoyed "kasher" meat, found there, after severe fighting. But they gained a greater satisfaction from the fact that this small place conquered by them, was the home of Abraham and Isaac, and that their victory was linked to events of our people's history thousands of years ago.

HANS MOSBACHER.

## RESTITUTION TIME-LIMIT IN AMERICAN ZONE

Claims regarding restitution of identifiable property in the U.S.A. Zone of Germany have to be submitted to the Zentralanmeldeamt, Bad Nauheim, Hessen, on or before December 31, 1948, according to the U.S. Law No. 59. Identifiable property may be: Real property and rights entered into the Land Register, Business Undertakings and Movables which can still be located in the U.S. Zone (or can be located elsewhere, but had been "organised" within that Zone). Bank accounts still in the name of the claimant should be registered as a precautionary measure. It is doubtful whether untraceable movables (such as liftvans, jewellery, etc.) which have been lost or been auctioned in the U.S. Zone, or securities and bank accounts, which have been confiscated there, should also be registered under the American Restitution Law. The zonal authorities refuse to commit themselves in this respect.

If and as far as any kinds of property mentioned above have not yet been claimed for, it will be advisable—in order to be on the safe side—to send by registered letter an abbreviated registration (see below) to the Zentralanmeldeamt, Bad Nauheim (Hessen) at such time that it will arrive before the end of this year. According to Article 58, sec. 6 of Law No. 59, the rights of the claimants will be preserved, even if the petition is incomplete or not in the prescribed form. At a later date, such provisional registration will have to be completed by the full registration in accordance with the implementing regulations (I. Ausfuehrungs-Verordnung) to the American Restitution Law.

### ABBREVIATED REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS

The abbreviated registration should be submitted according to the following scheme in six copies on ordinary paper:—

An das Zentralanmeldeamt Bad Nauheim, U.S. Zone, Germany.

Anmeldung auf Grund des Gesetzes Nr. 59 der Militaerregierung.

- (1) (a) Name und Adresse des Rueckerstattungs-berechtigten:  
(falls zutreffend) als gesetzlicher/testamentarischer Erbe des/der:  
Name und letzte Adresse des/der Erblasser(s):
- (b) Zustellungsbevollmaechtigter in Deutschland:
- (2) Name und Anschrift des/der Rueckerstattungs-pflichtigen (gegenwaertiger Eigentue-mer oder Besitzer der beanspruchten Vermoegens-gegenstaende):\*
- (3) Moeglichst genaue Beschreibung und gegen-waertige oder zuletzt bekannte Lage der beanspruchten Vermoegensgegenstaende:  
Diese Vermoegensgegenstaende waren Gegen-stand einer Entziehung im Sinne des Gesetzes Nr. 59 der Militaerregierung. Sollte die oben angefuehrte Bezeichnung nicht mehr zutreffend sein, wird Berichtigung vorbehalten.
- (4) Der Anspruch nach Artikel 16\*\* des Gesetzes wird vorbehalten.
- (5) Es wird Rueckerstattung in Natur verlangt.  
Falls Rueckerstattung in Natur nicht moeglich ist oder im Falle der Verschlechterung der bean-

### TIME-LIMIT IN BRITISH ZONE Earlier expiration for "securities and currencies."

According to the British General Order No. 10 (Amendment No. 1) claims for restitution of identifiable property have to be submitted to das Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung, British Zone, Bad Nenndorf, Land Niedersachsen, on or before December 31, 1949.

A second amendment has now been issued according to which claims regarding "securities" or "currencies" have to be filed on or before December 31, 1948, and a claim filed after this date will be inadmissible. "Securities" includes stocks, shares, mortgage and other bonds whether expressed in German or non-German currency and whether issued in Germany or elsewhere. "Currencies" includes coins and other monetary symbols but not bank balances. A claim should be made on forms MGAF/C in triplicate (obtainable from the United Restitution Office). The time limit for claims regarding all other kinds of property expires on December 31, 1949.

The new amendment only concerns "Hypotheken-schuldverschreibungen" but not "Hypotheken."

spruchten Gegenstaende wird das Recht vor-behalten, eine Entschaeudigung zu verlangen, deren Hoehe im Laufe des Verfahrens bekannt-gegeben werden wird.

Alle weiteren Ansprueche auf Grund des Gesetzes werden hiermit geltend gemacht. Die Angabe ihrer ziffernmaessigen Hoehe wird vorbehalten.

Sollten die unter 2 genannten Personen derzeit nicht Eigentuemer sein, so richten sich die geltend gemachten Ansprueche gegen den oder die derzeitigen Eigentuemer, bzw. auch gegen diese(n). Die geltend gemachten An-sprueche auf Schadensersatz richten sich in jedem Falle auch gegen zur Zeit unbekannte Personen, die Vermoegensgegenstaende seit der Entziehung im Besitz oder Eigentum hatten.

Ich (wir) erklare(n) hiermit, dass alle in der vorstehenden Anmeldung enthaltenen Angaben nach meinem (unserm) besten Wissen und Gewissen genau und der Wahrheit entsprechend gemacht worden sind.

Datum.

Unterschrift.

\* In the case of auctioned liftvans, requisitioned jewellery and confiscated bank accounts, the "Land" is to be described as liable for restitution ("rueckerstattungspflichtig") in which the loss has occurred (e.g. Bayern, Baden, etc.), as legal successor of the German Reich.

\*\* Article 16 refers to the claim for the difference between the price received and the fair purchase price of the property.

### "ZUSTELLUNGSBEVOLLMAECHTIGTE"

The nomination of a representative ("Zustellungs-bevollmaechtigten") in Germany according to No. 1 (b) of the above scheme—i.e. of a person authorised to receive official documents—is required in the American Restitution Law. Applicants who, in pursuing their claims, wish to avail themselves of the help of the "United Restitution Office," may nominate as "Zustellungsbevollmaechtigten" Dr. E. Marcus and Dr. May, c/o J.A.I.P., Friedrichstr. 29, Frankfurt a. Main, U.S. Zone of Germany. In this case, they should send two further copies of the registration to the "United Restitution Office" (8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3), thus enabling the management of the Office to pass on one copy to the appointed representative in the zone, and to discuss with the applicant the possibilities and terms for further steps to be taken on his behalf, if wanted.

### FOREIGN WORKERS

According to a statement of the Minister of Labour, up to the end of October, 29,000 European Volunteer Workers and 8,000 Poles have been placed in agriculture and 45,000 European Volunteer Workers and 68,500 Poles in other industrial employment, making a total of 150,500. The Minister added that this was a settlement of a permanent character and that people, admitted under the scheme, were working their passage to British Citizenship.

# JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN GERMANY

Dr. E. G. Lowenthal, AJR Executive Member, at present serving as the Senior Field Representative, Germany (Jewish Relief Unit) has, for the first time, compiled detailed statistics of the regional distribution of Jews in German towns. He makes the following introductory remarks:

Though the survey as such may not be 100 per cent. complete and though the figures for 1948 are deliberately marked "approximate" the synopsis will at least convey some information on the number of Jews at present living in Communities and their regional distribution over more than 90 large and small towns in Germany. The total figure is appr. 20,000.

The comparison of the figures of the German Population Census on June 16, 1933, when emigration was still on a very limited scale yet, with those of 1948 does not completely reveal the enormous reduction the Jewish population of Germany have suffered. For part of those 20,000 did not live in Germany before the war.

The places listed in the table have the character of Jewish Communities (as distinct from D.P. Camps). In addition, there may be a few smaller places, mainly in the British Zone, such as Seesen and Goslar, where the nature of the communal set-up is not yet clearly defined. It must also be borne in mind that in some towns in the American Zone, showing comparatively high figures for 1948, such Jewish Communities principally consist of former DPs. (e.g., Munich, Eschwege, Heidelberg).

Present-day Jewish Communities in Germany cover a much wider territory than they used to in or before 1933 or even before 1939. There is hardly any place at which all members of the Jewish Community live in the town proper. To a larger or smaller degree they live outside, frequently far away, in isolated small country-towns and villages, and the nearest bigger town, where a Jewish Community has been re-established, has taken them under its wing. To quote a few examples: a few Jews scattered over the Remscheid-Solingen area in the Rhineland belong to the Wuppertal Jewish Community, and the Jews in the very extensive "Munsterland" form the greater part of the Munster (Westphalia) Jewish Community. Therefore the "1933" figures are split up into the "Stadtkreis" and the "Landkreis" population. Where no figure is quoted, either a "Landkreis" did not exist or a figure was not obtainable or could not be "constructed" from the statistical source for 1933, i.e. "Die Religionsgliederung im Deutschen Reich, in den Ländern, Verwaltungsbezirken und Gemeinden mit 10,000 und mehr Einwohnern nach der Volkszählung vom 16 Juni 1933" (Sonderbeilage zu "Wirtschaft und Statistik," 14 Jahrg., 1934, Nr. 21, Verlag Reimar Hobbing G.m.b.H., Berlin).

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### Professor Brodetsky

The President of the Board of Deputies is again in the U.S. where, as on previous occasions, he will address the Governors of the Hebrew University and the Annual Convention of "Hadassa," the women's Zionist Organisation of America. At a farewell party arranged by the General Zionists, whose chief Prof. Brodetsky is, Mr. Paul Goodman, Treasurer of the Zionist Federation, made the rather unexpected announcement that sooner than many dared think, the Professor might leave permanently to settle in Israel. It is believed that the Professor may not stand for re-election next year (his tenth year as President) when a new Board of Deputies will be returned.

Dr. Brodetsky's first statement on his arrival in New York was concerned, next to the Palestine issue, with antisemitism in Britain. Most of it, he thought, would disappear after a Palestine settlement; the working classes in England would never allow antisemitism to get a real grip on the country. At the same time, he in several speeches recently confessed to being "terribly worried about the gradually deteriorating status of Jews"; when 50 years ago someone shouted "dirty Jew" at him, he knew it was only the expression of a degraded individual, and in no sense symptomatic of a general trend; the same could not be said to-day.

### Action against Antisemitism

All the more disappointing were the findings of the Porter Commission on the Law of Defamation which recommended no general change in the existing law with regard to Community Libel. The Report held that the law of seditious libel gives adequate relief. In this opinion it had the support of the general press. The *Manchester Guardian*, e.g., thought "examples of group libel laws abroad" were a warning, not a recommendation." The *Jewish Chronicle*, however, citing the notorious Caunt case, remarked that "there is a measure of uncertainty as to what constitutes a seditious libel," and it was suggested that the Board of Deputies should ask the Home Office that steps be taken to clarify the law.

The problem of action against antisemitism has begun to greatly exercise the community. The unhappy issue between the Board's Defence Committee and the nonconformist "43 Group" continues unresolved. The Defence Committee persists in its demand that, though they will be duly represented and shall retain their own paper *On Guard*, the "43s" must cease to operate separately. There is little doubt that by their determined demeanour and altogether unorthodox approach, the "43s" have created a considerable impression throughout the agitated East End, especially among Jewish youth. The Defence Committee, which has started a monthly news sheet *Concord*, hopes that the special Defence Appeal during November will yield the means necessary to maintain and expand its vital work. As if to stress the importance of the appeal, the Fascists have launched a new paper, called, ominously enough to German-born Jews, "Attack."

### Ex-Servicemen's Parade

The annual National Remembrance Service and Parade of Jewish ex-servicemen and women was an impressive spectacle. Fifteen thousand marched past the Cenotaph after the Chief Rabbi, assisted by the newly appointed Senior Jewish Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. I. Levy, had conducted the service and Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Cunningham, had taken the salute. At a reunion in the Albert Hall, the Minister of Defence, Mr. A. V. Alexander, recalled the great services Jews had rendered to the cause of freedom throughout the ages, and Col. Oliver Stanley, on behalf of the Conservative Party, called for vigilance and more of that spirit of tolerance and brotherhood which prevailed in the Army during the war.

### Eire

Eire's 5,500 Jews have a Chief Rabbi again, the first since Dr. Herzog left in 1937 to become Chief Rabbi of Palestine. Their new head is Rabbi Jacobovits, a 27-year-old refugee from Germany, who till now was Minister of the famous Great Synagogue, Duke's Place. It is interesting that two other, though rather less orthodox, German-Jewish ministers have gone to Dublin before him—Dr. R. Brasch, who has since left for South Africa, and Dr. J. Kokotek, formerly of the Liberal Synagogue, St. John's Wood, who is still at the Dublin Jewish Progressive Synagogue.

Place	June 16, 1933 Town District	Country District	Spring 1948 Appr. Figures
<b>A. BRITISH ZONE</b>			
<b>I. North Rhine</b>			
Aachen ...	1,345	445	70
Bonn ...	1,003	517	90
Cologne ...	14,816	422	650
Düsseldorf ...	5,053	260	230
Duisburg ...	2,560		40
Essen ...	4,506		145
Hamborn ...	(a)		27
Krefeld ...	1,481	523	107
Mulheim/Ruhr ...	517		32
M.-Gladbach ...	907		65
Oberhausen ...	525		32
Rheydt ...	351		22
Siegburg ...	568		18 (b)
Wuppertal ...	2,471		130
<b>II. Westphalia</b>			
Bielefeld ...	797	27	72
Bochum ...	1,069		34
Detmold ...	282		47
Dortmund ...	4,108		170
Gelsenkirchen ...	1,615		74
Hagen ...	508		120
Hamm ...	393		36
Herford ...	193	166	38
Herne ...	467		29
Lemgo ...	248		22
Minden ...	375		43
Munster ...	558	63	60
Paderborn ...	320		49
Recklinghausen ...	411	225	17
Siegen ...	115	63	17
Warburg ...	344		58
Witten ...	297		21
<b>III. Niedersachsen (Hanover)</b>			
Brunswick ...	682	18	50
Goettingen ...	411	44	36
Hanover ...	4,839	222	255
Harzburg ...			40
Hildesheim ...	515	29	27
Lueneburg ...	114	16	250
Oldenburg ...	279	29	48 (c)
Osnabrueck ...	403	3	78
<b>IV. Schleswig-Holstein</b>			
Eckernforde ...	1		22
Eutin ...			14
Flensburg ...	39	7	21
Friedrichstadt ...			12
Itzehoe ...	12		6
Kiel ...	522		66
Luebeck ...	497		100
Neumuenster ...	47		7
Rendsburg ...	30	8	7
Wittduen (Amrum) ...			40
<b>V. Hamburg</b>			
	16,885	88	1,350
<b>B. BERLIN</b>			
	160,564		8,000

Place	June 16, 1933 Town District	Country District	Spring 1948 Appr. Figures
<b>C. FRENCH ZONE</b>			
<b>I. Northern Sector (Rheinland-Pfalz)</b>			
Coblenz ...	669	592	78
Kreuznach ...	522	631	22
Landau ...	596	274	133 (d)
Mainz ...	2,609	185	80
Neuwied ...	281	438	23
Saarbruecken (Saar district) ...			224
Trier ...	796	508	33
<b>II. Southern Sector (Southern Baden and Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern)</b>			
Constance ...	443	454	158 (g)
Freiburg ...	1,138	337	120 (e)
<b>D. RUSSIAN ZONE</b>			
Chemnitz ...	2,387	76	52
Dresden ...	4,397	68	176
Eisenach ...	378	333	20
Erfurt ...	831		160
Gera ...	378	14	9
Halle (Saale) ...	1,086		85
Jena ...	111		20
Leipzig ...	11,564	103	355
Magdeburg ...	1,973		184
Muehlhausen (Thuringia) ...	186	2	18
Schwerin (Mecklenburg) ...	13		90
<b>E. U.S. ZONE</b>			
<b>I. South</b>			
<b>Germany</b>			
<i>Bavaria</i>			
Augsburg ...	1,030		77
Bamberg ...	812		67
Fuerth ...	1,990		350
Munich ...	9,005		3,300
Nuremberg ...	7,052		165
Wuerzburg ...	2,145		108
Wuerttemberg	10,023		2,261 (f)
<i>Greater Hesse &amp; Northern Baden</i>			
Bebra ...			40
Darmstadt ...	1,427	480	70
Eschwege ...	421	350	210
Frankfurt-on-Main ...	26,158		700
Fritzlar-Homberg ...	760		100
Fulda ...	1,058	464	200
Heidelberg ...	1,102	110	290
Karlsruhe ...	3,119	183	290
Kassel ...	2,301	113	100
Mannheim ...	6,402	323	160
Offenbach ...	1,435	828	86
Pforzheim ...	770	102	18
Wiesbaden ...	2,713		260
Wildungen ...			90
Ziegenhain ...	630		70
<b>II. Bremen</b>			
	1,314		85

(a) Part of Duisburg. (b) Comprises Siegburg and Kreis. (c) Comprises the Niedersaechsische Verwaltungsbezirk Oldenburg, i.e. the territory of the former Duchy. (d) Now comprising the whole of the Palatinate (1933: 6,487 Jews. (e) I.e. Israelitische Landesgemeinde Suedbaden; (f) Comprising all Jews in Wuerttemberg. (g) Jewish centre, consisting mainly of D P's.

Lutz Weltmann:

## LITERATURE IN A NEW LIGHT

The four books under review have in common that they have been completed in exile, that they represent a revaluation of German literature, and that they go far beyond a mere aesthetical appreciation.

Fritz Strich, Professor of German at Berne University, gives a selection of essays and lectures on occasion of some anniversaries: "Der Dichter und die Zeit" (A. Francke, A.G. Verlag, Berne)—Lessing (originally published in Ludwig Feuchtwanger's *unforgotten fortnightly* "Bayrisch-Israelitische Gemeindezeitung"), Goethe, Schiller, Hölderlin, Heine, Stifter, Wagner and Nietzsche, Ricarda Huch, and Hermann Hesse; two essays deal with poetry in general, with the function of "symbol in poetry," and with the relation between "poetry and language." One is devoted to Byron's "Manfred" and another one, "European Baroque," is a lucid outline of what is meant by "baroque" in European literature; more than that—it is a concise summary and most original interpretation of this cultural period which is so difficult to define both because of the divergent tendencies in this movement and of its appearance among the European nations at different times.

Its unworldliness came from Spain. But even Shakespeare (was there, after all, something in a tradition which made him a Roman Catholic?) shares with the trend of baroque art the fall of the great from their height and his strict adherence to reserving tragedy for persons of high standing, and in Corneille, who was educated at a Jesuit College, we find some features of Loyola, commander-in-chief of the Counter-Reformation, imposing rules of conduct upon his heroes and heroines—though not *ad majorem dei gloriam*, but on behalf of the absolute state.

Shakespeare and Corneille have more in common than Corneille and Racine, and it is not a far cry from the latter to the world of Goethe. But although Lessing and some minor spirits did a lot to discredit Corneille's art in German eyes, Schiller's conflicts between "Pflicht" and "Neigung" were to be a typical Cornelian theme. When I have dwelt just on this essay somewhat longer it is for two reasons—a personal one, as I had not discovered the beauty of Corneille and Racine for myself until I had to display it to English Schoolboys, and as an excuse for this personal choice the second reason: Strich's essay on European baroque demonstrates to us both the interplay and the variety of European literature and its common heritage.

Yet I should have to quote long passages from each essay to give a suggestion of the profoundness

of thought and width of outlook revealed in this book. It is a history of ideas, but Fritz Strich is matched by no living historian of literature in his consummate art of appealing to our emotions even when treating problems of form. He never loses the human touch, and when he asks himself whether we are entitled to celebrate the great minds of Germany's past, he concludes that they have come as voices in the wilderness whose warnings had been unheeded.

The topics of Georg Lukacs' collected essays "Goethe und seine Zeit" (A. Francke, A.G. Verlag, Berne) are: Werther, Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre, Correspondence between Schiller and Goethe, Schiller's Theory of Modern Literature, Hölderlin's "Hyperion," and studies about "Faust." Their common factor is the purpose of doing away with "legends." Lukacs, to be sure, overshoots the mark denouncing all middle-class historians of literature as willing tools of German imperialism and reactionary "bourgeois" who hated revolutionary enlightenment. The truth is that certain connections could not have been seen until the exclusively aesthetical attitude to literature has been superseded by a more sociological and historical outlook.

Georg Lukacs is an exponent of the materialistic conception of history, but one whose scholarly conscience is never blinded by his political philosophy.

The third book is of a different kind. Whereas Strich and Lukacs give a new interpretation, however reliably based upon facts, Heinrich Schneider establishes facts hitherto almost unknown as a result of his research. The "Masonic Background for Literature in Eighteenth-Century Germany," though intended, in the first instance, for the expert, contains most valuable information for the common reader. "Guest for Mysteries" (Cornell University Press; London, Geoffrey Cumberlege) shows the "irrational" urge of men living in the epoch of enlightenment and explains to a great deal the attraction which masonic activities offered to men like Lessing, Goethe, and Herder.

Sometimes the ways of rationalism and mysticism converged, e.g. in the humanitarian programme of the Quakers and in their religion of the "inner light." The men of the age of enlightenment who had been adepts of Freemasonry anticipated Aldous Huxley's "Perennial Philosophy," which is the common core of all great religions. Though the subject-matter makes no easy reading and though the translation from the German reads like a "translation," "Quest for Mysteries" conveys

a message to our time: Even master-planning will never overcome man's eternal desire for spiritual experience.

A revaluation, too, is Rudolf Kassner's stock-taking study "The 19th Century" (Eugen Rentsch, Erlenbach-Zuerich, Fr. 11.50). Its subtitle is "Expression and Greatness" and the author gives a philosophical essay about the century's physiognomy. Dealing with all its aspects, he makes a century alive which still overshadows our lives and whose essential feature is that of an in-between-period. It is, with all the great accomplishments achieved by other countries (and Kassner is above suspicion of a narrow-minded nationalistic outlook) in a sense the "German" century, because the various currents and undercurrents which came to the open in the 20th Century were most perceptible in Germany.

## PERSONALIA

**Viscount Bearsted**, who died at the age of 66, was the former Chairman of the Shell Transport and Trading Co., which was founded by his father, the first Viscount Bearsted (Marcus Samuel). Jews from Germany have reason to remember amongst Lord Bearsted's manifold benefactions especially his work on behalf of the Central British Fund in 1936, when, together with Lord Samuel and Sir Simon Marks, he carried out a mission to raise £2,000,000 for the emigration of Jews from Germany. The Gestapo placed him on the black list of British Jews, which became known in 1945.

## EUGEN FUCHS

Twenty-five years ago, on December 22, 1923, Eugen Fuchs, one of the great personalities of German Jewry, died. His name is linked with that movement which endeavoured to overcome the differences between life of the Jews and life of their fellow-countrymen. But Eugen Fuchs never strived for an assimilation which implied the denial of the specific Jewish character. On the contrary: he asked his fellow-Jews to strengthen their Judaism, because he was convinced that co-operation with the non-Jews could be based on a strong Jewish conviction only. This was the essence of his idea of the "Synthese zwischen Deutschtum und Judentum."

As President of the "Juedischer Centralverein," whose co-founder he was, he was leading in the fight against anti-semitism.

History has given another course to life of the German Jews. His only son who followed him in his ideas and in his leading positions was one of those martyrs who stayed behind voluntarily and died under the hands of the Nazi murderers.

## ARNOLD ZWEIG IN BERLIN

Writers and Press Representatives met in the house of the "Kulturbund," Berlin to welcome Arnold Zweig, who had come there from Israel via Prague. In his address, Paul Wiegler referred to the achievements of Arnold Zweig as an author, a fighter for justice and a writer, who was always very conscious of his Jewishness. Alfred Kantorowicz, the other speaker at the function, described Arnold Zweig's life as the uncompromising, dangerous, hunted life of a true humanitarian.

## INA SEIDEL'S RECORD

The author Ina Seidel was awarded the Wilhelm Raabe Prize of the municipality of Braunschweig. Commenting on this decision, the "Neue Welt," Weekly issued by the Liberated Jews, quotes an address by Ina Seidel on the occasion of Hitler's birthday in 1942, when she describes Hitler as "the chosen man of her generation."

## RELIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A Committee for Relief in the Middle East has recently been formed under the name "The Jewish Society for Human Service." The President is Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, the Chairman Professor Norman Bentwich, the Vice-Chairman Mr. Victory Gollancz. According to a recently published pamphlet it is the object of the Committee, to alleviate the plight of the Middle East refugees, whether they are Jews or Arabs. In order to be able to send over to Israel a team of British Jewish Relief Workers, the Committee appeals for £10,000. Particulars may be obtained from 14 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2.

## 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.

## THE FIGHT FOR DAME LUCY'S PEARL NECKLACE

It happens not too seldom that a person, by his or her Testament, gives property, say a piece of jewellery, to the "wife of my son, grandson, brother or other relative" and that circumstances make it doubtful which person is the proper heir, especially if the son, etc., was not yet married at the time when the last will was made and when the testator died.

Quite a few cases of this kind have come to the notice of the Courts, especially where the male partner, mentioned in the will, had a "reputed wife," but was not legally married. A similar problem was dealt with by the High Court this year. Dame Lucy Owen Hichman, bequeathed "my pearl necklace with diamond clasps to my daughter-in-law, so that she may have the use and enjoyment thereof for her life, and at her death I bequeath the same to the wife of my grandson." The grandson, Sir Alfred Hichman, was not married when the testatrix made the will, nor when she died. When, however, the daughter-in-law died and the pearl necklace became free to be used and enjoyed by whoever was to be considered the grandson's "wife" in accordance with the testament, the grandson had been married, divorced and had married again. And

the legal fight between the two "wives" for the pearl necklace commenced.

The second wife, in substance, said that the decisive time was when the necklace became available and when she was in a position to state: "I am the wife of Sir Alfred Hichman and it is my neck which this necklace was intended to adorn and no one else's."

The judge, however, decided in favour of the first wife. He said: "I think the principle must apply that the first person who answers the description of being the wife of the grandson is the one who takes the jewel and that there is nothing that can divest her of it."

One wonders whether this decision would have been approved of by the testatrix if she could have made her own decision. One also wonders whether the famous Jewish judge, King Solomon, might have pronounced an "equitable" judgment, similar to that he proposed to pronounce in his most famous case. At any rate, though two halves of a necklace may not be worth the same as the whole, the consequences of dividing up the necklace would not have been so disastrous as those of his threatened, but not actually pronounced decision to cut in two parts her child for whom the two "mothers" had been fighting.

# UNEMPLOYED

There are problems that cannot be solved by the stroke of a pen. Finding employment for refugees is one of such problems. Even naturalisation, though a precious asset, has not made them any younger nor improved their linguistic faculties. Indeed, after the war many refugees lost their jobs as a consequence of the general transition from war to peace and because many firms had to re-employ their staff returning from the Forces. Refugee soldiers, too, were returning from the Forces but there were no "former positions" waiting for them as they had no occupation in this country prior to their joining up.

## IN PARLIAMENT

### ALIENS RESTRICTION ACT

In the course of the debate on the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, which is, amongst others, the legal basis for the continuance of the Aliens Restriction Act, Mr. S. S. Silverman criticised the present legal position, because it gave too much power to the Home Secretary and did not provide sufficient opportunity for a public control of the Minister's decisions by tribunals and similar institutions.

Mr. Barnett Janner mentioned the difficulties sometimes arising for Aliens who after their return from abroad, were first given permission to land for a limited period only and had to apply to the Home Office in order to be put back into their original status. In the view of most of the speakers who participated in the debate, it would be desirable to discuss more in detail the extent and the limits of the Home Secretary's power in aliens questions. On the other hand, it was agreed upon that this was not practicable at the present stage. The Aliens Restriction Act was therefore extended for a further year, after Mr. Silverman had withdrawn his motion.

### ALIEN DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

On November 2, Mr. Bevan stated that the number of medical practitioners registered on the foreign list under the Medical Practitioners and Pharmacists Act since January 1 was 932, of whom all but 85 had previously been temporarily registered. The number of dental practitioners registered in the foreign list of the Dentists' Register this year is 37. On a further question by Sir E. Graham-Little, the Minister replied that no information was available how many persons from both classes had been admitted to the National Health Service.

### ADMISSION OF GERMAN DOMESTICS

Asked by Mr. Hale, whether he was aware that under present regulations it is possible for a German married woman to apply for admission to come to work in this country, but that it is not possible for her husband to obtain the same permission, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Isaacs, replied: "Provided they hold permits granted to individual employers, who satisfy the normal requirements, German married women are allowed to come to this country for employment only as domestic workers, for whom there remains a considerable unsatisfied demand. I am considering with the other Ministers concerned the possibility of extending early in the New Year the permit system to the employment of Germans generally. Meantime, I am prepared to consider applications that satisfy normal requirements to employ German married couples for domestic work."

### GERMAN REFUGEES IN BRITISH ZONE

On November 15, Mr. McNeil stated on behalf of the Foreign Office that an Association representing the interests of German refugees, now in Western Germany, but previously resident in the former German Eastern territories, had been formed. Mr. Skeffington-Lodge expressed doubt whether the permission for the establishment of such an organisation was justified because the Association seemed to be almost entirely nationalistically inspired, and because the personnel consisted of former nationalistic and Nazi elements. Mr. McNeil promised to examine any evidence of political agitation submitted to him. Mr. Bramall, in a supplementary question, demanded that the organisation should not be abused to carry out revisionist propaganda, aiming at recuperating the former German Eastern territories.

The "A.J.R. Employment Agency," which were granted an annual licence by the London County Council in March, 1948, mirrors those problems as no other institution does. Already before the official licence was issued, the A.J.R. assisted in individual cases in establishing contact between employers and employees, cases which after the war became more and more frequent. At that time the question of labour permits stood in the foreground and the A.J.R. helped to make the necessary applications. There was somehow a vicious circle. The Labour Exchange was prepared to grant the permit to an alien who had found a job and the employer was willing to offer a job if he could produce the permit.

The scope of the still unsolved problem becomes evident by the large number of people who have been seeking assistance from the "A.J.R. Employment Agency." In the first eight months since its inception, approximately 1,000 refugees endeavoured to find employment through its good offices and approximately 850 positions were offered by employers. These two figures seem to supplement each other very satisfactorily. This, however, is somewhat deceptive. The jobs offered do not always fit with the people who are looking for jobs. There are many cases where vacancies are open for young people while those looking for them are in older age groups. Not infrequently positions are offered to skilled workers and craftsmen, and the people seeking employment, though skilled in many other walks of life, are newcomers to those trades.

### High Cost of Living

There are other difficulties. Most English workers and salaried men have houses of their own, while a large proportion of refugees live in furnished rooms and flats paying rent far in excess of their income. Many of the offered positions carry salaries enough for an ordinary wage earner but insufficient to meet the high cost of living of the refugee.

Many ask for jobs as clerical workers, book-keepers and store-keepers and just in those categories are very few vacancies. There are more possibilities in the provinces but many dislike to leave London. It is for these and other reasons that only 25 per cent. of all offered jobs had been filled. On many occasions the "A.J.R. Employment Agency" has tried to persuade employer and employee to agree to a trial period even if they thought they would not quite fit each other. In a large number of cases these efforts met with success. There are e.g. three men who proved themselves efficient night nurses to paralysed people although originally trained nurses were asked for. There are students who turned themselves into very useful still-room maids in restaurants and two journalists who, although reluctantly, became after short training skilled cutters.

Of course there are the Jewish organisations, which have quite a large demand for staff and in some instances the "A.J.R. Employment Agency" recommended couples as housekeepers in hostels who filled their jobs very successfully, although they had at first a different sort of work in mind. In emergency cases such as sudden illness, etc., the agency could make available domestic help at very short notice.

In general, it is easier to find work for women than for men and there are not a few instances where the husband has to stay at home and look after the children while the wife is the breadwinner. It is especially difficult to find work for former lawyers, people who are used to filling jobs with responsibility, and courses in English under the auspices of the "A.J.R. Employment Agency" try to smooth out at least some linguistic difficulties. The labour position has, to some extent, become more accentuated by people coming here from the Continent and Shanghai, who even more than the earlier refugees, have to feel their way into the English market.

It must be emphasised that not enough firms notify the "A.J.R. Employment Agency" of their vacancies and many more jobs are wanted to meet the urgent demand. The last eight months have proved how necessary the "A.J.R. Employment Agency" is, although not all problems which have arisen at the time could be settled. But with goodwill on the part of employers the ratio of successful contacts between those who offer work and those who seek it, can be multiplied.

H.F.

## Old Acquaintances

**Pommer out—Furtwaengler in:**—A few weeks ago Erich Pommer gave up his job as supervisor of the new German film industry for the Americans. He was attacked from right and left for his work of rebuilding, and he is not the first and probably not the last of the former Germans who had to resign. It started with the young author Hans Habe who used to edit the first free German newspapers in the U.S. zone of Germany. His successor Hans Wallenberg, son of the late editor of "B.Z. am Mittag," had to leave his important job shortly afterwards. Walter Behr who controlled the theatres in Bavaria for the Americans had to go too. Now the hunt is going on against the prosecutor in Nuremberg, Mr. R. Kempner, who is also of German origin, and it's not too difficult to find out the reasons for these attacks. They know their jobs too well, and the Germans accuse them of being partial, of taking revenge. The same people who used to back the Nazis, the leaders of German heavy industry, want to remove the men who have too much knowledge of personalities in Germany, their background and their past. It's only surprising that the occupying powers listen to them. On the other hand, I don't mind seeing Furtwaengler conducting in England—but I dislike the noise connected with his visit. Sponsored by the "Christian Action" and attended by Lord Halifax and Sir Stafford Cripps, Furtwaengler's concerts were staged with too much emphasis on pity.

**Gruendgens ante portas:**—Promoters of Edinburgh's festivals want to have Gustaf Gruendgens over from Duesseldorf for the production of some Goethe play next year. Mr. Rudolf Bing who runs the festivals thinks the time has come to let the former Intendant of Berlin's State theatres produce in England; but the British "Goethe Society" refuses to co-operate. They think there are enough good German actors in this country to celebrate the bi-centenary of the German genius with a proper production.

**A Reinhardt Picture:**—Wolfgang Reinhardt, Max's gifted son, plans to produce a picture about the life of his famous father. As, so far, no one has written a complete biography of the outstanding man of the German and international theatre, and as the people connected with his work are slowly dying out, it's high time to put on record what the world has to thank him for.—Wolfgang's brother Gottfried, is a producer with Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer, and just gave a part to his mother, Else Heims, in his new picture "The Great Sinner" which his fellow-countryman Robert Siodmak directs. When it reaches the screen, we shall see again a lot of familiar faces, because Ilka Gruening, Gisella Werb-zirk, Liesl Valetti, Rosa's daughter, Ernst Verebes, and Max Willenz are in it too.

**Post festum:**—After I had repeated in British controlled "Weltspresse" what I thought about Vienna's post-war theatre, Willy Forst, the actor and director attacked me with 2,500 words in his own monthly. Not that he differs from my own impressions—he confesses that "we have reached a low level in our theatre climate," but he seems to think Austrian theatres have only to be criticised by Austrians.

**Here and there:**—Berthold Viertel who scored such a success with his production of Shaw's new play "Too Much Money" in Zurich, will now direct "Hedda Gabbler" there.—Anton Wallbrook played in London's "Wild Duck" production, and Lucie Mannheim and her actor-husband Marius Goring finished in the "Arts Theatre" with Verneuil's "The Third Man."—Charles Goldner went to Vienna to act in Korda's "The Third Man" with Orson Welles and Valli.—Rolf Karsten opened his cabaret season in London's "Blue Danube" with a revue by and with Peter Herz.—Fritz Schulz successfully produced the new Oscar Straus operetta "Die Musik kommt" in Zurich.—Oskar Homolka, Rosa Stradner, and Christiane Grautoff, Ernst Toller's widow, played in "Bravo" on Broadway.—Hampstead has an attraction more. The meeting place of many Continental organisations in London, the "Jewish Art Centre" at Broadhurst Gardens, has had its face lifted. The well-known architect Ernst Friedmann of "Friedmann & Weber" fame did an excellent job by displaying ingenious arrangements and you will not recognise any more the familiar house, if you have not been there for some time.

PEM.

## FROM MY DIARY

In the first volume of his war memoirs, "The Gathering Storm" (Cassell & Co. Ltd., London), Winston Churchill reviews the two decades from 1919 to 1940, a period in which he appears as the prophet whose warnings passed unheeded, and which culminated in that fateful eclipse in the history of the Jewish people. It is to us of specific interest that there is an almost complete absence of reference to things Jewish in Churchill's memoirs. Although in March, 1933, he said, when speaking on the new Hitler regime in Germany, "It is not within my scope to describe the inconceivable brutality and villainy by which this apparatus of hatred and tyranny had been fashioned and was now to be perfected," and in April of the same year he made a passing reference, in the course of a speech in the House of Commons to "the persecution of the Jews of which so many members have spoken . . ." there is an utter silence on the first large-scale pogroms in Germany in November, 1938, which at that time so greatly stirred British public opinion. The absence of Mr. Churchill's association with the general outcry of indignation was already notable for the student of affairs looking through the parliamentary debates of that time, the public speeches and messages of protest. Although Mr. Churchill in his book devotes much space to other internal German events such as the "Night of the Long Knives" in 1934, when Roehm and a part of the S.A. leadership were eliminated, no mention is made of the happenings following November 9, 1938.

The most interesting reference on the Jews is found in the chapter, "The Locust years 1931-1935" when Mr. Churchill relates his visit to Munich in 1932. "I had no national prejudices against Hitler at this time. I knew little of his doctrine or record and nothing of his character," he writes. "However, in the course of a conversation with Hanfstaengl, I happened to say, 'Why is your chief so violent about the Jews? I can quite understand being angry with Jews who have done wrong or are against the country, and I understand resisting them if they try to monopolise power in any walk of life; but what is the sense of being against a man simply because of his birth? How can any man help how he is born?'"

Hanfstaengl acted at that time as Hitler's press officer, and Churchill states rather sarcastically that he must have repeated this to Hitler because the next day he came round with rather a serious air and said that the appointment he had made for him to meet Hitler could not take place. "Thus Hitler lost his only chance of meeting me," Churchill adds.

I attended the first two meetings of the newly formed group of young people, to which we referred under the heading "Are you over 21?" in previous issues of this paper. When I entered the hall of 1 Broadhurst Gardens for the inaugural meeting, I found a gathering of nearly 80 people. The second meeting, a Brains Trust, attracted the same large audience. More than any theoretical deliberations, this response reveals the genuine demand for a community of this kind. There was, at both meetings, a good mixture of serious discussions and of informal personal talks, and there was never a dull moment. For December, rambles and lectures have been arranged for, and sub-groups to cater for special interests, such as drama, gramophone recitals, drawing, etc., have been set up.

By the enthusiasm of the members and the initiative of a preparatory committee, the group has become a going concern within a very short time. Some minor problems are, so far, still unsolved, such as the choice of a name, which reflects the objects of the group and—this is more than a technical question—the choice of a permanent Club room.

The AJR whose active co-operation was greatly welcomed, was instrumental in bringing the group into existence. The group will be affiliated to the AJR and will receive its backing and whole-hearted assistance, whenever and wherever possible. In principle, however, the group will work as an independent organisation, which will certainly be the best way to safeguard a healthy and satisfactory development.

Members of the younger generation, who are interested in the activities, should send a stamped addressed envelope for particulars to Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6.

Of a recent Bnai Brith dinner given by Mr. Gordon Liverman, in honour of Mr. Morris Bisgayer, the reporter of "Zionist Review" tells an amusing story. A local speaker of German Jewish origin gave vent to the following flashes:

(1) Somebody asked: what is a refugee? The answer given was: A refugee is a person who has lost everything except his accent.

(2) An English-born person said to a refugee: "You speak an excellent accent without the slightest English."

The reporter adds, "It was interesting to note how some of the folk in that audience, who had come from Germany and Austria, heartily enjoyed the anecdotes."

NARRATOR

### CLASSIFIED

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### MISSING PERSONS Inquiries from AJR

Joseph, Max, last known address: 160 Highbury New Park, London, N.5, for whom we hold a death certificate for wife and son from Berlin.

Schwarsenz, Clara, nee Friedemann, last known address: 18 Dunstan Crescent, Worksop, Notts., for Mrs. Ruhemann, Berlin.

Nathan, Max Heinz, last known address: 14 Lanark Mansions, London, W.9, or parents Werner and Grete nee Hahn, survivors of Theresienstadt, same inquirer.

Steinwasser, Sara, abt. 46, from Berlin, for Egon Berliner, Berlin.

#### Inquiries from Hias

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1

Brod, Gustav and Bertha, from Vienna, from Markus Gritz, Shanghai.

Freund, Hanno, born in Berlin, 1924, for Paul E. Kutnewski, San Francisco.

Rabl, Fritzi, born in Vienna, for Siegmund Grun, Istanbul.

### NEW CUSTOMERS THROUGH ADVERTISEMENTS

in "AJR INFORMATION"

Deadline: 15th of the Month

### DELA LIPINSKAYA

#### Performance on December 19

The announcement of the performance by Dela Lipinskaya under the auspices of the AJR on December 19 was greatly welcomed by members and friends. Many have already ordered their tickets; those who have not yet done so, are advised in their own interest to send in at once the order form, which is attached to this issue. Everybody, who attends the function, will enjoy a pleasant afternoon and, at the same time, support a good cause.

### HELEN ROSENAU:

#### THE PAINTER J.-L. DAVID.

(Nicholson & Watson, London: 10/6.)

Dr. Helen Rosenau has built up a fine reputation as a historian of art in this country through lectures and books. Her special subject is architecture, and her heart belongs to Jewish and women's questions. After satisfying this urge with "A Short History of Jewish Art" and "Woman in Art" she embarked upon a new adventure and wrote a monograph on an artist: Jacques-Louis David, the bicentenary of whose birth was in this year.

She approaches her theme with female intuition in interpreting the painter's character, with a Jewish sense of justice in attempting a "revaluation," which is the nearest equivalent to the word "Rettung" (a favourite term of Lessing); and in presenting the facts of his life and rendering account of his work she shows a manly thoroughness of research, or rather, a scholarly mind beyond the properties of sex.

Helen Rosenau demonstrates that the "shallow" classicist, the keen, unmoved observer of revolutionary scenes, and the court painter of Napoleon are facets of the same mind. Grown up in the classical tradition of France, which had been most conscious of the part she had to play as the great Latin sister, a tradition which had survived both the religious wars at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century and the revolution of the 18th century, had changed from a mere aesthetical outlook to a more political and social one. Hence the ideal of "Roman" virtues upheld in the French revolution. Hoelderlin turning from the ancient marbles to the ideals of the Greek polis, though with a somewhat loftier idealism, made the same step beyond Winkelmann in Germany. The Empire style meant to David fulfilment and maturity, but he never became a flattering courtier, and he went into exile when the Bourbons were restored to the throne. It is very appropriate that Helen Rosenau links up David with the inspirations received from his Renaissance and Baroque predecessors, and with those younger artists for whom he became a model in his turn. L.W.

Schoenfeld, Hildegard, nee Baruch, born 1926 in Berlin, for Rold Kurt Bernhardt, Berlin.

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# NEWS FROM GERMANY

**Pension Laws** in favour of Nazi victims and their surviving relatives were promulgated in Land Niedersachsen (Hanover) and in Land Schleswig-Holstein. They only apply to persons who are resident in one of the two countries, not to emigrated victims.

**New Rabbis in Germany.**—A short time ago, Rabbi Dr. Wilhelm Weinberg was appointed Landesrabbiner for Greater Hesse; his office is in Frankfurt-on-Main.—At the end of September, Rabbi Steven S. Schwarzschild (Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.) commenced his activities in Berlin.—The Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, London, in conjunction with the Chief Rabbi's Religious Emergency Council, made arrangements for Rabbis I. Broch (London/Letchworth) and H. Heinemann (Manchester) to conduct High Holy Day services in Hamburg and Cologne respectively. The two Rabbis also visited nearby Jewish Communities. Rabbi Broch (who, incidentally, is a Board Member of the A.J.R.) has meanwhile received and accepted an invitation from the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the British Zone to stay on and to act as the Chief Rabbi of the Zone.

**In Memory of November 9, 1938,** religious services were held all over Germany—in synagogues, at Jewish cemeteries, and at Memorials erected in honour of the Jewish victims of the Nazi regime.

Memorials were erected at the cemeteries of Recklinghausen, Gelsenkirchen, Beverungen and Hoexter, all in Westphalia. At a similar ceremony, recently held in Mainz (French Zone), the sermon was delivered by the French Senior Jewish Chaplain, Grand Rabbi Jean Eichiski (Baden-Baden). Dr. E. G. Lowenthal, the Senior Field Representative, Germany, of the Jewish Relief Unit from England, conveyed the greetings of British Jewry.

**Emigration to the U.S.A.**—Jews, residing in the British Zone, whose applications may not be dealt with under the provisions of the new U.S. D.P. Immigration Law, can now register with the Consulates in Hamburg and Bremen for emigration to the United States under the ordinary German quota.

**Berlin.**—The Jewish Relief Unit, in conjunction with the Jewish Community, has founded at the old-established J.R.U. office at 13 Joachimsthaler Strasse in the West of the city a cultural and social centre, where regular and, in spite of the frequent electricity cuts, well-attended language classes, dancing lessons, etc., are given and where the meetings and functions of the various Jewish groups (Youth, Students, the Deaf, the Blind) take place. The one of the two J.R.U. kindergartens continues to function at that centre. ORT has moved its

trade schools from the former Jewish D.P. camps to Joachimsthaler Strasse.

**Cologne.**—A new permanent synagogue will be consecrated in the course of December; for this purpose the bombed building of the former Jewish Nurses' Home has been completely converted.

**Hamburg.**—An ORT Trade School was officially opened at the beginning of November. The Jewish Community, the foreign Jewish relief organisations as well as Control Commission and I.R.O. were represented.

**French Zone (Southern Sector).**—The total Jewish population numbers appr. 800, of whom about 100 live at Freiburg, 185 at Constance, 194 at Jordanbad (near Biberach, Wurtemberg), 117 at Gailingen, 97 at Saulgau, 42 at Lindau, 32 at Ravensburg, 19 at Kisslegg. Of the 800 about 400 are men, 300 women, and 100 children.

The New British Nationality Act will be dealt with at a lecture by Mr. R. Graeupner, LL.B., on December 6, 1948, at 7.45 p.m., at 1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6, under the auspices of the Association of Democratic Lawyers from Germany.

The Primrose Jewish Youth Club will have a grand bazaar and a dance on December 18. All proceeds are going to the "Jewish Child's Day" and Club Funds. Particulars may be seen from the advertisement in this edition.

**THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY**  
Meetings every Tuesday, 8 p.m.  
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**December 7, BRAINS TRUST.** Members: Rev. A. S. Super, (Bayswater Synagogue); Miss B. J. Barwell (Union of Hebrew Teachers); Messrs. E. Speyer and H. Feld. Question Master: Dr. H. Capell.

**December 14, Mr. M. DOMNITZ** (Lectures Committee, Board of Deputies): "Jew and Christian—A Study in Human Relations."

**December 21, Mr. Joel BERNSTEIN** (United States Embassy, London) "Commentary on the Current American Scene."

**December 28, A CHANUKKAH SOCIAL.**

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