

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN
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A DAY OF LIGHT

Jewish life throughout the ages has known one day of rejoicing. How many, or, rather, how few are, however, aware of this Day of Light? This year the Jewish calendar announces it for the 14th Adar scheni, which corresponds to March 24. What is the meaning of this day?

Take the Holy Scriptures, or a special edition of the Book of Esther and embark on the reading of that narration marked by its sadness, romanticism and joy. If you attend a Synagogue on that day or its eve, you will be able to listen how this strange tale is recited, with its musical illustrations, its ups and downs, its permanent changes of elegy and happiness and, finally, culminating in jubilation.

In the Jewish Service, every reading is characterised by rhythms and melodies. The melody of the Megillah Esther is of a worldliness, which is otherwise entirely unknown in the Synagogue. It is based on musical themes of various epochs and many lands. The epical make-up of the Esther story is reflected in these melodies. First, full of sweetness, the description of Queen Esther, later on, the lamentations of her uncle Mordechaj, desperately reminding the Royal Jewess of her duties towards her people. Then, the rush dialogue between them. Visionary, as if it was sounding from a long distance, the theme describing the events of that memorable night, which marks the beginning of the peripetia. Listen to Haman's voice, when he leads Mordechaj, riding through the streets of the capital on a magnificent horse, clad in kingly gowns. The melodies reveal that the tension is approaching its climax, until, finally, Haman meets his fate. This is the way in which the historic events are commemorated in the Megillah Esther. But also in the homes of Jews, the day is kept as a Day of Light and Rejoicing.

MAGNUS DAVIDSOHN.

POISONED ATMOSPHERE

THE situation in Germany gives rise to anxiety in many directions. We are only concerned here with the Jewish aspect. Anti-Semitism which, by no means, has been rooted out and was only lying low for some time after the collapse of Nazism, is now coming more and more into the open. On another page in this issue, we refer to the recurring desecrations of Jewish cemeteries. Alone in the British zone of Germany, their number amounts now to 25.

This is only one side of a very ugly picture and there is no doubt that Jews in Germany in all walks of life are meeting with ever-increasing hostility. Even the authorities, while not daring to contradict openly the allied policy, are sabotaging every effort to rehabilitate Jewish life and economy. Observers maintain that open pogroms would break out as soon as the Allies withdrew.

Such a centre of infection in the heart of Europe is bound to contaminate others and on no rare occasions, ugly incidents occurred between Jewish D.P.s. and Allied troops. The failure of the re-education of the German people is indeed one whose consequences cannot be foreseen.

Hans Liebeschuetz :

1848 : 1948

This month brings the hundredth anniversary of those days in which excited masses in the streets of German towns, and scholars in their studies and lecture rooms seemed united with the enlightened leaders of industry and commerce to bring about a new Germany, both liberal and strong. The whole movement ended in failure, and when fulfilment came 23 years later it was achieved under a different kind of leadership, guided by different ideas. This parting of Germany's ways in 1848 is the theme of our reflection. Would the political cleavage between the German middle class and between Jewry, which developed in the late seventies and became the starting point of Hitler's movement, have been avoided, if the Empire had been built up by the forces of the 1848 revolution? And would the establishment of a liberal Germany have meant stability and peace for Europe, while the creation of the great military power by Bismarck led up to the two World Wars?

The governments who restored European order at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 had based their policy on the conception that they ruled their subjects with unrestricted authority; they were kept in agreement with one another because they realised that, after the impact of the French revolution, such a policy could be upheld only by a permanent concert of the great powers. For Germany, this conception meant the preservation of many single states, loosely grouped under the two rival powers Austria and Prussia. But the social evolution of the century was not favourable to this monopoly of control in the hands of the dynasties and their bureaucracies. It was the middle class in the towns which built up a new system of manufacturing, commerce and traffic and thus changed the face of the earth. This movement pressed on many points against narrow restrictions which were inseparable from the order of 1815, especially in Germany. Social forces became the driving power of the liberal movement in its fight for a constitution which was to establish the unity of the country and to grant political control to the government by parliamentary discussion and legislation.

It was the same period in which modern German Jewry took shape. The history of German townspeople since the 17th century had not prepared them very well for the work of commercial and industrial enterprise in the new age, yet the peculiar gifts of intelligence and will-power, bred in the Jewish communities by their outsider situation for many centuries, found quickly their great chance.

The importance of literary education for forming the new spirit of the middle class seemed to offer a safe foundation for the new life which, in these days, opened up for German Jewry. It was, therefore, no accident that one of the great speakers in the Parliament of Frankfurt, where the forces of the 1848 revolution had found their classical expression, was Gabriel Riesser. There were divergent currents among Jewish men not interested in this synthesis of Jewish past and German future, for which Riesser stood, but his mentality became the pattern in which the mind of German Jewry was cast throughout the 19th century.

German affairs were, however, not determined in Frankfurt. It was Bismarck who finally built the political house for the new middle class. So the specifically Eastern German tradition in which the interest of an entrenched class of estate owners was blended with the idea of professional soldiering, embarked on the foundation of the Empire. This means, compared with the plans of the men of 1848, an important shifting of the political balance. The consequence was an alliance between big business and the defenders of agricultural self-sufficiency against the forces of labour. This coalition which, very early, put an end to the influence of liberalism made the Jews *political* outsiders and strengthened the ideological barriers between Central Europe and the West.

Meanwhile, since the middle of the 19th century, Germany had learnt to adapt her mind more and more to the task of scientific technique and economic organisation. This rapid transition from the metaphysical idealism of 1848 to methodical realism is probably responsible for the development of an almost sentimental and certainly unbalanced mythology of power policy. It was stimulated by Bismarck's successes and by the style in which he addressed the nation. However, after 1871, he showed great concern about the stability of Europe and saw more clearly than anybody else the risks of a catastrophe arising from a policy of ambition and expansion. On the whole, it seems doubtful, whether a German leadership brought up in the liberal tradition of 1848 would have been wiser and stronger than Bismarck's successors were in resisting the age-old temptation to aim at control over Europe. I think we can quite safely say that the history of German Jewry would have been different if 1848 would have shaped the Reich. But I should not dare to formulate a corresponding judgment about the fate of Europe.

IN PARLIAMENT

DENAZIFICATION

On February 9th, Mr. Ellis Smith asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which of the following men were holding official positions in Germany in the British or American Zones: Alfred Hugenberg, Ernst Poensgen, Heinrich Dinkelbach, Robert Pferdenges, Herman Abs, Wilhelm Zangen, Rudiger Schmidt, Wolf Witzleben, Johan Benkert, Bruno Pohlmann, Helmuth Vits, Hans von Schlange-Schoeningen; and how many of these were keen Nazis.

In his answer Mr. McNeil said: "Only Robert Pferdenges, Heinrich Dinkelbach and Hans von Schlange-Schoeningen hold such positions, and all three have been cleared by the Denazification authorities. Four of the persons named by my hon. Friend are known to have been keen Nazis. These are Alfred Hugenberg, Ernst Poensgen, Wilhelm Zangen and Johan Benkert, none of whom is in official employment."

ABOLITION OF VISAS

According to a statement by Mr. McNeil, agreements for the abolition of visas have been concluded with the following countries:—Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. No negotiations with other countries in Western Europe are pending at present.

RESTITUTION

On a question by Mr. John Foster, Mr. McNeil stated that, so far, no Jewish property seized by the Nazis has been restored in the British zone but that the preliminaries necessary for the consideration of claims and for the restitution of property were now well advanced. In reply to this information, Mr. Foster said: "Does the Minister realise this is an act of elementary justice which should at least have been begun in the last two and a half years, since the end of the war, and that there was already draft legislation in June, 1945?" In answer to this, Mr. McNeil stated: "The hon. Gentleman is making a bad mistake if he assumes we have done no work. As I have already said, the preliminaries are well advanced. We have already invited claims and have received many thousands, and we took immediate steps to block such property as might be identifiable."

TRAVELS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

The Control Commission for Germany announce that commercial visitors can now travel to Germany by the C.C.G. special train. The route of this train is from the Hook of Holland to Hamburg via Krefeld, Dortmund, Essen, Hamm, Bielefeld, Herford (where connections may be obtained for Berlin and Frankfurt), Minden, Hanover.

Bookings can only be accepted from Government sponsored visitors in possession of a valid Military Permit for Germany.

Reservations can be made through the Travel Bureau, Foreign Office (German Section), 16-18 Princes Gardens, London, S.W.7. (Kensington 4511, Ext. 344.)

According to a statement in the "Board of Trade Journal" of January 31, business men travelling to Austria are now to be accommodated at the Astoria Hotel. Travellers requiring accommodation in Vienna should make arrangements with one of the following Tourist Agencies: Thomas Cook & Sons (Ref. POD/H), Berkeley Street, London, W.1; Four Ways Travel Agency, Marshall & Snelgrove, Oxford Street, London, W.1; Vienna Travel Board, 90 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1.

It is emphasised that visitors who do not wish to stay at the Astoria cannot be accommodated at Military Hotels in Vienna.

On February 9th, Mr. McNeil stated that Austria was among those countries in regard to which the Government is considering relaxation of travel restrictions.

AIR MAIL FOR PRINTED PAPERS

Second class mail (that is, printed papers, commercial papers, samples, etc.) may now be sent by air mail at reduced rates, amongst others, to the following countries: Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay (4d. per ½ oz.); Colombia, Cuba, Peru, Venezuela (5d. per ½ oz.).

PARCELS TO THE CONTINENT

Asked by Mr. Sorensen whether steps would be taken "to secure simplification of the present arrangement for sending parcels of food and clothing to the Continent, particularly in respect of the present insistence on recording the separate value and weight of each article of food in each parcel and the country of origin," the Postmaster-General answered: "The formalities in connection with the despatch of parcels for the Continent, including the record of the value and weight of the articles which they contain, are necessary in order to meet the requirement of the Customs authorities in the country of destination and also to enable a check to be placed on parcels which contravene the current export regulations. I regret that I am not in a position to authorise any modification of the existing procedure."

FOOD GIFTS TO GERMANY

Asked by Mr. Driberg whether, in view of the fact that supplies of coffee were fairly adequate, the Minister of Food would permit the inclusion of small quantities of coffee in food parcels to Germany, Mr. Strachey replied: "I regret that we cannot allow coffee to be included in gift food parcels sent abroad. Existing supplies would be insufficient to meet this additional demand and unless the gifts were to be allowed at the expense of the home consumer the additional supplies for the purpose would have to be bought from dollar sources and this we cannot at present justify."

NEWS FROM GERMANY

Berlin.—The first elections since 1935 for the Representative Assembly of the Jewish Community were held on February 1. 21 delegates had to be elected by the 6,550 voters, i.e. members of the Community above the age of 21. There were three lists of candidates:—The Jewish Liberals headed by Dr. H. E. Fabian, who won 10 of the 21 seats, the National Jewish Party (Julius Meyer) which obtained 6, and the Independent-Liberal Group (Erich Mendelsohn) which got 5 seats. The new representative body will now have to elect a Board of five.

The Jewish cemeteries Weissensee and Schoenhauser Allee were recently inspected by representatives of the Magistrat and the Jewish Community. It was ascertained that the repairs were making good progress. In Weissensee, 50 of the 80 bomb craters were already straightened out. At Schoenhauser Allee, the wall was closed so that the cemetery cannot any more be used as a playground for children. It is intended to go on with the repair work during the winter.

Desecration of Cemeteries.—Two more incidents are reported, one from Offenbach-on-Main (U.S. Zone) in February, 1948, and another one from Leipzig, Alter Friedhof (Russian Zone), in January, where approximately 30 tombstones were overturned and damaged. The extent of that type of doubtless anti-Semitic agitation can be seen from a list compiling the dates of the desecrations of Jewish cemeteries which have occurred in the British Zone (only!) during the year 1947: January, Hamburg-Langenhof; March, Osterburg (Oldenburg); April, Lubeck-Moisling and Hanover-Bothfelde; May, Cologne-Deutz, Eutin, and Heyerhagen nr. Hoya (Weser); June, Cologne-Deckstein, Lauenau (Deister), and Dusseldorf-Urdenbach; July, Burgdorf nr. Celle (Hanover), and Korschenbroich nr. M. Gladbach; August, Dusseldorf-Gerresheim, and Laasphe (Westphalia); September, Barsinghausen (Deister), Soegel (Westphalia), Haselünne nr. Osnabruck, and Odenkriechen, nr. Rheydt; October, Issum nr. Geldern, Osnabrück, Barsinghausen (Deister), and Essen-Segeroth; November, Preussisch-Oldendorf, Rasfeld nr. Borken (Westphalia), and Bruehl, nr. Cologne. In all:—25!

French Zone (Northern Sector).—The Jewish population numbers 597 of whom 81 (i.e. 25 men, 45 women, 11 children) live at Coblenz, 22 (11;10;1) at Kreuznach, 133 (49;75;9) at Landau and the Palatinate, 81 (25;52;4) at Mainz, 23 (11;10;2) at Neuwied, 224 (117;83;24) in the Saarland, 33 (15;17;1) at Trier.

Of the 25 men in the Coblenz Jewish Community 4 each are butchers and clerks, 3 each are cattle-dealers and forwarding agents, 2 each in the shoe and

OVERSEAS

PARENT'S HOME IN JOHANNESBURG

"You have indeed built a Home, and not merely another institution," said the Minister of Health, Dr. Henry Gluckman, when he formally opened the fine new premises of "Our Parent's Home," established mainly by German-Jewish immigrants in Johannesburg. "This grand project, the culmination of which we see to-day," he went on, "is a direct indication of the generosity of the Jewish people. Further addresses were delivered by the Mayor and the Director of Social Welfare of Johannesburg, both of whom congratulated the Jewish immigrants on their achievement."

Conducting the ceremony, Chief Rabbi Rabinowitz said: "We have given up the name of refugee as applied to the valuable German-Jewish element with us. They have brought to South African Jewry culture and a tremendous sense of social consciousness and deep sincerity—all things it has taken to build this grand Parent's Home. I am glad to say that the committee of this Home has decided to drop the idea of having it for the so-called refugee section alone, and that it will become a home for all our parents."

EMIGRATION TO DOMINIONS

Between January 1946 and September 1947, altogether 126,502 British emigrants went by sea to Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand (80,000 in 1946 and 46,502 between January and September 1947). These figures do not include emigrants who went to these countries by aircraft or who left for other countries of destination.

textile trade, 1 is a skin dealer, 1 has a pedicure shop, 1 is an art student, 1 has a bookshop, and 1 is a manufacturer of knitware; 2 invalids are unemployed. Of the 45 women 37 are housewives, 4 are clerical workers, 1 is a tailoress, 1 the owner of an inn, 2 are grocers, 1 deals in building material, 2 are in the textile trade, and 4, on account of age, are not gainfully occupied. Of the 11 children 9 attend school.

The Saarland Jewish Community comprised approximately 230 members, including more than 30 below the age of 21. There are now nine Jewish lawyers. The leading figure is Senatspräsident Dr. Levy. The re-building of a large synagogue and the appointment of a full-time Jewish teacher and rabbi are contemplated.

Mainz.—Two Memorial Tablets were unveiled in the new Mainz synagogue, one being in memory of the destruction of the two Mainz synagogues in 1938 and the other one in memory of all the Jews murdered by the Nazis. The ceremony was attended by M. Guerien, the head of the French Military Government for Rheinkessen, and Her Steffan, the Minister of the Interior of the German Government of Rheinland/Pfalz. The Memorial Tablets were taken into the custody of the town by Mr. M. Oppenheim, Chairman of the Education Department.

KURT TUCHOLSKY

In memory of the 12th anniversary of Kurt Tucholsky's death, a meeting under the auspices of the "Volksbuehne" and the editors of the "Weltbuehne" was arranged in the "Funkhaus," Berlin. It has now been established that Tucholsky committed suicide in Hinda (Sweden) on December 21, 1935—to use his own words a few days before the event: "ganz leise, wie man behutsam mitten aus einem Film geht, um die anderen nicht zu stoeren." His tomb is under an oak at the cemetery Mariefred near Gripsholm, a spot chosen by himself, from which one sees the Maelarsee and the towers of Gripsholm Castle. Thus the scene of his happy and wise holiday narration "Schloss Gripsholm" has become the site of his eternal rest.

The tomb had been kept secret until 1945, in order to protect it from Nazi attacks, which, in those days, might also have occurred in Sweden. At the Memorial Meeting addresses were given by Alfred Kantorowicz and Karl Schnog, and works by Tucholsky were recited by Kate Kuehl, Alfred Balthoff (known to members of the former "Juedischer Kulturbund," Berlin, as Alfred Berliner) and Ernst Busch.

Letter from India :

Mahatma Gandhi

January 30 is an ominous date in the annals of the world's struggle for liberty. Fifteen years ago, on January 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler assumed power in Berlin. On January 30, 1948, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in Delhi. Everybody who has witnessed the rise, and survived the eventual eclipse, of Hitler, ought to remember that persecution of minorities and small nations is a menace to the peace of the world. Gandhi was assassinated because he stood for persecuted minorities. Let nobody repeat the mistake to think that Gandhi's assassination is only a local symptom of Indian fratricide. A champion of the world's struggle for liberty has been removed from the scene.

The future will reveal if Gandhi's political heirs in India are strong enough to execute his legacy and banish the fear from the hearts of her own religious

and social minorities. Whoever loves liberty and hates discrimination the world over has a stake in this issue.

While he was alive, observers sometimes indulged in academic discussion whether Gandhi was a shrewd politician or a saint. Since he has died the martyr's death for his conviction, one aspect of his character is no longer susceptible of doubt: Gandhi has never known fear in living up to his own doctrine. Unless his gospel of brotherly love was a mock, he could not prevent anybody from having direct access to him. That's why, unlike the dictators of the 20th century, his physical existence was not protected by a body-guard or screened by secret police detectives.

Gandhi impersonated his doctrine; all that is left now are his preachings. They include postulates applicable to the particular social conditions of contemporary India, and others which, while developed for the benefit of India or Indians overseas, have a general implication. Amongst the former are his campaigns for the abolition of salt excise, further the development of village industries and hand-loom spinning, the uplift of the Untouchables and the throwing open of temples to them, and, just now, the lifting of rationing and price controls in general. Each of these several issues remained controversial, but public opinion and the new Indian National Government had at least to give a trial to the various proposals of such adamant authority. It remains to be seen if the inherent force of the argument will carry enough weight to sweep away latent opposition in the future.

Non-Violence

In the minds of foreign observers, late Gandhi's contribution to politics will more readily remain connected with two political weapons developed by him: political fasts and non-violent non-cooperation. Political fasts were repeatedly undertaken by Gandhi, earlier in the face of a foreign opponent both in South Africa and India, and lately with a view to domestic discord. In the latter regard, his two recent fasts in Calcutta and Delhi respectively were instrumental in securing the promise of the leaders of majority as well as minority communities to vouchsafe local peace and harmony; but here again the question raises itself if a personality of lesser individual prestige than Gandhi would have the chance of achieving his object through fast, even unto death, leave alone the doubt if nations of a mind different from those of the British and Indian would be well disposed to take heed of such protest.

Gandhi has not only propagated and practised his second weapon, viz. civil disobedience, against British rule in India, but also advocated non-violent non-cooperation for the hypothetical cases of Nazi invasion of the British Isles and Japanese invasion of India respectively. He sincerely sympathised with the Jews in their plight in Europe, while being equally outspoken in his condemnation of current terrorist methods in Palestine. His contention was: "if they were to adopt the matchless weapon of non-violence whose use their best prophets have taught and which Jesus, the Jew, who gladly wore the crown of thorns bequeathed to a groaning world, their case would be the world's, and I have no doubt that among the many things that the Jews have given to the world, this would be the best and the brightest."

We won't live to see if the world will remember Mahatma Gandhi, after two thousand years have gone. But this generation must unite in mourning the loss of a champion of understanding between nations and justice for minorities labouring under the stigma of civil discrimination. To him the Jewish teaching applies: "The righteous of all nations are entitled to a share in the world to come."

H. G. REISSNER (BOMBAY).

HONOUR FOR DR. BAECK

Dr. Leo Baeck, who is, at present, on a visit to the United States, became the first non-American rabbi to deliver the prayer at the Opening Session of the House of Representatives when he pronounced the traditional invocation at the Lincoln Day Meeting of the House.

EVENTS IN ANGLO-JEWRY

At the 47th Annual Conference of the British Zionist Federation a solemn vow was made to ensure that a Jewish State shall be established in Palestine by October 1, 1948. It was also declared that the Yishuv would be supported not only by money but by increasing contingents of chalutzim from Anglo-Jewry.

Professor Brodetsky, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, took the opportunity to assert in vigorous terms his right, which had been contested, of combining his Zionist office with his responsibility as President of the Board of Deputies. He challenged his principal critic, Mr. Neville Laski, a former President of the Board, to test the issue in a formal resolution.

Deep concern at the British Government's contradictory attitude between their actions in Palestine and their loyal acceptance of the UNO's decision was recently expressed by the Board of Deputies of British Jews. The report of their Palestine Committee says that the grounds for serious dissatisfaction relate to the failure of the Government to open a port for immigration as recommended by UNO; the difficulties raised regarding the admission of the United Nations Palestine Commission and the formation of a militia; the disarming of Haganah; and the continuing infiltration into Palestine of men and arms from neighbouring Arab countries.

An attack on "Zionist Nationalism" was made at the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Jewish Fellowship, whose President, Sir Brunel Cohen, expressed his sympathy with the D.P.'s in their "misfortune of supplying first-class propaganda for Zionist nationalists" and praised those Jews in Germany who "have bravely re-asserted their right to be Germans of the Jewish faith."

The election of the Chief Rabbi—over two years after Dr. Hertz's death—continues to be the subject of intricate negotiations, the latest development being the insistence of the Federation of Synagogues on a joint jurisdiction of Chief Rabbi and Beth Din, which the United Synagogue will not accept. The Senior Minister of the Liberal Synagogue, Rabbi Dr. Israel Mattuck, will retire as from June 1; he is to be succeeded by his son-in-law, Rev. Leslie Edgar.

While the attendance of Jewish schools in London has greatly improved, a serious embarrassment is being presented by the inadequate supply of trained and qualified teachers. At present 122 schools are in the charge of 350 teachers whose combined salary is about £5,000 a month. It is intended to launch an appeal shortly for £100,000 for the establishment of an Institute for the Training of Jewish Teachers.

Another scheme of Jewish adult education, a "History for All" course ("The Jewish People Through the Ages"), has been inaugurated. It is to match the 72 "Hebrew for All" lessons, begun three years ago, and will be followed by a course on "Judaism in the Present World."

Sir Oswald Mosley has now sufficiently advanced with the reorganisation of his "Union Movement" to announce that "if force is brought against us we must meet force with force." His monthly newsletter has been replaced by a weekly paper "Union," edited by one of his oldest colleagues, A. Raven Thomson.

The London County Council refused to prohibit the use of their schools for Mosley meetings unless there are "disturbances."

According to Mr. Maurice Edelman, a Jewish Labour M.P., writing in the "Jewish Chronicle," there is "no likelihood that the Government will do anything except rely on the democratic good health of the country to resist the Fascist germ." In the long run, he explains, "the success or failure of Fascism in Britain depends not on what is done to-day by the Secretary of State, Mr. Ede; but on what is done this spring by Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall."

The notorious antisemitic Rector of Christ Church, Brondesbury, Rev. J. W. Huxley-Williams, was strongly criticised by the local paper, the "Willesden Chronicle," which "suspected that the Rector bolsters up his racial prejudice by attributing to a whole community the sins of some of its members."

RESTITUTION OFFICE

Some Practical Experiences

Whenever doctors or lawyers consider a case as "interesting," the patient or client does not feel happy. It means that there are some complications.

It had been hoped that there would be a simple and unified procedure for claims for restitution or compensation in Germany, but these hopes have not been fulfilled. That is why many claimants need the help of a legal adviser and of an institution such as the United Restitution Office.

There are no laws regarding money claims, e.g. claims for damages, for the repayment of discriminatory taxes, etc., in any Zone of Germany at present.

Different regulations have been issued in the British, American and French Zones of Germany and in Thuringia. They merely have in common that they refer only to claims for restitution of identifiable property.

There are often doubts which claims are covered by the term "identifiable property." If, e.g. securities have been confiscated by the Nazi authorities, but can be traced at a tax office, it would be advisable to claim them as identifiable property, even if they are bearer securities.

Bank Accounts

If a banking account has not been confiscated, but is still in the name of the claimant, it seems that the property will not come under restitution; the blocked account will have to be decontrolled in due time (probably in April). Should this not happen and should there be any difficulties in obtaining the decontrol, the credit balance could be claimed as identifiable property.

It is not advisable to use the *British forms* MGAF/C for claims outside the British Zone of Germany. The requirements of the American Law No. 59 and the French Ordinance No. 120, regarding claims for restitution of identifiable property, are quite different from the items of the British forms, and it is rather doubtful whether the Russian authorities will recognise claims on forms MGAF/C as a basis for proceedings in their zone.

No Restitution or Compensation Law has been enacted in Berlin so far. The American and the French Law do not apply to the American or French Sectors of Berlin.

Before making a claim or filling in forms, claimants should prepare their statements by enquiring about their properties. As to real estate, it is recommended to write (in German) to the local court—Amtsgericht (Grundbuchamt)—asking for a copy of the entries in the Land Title Register (Abschrift des Grundbuchblatts) and, if the property was sold under duress, for a copy of the sales-contract.

The competent Oberfinanzpräsident—in Berlin: the Magistrat von Gross-Berlin, Treuhandverwaltung, Berlin, W.30, Nuernbergerstrasse 53-55—will often be able to inform inquirers what properties of the claimant have been seized or confiscated by the Nazi authorities and what discriminatory taxes (e.g. Judenvermogensabgabe, Abgabe an die Golddiskontbank, Reichsfluchtsteuer) have been paid. This information will be useful as soon as Compensation Laws are published.

It is not possible within the space permitted for these notes to give a survey of all the problems connected with restitution or compensation in Germany. The United Restitution Office will, however, do its best to assist the legal advisers and the claimants.

Ignaz Maybaum :

MARTIN BUBER—SEVENTY

The Jewish world is celebrating Martin Buber's seventieth birthday. Four different groups of well-wishers will appear. Zionist Jewry, the world of Jewish learning, that world-wide society of Philosophers, Philologists and Educationists who drew inspiration from Buber's work, and lastly the remnants of German Jewry. I venture to say that the congratulations of this fourth group, the good wishes of German Jews, dispersed all over the world, will be very dear to the septuagenarian, now living in Jerusalem.

Martin Buber is not a German Jew by birth. But his work would not have been possible without the historic scene set by German Jewry. I know that those in Palestine who reject his wise counsel in the present political situation speak of him as a German Jew. Indeed, the various religious and political programmes of modern Jewry originated from the history of German Jewry, and those who embark on the strange ways of not trusting in the power of the spiritual values, may very well reject the history of German Jewry and its great representative: Martin Buber.

Until 1918 Martin Buber brought the message of what he called the "Jewish Renaissance" to Western Jewry, which saw the possibility of a Jewish life within the Western nations only in closest adherence to the liberal ideas of the West. Buber preached a nationalism which he considered in its possible connection with a humanism; and to the amazement of the Western world, which regarded religion only at home, in synagogues and churches, he made us familiar with a collective, and at the same time religious movement: Chassidism.

After the first World War, 19th century nationalism changed into the 20th century nationalism of the mass movements, and the religious problem became the question how to escape despair and nihilism. Buber had to give something to this generation, too. He could give freely. He had in the meantime himself received new inspirations. His work became now closely connected with that of Franz Rosenzweig. Buber has never publicly said anything which indicates a change of his attitude towards Chassidism, or even mark him a Mithnagged, an opponent of Chassidism. On the contrary, now the septuagenarian publishes his lifelong collection of chassidic utterances, thus affirming his valuation of Chassidism as he cherished it in his youth. But it is obvious that with Franz Rosenzweig's appearance in Martin Buber's life the Bible attained an importance to him which it did not have before. At the funeral of Franz Rosenzweig, Buber who was older than the departed friend, said: "The master has died and left us alone."

Once, Buber was an opponent of the "Liberals," who preached in synagogue sermons on the "Jewish mission" to the well-to-do bourgeoisie of the West. Now, after he had met Franz Rosenzweig he was able to write his "Koenigtum Gottes" with which the English speaking public became acquainted by his just published "Moses." There no longer

Chassidism but Messianism is his subject, that Messianism which the nineteenth century preachers of the Jewish mission, too, tried to bring to life. Once, Buber opposed Hermann Cohen's Liberalism which, based on the teaching of the prophets, was indeed a Jewish religious Liberalism. Now, Buber is opposing those Zionists who discard the prophetic teaching in politics; he has not only done so since 1944, but demanded collaboration with the Arabs for the first time at the 12th Zionist Congress of 1922. Once, we took sides for Hermann Cohen against Buber, or for Buber against Cohen. Now, at the close of this chapter of Jewish history we are able to understand both Hermann Cohen and Martin Buber, and to be the pupils of both of them. Buber's role in Palestine of to-day makes him appear a true disciple of Hermann Cohen's Messianism, opposing a brutish nationalism with the prophetic message of peace, brotherhood and justice.

Since Buber left for Palestine, his work went on and remained creative. It is with admiration for the youthfulness of the seventy years old Martin Buber that we read his latest book "Between Man and Man." He did not stagnate: there is living progress in the exposition of his thoughts. Once, he gave the Jewish answer to Continental idealistic philosophy, but the great men, representing this school of thought, are dead, their last followers died in Hitler's concentration camps. The new generation of Continental thinkers swung over to a new school of thought, to "Existentialism." Whether this new movement is a camouflaged nihilism or whether out of the strength of creative despair, it may be able to express prophetic ideas in the shape of Western philosophy, is still undecided. Here, again, we have the guidance of Martin Buber, who, in his "Between Man and Man," gives the Jewish answer to Existentialism.

Our wishes for Martin Buber on his seventieth birthday cannot view him as an individual only. We see him inseparable from the way of the Jewish people. The height of Martin Buber's "prophetic career"—that is something else and something more than his international status as a scholar and thinker—was in the days of 1933-1938 in Germany. He was then no longer the philosopher of a Jewish renaissance, he became the preacher of Jewish revival. His romantic dream of a Jewish renaissance was purely political and exclusively aesthetic, that means, it remained a secular hope. Such hope became meaningless on German Jewry's deathbed. Buber made the decisive step. He gave us what we needed in the hour of our greatest danger. Those who escaped death and torture shall not forget Buber's sermon preaching not only a political Jewish renaissance, but a spiritual revival of Judaism, which as such is amounting to a survival of Jewry. May Buber, in the Palestine of 1948, win disciples and followers, as he did in the years 1933-1938 among German Jews.

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.

LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE

In last December's issue it was reported that English law, within certain limits, has developed liability for damage caused by dangerous property, independently of the owner's negligence. It has been mentioned that this development has been stopped, for the time being, by a famous judgment of the House of Lords in the case of *Read v. Lyons*, delivered October 18, 1946.

Mrs. Norah Read was employed in a factory owned by Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. and used by them, under a war-time agreement with the Ministry of Supply, for making munitions. Without anybody's fault an explosion occurred which injured the plaintiff. She sued her employers for damages and her case was, that by reason of the dangerous nature of the work, the defendants were under the obligation to safeguard her from harm. She won the case before the High Court, but lost before the Court of Appeal and definitely before the House of Lords.

Five Law Lords, essentially in agreement with one another, delivered lengthy judgments which, compressed in a nutshell, may be formulated like this:

- (1) as English law now stands, an allegation of negligence is in general essential to the relevancy of an action of reparation for personal injuries,
- (2) an exception to this rule was made, in the cases quoted in our December issue, if the injury was caused by dangerous things (fumes, water, animals, etc.) escaping from the owner's premises; but there was no reason to extend that exception to an accident happening on the defendant's premises.

It can well be said that very serious juridical opinion is critical of that decision which, *inter alia*, prevents an adaptation of English law to rules contained in many other laws. But a decision of the House of Lords is English law and can only be reversed by Parliament, by way of the enactment of a Statute.

"THE AXE OF WANDSBEK"

The new novel by Arnold Zweig "The Axe of Wandsbek" (Hutchinson's International Authors, 12/6) follows in its composition the great example set by "The Case of Sergeant Grischa." Here again, society, an era, a political philosophy are led *ad absurdum* by the experience of an individual, this time Albert Teetjen, master butcher, who acts as a deputy executioner of four men, four rebels against Hitler's order.

While in "The Case of Sergeant Grischa" the machinery of war is analysed and taken to pieces, in the case of Albert Teetjen the party machine of the Nazis and their ideology are shrewdly scrutinised. Life in Hamburg in 1937 is reconstructed in minute detail and the whole fabric of intrigues between petty bourgeois and storm troopers, of rivalries between party officials and Wehrmacht officers comes to life again. Among them are the last remnant of Hamburg Jews, some of them on the verge of emigration, others caught in the then still cold pogrom.

Not so much alive as the pattern of society are the characters, although Albert Teetjen and his wife Stine are figures cut by Zweig's master hand; they are being boycotted, reduced to poverty and their tragedy—she hangs herself and he shoots himself—reflects the tragedy of the ordinary man in those days.

The plot is no doubt dramatic. The narration, however, sometimes flows heavily and only some of the people emerge from a sea of reflection into real life and reach the reader. H.F.

"ENGLISH FOR FOREIGNERS"

The publication of this handbook by E. Lewy and W. Percival (Longmans, Green & Co., London, price 7/6) will be warmly welcomed by everyone connected with this journal. While many, and more particularly the younger people, have succeeded in sailing smoothly on the familiar surface of the language—no doubt, when probing into the depth of this sea, everyone will be only too happy to consult a guide.

The advanced student for whom this booklet has been compiled, will be pleased to find only a limited amount of grammar and more practical examples than theoretical rules. A considerable part of the book is taken up by a chapter entitled "The English Language and its Difficulties" which gives a number of examples on how to avoid mistakes in the use of the article, prepositions, tenses, etc., also pointing out some common errors in the use and order of words. The authors' method of simultaneously impressing, in a series of terms and idioms, on the reader's visual memory what he should and what he *must not* say, may not appeal to everyone, but will be welcomed by many who feel that this may help them to avoid the traps the English language still sets them. A short and careful comment on punctuation, illustrated by one of G.B.S.'s letters to the Editor of "The Times," will be greatly appreciated.

Colloquial English is mostly contained in a number of short dialogues. The book also presents a series of "model" letters which may help some people to improve their style of letter-writing. The section on "Traditions and Customs" provides handy information on some popular subjects. To the more ambitious the bibliographical notes offer a number of suggestions on what to read, and the question "how to read" is answered by Virginia Woolf in an extract of her delightful essay.

Several appendices contain tables on weights and measures, with conversion rules, a list of current abbreviations, and one of legal and commercial terms.

As a reliable help for intensified study, and also in cases of occasional uncertainty or doubt the book will be valued by all those to whom the English language is not their mother tongue.

NEW BOOKS.—Victor H. Bernstein: "Final Judgment," The Story of Nuremberg (Latimer House); J. Mervyn Jones: "British Nationality Law and Practice" (Clarendon Press, Oxford); J. W. Wheeler-Bennett: "Munich, Prologue to Tragedy" (Macmillan); William L. Shirer: "End of a Berlin Diary" (Hamish Hamilton); Dr. Hans Bernd Gisevius: "To the Bitter End" (Jonathan Cape); Emil Ludwig: "Bolivar" (W. H. Allen); Barker Fairley: "A Study of Goethe" (The Clarendon Press); "Maximilian Harden-Brevier" (Bruno Henschel und Sohn, Berlin); Heinrich Heine: "Eine neue Auswahl" (Dobbeck, Speyer).

Herbert Freedman: AGENT OF HUMANITY

In July, 1944, a man sat for 24 hours in the crowded train leaving Berlin for Budapest, holding on to a knapsack which he would not leave for a moment. It contained a list of names of Jews in Budapest and of opponents of Nazis in Hungary. The man was Raoul Wallenberg, the emissary of the United States War Refugee Board and a Swedish diplomat with a special mission who has become the humanitarian hero of the late World War. His task was to persuade Admiral Horthy, the then Hungarian premier, to stop the further extermination of Jews.

The whole drama after his arrival in Budapest developed into a duel between him as a representative of Swedish King Gustav, for the rescue of the Jews, and Veessenmayer, the representative of Himmler, for the extermination of the Jews. Wallenberg organised the so-called "C" Department of the Swedish Legation which was at that time to become its most important section. He issued "Protective Passports" which put the owners under the protection of the Swedish Legation, documents which had no legal precedent in international law and which were then accepted by the Hungarian and German authorities. The Germans were made to believe that their owners would at the earliest opportunity be repatriated to their "Swedish native country." Soon there were more than 10,000 people under Swedish protection. Other neutral Legations, especially Switzerland, followed suit. But all these efforts would have been worthless but for the resourceful and courageous man who backed them and intervened personally on behalf of arrested Jewish families.

Protective Passports

The Hungarians as well as the Germans understood from the beginning that these protective passports had a very weak legal foundation; the Hungarian officials were repeatedly persuaded by Wallenberg that they would buy a return ticket to the outside world for themselves and their country if they tolerated his action. By arguments and, if necessary, by promises, threats and intrigues, Raoul Wallenberg, who before his mission was an ordinary business man, succeeded in establishing authority and respect in the Hungarian capital.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

I suggest that the AJR makes an effort of drawing in more of the younger set among refugees (I do not refer to the 300% Britishers, I loathe them). The AJR should therefore arrange social functions instead of or in addition to their present meetings, and I should like to suggest that these should be open also to non-AJR members so that members may be able to introduce friends who may prove to be prospective members and would bring fresh blood to the AJR. I have discussed my proposal with other AJR members and shall be glad to learn the views of your readers.

Yours, etc.,

8, Grove End Gardens, N.W.8. Peter Johnson.

Dear Sir,

Whilst expressing appreciation of the interesting article by Dr. Bienenfeld on the recent Human Rights Conference at Geneva, it is perhaps regrettable that the omitted completely any reference to the representation of this organisation there.

Although at that time we had not yet been afforded consultant status (this has since been rectified), we were represented by a delegation comprising Rabbi M. Munk of New York, Rabbi Dr. Ehrmann of Zurich, and Mr. H. A. Goodman of London.

Dr. Bienenfeld does refer to the joint proposals submitted by the three recognized bodies in regard to freedom of religious worship. In the official report issued by the Board of Deputies, it is stated that "This submission followed from consultations that took place with the Agudas Israel."

Jewish public opinion is justified in asking why four separate organisations should have been present at Geneva, presenting four separate memoranda. Previous discussions in London could quite easily have attained a united approach.

Yours, etc.,

Agudas Israel World Organisation,
37/38, Mitre Street, E.C.3. M. R. Springer.

His organisation had, towards the end, a working staff of about 600 persons. He often managed to liberate hundreds of Jews who had already been assembled for deportation by bribing a few officials with protective passports for themselves.

Once when a group of Jews were about to be deported under the supervision of a German soldier, Wallenberg soon noticed that the German did not understand Hungarian; he cried out to the prisoners, "All those possessing protective passports should come here." The Jews grasped the intention and everyone who had any official Hungarian document, such as vaccination certificates, tax receipts, etc., was saved. Wallenberg had rented thirty-two big houses and had given them extra territorial rights. The Swedish Red Cross and other neutral legations followed and they created the so-called "International Ghetto" where about 80,000 people found refuge.

St. George and the Dragon

Things changed for the worse when the new Hungarian dictator Szalasi took over. Deportation trains started to leave and where trains were not available any more, the notorious "death marches" took place on the highway to Vienna. Even then, Wallenberg, with trucks filled with clothes, shoes, food and medicines, intercepted the marching columns on the road and became the secret agent of humanity. He also succeeded in saving some of the victims in St. Stephen's Park, where the Jews were herded together before deportation. The City of Budapest will erect a monument at this place, symbolising Raoul's work as the fight of St. George and the Dragon.

At the end of December, 1944, the Russian armies launched the final assault on the City. In January, 1945, Wallenberg established, on behalf of the Swedish Minister, contact with Marshall Malinovski, the Russian Commander. He himself intended to go to Debrecen, the headquarters of the Marshall so as to suggest certain provisions to solve the problem of the homeless Jews crowded in the ghetto. On January 14 the Commanding Russian General communicated in his report that he had taken Raoul Wallenberg and his property under Soviet protection. A few weeks later, Marshall Malinovski confirmed this fact. Three days afterwards, Wallenberg visited his offices in the company of Russian guards to inform his officials that he was going to Debrecen but did not know whether as a guest or prisoner. On January 17, the Soviet Foreign Ministry communicated to the Swedish Ministry in Moscow that Raoul Wallenberg had been taken under Soviet protection and Mme. Kollontai, the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, assured Raoul's mother that Raoul was well. All Swedish notes and inquiries since then regarding Wallenberg's whereabouts have received no Russian answer.

The organisations working for his release decided to support his nomination for the 1948 Nobel Peace Prize, a nomination which was warmly supported among others by Albert Einstein and Martin Buber. His gallant fight for the persecuted is one of the most brilliant examples of our time of what a private person with passion, courage and personality can achieve for the cause of humanity.

PROFESSOR BRODETSKY 60 YEARS OLD

On February 10, British Jewry celebrated the 60th birthday of Professor S. Brodetsky. As the President of the Board of Deputies and as one of the leading personalities of the Zionist movement and the Jewish Agency for Palestine he has gained a high and well-deserved reputation within World Jewry.

We Jewish refugees are especially indebted to Professor Brodetsky. When the AJR was founded, he promised to lend her his full support. And he kept his promise. Whenever his assistance was needed, the AJR could rely on him. At a time when the position of refugees was not fully established in this country, not even within British Jewry, he never hesitated to take our side. Time and again he used to say that all Jews were refugees. It is a deep meaning in the saying: there is no distinction between Jews and Jews, we all are wanderers on the earth. It proves Professor Brodetsky's true understanding for the fate of his Jewish brethren that he always fought for this idea.

Old Acquaintances

Berlin Afterthought:—Of course, wherever you are in the world, you speak German freely; but the people around you speak the "other" language. Returning to Berlin and noticing that your neighbours talk your own tongue, you think at once: "What a lot of refugees they have. . . ?" To put it bluntly: you don't feel any more "at home"; you are quite a stranger. Some things are familiar, some places or houses bring back memories; but altogether it's like visiting a museum—it's amazing that they speak the same language, you think. You don't have to believe Dr. Fabian, editor of Berlin's Jewish weekly, "Der Weg," who says: "Warn everyone not to come back to Germany; it's no place for Jews, and we all want to get out"—you know it immediately. Refugees from London, who returned, complain that even friends tell them, "You were not here—so don't talk." They feel resentment against people who "dodged," in their opinion, the past fifteen years in Germany. "We don't mind the occupation, but we very much mind the 'false' Britons and Americans, employed by the authorities," they say. The Germans hate those former fellow countrymen, because they are afraid. They know quite well that these returnees have a good memory, and that they are doing their job very well. It isn't done to speak about the near past; I never heard the name of Hitler mentioned in any conversation; they seem to have suppressed the last fifteen years. I met Peter de Mendelssohn, who is control officer for the British sponsored press; Egon Jameson, who is with the Americans at "Neue Zeitung," and Walter Behr, who controls the actors in Bavaria to name only a few; they all like their job, and feel that they are not liked here, and they are doing their job very well.

Theatre and film people:—"How many dollars do you earn in England?" asked a reporter Mady Christians when she arrived here. But she doesn't earn any dollars at all, she gets pounds, and cannot help it, that she had to cast a lot of continental actors for her production of van Druten's "I remember Mama" in the "Aldwych Theatre." Frederic Valk, Adrienne Gessner, Lily Kann, Gerard Hinze, and Milo Sperber are in this comedy which ran on Broadway for a long, long time.—Another play "Cockpit" in the "Playhouse" in London has also a cast of Continental actors mainly. Its a play about "displaced persons," and Tatjana Lieven, Lily Molnar, and Paul Hartmuth are in it.—I regret to report that Walter Rilla's wife, sister of the once famous actress, Ida Roland, died in London after a long illness, and this is the reason why we have not seen the well-known actor for such a long time.—Dolly Haas appeared on Broadway together with John Gilgud in "Crime and Punishment," but the production was not a success in New York.—Professor Ernst Stern will do the decors when Hans May's new operetta "Carissima" will be shown in London's "Palace."—Carl Zuckmayer settled near the lake of Geneva to write the script for a picture "Nach dem Sturm" which Gustav Ucicky will direct in a production of the former Ufa-man Guenther Stapenhorst.—Maria Becker, Maria Fein's daughter came to London from Switzerland where she is with Zurich's "Schauspielhaus" to speak "Elektra."—Viennese actor Eugen Jensen living in Switzerland, celebrated his 75th birthday and finished his autobiography with memories of Kainz, Sonnenthal, and Girardi.—By the way, oldtimer Eduard von Winterstein just published in Berlin his memoirs under the title "Mein Leben und meine Zeit."—And Fritz Kortner who came on a visit to Berlin, made his first appearance when the "Buehnenklub" celebrated Alfred Kerr's 80th birthday.

Of writers and authors:—Hertha Pauli's biography of Alfred Nobel was published in London just now; also Emil Ludwig's "Bolivar."—John (Hans) Kafka who started in Berlin as a journalist, published his first novel "The Apple Orchard" in New York: it's the story of European refugees to the United States hundred years ago.—Louis de Wohl's "The Living Wood" was published by Gollancz in London, and is sold already to Rank for a picture; de Wohl wrote the story of Britain's first woman Saint.—Alfred H. Unger sold his film story "The Man of the Hour" to producer Hanbury.—Berthold Viertel adapted the American play "Alle meine Soehne" for production in Berne; Viertel is back from the States, and produces for the German section of the B.B.C.

PEM

FROM MY DIARY

I attended the unabridged Concert performance of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," presented by the Young People's Opera Group, a circle mainly consisting of young immigrants from the Continent. Contrary to many other amateur performances, this function was not only characterised by the enthusiasm of the members but also by a very high artistic level. A Concert performance is not a surrogate of a stage play, it does not offer less but different opportunities, because the listeners' attention is not distracted by the scenery and the orchestra. The human voice, only supported by the piano, stands in the centre, and the pureness of the melodies, especially in the duets and trios, becomes evident. Readers in London will be glad to learn from the announcement in this issue that they will have the opportunity of listening to the well-known and always fresh music of the "Magic Flute" at a performance given by the Group under the auspices of the AJR.

One of the first rumours which reached me in Berlin was that no one dared any more to present himself as a victim of Fascism. The 20,000 recognised "victims of Fascism" in Berlin, formed, so I was told, a small and privileged minority; and privileged minorities are everywhere disliked.

I went to the Berlin Municipality and had a talk with Mr. H. Galinski, the Secretary of the Central

Office for "victims of Fascism." To be officially recognised as a "victim of Fascism" carries some advantages. At the order of the Allied Commandatura each recognised person receives an *ex gratia* payment of 450 marks and is listed in a higher class for food rationing; invalids and women over 60 and men over 65 are eligible for a monthly pension of 170 marks. Some have tried to obtain these advantages under false pretences and official recognition has been withdrawn from 800.

Mr. Galinski told me that the co-operation with the German authorities was far from satisfactory, especially in matters of rehousing and refurbishing.

The Germans did not dare to obstruct them openly. Their method was one more of sabotage. So, for instance, have "returnees," that is Germans who had been deported from Poland or Czechoslovakia, and in no few cases are proven Nazis, been given preference over the victims of Fascism.

The German population feels the presence of victims of Fascism as a reminder of their own guilt, and neither the press nor the political parties have taken up their cause, as the insignificant number of 20,000 is not worth vote-catching.

Mr. Galinski confirmed that today victims of Fascism did not dare to present their papers in queuing for food, etc. Wherever it has happened, they were received with hostile cries like, "We are all victims of Fascism."

One of the topical problems of the Central Office is to obtain funds amounting to 10,000,000 marks

for immediate aid in matters connected with health, loans, setting up of business, etc. The Berlin Municipal Council has withheld its permission for this fund for over a year now.

The attitude of the Occupation powers differs widely. Although the Russians do not distinguish between Germans and Jews, they make a marked difference between Fascists and victims of Fascism. In the British, American and French sectors of Berlin, victors of Fascism had to vacate their flats which belonged to former Nazis once these Nazis had been "de-Nazified." The Russians are the only ones who would not evict them under any circumstances.

There is no doubt that the victims of Fascism are also the victims of the many frictions which exist between the four powers of occupation in Berlin. Each of them has a different interpretation of their problems.

NARRATOR

Jewish Monthly.—"Zwischen den Zeiten," the new Jewish monthly in Germany (Humanitas-Verlag, Coblenz) devotes the greater part of its recent No. 3/4 to the questions of and the achievements in the field of restitution. For the first time, a complete set of the texts of the laws so far promulgated (U.S. and French Zone) and the various ordinances and regulations is published here in the German language—together with a number of relevant and important court decisions.

CLASSIFIED Employment

Advertisements are subject to Control of Engagement Order.

VACANCIES for men and women (skilled and unskilled), also homework should be reported to AJR Social Service Dept. MAI 9096

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

FORMER BANK MANAGER, with limited capital available, desires active participation in business. Write Box 562.

ERINOID AND PERSPEX buttons manufacturers require thoroughly experienced foreman. Good prospects. Write Box 561.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for half days, hours, ev. evenings. Moderate terms. Box 564.

STENOTYPYST, Engl. & Germ., prof. office, part-time wanted. Box 566.

OUTDOOR WORK for exper. Dress-makers. Letters only: Erfix Ltd., Copthall House, Copthall Ave., E.C.2.

WOMAN (36 yrs.) requires position, Mother's Help or Housekeeper, with accommodation for child 6 yrs. Capable household duties, experienced cook continental cooking. Speaks fluent English. London or country. Box 568.

ASSISTANT for office and travelling (London area) required by Paper Merchants. Box 567.

LEATHER CUTTER wanted able to supervise production of leather goods. Good remuneration to right man. Bx. 569.

COOK experienced, reliable, for small "Privat" Guesthouse, Bournemouth, wanted. Good house, wages and tips, daily help kept, best references essential, state age. H. Bruder, 23 Beaulieu Rd., Bournemouth, W.

AGENCIES wanted for Reading and District. Box 571.

AGENCIES WANTED in Manufactured goods for London and Home Counties. Car available. Box 565.

LADY, widely experienced in dress-making and designing, also art needlecraft, wishes to obtain suitable business opening. (Willing to invest some capital.) Box 563.

WANTED two boys—matriculated—to be trained in all matters regarding Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals for Home and Export Trade—excellent prospects. The Almx Recovery & Refining Co. Ltd., Adelphi Terrace House, Robert Street, W.C.2. TEM 0902.

Miscellaneous

RE-UPHOLSTERING, also Carpet Repair work done on customers' premises.—A. Fahn, 6 Lithos Rd., N.W.3.

VERMIN SPECIALIST exterminates bedbugs, mice, cockroaches, blackbeetles, moths, ants, etc., at reasonable charges. E. Plawner, 32 Bassett Road, W.10. Tel. LADbroke 2931.

TO BE SOLD because of emigration: 1 double bedroom polished; English diningroom polished; 1 bedcouch; 1 divan; 2 easy chairs (leather); 1 lamp; 2 small wardrobes; 1 stool; radio; table; chairs; armchairs; mirror; electr. fires, etc., 432 Finchley Rd., N.W.2. On view 10-12 a.m. and 3-8 p.m.

EIDERDOWNS, down - plumeaux, table linen, velvet curtain, all perfect condition, for sale. Ring PERivale 7472 after 6 p.m.

BUSINESS FOR SALE: First class, well-established Dental Laboratory in West End. Owner going abroad shortly. 5 roomed flat to be disposed of with the laboratory. Would consider exchange for 3 roomed flat, kitchen and bathroom, hot and cold water, any district. Details Box 560.

LEATHER GOODS, light (Hand-Shopping-Travelbags, Wallets, Briefcases, etc.), repaired. Moderate terms. 91 Dartmouth Road, N.W.2, Ernest Bohm.

I WILL save you money and do all your bookkeeping and all other office work at home. Please write Box 570 or telephone MAIda Vale 1515.

OPPORTUNITY (owing to emigration) for gtl. or lady with small capital to secure good permanent income by producing high-grade fancy article in constant demand. Patented process, without competition. Easily and quickly learned. Business can be operated from own home. Box 572.

MISSING PERSONS Inquiries from AJR.

Hamburger, Hilda, née Schein, abt. 47, from Gleiwitz, for Edith Salwické née Heiman, Munich.

Lichtenfeld, Werner, abt. 33, from Berlin, for Willy Ziegler, Berlin.

Mayer, Heinrich, from Freiburg i. Br., Herrenstr. 53, for Oberrat der Israeliten Badens.

Steinhardt, Anna, née Niemetz, for M. Lewit, Fulda.

Inquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1

Honigmann, Dr. Hans, formerly Breslau, for Hugo Gunther, Hanover.

Lewy, Leib, born 1912 in Vienna, for Sabine Tobias, Vienna.

Rabinowitz, Max, born about 1892, Preussisch-Stargard, for Nikolai Gemelitzki, Munich.

Salditch, Goldina, born in Berlin, for Raphael Horch, Shanghai.

Abridged particulars—for information only.

PALESTINE SECURITIES AND AGENCIES LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1929)

ISSUE OF

300 $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of £100 each at par and
200 Ordinary Shares of £50 each at par.

The Prospectus, on the terms of which alone applications for shares will be accepted, and which is obtainable from:

The Anglo-Palestine Bank Limited,
6 Gracechurch Street,
London, E.C.3,

and the Registered Office of the Company: 4 Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C.1, shows *inter alia*—

1. Palestine Securities and Agencies Limited was incorporated on April 19, 1947, with a capital of £20,000 divided into 400 Ordinary Shares of £50 each. On October 28, 1947, the capital of the Company was increased to £50,000 by the creation of 300 $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of £100 each. 200 Ordinary Shares of £50 each, totalling £10,000, have been issued for cash and the whole amount due thereon of £10,000 has been received by the Company.

2. The Company has been formed in order to assist individuals and institutions in Great Britain to establish economic links with Palestine and to advise on satisfactory investments there. The primary motive of the Company is public service. The present

policy of the Directors is not to pay a higher dividend than 5% p.a. on the Ordinary Shares.

3. The Company has been appointed sole representative in Great Britain of Kereth Housing and Mortgage Corporation Limited, Palestine (hereinafter called Kereth), whose primary objects are to provide housing in Palestine at economic rates and convenient mortgage facilities. Kereth's first major building scheme is at Tiv'on (formerly known as Beth Shearim Hatzfont), about 11 miles from Haifa, where a modern self-contained garden city is being developed.

4. By arrangement with Keren Kayemeth Leisrael Limited, Palestine Farm City Association Limited and Kereth, the Company will deal with those interested in the Palestine Farm City scheme with a view to securing their active participation in the development of the Farm Cities. The Company will also act on behalf of Keren Kayemeth Leisrael Limited in connection with the grant of leases of plots of land in various areas in Palestine to suitable applicants.

5. In respect of the agencies which

the Company in the ordinary course of its business has already secured from companies operating in Palestine, the gross income receivable by the Company will be not less than £9,000 per annum for the two years commencing June 1, 1947. The profit of the Company before providing for taxation for the period June 1, 1947, to November 30, 1947, inclusive amounted to £1,913 5s. 7d.

6. It is intended that the net proceeds of this issue should be invested mainly in Kereth and in Neoth Olim Limited, a housing company in Palestine sponsored by the Jewish Agency and which will be managed by Kereth. The primary object of Neoth Olim Limited is to provide housing for new immigrants. Any balance of the net proceeds of this issue not so utilised is intended for investment in undertakings of repute in Palestine.

7. The Directors are of the opinion that the profits of the Company should more than cover the sum required for the $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ preferential dividend on the Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares and a 5% dividend on the Ordinary Shares of the Company.

PERSONALIA

Rabbi Dr. Ignaz Maybaum has been elected Minister of the Edgware and District Reform Synagogue. Formerly a Rabbi in Bingen, Frankfort-on-Oder and Berlin, Dr. Maybaum is well-known to Jews from Germany. Since he came to this country, in 1939, he published three books—"Man and Catastrophe," "Synagogue and Society" and "The Jewish Home"—revealing his position as an independent thinker who bases his ideas on the spiritual heritage of German Jewry. He has been a Board Member of the AJR since its inception.

Carl Roessler, author of "Fuenf Frankfurter" and "Feldherrnhuegel" died in London at the age of 84 years.

Albert Grzesinski, formerly Prussian Minister of Interior and Police President of Berlin, died in New York at the age of 68.

The appointment of Morris C. Troper, an active member of the "Joint" for a quarter of a century, as Brigadier-General in the United States Army Reserve, was confirmed by President Truman. Gen. Troper ministered relief aid on behalf of the "Joint" in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries after the First World War and was Chairman of the "Joint's" European Executive Council from 1938 to 1942.

Sir Isaac Isaacs, former Governor General of Australia, died at the age of 92 years.

The sculptor Georg Kolbe died in Berlin at the age of 70 years.

Dr. Emil Kramer, Chairman of the AJR Richmond Branch, celebrated his 70th birthday recently. The AJR conveys its heartiest congratulations to this indefatigable helper in the common cause and wishes him many happy years to come.

CBF YOUTH FUNCTION

A "Week-end" for the Jewish Youth will be held under the auspices of the Combined Youth Council in conjunction with the Central British Fund on April 17 and 18. It will be opened by a dance on Saturday, April 17th, at the Royal Hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. For Sunday, a Youth bazaar and a show, entirely produced and performed by members of Jewish Youth clubs, at the Palace Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1, is being prepared. The Combined Youth Council appeals for the co-operation of every Jewish Youth organisation in this country. Further particulars may be obtained from the Youth Campaign of the Central British Fund, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1. Tel. EUSton 7542.

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An Extension Course by Helen Rosenau, Ph.D., on "The Jewish Contribution to Art" is being held under the auspices of the University of London. At the opening lecture in the premises of the Ben Uri Society, on February 5, Mr. Hopkinson, Secretary of the University Extension Department, stressed the importance of the new venture.

AJR MEETINGS IN MARCH
Saturday, March 6, Golders Green. Hodford Hall, Hodford Rd., N.W.11. 7 p.m., "The Magic Flute."

AJR GLASGOW
(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5)
Sunday, March 14, "My Hobby"
Sunday, March 21, "Living Newspaper."
Sunday, March 28, Mrs. Rosenberg will give a talk on family letters. Members are asked to bring along old family photos and letters.

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

March 2nd, Dr. CARMI: "Egypt and the Sudan."

March 9th, LIVING NEWSPAPER:
(1) The Zionist Annual Conference discussed by Dr. H. Capell (General Zionist) and Mr. H. Feld (Poale Zion);
(2) Miss A. Nunberg on a visit to the Chagall Exhibition; (3) Mr. C. C. Aronsfeld on "German Jews in England before 1933."

March 16th, Mr. J. PODRO, of the Yiddish Scientific Institute, on "Mendele Mocher Sforim and His Influence on Yiddish and Hebrew Literature."

March 23rd, Mr. E. SPEYER, who has just come back: "What I saw in America."

March 30th, Mr. LEWIS SOWDEN, "The Jews of South Africa."

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