

TEN YEARS AGO

WE reproach the world for their short memory. Sometimes, however, it seems as if we ourselves were not free from that short-coming. Ten years ago, on the night of November 9th, the Synagogues were blazing from Styria to Friesland, from the Polish to the French borders; 40,000 Jewish men were thrown into Concentration Camps, unnumbered were murdered or died of exposure; unprecedented acts of torture and humiliation were committed; homes and wealth of a defenceless population were destroyed—a chapter in Jewish history had come to a tragic close, and its end foreshadowed only the still greater catastrophes which should soon engulf the Jewries of the whole Continent. A mere ten years have passed, and if you go through the table of forthcoming events in Jewish contemporaries you find that observing Jews who would never desecrate the Fast of Esther or other days of mourning of yore are arranging on November 9 Gala Dances, Dinner Balls and other joyful socials.

Ten years ago there was an outcry of moral indignation in this country when the leaders of the Church, of the political parties from left to right, when the press, the trade unions and students organisations, literally the whole of public opinion, united in condemning the return of barbarism to Europe. There was a notable debate in the House of Commons and Mr. Chamberlain who only two months before had added his signature to that of Hitler in order to save the peace, voiced the horror of the British people. An unique demonstration in the Albert Hall brought on to the same platform the leaders of the three Churches, the Chief Rabbi and the representatives of all political parties.

The Home Secretary, the then Sir Samuel Hoare, announced in the House during a debate on refugees that he was prepared to admit to this country 5,000 Jewish children from Germany and although he declined to fix an immigration quota for other categories, he said that all individual cases would be considered on their merits and temporary asylum granted to as many as could be done in the circumstances.

It is due to this policy that more than 50,000 Jews from Germany and Austria have saved their lives, many of whom by now are British citizens.

Especially since the end of the war we have encountered only too often in world policy the gulf between word and deed. Ten years ago England proved that this gulf can be bridged.

A TRAGIC FARCE

THE commutation of the sentence on Ilse Koch, of Buchenwald, who had admitted to have made lampshades from the skins of Jewish victims, has brought to a head a development set into motion by a re-orientated American Foreign policy. For quite some time now German De-nazification Courts under Allied supervision have made a tragic farce of justice. They have degenerated into institutions to testify to a Nazi that he had never been a Nazi so that he can continue his career unfettered. Anti-fascists are afraid to give their evidence at these trials for fear of possible reprisals.

JEWES IN VIENNA

The position of Jewry in Vienna is of the standard post-war pattern. The Vienna Kultusgemeinde, a shadow only of its pre-Hitler prosperous self, is faced with problems far beyond its strength and suffers from a shortage of experienced leaders. In consequence, even an optimist could not describe its position as bright. For two years since the liberation of Vienna, Communists have ruled the affairs of the Gemeinde and only recently this has been changed—by one solitary vote. An uneasy truce pervades Jewish affairs; each side manifesting suspicion and manipulating and negotiating—while some vital issues are sometimes forgotten.

The Gemeinde has about 11,000 members on its register. About 3,000 are non-Jews who rendered their Jewish spouses good services during the Hitler regime, often, to be fair, at the price of great hardship and degradation, and in spite of much pressure brought to bear on them. The common denominator linking these people together is, to a high degree, the monthly packet issued by the American Joint Distribution Committee, and in truth it can be said that, if it were not for this material gift, the interest in the Community would be highly reduced amongst its members. Faced with a never-ceasing and growing demand on its resources AJDC is trying to bring a practical and logical system of control and with a very experienced director the Fuersorge Department of the Kultusgemeinde will succeed, it is to be hoped, in bringing about a more organised standard of positive relief and welfare.

Jews are coming back—and bitterly regretting it. The housing position and its laws are very bad from the point of view of a returning *Wiener* who blithely thinks he or she will get their apartment back. People who reclaimed their accommodations in the first weeks after the liberation are being served summons by the late Nazi occupants who on being denazified are by law entitled to these rooms, and in some cases the legal Jewish owners are being forced to return

The Americans in their justified haste to erect a "first line of defence" against Bolshevik infiltration are aligning themselves with potential allies among whom German Nazis are not an unimportant group. 140 sentences against war criminals have been stayed in the American Zone, and a former well-known Gestapo agent, Bishop Anton Scharnagl, has been released "for lack of evidence." Under the cloak of "Fight against Communism" the vermin of militarists, fascists and anti-semites are attempting to creep again into the open, trying to convince the Allies that they fought the wrong war.

these dwellings to their Nazi oppressors—and nothing can be done about it.

The most pathetic are the old folk who have returned from Shanghai and other places and are finding it extremely difficult to adjust themselves to the new Vienna, so different from the old. For the younger people the situation is somewhat easier. They can succeed in maintaining themselves and their business, and the recent reorganisation of the currency and ensuing normalisation of Austrian economy has greatly helped them.

The average Austrian has succeeded in persuading himself that he was never a Nazi and that Nazism was a Prussian invention, forced on him by the German invaders. Therefore, one meets seldom in Austria the Nazi brand of antisemitism, but one is confronted by the phenomenon of the "decent" antisemite, the person who literally thinks that Jews are bad and Catholics good and acts on this theory. Apart from political and professional antisemites it is this "decent" antisemitism which blackens the future of the Jews in Austria. Responsible Ministers of the Government while being very proper and correct admit this latent hostility, give way, nay, encourage it. Mr. G. W. Pabst, the well-known film director, made an almost documentary picture of a study in anti-semitism, a story of an actual ritual murder

Continued on next page

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LEO BAECK IN GERMANY

From a Special Correspondent

For about three weeks, including the High Jewish Festivals, Dr. Leo Baeck stayed in the Western Zones of Germany. This was Dr. Baeck's first visit to Germany ever since his deportation to Terezin at the beginning of 1943.

Wherever he appeared, he was greatly honoured, and a most sincere welcome was extended to him who, despite his 75 years of age, spent every day on studying the present conditions of his fellow-Jews in Germany and discussing with them their future. The visit was more than a goodwill tour: it brought new strength and hope to a great number of people who still feel spiritually isolated and, in many ways, cut off from the world and the developments both in the Jewish sphere and in general. Time and again, Dr. Baeck was urged to repeat his visit as soon as possible, because it was felt that his wisdom and guidance which had proved so helpful were badly needed.

Dr. Baeck's journey was sponsored by the Foreign Office and carried out under the auspices of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad (Jewish Relief Unit), London; during the whole tour he was accompanied by Dr. E. G. Lowenthal, Senior Field Representative, Germany, of that Unit, who is also an Executive Member of the A.J.R. At Lemgo (Westphalia), British Zone H.Q. of the Control Commission, Dr. Baeck was received by Brig. Todd, O.B.E., Head of the PW/DP Division, and also by a representative of General Fanshawe, who is in charge of IRO Operations in the Zone.

At a reception by the Hamburg Jewish Community, he was greeted by Mr. Harry Goldstein, chairman of the Community, Mr. Norbert Wollheim, Lübeck, vice-President of the Central Committee, and by Drs. Lowenthal and van Dam on behalf of the Jewish Relief Unit. Subsequently, he was at great length interviewed by reporters of the Hamburg Press and the Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk.

Continued from previous page

case set in the Hungary of the beginning of this century. The film has the title "Der Prozess." It did not please the Jews and affronted the Roman Catholics. Pabst could not understand this hostility (he is not a Jew) and arranged to show the film to the Prince Archbishop of Austria. His Eminence sat it through and at the end murmured to Pabst—"Very interesting, my dear Pabst, but what will the decent Catholic antisemites think about this film?"

Zionism is, as one would expect, a very strong factor in Viennese Jewish life. Young people of the student class are graduating and going to Israel; most young folk sense the impossibility of finding roots in Austria, and the Jewish emigration agencies such as AJDC and HIAS are very busy and an Israeli visa officer for the American sector has been appointed. On the other hand a number of young people have come back determined to help in rebuilding Austria. Most of these youngsters are Communists and their theory is to submerge in the general community. By intermarriage and complete indifference to the religion of their forefathers they hope to take part in the re-establishment of a stable Austria. To me it is simply impossible to understand the mentality of young persons who willingly come back to a city where their families underwent every humiliation and insult a bare few years ago, and which sent amidst the plaudits of the Viennese many thousands of their own parents, relatives and friends to a nameless end in the death camps.

ALEXANDER KRAUT.

(Mr. Kraut was a former Welfare Worker of the Jewish Relief Unit from Great Britain, in Vienna).

Dr. Baeck spent several days at Belsen and was celebrated by a number of speakers, in particular by Messrs. J. Rosensaft and N. Wollheim.

Dr. Baeck attended Shabbat services at the Lubeck synagogue (incidentally, one of the very few synagogues in Germany which are still intact) and, during an Oneg Shabbat, gave an address on the establishment of a peaceful Europe. Among those present, in all at least 200, were leading representatives of the Lubeck municipal authorities, the Protestant bishop and a number of Jews from Kiel and Neustadt Camp.

During Rosh Hashanah Dr. Baeck stayed in Bremen when, in the course of most dignified services in the crowded Betsaal, he preached the sermons. He gave later on an interview to the local Press and recorded a speech, transmitted by RIAS on the occasion of Jom Kippur.

In Hamburg, he addressed a large gathering of the Jewish community in one of the biggest lecture-halls of the University, on the subject "Gedanken zur Zeit." There were also a number of non-Jewish guests, amongst them Mr. I. Winterbottom, representing the British Regional Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. R. Brassey, M.C., Director of the Hamburg PW/DP Branch, furthermore the head of the Religious Affairs Branch of CCG, Buergermeister Dr. Koch and other high-ranking German Civil Servants. The audience of 700 people rose from their seats when Dr. Baeck began to speak.

On a similar subject Dr. Baeck lectured at Hanover Town Hall.

In Dortmund, far more than 200 Jews from all over Westphalia gathered at the new synagogue building in order to hear Dr. Baeck speak on the reconstruction of our life and our future, before he officiated at the Friday evening service.

Düsseldorf was the next stop where he preached the sermon during the Shabbat service in the emergency synagogue. His impressive lecture in the evening was also appreciated by a number of non-Jews, amongst them the British Town Mayor, the local Oberkirchenrat and a representative of the Landesregierung of North Rhine/Westphalia.

In Cologne Dr. Baeck spoke at the Auditorium Maximum of the University. The Jewish Community attended in their great majority, as well as two representatives of the Cologne Roman-Catholic Archbishop, delegates of Military Government, the University, and the Town Council. Dr. Baeck made it a special point of talking with the inmates of the Cologne Old Age Home.

Together with the recently appointed Landesrabbiner for Greater Hesse, Dr. Wilhelm Weinberg, Frankfurt-on-Main (a former pupil of his), he officiated at the Jom Kippur Service in Frankfurt and, the day after, held a Press conference.

Before concluding his extensive and strenuous tour through Germany Dr. Baeck was invited to address in Darmstadt a Study Conference "Kirche und Judentum" of the "Deutscher Evangelischer Ausschuss für Dienst an Israel," lecturing to a circle of Protestant clergymen, Professors of Theology and Social Workers on "Das Judentum auf alten und neuen Wegen." This most illuminating lecture will shortly be published in America, both in German and English. Grievous shame was expressed on the part of that group of Protestants for the negligence and cowardice shown by the Church during the period that was so fateful to the Jews of Europe.

Dr. Baeck's stay in Germany, short as it may have been, made a deep impression on the remnants of an once large and distinguished Jewish Community and was also of great importance to the non-Jewish world, in particular to leaders of the Churches.

AIR MAIL

The Postmaster General stated that "all letters for countries in Europe, except Germany, Poland and Iceland, are sent by air at the ordinary surface rates of postage whenever acceleration in delivery is thereby afforded. The air mail rates to Germany, Poland and Iceland are 4½d. for the first ounce and 3½d. for each additional ounce; the rates to countries outside Europe vary from 6d. to 1/3 per half ounce. In addition, the air letter is available to most extra-European countries at a flat rate of 6d. Approximately 50 per cent. by weight of the letters sent abroad are carried by air."

NAZI AS "PARNES"

The Nazi Alfred Mende who, after the war, had settled in Siegburg under the name Isaac Lewinson (see May issue of "AJR Information") was recently sentenced to one year, three months imprisonment by the Siegburg Law Court. His story which, as far as Nazi crimes allow any comparison at all, somehow reminds of the Hauptmann von Koeppen's escapades, was revealed during the trial.

Mende, a former District Organiser of the Dresden Nazi Party, was at one time guard of the Theresienstadt Camp. When in 1945 he came from Chemnitz to Siegburg, he reported to the Chairman of the local Jewish Community and to the Organisation of Nazi victims. He produced official papers made out for Isaac Lewinson describing him as a former inmate of the Theresienstadt Camp. He was classified as victim of Fascism, received the appropriate ration card and other legitimations and was even appointed a member of the Board of the Jewish Community. In this capacity he attended various religious functions, amongst others a circumcision ceremony. The Chairman of the Jewish Community stated that Mende *alias* Lewinson played his role so well that nobody became suspicious; he took a prominent part in the work of the Community, submitted good suggestions and organised collections for the victims of Fascism. Posing as a former persecutee when negotiating with the authorities, he was such a bully that the Chairman of the Jewish Community received several strong complaints about his behaviour. He obtained about 2,000 RM from funds for the victims of Fascism and, as a Board Member of the Jewish Community, an increased number of Care-Parcels. The Judge stated that, apparently, Mende did not even repent his action.

THERESIENSTADT COMMANDANT EXECUTED

Rudolf Hendl, Gestapo Commandant of the Theresienstadt Concentration Camp, was executed in the Courtyard of the Litomerice Prison recently, two hours after he was found guilty of a long series of war crimes. A few days later, R. Burian, Inspector of the Small Fortress, was also executed.

The trial revealed amongst others that in one instance Heindl inspected the camp's hospital for T.B. victims in the dead of night and ordered all the tubercular patients to stand naked in the open doorways. Many of them died as a consequence. Police officials in the court were compelled several times to restrain numerous witnesses from attempting to attack the defendant.

Berlin.—The Cemetery "Grosse Hamburger Strasse" was reconsecrated recently. On the occasion of the ceremony Dr. H. E. Fabian, Chairman of the Community, recalled the long history of the Cemetery the plot for which had been granted to the Jewish Community in 1671. During the war the Nazis had used the old Cemetery for secular purposes. A new tombstone for Moses Mendelssohn, who is buried there, was erected. Prediger Riesenburger reminded the gathering of the "millions of tears which have been wept here," alluding to the fact that the Old Age Home Grosse Hamburger Strasse, which adjoins the Cemetery was the Assembly Centre for Berlin Jews before they were deported to the East. Addresses were also delivered by the chairman "Repraesentantenversammlung," Dr. Freund, by Stadtraetin Ehlert in the name of the Oberbuergermeisterin, and by Helmut Bock of the Central Committee of the Victims of Fascism.

During the High Festivals Services were held at: Rykestrasse, Fraenkelufer, Joachimsthaler Strasse, Pestalozzistrasse, Iranische Strasse, Niederschoenhäuser (Moltkestrasse), Mehringdamm (Misrachi), Schlachtensee (Eiderstaedter Weg). Sermons were delivered by the following Rabbis and Ministers: Riesenburger, Schwarzschild, Rynarzewski, Klein, Wohlgemuth, Fliess and Baruch.

Munich.—At the annual Meeting of the Munich Jewish Community, the President, Dr. Julius Spanier, attacked the Bavarian Welfare Organisation for former Persecutees, as not having handled the problems of the Jews adequately, and called for a separate Jewish Welfare organisation. Dr. Philipp Auerbach, Bavarian Commissioner for Persecutees, told the Meeting that he favoured such a change. The same views were expressed by American Joint Distribution Committee officials who indicated to the Jewish authorities that they were not satisfied with the Bavarian Welfare Organisation distributing overseas packages.

Mendel Karger : VISIT TO BRESLAU

Poland, formerly a country of 33 million inhabitants, among them about 3½ million Jews, emerged from the late World War not only with a smaller population (25 million) but also with geographical changes. These changes were caused through cessation of territories to Russia and the annexation of the formerly German area of Lower Silesia with the towns of Breslau, Liegnitz, Waldenburg (and Stettin).

After the liberation there lived in Poland about 250,000 Jews. When in spite of the "liberation" pogroms broke out in Poland, more than 150,000 Jews fled the country. The official estimate of present Polish Jewry varies between 90,000 and 100,000, of whom 3,000 live in Warschau and Krakau

ISRAEL'S PORT

Haifa, October, 1948.

More than in any other country have towns in Palestine very pronounced characteristics of their own, owing to the vast geographical differences, and their greatly varying historic past. Needless to point to Jerusalem, crowning the hills of Judea, with its unique history of more than 4,000 years. Its counterpart is Tel-Aviv, the modern first all-Jewish city, with its satellite towns, in the maritime plain. Acre and Jaffa, both very ancient, the former the main port in the Middle-Ages, and now a sleepy little place, the latter the only port in pre-Mandate times, developed on more modern lines, have both lost their importance. Safed is still the old mountain-town, its Jews small traders and artisans, living in their mystic past; whilst Tiberias, beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Kinereth, far below sea-level, is known for its hot springs and old tombs.

Haifa has often been called the Palestine "City of the Future"—it is now an Israel "City of the Present." Its history dates "only" back to the time of the Second Temple and is mostly lacking of outstanding events; it gained its importance during the last decades, since the construction of its modern harbour which has gradually placed it among the most important Mediterranean seaports. This position has been strengthened by the construction of the Iraq pipeline terminating in Haifa, and the large refinery plant. Besides, most of the large industrial undertakings are situated in the Haifa Bay.

Thus, whilst Tel Aviv port, still in its infancy, is one of the city's several assets, Haifa's position as commercial and industrial centre, and as transit place for Transjordan and Iraq, is mainly based on its port and overseas communications. There has been lively opposition to the suggestion of placing the port area under international regime, whilst the idea of a free port region is worth debating. During the last months of the Mandate, disorganisation had set in, resulting in much pilferage. This state of things has now disappeared, owing to the efforts of the new management. Foreign shipping lines are gradually resuming their services, interrupted during the period of transition. Haifa has now become the seat of several Jewish shipping companies, and its port also harbours the first small units of the Israel navy.

The city, stretching over the slopes and far over the top of the Carmel mountain, and into the quickly growing suburbs in the Bay until a few months ago, with a large Arabian minority, has now become a town with a greatly predominating Jewish population, after most of the Arabs have fled. How unmotivated this flight has been is proved by the fate of the remaining Arabs, amongst them most important commercial firms which are continuing their trading unhampered.

A large part of the old Arab quarters, with their narrow, unhygienic streets, deserted and partly damaged by the fighting, is now being pulled down, and broad avenues are taking their place. The remaining empty houses have now been occupied by many thousands of new immigrants; every day new shops, warehouses, workshops and restaurants are being opened, transforming completely the character of these "oriental" quarters.

Haifa is thus experiencing a radical change with regard to its population, the renovation of its old parts, and last, not least, the management and organisation of its port as the entrance and exit gate of the new State.

HANS MOSBACHER.

respectively, the once biggest Jewish communities in Poland. Today the largest community is Lodz with about 10,000 Jews. The majority of Polish Jews live to-day in the former German Lower Silesia and in a few places of Upper Silesia. Breslau, which is now an exclusively Polish town called Wroclaw, has 10,000 Jews, Reichenbach (Dzierzonov) 6,250, Langenbühle (Bielava) 3,000, Peterswalde (Pieszyce) 1,200, Frankenstein (Zabkovic) 650, Gleiwitz (Glyvice) 1300, Hindenburg (Zabrze) 383, and Oppeln (Opole) 238.

The Jews of these districts were settled during the extensive "transfer" of populations from the eastern parts, which were ceded to Russia. One meets among them a few survivors of the many towns of Galicia and Poland, but hardly any German Jews. In Breslau I met only a single Jew who lived in Breslau before, but even he came originally from Southern Germany.

A man who used to live at Reichenbach would find it difficult to recognise the town now. The Synagogue has been turned into a Beth Hamidrash, and the rooms resound of the singing voices of the orthodox "Jingelechs" studying Talmud. The newly opened small shops with the jiddische Mamme and her children sitting in front of them and Jiddish the language dominating in the streets, gives Reichenbach (Dzierzonov) a Jewish character.

The fact that Breslau counts among its 220,000 inhabitants 10,000 Jews, has hardly affected the character of this town (formerly one million).

The Jews and the Jewish organisations of Breslau are centred round the former Wallstrasse, next to the former theological Seminary, that is now the Headquarter of the Communist Party. Most of the houses in Wallstrasse are the property of the Jewish community and are occupied by Jewish organisations and private individuals. Wallstrasse is one of the few streets in Breslau which are undamaged.

Communal Buildings

During the siege of Breslau by the advancing Russians the Nazis blew up the Grossenstern quarter, in order to build an emergency aerodrome. In the centre of the town, particularly from the Scheidnigerstern to the Fürstenbrücke, are widespread destructions. Heavily damaged are Klosterstrasse, Ohlauer Strasse, Taschenstrasse and Adalbertstrasse. Completely destroyed is the quarter round the Neu-Oderturbahnhof and round the Schlossplatz. It is almost a miracle that the property of the Jewish Community in Wallstrasse remained undamaged. Also three houses of the Paula Ollendorf foundation at the Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben remained in good condition, now occupied by non-Jewish tenants.

The Jewish hospital in Hohenzollernstrasse was burnt out completely. The Synagogue at 16, Antonienstrasse is again being used for orthodox Service. The educational establishment at 3, Redigerplatz has remained intact and has got non-Jewish residents. The former Jewish Library at 8 Anger, seat of the Gestapo, is now the headquarter of the Polish Army. All that is left of the Jewish Nurses Home at 33, Kirschallee are the walls. The Communal Kitchen at 15, Antonstrasse is in Polish hands. The cemeteries have remained fairly well kept. The graves of Ferdinand Lassalle and Heinrich Graetz are being particularly well looked after by the Jews of Breslau.

Breslau is the seat of the Central Committee of the Jews of Lower Silesia. There are a great number of Jewish farmers, industrial workers, miners and artisans cooperatives. The Jews have developed lively cultural activities and play a predominant part in the administration of the many towns of Lower Silesia.

One has to acknowledge the great support which the Polish Government is giving to the Jews in their political, social and economic efforts. In spite of this one remains unconvinced that the majority of the Jews settled in Lower Silesia regard Lower Silesia as their final home. These communities have hitherto served as transit stations for a much larger number of Jews than are resident there at present. Nevertheless, the process of directing the Jewish masses of Lower Silesia to productive occupations is an experiment, which should receive close attention far beyond the borders of Poland.

From "Mitteilungsblatt," Tel Aviv

EVENTS IN ANGLO JEWRY

The principal topic discussed at the monthly meeting of the Deputies was Jewish Defence, as a considerable increase of anti-semitism had been noted. The month of November is to be reserved for a special Defence Appeal, though after much public discussion, the unhappy division between the official Defence Committee and the "43 Group" remains. A sum in the neighbourhood of £200,000 is required to ensure organised defence work, including experimental research, for the next four years.

The growth of antisemitism was demonstrated by an attack on Shechita which a petition to the House of Commons, on the initiative of Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding and Sir Thomas Moore, M.P., will seek to have prohibited. A similar attack was launched in Dublin when a number of shochetim arrived to supervise the canning of the one million pounds of meat given by Eire to Jewish D.P.s. Antisemitism as a result of the Bernadotte murder was encouraged by the Archbishop of York whose denunciation of Palestinian Jewry as an "uncivilised nation" was effectively countered by the Chief Rabbi. On Kol Nidrei night, the main doors of the Willesden Synagogue were daubed with the Mosley "flash" and the letters P.J. ("Perish Judah"). Prof. Harold Laski declared that Fascism and antisemitism in Britain were not likely to be dangerous unless there was also large-scale unemployment.

On the Palestine issue, the Board of Deputies criticised the main proposals of the Bernadotte plan, whereas Mr. Leonard Stein, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, described them as "more in accord with the realities of the present situation." The Emergency Campaign of the Joint Palestine Appeal for 1948 raised (since January) £2,048,000—an amount never before contributed by the Anglo-Jewish community in such a short period. There were 31,438 contributors, more than three times as many as last year. At a meeting of the Central British Fund it was stated that since the end of the war £1,400,000 had been collected for, and spent on, refugees in this country and D.P.s. abroad.

A deficit of over £10,000 was reported at the meeting of Governors of the Jewish Secondary Schools Movement, though the number of pupils at all the five establishments had increased. After Dr. Nathan Morris, the noted Anglo-Jewish educationist now leaving for Israel, had described the failure to create an Institute of Jewish Education as "a matter of the gravest moment to our community," the Central Council of Jewish Religious Education adopted a long-awaited plan for the training of Hebrew and religious teachers. A Jewish Higher Educational Centre is to be set up in London; its scope and activities are to be expanded into a Residential College, while similar institutions in the Provinces are to be closed. The Federation of Synagogues has voted £1,000 a month to the London Board of Jewish Religious Education for the next three months. A tribute to the fine work done by the Park House Jewish Approved School, Hays End, Middlesex, was paid by the Under-Secretary in charge of the Children's Dept. of the Home Office when he spoke at the school's "open day."

The new premises of the Beth Din were consecrated by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. I. Brodie, at Adler House, Adler Street, E.1, where the opening ceremony was performed by Sir Robert Waley Cohen, President of the United Synagogue. While the Chief Rabbi, in a New Year message, hailed the emergence of the State of Israel as "the dawn of what, we pray, will be a bright epoch in our annals," the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues decided, at their annual conference, not to formulate an attitude to the Jewish State in Palestine.

Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist "Union Movement" has prepared a newspaper in German in this country for distribution in Germany. The paper is called *Deutsches Flugblatt*, and 10,000 copies of the first issue are said to have been printed. One of the principal articles in this *Deutsches Flugblatt* is entitled "Rasse ist die erste Realität der Europäischen Union," reiterating the old Nazi racialism. Mosley's book *The Alternative* has also been translated into German.

W. Rosenstock :

THREE GERMAN BOOKS

"Verboten und Verbrannt.—Deutsche Literatur zwölfw Jahre unterdrückt" is the title of an anthology edited by Richard Drews and Alfred Kantorowicz (Heinz Ullstein—Helmuth Kindler Verlag, Berlin—Muenchen). It is an exciting experience to read through the pages of this small volume which gives a cross section of German poets and writers, whose works were banned by the Nazis. "The names of most of these men and women," the introduction says, "are so far almost unknown to the younger generation in Germany; one often does not even know the titles of their works. And still just they are to form a link between Germany's spiritual tradition and the German Youth who is helplessly looking around after the end of the Thousand Years Reich." Many of the 750 authors whose names are mentioned in the book are represented by short examples from their production. Considering the difficulties, the completeness of the survey is a great achievement. There you find all the well-known writers, whose works were burnt on May 10, 1933, and whose books you cherished and kept hidden in your library. The anthology comprises authors of diverse political outlooks, emigrants as well as those who choose the so-called "inner emigration." We learn from the introduction that of the 750 writers, 250 left Germany after the Nazis had come to power. Many of those who stayed joined the Resistance Movement, many died in Concentration Camps or prisons, others fell victims to the hardship of exile.

It would, perhaps, have meant a perpetuation of the Nazi doctrine, if the "racial" origin of each writer had been especially mentioned. In many cases, however, the Jewish origin of the author is obvious from the biographical notes.

From a different angle the complex problem of Germany is being dealt with in Leopold Schwarzschild's book "Von Krieg zu Krieg" (Querido Verlag, Amsterdam). Based on a profound inside knowledge of Germany's Home and Foreign Policy, the author gives an account of the events which led from the armistice in 1918 to the invasion of Poland in 1938. His basic thesis is that the rearmament of Germany did not start under Hitler in 1933, but that from the outset, already under the Weimar Republic, German politicians managed to sabotage the payment of reparations and to strengthen Germany's war potential. These trends were only intensified under the Nazis whose dynamic policy led from the always "irrevocably last postulate" to more and more breaches of pacts, until even for the most appeasing negotiators war became inevitable.

The vividly written book contains many silhouettes of leading personalities on the political scene. It concludes with a passionate appeal to mankind to learn from the mistakes made after the First World War. The military spirit of Germany is in the

author's view too deeply rooted for being eliminated within one generation. Therefore, the control of Germany's disarmament has to be coupled with the determination of the Allies to keep their own military strength unweakened. Though, since Schwarzschild's book was published, the question of the relationship between Germany and the Allies has been overshadowed by other political complications, the basic problem, he deals with, remains unchanged. Perhaps, sad as it may be, there is really more wisdom in the old Roman principle "si vis pacem para bellum" than was realised by the idealistic pacifists of all countries between the two wars.

Germany, the War and its after-effects are also the themes underlying the third book under review, Bruno Weil: "Durch Drei Kontinente" (Editorial Cosmopolita, Buenos Aires; agents for Great Britain: Collet's Bookshop, Foreign Department, 67 Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1, 12/6). Though readers in England often receive first-hand reports on the position on the European Continent, the book is none the less of special value to them, for the author had the good fortune of seeing these countries within very short intervals in the course of one journey and was able to make comparisons between them. Many German Jews in occupied countries survived the Nazi Occupation only under greatest difficulties. Some of them are still unsettled, and the question of a return to Germany, a country not far away from their present residence, may have a different aspect for them than for German Jews now in Great Britain or overseas. Judging from the description of the refugee position in Great Britain the author succeeds in the course of comparatively short visits in collating reliable information and bringing them home to the reader in a few characteristic sentences. The Jewish refugee problem is always drawn against the general political and economic background. Following the old wise saying "Wie der Mensch isst, so ist er," the author often illustrates his observations by examples taken from every day life. A wealth of material, including statistics, is laid down in a clear and popular way. The book thus combines the charm of a traveller's tale with the seriousness of a political essay.

The last chapter bears the heading "Europe without Germany." In a realistic and undogmatic way the question of the rising anti-Semitism in Germany and the dangers of the imminent German nationalism are being dealt with; on the other hand, the author points out, Germany cannot remain an economic vacuum. Whatever the outcome of the intricate political dilemma may be, the German Jews, he stresses, owe it to the memory of their nearest ones and to their own honour that the memory of crimes committed by the Nazis is kept alive in history.

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.

LAW AND LOVE

Was ever woman in this humour woo'd?—
Was ever woman in this humour won?

(Shakespeare, Richard the Third 12, and Judgment of the Court of Appeal dated July 19, 1948.)

On January 12, 1947, a Miss Curtis was injured in an accident in which a motor car driven by a Mr. Wilcox, in which she was a passenger, collided with another motor car. On May 2, 1947, she brought a law suit against Mr. Wilcox claiming damages for pain, sufferings and damage to property, because the accident had been caused by Mr. Wilcox's negligence. The defendant admitted this. And on May 26th, 1947, the plaintiff married the defendant!

Proceedings, however, went on; obviously the bride felt that there was no harm in this, because it was not for her bridegroom to pay for his negligence, but for the Company with which he had taken out a policy of insurance.

The Insurance Company did not like this. Remembering an old principle of English Common Law that a wife cannot sue her husband for an

injury inflicted upon her before—or during—the marriage, it contested the case. These rules, however, had been modified by a clause of the Married Women's Property Act, and the case turned on the question of the meaning of that clause. Readers will not be interested in the legal niceties of the question. It may suffice to say that the High Court judge decided in favour of the Insurance Company and that the Court of Appeal reversed that judgment and decided that the plaintiff might claim damages from her husband—to be paid, of course, by the Insurance Company.

It may also be noted that this decision was different from that in a similar case decided 20 years ago, the difference being that in that case the plaintiff married first the culpable husband, and sued him after the marriage was concluded. This was—and is—not admitted.

Therefore, if again a young lady should be injured by the negligence of a man and is in the Shakespearean mood to marry him, for this or in spite of this, she must not forget to act as Miss Curtis wisely did: bring proceedings first, the wedding may come after.

PERSONALIA

Heinz Saltenburg who died in London at the age of 66, was one of the most prominent theatrical producers and directors in pre-Hitler Berlin. Under his management, the "Lessing Theater" and "Deutsches Kuenstler Theater" were the scenes of Elisabeth Bergner's great successes.

Franz Lehar, the composer of "The Merry Widow" and other well-known operetta, died in Ischl aged 78. His wife, Sophie, who died last year, was a Jewess, but his world-wide fame protected him from any Nazi action. He refused to play any part in the Nazi movement, and declined even to appear at any functions where any prominent Austrian or German Nazis might be.

Ludwig Biro, author of the world-famous novel "Hotel Stadt Lemberg" died in London. A born Hungarian, he had also many plays and film scripts to his credit.

A SHORT JEWISH HISTORY

This book by Cecil Roth ("A Short History of the Jewish People," East and West Library, 21s.) is already well known, and, to a very high degree, it deserves the appreciation which it has acquired in wide circles of English Jewry. Especially Youth Organisations use it in their Study Groups with the best success. Therefore, we can understand that within a comparatively short time it has been published in the third edition. In five chapters the author outlines the entire development of the Jews: Israel (1900-586 B.C.), the Jew (586 B.C.—425 A.D.), Diaspora (425-1492), Twilight (1492-1815), the New Age (1815-1945). He gives a clear insight into the peculiarities of the Jewish life, especially during the Middle Ages, and into the means by which the Jews managed to exist. Service to the spirit of Judaism stood always in the foreground for them. Roth treats his subject with affection, with great love towards Judaism. And he also succeeds in preserving his intellectual independence. With fine tact Roth has overcome the dangers which every Jewish historian meets when describing the Biblical time. He deals with the "Higher Criticism," but he does not hide his preference for the traditional view.

It is especially gratifying that, in this new edition, Roth added to his history, which starts with the early times of the patriarch Abraham, a description of the painful epoch of German and European Jewry during the last war. Thus, we witness the fate of our people, its heights and its depths in the course of 4,000 years.

Of course, the reviewer cannot agree with the author in all points. We do, e.g., not share the view that the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the Temple (70 A.D.) should have been a mere episode in the history of the Jewish people. It was a catastrophe, particularly as it coincided with the rise of the new Christian religion. A minor point: The founder of the Karaite sect was Anan ben David (not ben Joseph). But errors of this kind cannot impair the originality of Roth's approach to his subject.

The value of the book is enhanced by exceptionally wonderful illustrations and an attractive make up. Historical personalities, ancient and modern synagogues, excavations made in Oriental countries, scenes of persecutions and expulsions, the new Palestine and many other things are shown in 155 illustrations. There is hardly any Jewish history with so numerous and remarkable pictures. May Roth's work on "the most inspiring drama in the history of the world," as Jewish history has once been called by a non-Jewish theologian, make its well-deserved impression on Jews and Gentiles alike.

DR. ARTHUR LOEWENSTAMM.

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BRITISH BORN PARENTAGE OF CIVIL SERVANTS

At the Adjournment Debate on September 21, Mr. Bowden expressed his disagreement with the practice of some Government Departments which made the appointment of Civil Servants dependent not only on the British nationality of the applicant, but also on a British-born parentage. He said that if the British-born child of a British subject was considered to be suspect only because one of his parents were not British by birth, one could equally extend the same ban to grandchildren, great-grandchildren and so on. The policy of some Government Departments was also unjustified because at the same time, this country was opening willingly her doors to European Voluntary Workers who had become people without a country. He described the case of a British-born man whose father had become naturalised 40 years ago and who had served with H.M. Forces during the last war. His application with the Civil Service was rejected. "My point," he concluded, "is that British-born children who are as British as any of us, should be given the same opportunities and should be as acceptable to the Civil Service as anyone else."

In his reply, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Glenvil Hall, said that the requirement of British-born parentage existed in the

LAST MEETING WITH ALFRED KERR

Dr. Alfred Kerr died in Hamburg while on a visit to Germany.

The last public appearance of Dr. Alfred Kerr in London was at a reception in February, which the London section of the Pen Club gave in his honour on the occasion of his 80th birthday. When he, in his thoughtful and witty, amusing and at the same time deeply moving way, reviewed his life, he said again and again, "For the border is not afar." We did not know that he had almost reached it.

Age did not seem to master him, he was upright and undefeated in spite of his great and tragic disappointment which his love for Germany had caused him. He knew how much he had given to the German language and the German theatre, and the ingratitude of the barbarians had made him irreconcilable.

"Again I have changed my nationality, which I have successfully done for 2,000 years," he said, when with G. B. Shaw as sponsor, he became naturalised. But his tragedy was that for him England was identical with exile. He did not try to become an English publicist, nor would presumably the English public have understood his singular style, which was untranslatable.

When the Jewish National Fund inaugurated "Yaar Yiskor," the forest in Palestine in memory of Europe's martyred Jews, Dr. Kerr was amongst the audience. After a speech by Dr. Leo Baeck, Kerr beckoned to me, grasped my shoulders as if he had some important message to give, and said, "Please tell Dr. Baeck that I am a good Jew."

Kerr's speech on the occasion of his 80th birthday celebration was an experience which one will cherish and preserve. He talked on subjects in literature which he had loved most: Job, French folk songs and Ibsen.

"When one is 80," Kerr said, "One becomes more peaceful; one also thinks that one's adversaries are poor chaps, destined to die, although one sometimes wishes that this would happen quicker; but one doesn't wish it any more with the same intensity," he added.

"When one is 80 everything leaves the imprint: 'What does it matter?'" Kerr talked of three experiences—a meeting with Rostand and Sarah Bernhardt; a talk with Zola; and a scene at Ibsen's death bed. "What does it matter," he said. "What remains of it? Hardly anything. For the border is not afar. At 80 one knows that it is much more important to meet the 'unimportant.'"

Looking back on the years, he found "On the whole it was a highly dubious story, dazzling, reasonless and sometimes amusing."

HERBERT FREEDEN

Service Departments, the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Defence and, to a certain extent, the Ministry of Supply. He stated, however, that in the light of the new British Nationality Act, which will come into effect on January 1 next year, the Government would have to look into these rules and he assured Mr. Bowden that the problems raised by him would be taken into consideration.

HEALTH SCHEME AND VISITORS

On September 23 the Minister of Health, Mr. Bevan, stated that foreign nationals on a short visit to Great Britain were entitled to full benefit under the National Health Scheme, including the replacement of dentures or spectacles.

ALIEN DOCTOR

On September 24 Sir E. Graham-Little asked why a lady Polish medical practitioner who had obtained the Home Secretary's permission to stay permanently in this country and to take up employment and had also obtained permission from the General Medical Council for temporary medical registration under the Polish Settlement Act, was refused by the Home Secretary a certificate required from him by the Council. Mr. Ede answered: "This lady was admitted to the United Kingdom for employment as a social worker and has permission to remain until such date as I may specify. The certificate she requires to enable her to apply to the General Medical Council for registration in the medical register under the Medical Practitioners and Pharmacists Act, 1947, is to the effect that she has been permitted to enter or remain in the United Kingdom in circumstances attributable to war or as a follower and dependant of the Polish Forces. I regret that I could not properly issue such a certificate in this case."

ADMISSION AS DOMESTIC

Asked by Mr. Kendall why admission as a domestic had been refused to a Hungarian, the Home Secretary stated that foreigners can only be allowed to come here on labour permits if it is practicable to require them to leave the country should that course prove desirable in the public interest. "The difficulty of securing the return to Hungary of persons who come here for employment makes this impracticable at present and I regret, therefore, that I do not feel able to authorise visas in such cases."

From all Corners

CANADA

The degree of Docteur d'Université was awarded to Mr. Samuel Bronfman, the national president of the Canadian Jewish Congress. The rector of the University, Msgr. Olivier Maurault, stated on the occasion: "The people of the Bible is proud of its civilising role. Through the centuries it has enjoyed a genius for the conduct of affairs. Mr. Bronfman has maintained these traditions of his race. President of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal, he devotes time to the welfare of orphans, of homes for the aged, to family welfare problems, child care and hospitals. His devotion goes beyond his ethnic family and numerous institutions and causes benefit from his generosity."

IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

In 1947, 31,950 immigrants arrived in Australia, of whom 23,499 were British subjects (74 per cent. of total), 1,137 from the U.S.A., 1,592 Poles, 1,398 Greeks, 907 Balts, 569 Germans, 339 Austrians, and 352 Hungarians.

CONFERENCE IN SWITZERLAND

At the Conference of the Council of Christians and Jews in Freiburg (Switzerland) feelings of alarm were expressed about the new outbreak of anti-Semitism in various countries. The conference appealed to the Churches to take any action by which anti-Semitism, "one of the darkest spots of Christendom," could be eradicated. Practical proposals for propaganda by press, film, radio and discussions were worked out and the problem of an unbiased school education on subjects connected with Jewry and Judaism was dealt with.

Old Acquaintances

Vienna slightly different:—American cigarettes are only a third of what they cost in Switzerland, and more plentiful than in London, of course. You can order two eggs in a glass in every café, and eat as much "Backhaendl" or goose as you want in every restaurant. As before 1938 the Viennese complain; they cannot afford the prices. Nevertheless the "Heurigen" are over crowded, and neither the restaurants nor the cafés are empty, and you pay six Austrian shillings for a quarter of wine, and can get as much "Salami" or "Krakauer" as you want. The town looks shabby, but the people haven't changed at all; they are not very much interested in politics, and grumble all the time about the high income-tax, about the high prices, about everything. Although their stories of misery date only back to 1945, they don't want to know that other people's bad luck started ten years earlier. Night-clubs are open until two o'clock, and in "Wimmers" at Hitzing you cannot get a chair. They pity you if you live in one of the big hotels, still occupied by the Allies—"Imperial" by the Russians, "Bristol" by the Americans, and "Sacher" by the British—because they all know that you can eat much better in any Austrian place. "Franz Josephskai" and "Leopoldstadt" are badly destroyed, but "Prater" is already rebuilt.

Empty Theatres:—They tell you people haven't got the money to go to theatres; but "Josephstadt" plays "Voice of the Turtle" with "sold out" notices at the box office, although the leading man, Johannes Heesters, cannot speak German properly, and the whole performance is terrible. Only Heesters' popularity as an operetta tenor can explain the success of this performance at a place where Reinhardt memories are still alive. The other Viennese success is Zuckmayer's "Devil's General" in the "Ronacher," but I doubt whether it is wise to show this play to the Austrians (and Germans); Nazis and anti-Nazis can choose what they want to see in this glorification of pilot Udet. The unique Kaethe Dorsch played beautifully a smallish part, especially written for her, but the whole production by the elderly director Paulsen was too slow. You have to see "Miss Austria," an operetta with S.S. Man Rolf Wanka and S.A. Man Oskar Sima to believe what is possible in a city once famous for light music and waltzes. Its not my field to write about the opera in Vienna, but otherwise the theatres are so poor that it's understandable that people don't go.

Returns and Restitution:—Unlike in Germany former Austrians with a new nationality and passport can work freely in Vienna. Compère Karl Farkas, pianist Hermann Leopoldi, author Siegfried Bernfeld, and the former "Femina" director W. Gymes returned "home" as American citizens, but only composer Robert Stolz made a real success of it. While Stolz became an honorary citizen of Vienna and a professor h.c., the others have to fight for their former property. People think, they returned only because they couldn't get on outside Austria, and look over their shoulders. Young playwright Hans Weigel who returned from Switzerland as one of the first, told me to call back all Austrian actors and writers. "But tell them, although they are welcome, they should know that their names are forgotten. They have to start all over again, and we cannot offer them contracts before they return." What a prospect for returnees! And if you listen to Jews who are trying to get their flats back, you cannot advise anyone to return to his former country. It's difficult enough to get used to the Tyrolian "new look" every third person in the streets is wearing; sometimes you imagine to be in Linz instead of in Vienna; and what we call black-market is in Austria quite white.

Thinking straight again:—Very often you feel like a fool on a journey through the Continent; you are not any more used to think and to live in circles. On the Continent they seem to have forgotten that wrong is still wrong and right right. "Why didn't you apply for petrol coupons?" they ask you in France, because one can sell them, and apply for them even if you have no car. "Why should you buy a proper ticket to Vienna, if you can obtain a return ticket payable in Austrian shillings, or at least just pay the fare to the frontier, and buy the rest on the train with cheaper currency?" they tell you in Zurich. If you don't play the game, you feel to be a fool, and surely everyone thinks you are. Does it sound funny? It isn't.

PEM.

FROM MY DIARY

The first November weekend is marked by an event which, 15 years ago, was a sudden, heavy blow to German Jewry: the death of Ludwig Tietz. The part he played in the Jewish Youth movement was unique. There are not many who enjoyed such an unreserved confidence among such a great number of young people. He was superior to them by age and experience and he differed from most of them by his background and by not observing the forms which were in those days prevailing in the "zuenftige" Youth movement. But it was the detachment arising from these differences which gave his relationship to his followers its special flavour. The Jewish problem as an educational problem was the keynote of his work. Jews, he felt, had become unbalanced personalities because they tried to suppress or compensate their Jewishness. His approach to Jewish work made the difference between Zionist and non-Zionist, liberal and orthodox conception a matter of secondary importance. Jewish youth organisations of all shades rallied around him, the Chairman—or rather leader in the genuine meaning of the word—of the "Reichsausschuss Juedischer Jugendverbaende."

When, in 1933, German Jewry was faced with new and far-reaching tasks, he, like Wilfred Israel and many others who are not amongst us any longer, helped to lay the foundations for the new central representation of German Jewry, the "Reichsvertretung." German Jewry, once active in relief work for less fortunate Jewries, now depended to a high extent on assistance from abroad. The dignity with which Ludwig Tietz negotiated with leading personalities in various countries, established and strengthened the moral credit which the Jewish community in Germany deserved.

For those whose lives have been shaped by their relationship to Ludwig Tietz, the word, quoted by Leo Baeck under the immediate impression of the fatal event, "Your seat remains empty—we shall miss you," has still the same meaning as it had 15 years ago.

When shortly after the November pogroms the Head Offices of the "Reichsvertretung" in Berlin gradually took up their work again, they could not

just continue where they had stopped on November 8. The catastrophe had entirely changed the scope and method of their activities. There was, for instance, one office in which you could see baskets filled with hundreds of forms; though in those days German Jews, anxious to emigrate as quickly as possible, had become very form-minded, these forms had a specific appeal. On top of each of them the photo of a Jewish child was fixed, and the application itself, signed by the child's mother, whilst the father was still in Buchenwald, Dachau or Sachsenhausen, referred to the intended emigration of the child to England under the newly launched scheme.

The whole tragedy of the situation could hardly be symbolised in a more impressive way than by the determination of a mother to give her child away in order to save at least this beloved member of the family. Children Emigration as a mass movement created a new type of migration so far unknown in history. In some cases, the Permit for the child was the first step of liquidating the home; now the mother could apply for her Domestic Permit and the father for his admission to the Transit-Camp Richborough.

No German Jew who lived during that winter in Germany will forget what a letter with a British stamp meant for him. Many children, however, who said good-bye to their parents at Bahnhof Zoo, with small suitcases in their hands and the photos of their parents and ten Mark in their pockets, were separated from their nearest ones for ever. Ten years have passed meanwhile, and the children are not children any more. Some of them are already mothers and fathers themselves. They have adapted themselves to their new surroundings.

The other day I saw again the Kitchener Camp in Richborough. In the undulating and gentle scenery of Kent, its sight awoke many memories. But the huts are dilapidated, the roads so diligently built by its inmates sunk and only a small part of the Camp is used by some industrial establishment.

Sandwich, that dreamy little township divided from the Camp by a romantic and picturesque "toll" bridge has fallen back into that quietude from which it was stirred in 1939. Then, the neighbouring Richborough Camp provided shelter for 3,000 men saved from concentration camps and persecution, and Sandwich swarmed with them and their wives, a population nearly as big as that of the whole town.

It was from Kitchener Camp that the first Alien Companies of the Pioneer Corps were sent out. Indeed, this charming old-fashioned Kentish town deserves a special place not only in our history but also in our affection.

NARRATOR

THERESIENSTADT DRAWINGS

The Exhibition at the Ben Uri Art Gallery of Bedrich Fritta's works, mainly drawings of the life in Terezin Concentration Camp, is timely, not only because of their linear poignancy, but because we are apt to forget past horrors and their implications. These drawings are a memorial, they cry out for atonement. They illustrate the meaning of "crimes against humanity."

Bedrich Fritta, born in Moravia in 1907, was murdered in Auschwitz on November 8th, 1944, after having survived the grimness of Terezin for 3 years. During his successful career as a caricaturist and illustrator, he had acquired a capacity to record the salient features of contemporary life and to fix them with a swift pen. But some of his work in the Concentration Camp goes further: His "Barracks of the Old," in their austere and moving simplicity are of a truly monumental character.

Artists may be divided in two groups, the one reflecting individual strains and stresses in an idealised form, remote from their original contexts, transposed into a visionary world. Others work immediately under the impact of strong personal emotions, as did Callot and Goya when describing the horrors of war. Fritta's stature does not stand up entirely to a comparison with the two latter artists, to whose type he undoubtedly belongs. But it is sufficient praise to be reminded of them when examining Fritta's contribution, moving documents of the Days of Wrath.

HELEN ROSENAU (Ph.D.)

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DELA LIPINSKAYA'S SPECIAL A.J.R. PERFORMANCE

Readers will be pleased to learn from the announcement published in this issue that this year's AJR function will be a performance by Dela Lipinskaya at the Embassy Theatre on Sunday, December 19th.

The artist who kindly put herself at our disposal needs no detailed introduction to Jews from the Continent who have already known her wide reputation for many years. The well-balanced and newly created programme will appeal to everyone. At the same time, the function will be a social gathering of all friends of the AJR.

By lending this function their support, readers would also strengthen the common cause and help the AJR to carry out their manifold important tasks. They should keep this in mind when deciding on the category of tickets they are going to order, all the more as the limited number of cheaper tickets should be left to those who otherwise would not be able to attend. There is a special reason for which it is requested to order tickets at an early date and, if possible, not later than November 15th: after that date, the function will be announced to the wider public outside the AJR which has always taken a keen interest in Dela Lipinskaya's appearance. By early bookings, friends of the AJR are to get priority in securing favourable seats. For technical reasons,

the tickets will be ready from the printers in the course of the second part of the month; they will be despatched in chronological order to those who sent in their remittance (together with stamped envelope, please) as soon as they are available.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

The appeal for the AJR Rosh Hashana Solidarity Fund met with a ready response amongst many friends and members. This was a great encouragement, for which the Hon. Officers of the AJR wish to express their sincerest thanks. It was particularly gratifying that there were amongst the contributors members for whom the gift meant a real sacrifice, but who wanted to do their bit.

There are, however, quite a number of friends whose contribution to the Fund is still outstanding. For the reasons explained in the appeal, it is highly essential that nobody dissociates himself from sharing the common burden.

Readers who, so far, have not sent in their cheque or postal order are requested to do so immediately. As far as they do not possess any longer the special form which was attached to the appeal, they may just mark on a covering slip that their remittance is meant for the Solidarity Fund. **Please, do not forget to send in your "Vote of Confidence" now.**

JEWISH CHILD'S DAY

In preparing the Jewish Child's Day, which has been fixed for the 7th day of Chanukah (Sunday, 2nd January, 1949), a Tea was arranged at which Mrs. Israel Brodie, wife of the Chief Rabbi spoke.

Dr. Israel Feldman (Joint Chairman of the "Day") emphasised the interest which the establishment of "Jewish Child's Day" had evoked from all sections of the Community. Lady Luba Fletcher (Joint Hon. Secretary, "Jewish Child's Day" and Secretary General Youth Aliyah,) outlined the work of Youth Aliyah. Miss Joan Stiebel (Appeals Organiser, Central British Fund, and Joint Hon. Secretary, "Jewish Child's Day") gave her impressions of a recent visit to D. P. Camps in Austria and Germany.

Speeches were also delivered by Mr. I. W. Goldberg (Joint Chairman, "Jewish Child's Day"), Mrs. A. Moss (Chairman, Manchester's effort for "Jewish Child's Day") and Rev. I. Livingstone (Golders Green Synagogue).

The Committee for Industrial Development from Overseas, including the Branch Office of the United Restitution Office operating therefrom, has moved to Willing House, 356 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Telephone: TERminus 4454, 4472.

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November 2, C. C. ARONSFELD:
"Balfour Day after the Mandate."

November 9, N. ENGLSBERG:
"Israel as I Saw It."

November 16, Mr. AVNER GOLD-
STROM (Hechalutz Sheliach from
Israel): "Topical Problems of a Kib-
butz in Israel."

November 23, Dr. H. REICHMANN
(Director of the London H.I.A.S.
Office): "Jewish Migrations To-Day."

November 30, Mr. I. FINESTEIN:
"The Board of Deputies and Some
Current Problems."

7th Day Chanukah 5709
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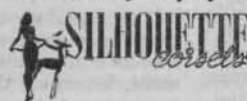
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