

FAREWELL TO A FRIEND

JEWISH life in this country will be poorer by the departure for Israel of Mr. S. Adler-Rudel. The AJR has added reason to regret his emigration. He belonged to the small circle of those who initiated the foundation of this organisation, to which he served as an Executive Member and, since 1945, as the Vice-Chairman. When he lived in Germany—he likes to describe this period of his life as the first phase of his refugeedom—he belonged to that generation of Jewish social workers who laid the foundations for a wider and stronger basis of constructive Jewish social work. After having come to England, he played a prominent part in organising the admission of Jewish Nazi victims. During the war he went on various dangerous missions to the Continent in order to try to relieve the plight of Jews in occupied Europe. His contacts with the Jewish survivors after the war were strengthened by a great number of visits and by negotiations with the international authorities. He was one of the leading experts on Jewish refugee questions in this country.

Social work is for him inseparably connected with politics. But in his political work he does not lose sight of the social problems. The fact that he has very outspoken and clearly defined Jewish political views never impaired his spiritual broadmindedness. He wholeheartedly devoted his energy to organisations such as the AJR, where protagonists of various Jewish ideologies have found a common ground for practical work. Jews from Germany and Austria in this country represented by the AJR will always gratefully remember his work for their cause.

SETTLING THE REFUGEES

THE launching of the campaign of the Joint Palestine Appeal in this country in February brings to mind the enormous expenditure which is required to absorb 200,000 immigrants who are expected to reach Israel during the coming twelve months. The Jewish Agency, financed by the Keren Hayesod is budgeting for a minimum outlay of £20,000,000 for immigration in the present year alone, and for the establishment of 150 new agricultural settlements at a cost of another £10,000,000. The land for these settlements will have to be provided by the Jewish National Fund, and involves investments of £16,000,000, while irrigation, amelioration, etc., will amount to another £10,000,000.

In other words, the absorption and integration into the economy of Israel of 200,000 newcomers during the present year, allowing for the fact that the bulk of them are without means and destitute, will cost in the neighbourhood of £60,000,000.

It is obvious that the State of Israel cannot bear this added financial burden. Its government will have to deal with matters falling within the province of every State, namely, security, education, health, communications and social services. It will be the responsibility of world Jewry to help transform D.P.'s, into self-supporting Israeli citizens.

Signifying for the close interest which Anglo-Jewry takes in this matter is a large and representative delegation of Zionists from this country who have gone on a goodwill mission to Israel. On their return from Israel a campaign for £3,000,000 will be launched.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In the first month of the Civil Year it is customary to check one's assets and to draw the conclusions from the results of stocktaking. As far as the administration of the AJR is concerned, it has been gratifying to find out that the strength of the organisation is practically unchanged. Where there were losses, mainly by death or re-emigration, they were to a very high extent compensated by the enrolment of new members who either realised the general necessity of the organisation, or had benefited from one of the various services, or wished to become readers of "AJR Information."

An organisation is, however, no end in itself; its existence is only justified if the activities are necessary in the interest of the Community. If naturalisation, the outcome of manifold endeavours in which the AJR took a prominent part, had been the only and final object of the AJR, there would hardly have been a reason left for keeping the organisation going. Experience showed, however, that acquisition of citizenship, important as it may be, is only a milestone on the road the newcomer has to go, whereas the ultimate integration is a very slow process. If an advertiser in a local paper offers a furnished room "for British people only," hardly any naturalised immigrant with common sense would apply for it. In the field of administration and legislation the distinction between British born and British naturalised persons is not unknown either. Just in this issue a debate in the House of Commons reveals an attempt, though refuted by the Government, to exclude naturalised refugees from Germany from certain services with the Occupation Authorities. Fortunately, the number of incidents which affect the Community as a whole is, at present, comparatively small. This is due, however, not only to a certain adaptation of our people to their environment, but also to the fact that this country now enjoys a period

of full employment. Whenever, for one reason or another, political tension should grow, we, being foreigners and Jews at the same time, would be amongst the most suitable scapegoats. No Trade Union would wind up its activities when it has achieved a favourable labour agreement—each of its members knows that, at any moment, the machinery might be needed again. In the same way, the AJR, as the self-representation of the Community with widespread connections and a well-established reputation, has to remain intact for any cases of emergency which might arise. Furthermore there are always immed' te necessities to take up the cause of those who, on account of their origin, have to suffer from discrimination. One example is the fight for the admission of unregistered dentists.

The number of cases in which individuals needed the help and advice of the AJR was larger in 1948 than in any preceding year. Some wish to know how the new Nationality Act affects their status, others have questions about labour and national service regulations, others want to visit their former home towns, and others again are anxious to get admission to this country for their nearest ones. These are a few examples taken at random from one day's post bag or consulting hour.

It is an old Jewish experience that each immigration wave is the forerunner of a new group of immigrants. The immigrants of 1939 who went through the Nazi Concentration Camps have a special obligation towards the post-war immigrants who survived the Extermination Camps. These new immigrants need the help of an organisation, where people of their own origin may give them guidance and advice.

It speaks for the solid structure of the organisation that whenever old tasks had been accomplished, new activities were entrusted to the AJR. Thus the AJR Relief

Continued on next page

THE WORK GOES ON

UNDER this heading the "Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation" presents its elaborate and well made up report for 1947. For Jews from Germany and Austria it is particularly interesting to see from it that the consolidation of their position has made further progress. In 1947 the highest figure of certificates for naturalisation was reached. Altogether, 10,087 immigrants from Germany and Austria (as well as their wives and minor children) became British subjects, as against 2,000 in 1946. On the other hand, it can be assumed that most of those who considered their stay in Britain as temporary, have left the country meanwhile. According to the report, about 30% of the refugees, at one time registered with the Jewish

Refugees Committee, have re-emigrated since 1939. The number of re-emigrants in 1947 was 1,906 (as compared with 1,795 in 1946) and more than £70,000 were contributed towards the passages.

The care for Jewish refugees in this country is now, to a high extent, concentrated on elderly people. Altogether the Central British Fund spent £51,150 towards their maintenance. New liabilities were to be met by the admission of 700 orphaned children from the Continent after the war. The main expenditure, almost £250,000, is, however, devoted to Relief Work on the Continent.

Circumstances may have changed in some respects since 1947—but the need has not lessened and the work has to go on.

Continued from front page

Department, initiated by the AJR during the war, became, by its close co-operation with the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, an indispensable agency of Anglo-Jewish Relief work. In a similar way the Restitution Office, established with the recognition of the Foreign Office nearly two years ago solely on the initiative and with the financial means of the AJR, became the nucleus of the worldwide "United Restitution Office" (URO), whose work is now endorsed by the great international Jewish organisations. Never would it have been possible to create such an organisation, if the start had not been made at Fairfax Mansions in 1947 and if, by its efficiency and reliability, the AJR would not have gained the confidence of official quarters and of Jewish organisations. Finally, AJR Headquarters is also the seat of the "World Council of Jews from Germany."

The internal social problems which can only be solved by the solidarity of all members of the Community are so manifold that they alone would call for the existence of a central organisation. In every country, foreigners—naturalised or non-naturalised alike—have to overcome additional difficulties when trying to find occupation. For many Jews from the Continent, age and vocational background are additional obstacles. The establishment of the AJR Employment Agency which has now been working very successfully for nearly one year, therefore met an urgent demand. Much practical help is also rendered by the Social Service Department of the AJR, whereas other vital social activities would have to be taken up if sufficient funds were available. The question of adequate accommodation of old people is only one of the many problems. It would also be a great asset if a communal centre could be erected.

It has been a rather surprising experience that also younger immigrants, in spite of their naturalisation and of their far-reaching adaptation to the life of this country, are well aware of the special position arising from their past. Their position is described in another article of this issue. These young people, too, look upon the AJR as the focus of the Community.

From its very beginnings, the AJR has been built up as a democratic organisation, and any criticism has always been gratefully welcomed. The contact with members in London and the provinces is now mainly kept up by "AJR Information." It would, however, not be difficult, if requested by the members, to intensify again the arrangement of meetings which, during the war years, played a more dominant part of the AJR activities than they do at present.

A question, which had already been discussed in these columns some time ago, is that of the name of the AJR. Those who were in favour of an alteration, held the view that persons who have been living in a country for ten years or more and who have become naturalised, cannot any longer be termed *refugees*. Others quoted the example of the French Huguenots who proudly called themselves *refugees* centuries after their expulsion. Whatever the ultimate outcome may be, still more important than the name is the work behind it the work on behalf of the Community whose special position requires special activities.

W. R.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

POGROM NIGHT UNDER TRIAL

In Hildesheim, former Members of the Gestapo, of the Party and of the SS, who had set the Synagogue on fire and led the arrested Jews through the town, were accused of Crimes against Humanity. All but three of them were acquitted. The main defendant, Frels, said during the hearing: "Yes, I hate the Jews like sin, it is only a pity that I could not burn down 200 Synagogues." When Frels was told that he was sentenced to three years penal servitude, he loudly laughed, and members of the public booed. The "Juedische Gemeindeblatt" (Duesseldorf) regards those incidents as typical for the revival of open Nazi activities and for an increasing tendency to intimidate Judges and Prosecutors, so as to prevent further trials of this kind.

In the township of Hilden, near Duesseldorf, six Jews became the victims of the November pogroms: three were murdered, one died of his wounds and two committed suicide. The Nazi Buchbinder, who admitted to have killed the Jewish manufacturer Wilner, his mother and the Jewish merchant Herz, was sentenced to 15 years penal servitude for manslaughter. The Court took the view that he could not be sentenced for murder, because murder, as newly defined in the Penal Code, requires "low motives" on the side of the defendant. In the view of the Court, Buchbinder, however, had not been induced by low-mindedness but by his political convictions as a Nazi. The Prosecutor is considering to appeal against the judgment.

KAMIENNA CRIMINALS SENTENCED

The persons who were mainly responsible for the unspeakable atrocities against Jewish internees in the "Labour" Camp Kamienna (Poland) were tried by the Law Court in Leipzig. The Camp was run under the auspices of the Hasag Concern, Leipzig. Death sentences were passed on the four main defendants, Camp Director Dr. Rost and the foremen Seidel, Wagner and Neumaerkel. The other defendants were sentenced to penal servitude and imprisonment. The Secretary of the Jewish Community, Leipzig, Dr. F. Grunsfeld, was admitted to assist the Prosecutor as "Nebenklaeger."

LEADING NAZI DENTIST REGISTERED

The former Leader of the Nazi Dentist Organisation, Reichszahnarzt-Fuehrer Dr. Stuck, recently took up practice in Berlin and was registered as a dentist with the German authorities. Stuck was also a high S.A. Leader and took a prominent part in the elimination and persecution of his Jewish colleagues.

Berlin.—About 1,000 out of the 8,000 Berlin Jews have emigrated to Israel so far and another fifty are expected to leave this month.

Cologne.—At the General Meeting of the Community, the Board and "Repraesentanten-Versammlung" were re-elected for a further year. As before, the first Chairman of the Community is Mr. Moritz Goldschmidt, the second Chairman Mr. Jakob Birnbaum.

Wiesbaden.—A history of the Jewish Community Wiesbaden from 1918 to 1942 has been written by the former Rabbi of the Congregation, Dr. Paul Lazarus, who is now living in Haifa. On the occasion of Dr. Lazarus' 60th birthday, emigrated former members of the Community decided to honour their former Rabbi by making the publication of the manuscript possible. The book will be dedicated to the memory of the perished Jews of Wiesbaden.

Wuppertal.—Rechtsanwalt Gustav Brueck, Chairman of the Community since 1929, resigned his office because of his age and his manifold professional obligations. The Community in whose work he has actively participated for more than 40 years, unanimously elected him Hon. Chairman.

Gelsenkirchen.—The newly elected Board of the Community consists of Messrs. Robert Jessel, H. Schlossberg, Ernst. Neuwald, Walter Ostermann.

CEMETERIES IN BADENIA

The "Israelitische Landesgemeinde Suedbaden," Freiburg/Brs., Hans Jakobstrasse 8, writes: "With the assistance of the French Military Government and the Ministry of the Interior in Badenia, the Jewish cemeteries in Southern Badenia have been sufficiently restored; the regular care for the graves can therefore be taken up in the spring. Those of your readers whose relatives are buried at one of the cemeteries under our administration, may contact us if they wish to discuss the possibilities and terms under which the graves can be cared for."

"KULTURBUND" MUSICIAN PLAYS AGAIN

Max Michailow, the former leader of the Jewish Kulturbund Orchestra Berlin, who had survived Nazi persecution by going underground, recently gave his first public performance after the war. He played the solo part in Tschaiakowsky's Violin Concerto with the Berlin Rundfunk Orchestra under Arthur Rother.

RESTITUTION

French Law Amended

The Order No. 120 concerning restitution of identifiable property in the French zone has been amended in some points. Claimants whose property is located in the French zone and who wish to receive more detailed information should contact the "United Restitution Office," stating at the same time particulars of their case. The time limit for claiming identifiable property in the French zone is May 14, 1949.

Unconfiscated Property

According to the 11th Verordnung zum Reichsbuergergesetz the assets in Germany of emigrated Jews were declared to be property of the Reich. There are, however, cases in which emigrated Jews are still entered as the owners of real estates and bank accounts. Though it may be doubtful whether it is necessary to claim assets of this kind under the restitution legislation, it is advisable, as a precautionary measure, to register them.

Licence for Amicable Settlement

If a claimant, resident in the United Kingdom, has reached an amicable settlement with regard to his property in the American zone, he still needs a British Licence from the Administration of Enemy Property Dept. (A.E.P.D.), Chesham House, 32 Warwick Street, London, W.1. In a case which became known recently, such a Licence was given under the following condition: "The foregoing must not be taken as implying any authority to deal with any assets in the U.K. which formerly have been owned by the German party to the settlement and have accordingly passed under the control of the Board of Trade and Custodian of Enemy Property."

Property in Italy

According to a recently promulgated Italian law, goods which had been confiscated and taken away in Italy after July 25, 1943, by German authorities and which, meanwhile, have been returned to the Italian authorities, may now be claimed by the original owners. The claims have to be submitted to the "Ministero dell' Industria e del Commercio," Rome.

STATELESSNESS RECOGNISED

On October 8, 1948, the Swiss Federal Court passed a judgment, which is of importance to the problem of statelessness. In it, the Swiss Supreme Court recognises the deprivation of citizenship pronounced by the "11 Verordnung zum Reichsbuergergesetz" of November 25, 1941. The Court states that the deprivation is still valid and that a Jew who has lost his German citizenship by virtue of this decree remains stateless. The revocation of the decree by the Military Authorities has no retrospective effect.

The findings of the Court affect, of course, only the position of stateless refugees in Switzerland. As, however, stateless Jews in other countries have to face the same problem, the judgment will be of general importance.

Alfred Joachim Fischer:

D.P.'s LEAVING FOR ISRAEL

Exclusive Interviews with the Israeli Representatives in Munich and Salzburg

Dr. Chaim Hoffmann, to-day 43 years old, has represented the Jewish Agency in Munich since December 1945. A native of Czechoslovakia, he emigrated to Israel as early as 1929. "Until spring of 1947," he says, "the frontiers of the American zone of Germany were open. Thus 10,000 Jews found asylum here. Out of the 12,000 European Jews, who reached Palestine last month, a large part came from Germany. The emigrants are permitted to take with them most of their belongings, including machines and instruments to their new homeland."

Chaim Hoffmann estimates that 80-85% of the Jews living in the American zone of Germany want to go to Israel. Of those still in camps, the percentage is even higher—almost 100%. "I am very happy that an additional and much quicker route has now been established. A special airline Munich-Israel will transport 1,500 people a month in three flights weekly. The whole trip takes two days. The majority of the German aliyah consists of young people—mainly couples with small children. Their absorption in Israel has so far created no difficulties."

Dr. Kurt Lewin, Israel's representative in Salzburg (Austria) also confirms, that even so-called "difficult

cases" present no problem, once they enter their own country. Dr. Lewin was born in Berlin 41 years ago. Since 1927 he has been a member of the Maccabi. In 1938, he joined Kwutza Maccabi, where he will return to after the completion of his Austrian mission.

From February, 1946, until January, 1948, he headed the Jewish Agency in the British zone of Germany.

From Austria to Israel

In August, 1948, he came to Austria, whose special status complicates his own position. Unlike Germany, Austria is not considered as a defeated country. On the other hand, she is also occupied under four-power control, and every measure demands the agreement of all four. Therefore, accreditation with the Austrian government was infeasible as long as one of the four powers did not even recognise the Israeli passports. (This placed obstacles in the way of Israeli citizens, who want to visit Austria—including the wife of Dr. Lewin.)

According to the official formulation, he is an "accredited representative" entitled to issue visas. Practically this means that Austrian exit visas are granted on the basis of Lewin's Israeli visas. Vienna asked for reciprocity for Austrian citizens, who want to return from Palestine. Dr. Gruber also stressed that he was much interested in trade relations between Israel and his country.

"So far 90,000 Jews have been sluiced through Austria. At present 12,000 live in the American zone, amongst whom there are 10,000 potential Israel immigrants; in the British zone there are 700, in the French 400 and in Vienna 1,000 Jewish D.P.s. The Vienna community has another 8,000 members, the other communities 3,000. About 50% from the cities and 90% from the camps want to go to Israel. Generally, they are permitted to take with them all their mobile property."

"In all my speeches, I have stressed that here particularly the early closing of the Aliyah is of vital importance. Once the peace treaty has been concluded and the occupation armies have left the country—this has been predicted for the coming summer already—the situation will become unbearable. I don't expect that there will be pogroms, which no Viennese government could afford, but I fear the "cold pogroms" disguised as "fight against the black market." By the end of 1949, every Jew who wants to go to Israel will have left Austria."

Before his return, Dr. Lewin will undertake an important mission—the transfer of the remains of Theodor Herzl from Vienna to the state, which he visualised.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

British Jews For Israel

The successful progress of the Jewish State is having a notable impact on the life of many British Jews. Increasing numbers are settling in Israel, and not a few have been entrusted with important duties of Government. The chief representative at the U.N. is a former British Jew, Major Aubrey S. Eban; so is the Director General of the Foreign Office, Dr. Walter Eytan; the Secretary of the State Council, Mr. Maurice Rosetté, and the Government's Public Relations Officer, Mr. Maurice Pearlman, at one time Editor of the *London Zionist Review*. Professor Brodetsky's definitive departure is now considered to be almost certain; he is mentioned as a possible successor to the late Prof. Judah Magnes, President of the Hebrew University.

New Year Honours

Three Jews appeared in the New Year Honours List: Lt.-Colonel Marcus Lipton, M.P., who was made an O.B.E.; Mrs. Dorothy de Rothschild, a Garden Scheme Specialist in the Women's Voluntary Services, who was made an M.B.E., and a knighthood was bestowed on Prof. Henry Cohen, who is not only Professor of Medicine at Liverpool University but also a Governor of the Hebrew University, Chairman of the Medical Faculty Group of the Friends of the Hebrew University in Great Britain, and a manager of Liverpool Hebrew Schools.

Education

One of the foremost Jewish educational establishments, the N.W. London Jewish Primary School, at Minster Road, Cricklewood, has reported steady progress ever since it was founded three years ago. It is now overcrowded and has a waiting list. An infant class for children of 4½ has recently been started and was full within three weeks. Yet, according to the Chief Rabbi, out of the 15,000 Jewish children in London who should be receiving a religious education, less than 7,000 are actually attending Jewish schools. Dr. Brodie also called upon the Inter-University Jewish Federation, the principal Jewish student body in this country, to take a more active interest in communal life, particularly in view of the powerful events which were now moulding the destinies of Jews in every land. The *Jewish Chronicle* remarked with regret that there is "a large number of graduates who, once they have qualified, become so absorbed in their professions, that they . . . tend to withdraw from the community."

Mr. Victor Gollancz

Mr. Gollancz intends to write a book on the Jewish question which, in view of his repeatedly expressed opinions on the relationship between Jewish ethics and Christianity, will be awaited with more than ordinary interest.

From all Corners

AUSTRALIA

The classes of Austrian and German nationals to be admitted to Australia have been extended as follows: Austrian nationals may be admitted if they are nominated by residents of Australia, who guarantee for their maintenance and accommodation, and if they are skilled in an undemanding trade or profession, or deemed suitable for employment in a labour-starved industry. German nationals may get permits if they are parents of Australian residents who guarantee for them. Furthermore, certain other classes of relatives may be admitted under specified circumstances, especially adult sons and daughters and brothers and sisters.

At the Council Meeting of the "Association of New Citizens," Sydney, which is a Constituent Member of the Council of Jews from Germany, the General Secretary, Dr. S. W. Krieger, referred to the increasing attacks on foreigners which, *inter alia* took the form of inscriptions on walls "similar to the ones we all have in our memory from the very bitter days on the other side." He also mentioned that immigration officials sometimes "did not take the trouble to disguise their open hostility to newly landed foreigners and immigrants."

ARGENTINE

Moishe Lebensohn, leader of the Radical Party, has been elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. It will be the first time since the Argentine Parliament was dissolved after the 1943 revolution that a Jew is member of the highest legislative body in the country.

SWEDEN

Dr. Kurt Wilhelm, who was born in Magdeburg in 1908, and who was a Rabbi in Germany until 1933, has been appointed Chief Rabbi of Sweden in succession to Dr. Marcus Ehrenpreis. Dr. Wilhelm has lived in Palestine for the past 15 years.

Tripoli.—Nearly 100 Jews who fled from Tripoli in Libya to escape persecution by Arabs and the local administration, have been detained by armed Italian police in Syracuse in Sicily.

Turkey.—The number of Jews who have left the country during the last few weeks for "various Mediterranean ports" has now reached 4,000.

According to figures published by the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce, 10 per cent. of Turkey's exports in September, 1948, went to Israel. Principal commodities exported were nuts, eggs, fish and meat.

Syria.—The Syrian Cabinet has decided to forbid Syrian Jews to liquidate their property in Syria. This decision, according to the announcement, will prevent their transferring money outside the country.

NATURALISED CONTROL COMMISSION OFFICERS

Attempt of Discrimination

At Question Time in the House of Commons, Mr. Vane recently asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs why the Control Commission continues to employ German born subjects who may have later obtained British nationality as British Press officers in Hanover, in view of the fact that this background combined with earlier service as sergeants in the Field Security Police does not command the respect of the German Press. Mr. Mayhew replied on behalf of the Foreign Office: "There is at present no Press Officer of the Control Commission in Hanover who answers the description given by the Hon. Member. A number of naturalised British subjects of German origin are employed by the Information Services Division of the Commission but I have no reason to believe that they do not command the respect of the German Press."

Mr. Vane: "Does the Under-Secretary realise that the employment of these émigrés in considerable numbers does not help us to command that respect which we should like to have in Germany?"

Mr. Mayhew: "I know of a number of émigrés who have done excellent service in this way. I am

aware of no one who falls within the category referred to in the Question."

Lieut.-Colonel Lipton: "Can my hon. Friend give an assurance that these officers will not be removed to make way for ex-Nazis with a less satisfactory political background?"

Mr. Mayhew: "Each case will be judged on its merits."

Mr. Vane: "Is it not possible for us to have English-born officers to carry out this job and not Germans?"

FOOD PARCELS TO THE CONTINENT

According to a statement of the Minister of Food, from February onwards up to 2 lbs. unrationed food may be included in any gift parcel which also contains at least 4 lbs. rationed food or soap. The weight of the gift parcel must not be more than 7 lbs. and the parcel must not contain more than 2 lbs. of any food.

Parcel Service to Berlin and the Russian Zone of Germany has been resumed.

HOW THEY DIED

The anthology, "Verboten und Verbrannt" (Ullstein Verlag, Berlin, 1948), which we reviewed in a previous issue, is most revealing in its short biographical notices: for a large proportion of the writers whose books were burned by the Nazis, are dead. Some have been murdered, some have ended their lives with their own hands but the majority has died of a "natural" death if this word still applies—either in consequence of an illness which they contracted in a K.Z. or as a result of exhaustion from flight, "underground" life, or exile.

The suicides of Stefan Zweig, Kurt Tucholsky, Ernst Toller and Walter Hasenclever are too well known to need more than a passing reference. The novelist Ernst Weiss ("Georg Letham, Arzt und Mörder"), shot himself when the Germans marched into Paris. Egon Friedell, author of a charming, witty and yet knowledgeable "Kulturgeschichte" leapt from a window when the Nazis entered Vienna. Carl Einstein, the art critic, committed suicide in Paris before the Gestapo could lay hands on him, and the essayist Walter Benjamin killed himself in 1940 after his arrest in Spain.

The murders of Carl v. Ossietzky, Erich Mühsam and Theodor Lessing took place before the war and roused the horror and protest of the world, as did the case of Berthold Jacob who was kidnapped by the Nazis in Switzerland. Then the "Iron Curtain" of the war fell and a great silence accompanied the many victims on their way to the gas chambers: Joseph Roth (author of "Hiob," "Radetzky-marsch"); the poet Arthur Silbergleit; the dramatist, composer and painter Arno Nadel; Georg Hermann of "Jettchen Gebert" fame; the prosaist Franz Hessel; Fritz Reck-Malleczewen whose novels appeared in the "Berliner Illustrierten"; and Moriz Seeler ("Junge Bühne" and film "Menschen am Sonntag"). Rudolf Olden, once political editor of "Berliner Tageblatt" was drowned on the way from England to U.S.A. when the "City of Benares" was torpedoed, and Ernst Barlach, writer and sculptor, was starved to death.

Joseph Kastein and Else Lasker-Schüler died in Palestine and in London Carl Roessler ("Die Fünf Frankfurter"), Ludwig Winder ("Die Reitepsche" and other novels), Werner Scheff, the popular author of Scherl-Verlag, the poet Max Hermann-Neisse, Monty Jacobs of "Vossische Zeitung" and, shortly before the war, Sigmund Freud.

Georg Hirschfeld died in a hospital in Munich before the Nazis could deport him; Alfred Wolfenstein, a few days after the liberation of Paris, succumbed to exhaustion after years of underground existence. Hellmuth von Gerlach, Pazifist and editor of "Welt am Montag" also died in Paris and

the novelist Odon von Horvath was killed on a Boulevard by a falling tree. Among those who died in Switzerland are Georg Kaiser (Honorary President of the German writers in Switzerland), the charming novelist, Alice Berend, Bernard Diebold, the critic of "Frankfurter Zeitung," Robert Musil ("Der Mann ohne Eigenschaften") and Alfred Mombert whom friends had rescued from the clutches of the Gestapo.

Not long ago, in the U.S.A. Bruno Frank and Franz Werfel died, and during the war, Richard Beer-Hofmann, Franz Blei, Georg Bernhard (chief editor "Vossische Zeitung" and "Pariser Tageszeitung"), Alfons Goldschmidt, Arnold Hoellriegel, Max Osborn and Roda Roda. René Schickele ("Das Erbe vom Rhein") died in France as whose son he had always regarded himself. The "Rasende Reporter" Egon Erwin Kisch died not long ago in Prague, shortly after his return from Mexico. Carl Sternheim, Valeriu Marcu, Stefan Grossmann (co-editor of "Tagebuch"), Harry Graf Kessler, the art critics Julius Meier-Graefe and Wilhelm Ude, Arthur Holitscher (Travel Books and "Lebensgeschichte eines Rebellen") are also among the casualties of the Emigration. Oscar Bie ("Neue Rundschau") died in Germany, also Rudolf Borchardt, Arthur Eloesser ("Vossische Zeitung"), Ernst Hardt ("Tantris der Narr"), Ferdinand Hardekopf and Paul Kornfeld ("Die Verführung").

After the book had been published, the death occurred of Emil Ludwig and Alfred Kerr. Indeed, the list of the dead is so tremendous that one cannot help feeling that an era has come to an irrevocable end. Not only the people have gone, it seems as if many of the words they wrote have died with them.

H.F.

AUSTRIAN TRAGEDY

"The Tragedy of Austria" by Julius Braunthal (Gollancz, 7/6), is a fervent defence of the record of the Austrian Social Democratic Party since 1918. Mr. Braunthal, one of its leading members, argues that the Social Democrats alone among the parties in the First Republic genuinely believed in democratic government and sought to practise it. Their collapse in 1934 heralded the dissolution of the state, and now their revival is the only hope of its proper restoration.

A long appendix, contributed by Professor Paul Sweet, contains the text of letters which passed between Dollfuss and Mussolini from July, 1933, to February, 1934. These show that the Chancellor engineered the suppression of the Social Democrats in Vienna with full encouragement from Rome.

LAW and LIFE

Legal Advice Hours (for persons with limited means only): Wednesday 5-6.30 p.m., Sunday 11 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

THE NEW LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL

Mind you, this is a Bill, and not an Act. This means that it is a proposal the Government have made to Parliament, and not yet a Law passed by Parliament. Though it can be assumed as fairly certain that something like this Bill will become the law of the country before long, the particulars may very well be altered considerably by the Houses of Parliament.

The purpose of the Bill is to alter those provisions of the present law, whose wording or interpretation through the High Court has been felt to be unjust or to give insufficient protection to the tenant.

The most important alterations which are proposed are the following ones:

(1) At present, in a case of a "dwelling" let for the first time after September 1, 1939, the standard rent (i.e. the rent which, subject to legally permitted increases, is recoverable for a house or flat or room to which the Rent Restrictions Acts apply at all) is that rent at which it has been let first after completion. That means that no restriction is placed on the amount that a landlord may obtain when he lets a house or flat for the first time. As a consequence, sometimes excessive rents were charged not only in the case of newly built houses, but also after con-

version of a house into flats. The Bill provides that in such cases the tenant may in future apply to a Rent Tribunal. The Tribunal will fix the "reasonable rent," which, after having been registered with the local authorities, will thereby become the "standard rent" of the place. The Tribunal has to take into account all the circumstances of the case, and all the terms and conditions other than the rent which form part of the tenancy agreement—such as liability for repairs, or proposed way of using the premises (e.g. permission to use it for living accommodation as well as for professional purposes, etc.). The clause does not refer to cases where the "first letting" was before August 14, 1945.

(2) A further clause of the Bill aims at protecting the tenant against a circumvention of the statutory rent restriction by demands for the payment of premiums. If such payment was made, the Rent Tribunal, on application of the tenant, shall determine the "rental equivalent" of the premium. That means that the premium will be considered as prepaid part of the "reasonable rent" for a number of years; the Bill gives detailed directions, how this "prepayment" is to be spread over the forthcoming rent periods.

(To be continued.)

MAX BROD'S NEW NOVEL

Max Brod's latest novel "Galilei in Gefangenschaft" (Mondial Verlag, Winterthur) forms, in a way, a trilogy together with his earlier works "Reubeni" and "Tycho Brahes Weg zu Gott," a trilogy, which the author in a postscript calls "The Struggle for Truth."

In the 800 pages of this book, Brod has painted in vivid colours the background of Rome in the 17th century, the dictatorship of the Pope in the midst of his cardinals and hangmen, a world in spite of all its intolerance and horrors viewed with understanding and forgiving eyes. The conflict is not one between men but between ideas, the ideas of Aristotle, Copernicus, Kepler, Paracelsus developed and recast in the mind of Galilei and those of the Empire of the Church which feared its might impaired by the dangerous progress of cognition and science.

Already in that fundamental philosophical work of our time, "Diesseits und Jenseits," Brod has shewn himself an independent thinker who evolved around the principles of kindness and truth a system of life and mind. Although Galilei and his daughter, the nun Maria Celeste, are drawn with a masterly pen and many of the multitude of characters bear the mark of an experienced and mature narrator, this novel is more philosophy cast into fiction than fiction adorned with philosophy. It is the confession of a fighter for progress, truth and independence of opinion. Max Brod has been this fighter throughout all his works.

But truth is no end in itself unless coupled with ethics. And Brod makes Galilei say, after he had delivered his message to the world, "There is only one treatise which I still would like to write—what mankind was to do so that real blessing should come from the progress of science, and not a devastating poison." But then he resigns and finds that one cannot write such things and that one would have to lead the hand of each one and everybody and to show him how far he ought to go because, sometimes, it might be wiser to refrain from the ultimate application of the truth for the sake of kindness and love.

Brod, who has now been living for ten years in Tel Aviv and is the dramatic adviser to "Habimah," has with "Galilei in Gefangenschaft," in the disguise of a historical novel, made another important and inspiring contribution to contemporary thought.

It is only just that he has been awarded the Bialik Prize which, by the way, has for the first time been given to a work not originally written in Hebrew.

HERBERT FREEDEN.

REMINISCENCES OF A NEWSPAPER

Ten years ago, on February 1, 1939, the publication of the "Berliner Tageblatt" was terminated. In fact, this paper had already ceased to exist on February 1, 1933; the subsequent six years were nothing but agony. Goebbels needed the "B.T.", because he could not dispense with its reputation abroad, built up by the founder and the editors before 1933. Therefore, also after the "Gleichschaltung," you could get copies of the "Berliner Tageblatt" in countries all over the world, but it was hardly possible to obtain them at a railway bookstall in Nazi Germany. For home consumption it was described as a "Jewish" paper.

After the First World War, Theodor Wolff, chief editor from 1906 to 1933, was attacked by the right-wing press as one of those men whose policy had led to the Treaty of Versailles. In fact, however, it was he who, together with other democratic and social democratic politicians, initiated the fight against the Treaty. After the occupation of Southern France, Theodor Wolff was caught by the Nazis and brought back to Germany; he died in the Jewish Hospital of Berlin.

The anniversary revives memories of many outstanding personalities who contributed to the "B.T.": Alfred Kerr, the creative critic, Fritz Engel, the literary editor Alfred Einstein, the reviewer of musical events, Fritz Stahl, the expert on architecture, Victor Auburtin, the author of marginal notes, Arnold Hoellriegel, the reporter, Paul Block, the Paris correspondent, Fuerst Lichnowsky and many others.

Today we gratefully think of all these men. They joined hands in a work which will remain a permanent inspiration for us, though it was "only" a Newspaper.

FELIX M. ROSENTHAL
(Johannesburg, S. Africa.)

Kenneth Ambrose: THE SECOND GENERATION

The time is 1936. The place a German provincial town with a Jewish community of some 2,000 souls. There is much pleasurable excitement to-night, for we are just about to witness the great event in the Kulturbund season: Dela Lipinskaya. We children are specially thrilled, for we have been organised into teams for selling programmes and ushering people to their places. There are several hundred of them, mostly still with the appearance of middle class prosperity about them, except for their worried faces. Somehow we children feel secure with all those adults around us; we are not too young to know that times are difficult—have we not experienced that at school?—but we are still young enough to rely on our parents to protect us.

The scene changes. The time is now 1948 and the place is a theatre in Northwest London. At first glance the scene looks amazingly like the older one. There is the same superficial impression of prosperity. There is the same—and equally charming—Dela Lipinskaya. Yet there are some significant differences. For instance, there are hardly any children of school age in this audience, as there had been in the other one. They would not understand the German and Yiddish songs and prefer the types of entertainment which their English school mates enjoy. But I do not want to speak of the generation which is at school now; I want to look at those of us who were old enough to go and see Dela Lipinskaya in 1936, but were still young enough then to miss some of her delightful innuendos. It is not possible in a short article to do justice to the complexity of even such a limited subject, for each generation consists of a multitude of personal experiences. The best we can hope to do is to abstract a number of generalisations as a basis for discussion.

As I see it, the main change in our generation between 1936 and now is best illustrated by our attitude to our parents and their age group. In Hitler Germany they were our one and only source of strength. Had they and their ancestors not lived among Germans all their lives? Had they not in many cases proved their good sense and reliability and gained a certain balanced outlook and good positions? If all around us the situation was becoming more precarious every day, would they not surely know how best to deal with it? Could we not rely on their judgment about the pros and cons of emigration, and upon their experience to carry it into effect when decided? Naturally there were conflicts between individual parents and children; but most of them were only the normal type of friction which occurs between the generations even in the most stable of societies.

Now look at us in 1948 as we make our way from Swiss Cottage Station to the theatre. Don't many of us look a little self-conscious. ("Really, Mummy, you ought to speak English round here!"), and even those of us who don't look it on the surface, do we not feel just a little out of place?

New Scale of Values

One wonders whether the reason for that uncomfortable feeling might not be found in the changed relationship between the older generation and ourselves. Their scale of values and their social behaviour are no longer almost automatically adopted by us, for much of it is, or at first sight seems to be, a source of weakness rather than strength in their new environment. Those of us who were lucky enough to come here with their parents find that the answers to many of our daily problems are no longer found at home, but in our English surroundings. Whether we are trying to be "good children" or not, many of us have had to look elsewhere for a sense of safety which we can no longer get from our elders. In our youthful ignorance we believed we had found it in making ourselves as indistinguishable from our environment as possible.

It is important to understand that in many cases this process was subconscious in the psychological sense. That means we did not admit it even to ourselves, for in the conscious part of our minds most of us wanted to be "good children" or "loyal to the community." It also means that this train of thought was not usually subjected to rational argument; if it had been we should probably have found unqualified assimilation might indeed give us the illusion of security, but not the substance. How then did we get this idea?

We are in the same strange position as certain coloured people of mixed blood who are so nearly white that they can, and occasionally do, "pass" as white. This situation inevitably causes a conflict of loyalties, and it seems that more often than not loyalty to the persecuted coloured group is the winner. Similarly many of us no doubt felt that if it were not for our parents and their generation we could by now have jettisoned all our "foreign" ways and could "pass" as English Jews or just as plain English. As soon as we state the case to ourselves in these blunt terms we realise that however much some of us may have wished to "be" English, few of us would wish to "pass" as something which for historical reasons we cannot be.

Limits of Imitation

It may be comfortable to imitate your neighbour completely and mechanically, it may save a lot of thought and it may be a source of a feeling of security (as distinct from the fact of security), but on the other hand it may also be dull, and sometimes even dishonest. This is not to say that we must copy everything from the refugee community and learn nothing from our neighbours. That would obviously be just as foolish. Perhaps we may summarise our problem like this:—

The majority of the older generation can of necessity only make a series of external adjustments to an established way of life acquired beyond the Channel. We admire them for the striking success with which most of them have adapted themselves under the trying circumstances with which we have all been familiar. At the same time we know that our way is different in nature and not only in degree. We are not as firmly grounded as they are in another culture and most of us could be absorbed almost entirely by our new surroundings. Yet as we grow up we become conscious of the fact that we are not entirely a part of either the old way or the new, but could only be more or less poor imitators of either. So we go out in search of a formula for a successful synthesis of two ways of life.

Where shall we look for it? Luckily, various types of social scientists have been aware for some time past that we are not the only generation which is a "problem unto itself." It is comforting to hear the historian tell us, "Es ist alles schon einmal dagewesen." That puts us into perspective and deflates our excessive preoccupation with ourselves. And it is reassuring to find that the sociologist has been able to study our type all over the world for some time past; he has even coined a name for us, the people who live on the margin between two more or less conflicting cultures: to him we are examples of the "Marginal Man." Lastly, the psychologist is busy investigating our personal (as distinct from group) relationships, both within the family and towards members of our two culture groups in general. The sea of society covers a wide area, but a fair part of it has now been charted. If we learn a little about those parts which affect us most closely, we should be able to navigate rather than drift aimlessly about. But we must know where we have come from; we must know where we, or our children, want to go. Only then will a knowledge of "social navigation" be useful to get us from the first point to the second. What are those two points and how can we navigate between them? Well, that is another story.

HOW MANY LEFT GREAT BRITAIN?

A recent statement by the President of the Board of Trade reveals that between January, 1946, and September, 1948, about 407,000 British emigrants travelled direct by sea to places outside Europe; the corresponding total of alien emigrants was about 12,000 (10,000 in 1946 and 1947 and 2,000 between January and September, 1948). These figures do not include cases of emigration by air. Whilst, in 1946 and 1947, amongst the British emigrants the vast majority (210,000 out of 290,000) left for countries within the British Empire, the highest percentage of the alien emigrants went to the United States (5,000 out of 10,000). The classification of British emigrants according to age groups shows that the highest percentage of male emigrants was between 30-44 years old, of female emigrants between 18-29 years old.

Old Acquaintances

Continental Imports:—Did we go into exile at the wrong moment? Do you remember how we had to fight for permission to come to this or any other country? Either we had to accept the condition not to work or, if we wanted to work, we had to prove that the job could not be filled by anybody else. Continental actors had to face special difficulties and they are still being told "You are not suitable for the job; you have a foreign accent." The absurdity of the position became evident when red-headed actress Wanda Rotha slapped the face of imported Viennese Siegfried Breuer in Shepperton Studios. She had seen him last in S.S. uniform at the Kurfurstendamm, and lost her temper when she met him again in London. It's not Carol Reed's fault who went to Vienna on location for the Korda picture "The Third Man" in which Joseph Cotten, Orson Welles, Trevor Howard, and Valli are starring; he didn't bother to check the past of those he engaged. It isn't even a question of looking for continental actors with a clean past, but a question of irreplaceability. Before granting a labour permit, the Home Office usually asks "Equity," the British Actors' trade union, whether there is no British substitute for characters a company wants to import. Does it sound nationalistic or narrowminded? Korda and Reed are not to blame; but "Equity" should know how to protect their naturalised refugee members. There is no need to import to this country so many foreign actors with a very doubtful past as long as there are enough refugees who could play the smallish parts of foreigners.

Who is Bilbo?—A few weeks ago Jack Bilbo published his own autobiography; it costs "only" four pounds and four shillings. Until recently, the same Bilbo used to run an art gallery in a side-street off the Haymarket where, amongst others, he showed Kurt Schwitters' "Merz" pictures. Doesn't Bilbo's name ring a bell with you? In Berlin Bilbo once wrote a best seller "Carrying a Gun for Al Capone" which was published in almost every country you can think of. In his autobiography, he discloses that he never even saw the American gangster, and that he only bluffed his readers.

Friends in Fleet Street:—Perhaps you want to know which of our "old acquaintances" have conquered Fleet Street. . . . Vicky, the political cartoonist of London's "News Chronicle" is by far the most prominent continental newspaper man. He started, still a boy, with Berlin's "12 Uhr-Blatt," and came to England in 1935. To-day he vies with David Low in popularity, draws a cartoon nearly every day, and with his pocket-cartoon occupies the front page under the *nom-de-plume* Smith. His colleague with the "Star" is Joss who hails from Austria. Willi Frischauer from Vienna is the roving reporter of "Illustrated," and a contributor to the "New York Times." F. Scheu is on the staff of "News Review," and Victor Schiff is Rome correspondent of the "Daily Herald." H. P. Janda who started as a City Editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt" is now the publisher of England's foremost textile export journal "Ambassador." Peter de Mendelssohn, after giving up his job with the Control Commission, joined the "Observer" as Berlin correspondent, and Willy Haas, the one-time editor of Berlin's "Literarische Welt," now works in Hamburg with British controlled "Welt am Sonntag." Sebastian Haffner, the regular contributor of the "Observer" is also of continental origin, and Walter Goetze draws the little strips in the "Daily Express."

The Way Back:—Albert Bassermann and his wife will return to Switzerland in spring to play "Faust."—George Marton arrived in Paris from the States to open an agency in France.—P. H. Rameau, the author, passed through London on his way to Vienna.—Ernst Deutsch came to London to play for Korda in Carol Reed's new picture "The Third Man."—Hans Jaray and Oskar Karlweis have returned to Vienna to act in German again.—Hans Moser hopes to settle down in New York where he played in German.

PEM.

FROM MY DIARY

The gradual resettlement of homeless European Jews in Israel and overseas is mirrored in recent statistical statements. According to a report of the "American Joint Distribution Committee," 85,000 Jewish D.P.'s emigrated from Germany, Austria and Italy between May, 1945, and June, 1948. In addition, 60,000 Jews emigrated from Eastern European and 10,000 from Western European countries. Of the total number of emigrants (155,000), about 95,000 went to Palestine, 36,000 to U.S.A. and 24,000 to the British Dominions and the South American countries. The "Jewish Agency" estimates that about 75,000 immigrated to Israel between May and November, 1948.

During the first half year 1948, 4,026 Jews landed in Canada (as against 353 during the same period in the preceding year).

Like its predecessors, the 1949 edition of the Jewish Year Book is an indispensable guide for everyone who, in one way or another, is active in Jewish communal life. It contains all the available particulars about organisations and synagogues in London, in the provinces, and in the Dominions. It is gratifying to watch the steadily increasing number of immigrants from Central Europe, whose biographical dates are given in the "Who's Who." The civic position of British Jewry is, amongst others, reflected in the list of 10 Jewish Privy Councillors,

9 Peers, 28 M.P.'s and a number of Baronets and Knights. Amongst the 18 Jewish Fellows of the Royal Society are 5 Scientists of German Jewish origin, namely Max Born, Wilhelm Feldberg, Hans Adolf Krebs, Kurt Mahler and Franz Eugen Simon.

The number of Jews in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is about 400,000. The towns and cities with the greatest Jewish population are Greater London (234,000), Leeds (25,000), Manchester (22,000) and Glasgow (15,000).

Martin Gumpert, who has an international reputation as an author of biographical and popular scientific works, has, at the age of 50, written his first novel "Der Geburtstag" (Querido Verlag Amsterdam). Although the action takes place within 36 hours, Gumpert has put into this narrow space of time the mature experience of a lifetime. It is a wise and kind book, written in a beautiful German.

In his anthology, "Unter Fremden Himmeln" (Dietz Verlag Berlin), F. C. Weiskopf reviews the German literature in exile, 1933-1947. He confines his observations to literature written in the German language and he has tried not to give an unformed account of names and works, but to find among them common groups, tendencies, characteristics and developments. One of the most interesting chapters

deals with the language in exile and Weiskopf gives some examples of the influence of English, French, or wherever the respective author may live, on his diction.

"Why has this Meeting to be on a Thursday?" I grumbled. When I tried to make up for having missed "Itma" and listened to the recorded performance on Sunday, I did not know that I would never again hear the familiar voice of this curiosity cabinet's beloved master. Haven't we met all the members of the cast in the street, in our office, amongst our friends? The hypochondriac who always complains about his state of health, the girl with whom everything goes wrong and who, rather unconvincingly, claims to be cheerful and—last not least—the foreigner, Signor So-So, struggling heroically with the idioms of the English language. ("You are a Divan Lady, let me embarrass you.") You could judge a man's sense of humour by his answer to the question whether or not he liked "Itma." Refugee Itma fans were made to feel that they were members of a large family of millions in this country, for whom Itma's catch phrases had become a kind of code. It induced them to get better acquainted with the life and customs of the average Englishman and to sharpen their ears, lest they might miss the meaning of any of the precious cracks. They say with tears farewell to "that man" who, in his unique way, taught them "English without tears."

NARRATOR

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

(Manager — C. S. Taylor)

THIRD BLUE AND WHITE BALL

(in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust)

**MONDAY,
21st MARCH, 1949**

**HOSTESS:
THE MARCHIONESS OF READING**

**DANCING FROM 8 p.m. — 2 a.m. to
AMBROSE, GERALDO,
EDMUNDO ROS
and their Bands**

**INTERNATIONAL CABARET
STAGE AND SCREEN STARS OF
WORLD FAME
WILL PERSONALLY APPEAR**

SPECIAL TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS
have been made to take you safely home
(3/6 per seat). Book (Stating District) when
ordering your tickets.

BOOK YOUR SEATS FROM—
The Royal Albert Hall Box Office,
all usual Ticket Agencies, and Mr.
R. J. Friedmann, 65 Southampton
Row, London, W.C.1
(MUSEUM 6111-6119)

**SEATS: £5-5-0 (Loggia and Grand
Tier Box Seats), £3-3-0 (Second Tier
Box Seats) £2-2-0 (Stall and Orchestral
Stall Seats)**

All Tickets include Free Buffet
Service in all Boxes

FAMILY EVENTS

Mrs. Clara Friedenstein, née Suess-kind, formerly Frankfurt/Main, now 38 Berkeley St., Glasgow, C.3, will celebrate her 80th birthday on February 9.

CLASSIFIED

Employment

Advertisements are subject to Control of Engagement Order.

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

SHORTHAND TYPIST, English and German shorthand, bookkeeping, commercial German, commercial French, wants full or preferably part-time job. Box 690.

AGENT, res. Manchester, own car, running accounts, seeks reputable firms for Jewellery and Fancy Goods. Box 698.

EXPERIENCED COOK - HOUSE-KEEPER seeks position in kosher household. One person pref. First-class references. Box 702.

HOUSEKEEPER (over 35) required for family of three adults (two at business) in South Wales. Box 697.

RELIABLE GENERAL MAID wanted for modern home, 2 adults at business all day. 1 child 2½ yrs. Own room, radio, every comf. Phone 10 to 5 BISHOPSGATE 7058, or evenings AMHERST 4990.

A GOOD HOME offered to refined person as mother's help (business couple w. boy 4½ yrs.) orthodox, continental household, N.W.4. Daily woman kept. Generous outings. Excellent position for right person. Box 699.

CITY SOLICITORS with large practice in Aviation matters offer employment to a Continental Lawyer, now domiciled London, as Managing Clerk to handle under supervision passenger and freight insurance claims arising out of air transport. Write with full particulars to Box 2642, c/o Charles Barker & Sons Ltd., 31 Budge Row, London, E.C.4.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, final accounts, income tax, seeks part time work, hours or evenings. Low fees. Box 701.

MELBOURNE-Australia. Young Man wanted to take charge of Steel Bulk Yard of LEADING FIRM, Experience with scrap Iron, Metal and Machinery essential. References, full details of former employment include Photo to Box 704. Landing permit will be provided if necessary.

Accommodation

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

TO LET Comfortable double & single bed-sitting rooms, full board. Continental Cooking. 61a Belsize Park, N.W.3. Tel. PRI 2943.

SMALL S/C FURN. Flat to let, own bath, kitchen, W.C., N.W. London. No children. Box 705.

Miscellaneous

ALTERATIONS, Remodels. Dress-maker, Mrs. Cohn, 158 Adelaide Road, PRI 7428.

INDEPENDENT, good-looking young lady, own flat, seeks suitable life partner, 35-45. Box 700.

HAMBURGER! Who possesses the Almanac "Die Silber-Gruene Dschunke," published on the occasion of the Hamburg Artists-Festival? Replies to Box 706.

I AM INTERESTED to meet a Gentleman about 55 years of age for marriage to my niece, good appearance, with business experience. Strictly confidential. Box 696.

YOUNG LADY, 38, naturalised, in good position, well educated, desires to contact serious minded man. Box 695.

RIO DE JANEIRO. March-April Gentleman will repres. business/private matters. Phone PRI 0075 after 6.30.

LADY, 40, very lonely in North of England would like acquaintance with gentleman re marriage. Widower with child considered. Box 703.

Charges for Advertisements

Display 15/- per inch,
single column

Classified 3/-
per line

Reduced Terms for "Family Events"

Deadline 15th of the Month

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR

Guttmann, Willi, last known address: 72 Melrose Avenue, N.W.2, for Gertrud Stieglitz, Berlin.

Guttmann, sons of the late Landgerichtsrat or Landgerichts direktor of Gleiwitz later Berlin for AJR.

Inquiries from Hias

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1
Lazarus, Gerhard, son of Hans and Emma née Kahnson, formerly Berlin, and sister Gertrud Lazarus for cousin Ludwig Lazarus, London.

GIFT PARCELS TO EUROPE

Food, Clothing, Soap and Medicines

Examples of Parcels:

6 lbs. Coffee, Beans or Roasted	
Price including cost of packing and postage from Jamaica B.W.I.	27/6
7 lbs. Coffee, Beans or Roasted and 3 lbs. of Sugar	
Price including cost of packing and postage from Jamaica B.W.I.	32/6
3½ yards Tweed for men's suit	
Despatch from Factory in England	
Price including cost of packing, postage and insurance	57/9

Catalogues and patterns on request

Turner, Roche & Co. Ltd.

120 LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.2

Tel. TEMple Bar 4566-8 (3 lines)

The foundation of a perfect figure



CORSET SILHOUETTE LTD.
LONDON SHREWSBURY

PERSONALIA

Lord Melchett died in Miami, Florida, recently. As the son of a Jewish father (the first Baron, better known as Sir Alfred Mond) and a non-Jewish mother, he was brought up in the Christian faith. Under the impression of the events in Germany, he became a Jew in 1933 and held responsible offices with Zionist and other Jewish Organisations.

Dr. Ignaz Zollschan, the well-known anthropologist and radiologist, died in London at the age of 71. He was the author of a standard book on "The Racial Problem" in which he completely shattered anti-Semitic allegations of Jewish racial inferiority. In London, he was a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Society and a permanent member of the International Anthropological Congress. His efforts to convene a world congress of anthropologists to condemn the Nazi pseudo-scientific race politics were interrupted through the war.

PROFESSOR PHILIPPSON 85 YEARS OLD

Professor Dr. Alfred Philippson, Bonn, celebrated his 85th birthday on January 1. He was Professor of Geography at the University from 1911 until 1929 when he retired. He spent three years in Theresienstadt. Professor Philippson is the son of Ludwig Philippson, the founder and editor of the "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums."

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS CONFERENCE

At the National Conference of the World Jewish Congress (British Section), an Emergency Resolution, moved by Mr. Sydney Silverman, M.P., was passed unanimously. "The conference," it says, "regards goodwill and friendship between Great Britain and Israel as essential to the stability, peace and developing prosperity of the Middle East, and declares that the indispensable foundation of such good relations is the frank and loyal acceptance by all nations of the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, including recognition by all nations of the State of Israel within the frontiers laid down on November 29, 1947, with such amendments as the State of Israel may accept."

A report on the political activities of the World Jewish Congress was given by Mr. A. L. Easternman; the work of the British Section was described by Dr. L. Zelmanovits. The Conference was attended by 350 delegates.

DICKENS NOT AN ANTI-SEMITES

Miss Monica Dickens, great grand-daughter of the poet who, at present, is visiting Toronto as the guest of the J. Arthur Rank Film Organisation, emphatically refuted the charge that Charles Dickens had drawn the exaggerated caricature of the Jew Fagin with anti-semitic intent. His object in writing "Oliver Twist," she says, was to criticise the evil in society in those days.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The February programme of the recently founded Youth Group contains amongst others the following functions:

Sunday, February 6, 7.30 p.m., at 30 Buckland Crescent: Lecture by the Rev. W. W. Simpson, of the Council of Christians and Jews, on "Christians and Jews."

Sunday, February 20, Ramble. Meet at 10 a.m. at Waterloo Station, head of Platform, for 10.22 Leatherhead train.

Sunday, February 27, 7.30 p.m., at 30 Buckland Crescent, Talk by "Vicky," "News Chronicle" Cartoonist.

Further particulars may be obtained from the hon. Secretary, Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6 (stamped addressed envelope to be enclosed).

AJR MANCHESTER FUNCTION

The AJR Manchester Branch, in conjunction with the Theodor Herzl Society, is arranging a Grand Performance of Peter Herz' Revue "NEW-LOOK" on March 3, 1949, 7 o'clock at Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. Tickets at £2 2s., £1 1s., 10/6 and 5/- available at Forsythe Ltd., Lewis's Ltd. and Committee members of AJR. The proceeds are meant for the Morris Feinman House and the J.N.F.

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY

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

February 1st, Emil SPEYER: "Israel re-visited."

February 8th, Saul MYER: "A Survey of the political situation after the elections in Israel."

February 15th, I. FINESTEIN: "The Board of Deputies and some current problems."

February 22nd, A FILM-SHOW: "House in the Desert" and other recent Israel Films.

DON'T FORGET TO VISIT THE "BLUE DANUBE CLUB"

153 FINCHLEY ROAD

A New Revue

"IT'S A BARGAIN"

By PETER HERZ.

Tickets by phone
Sat. from 11 a.m.
PRI 5548

Performances:
Sat. at 7, Sun.
4 & 7 p.m.

Members and Friends only

JEWISH ART CENTRE

1 BROADHURST GARDENS,
N.W.6

Now accepting bookings for

WEDDINGS,
BARMITZVAHS,
RECEPTIONS,
REUNIONS

Kosher Catering

New Management: Mrs. K. Lechner
(MAI 9457)

EL - FE,

EXCLUSIVE DRESSMAKING
can now undertake orders again.
CUSTOMERS' OWN MATERIALS
MADE UP

8, Cavendish Place, London, W.1
Tel. LANGham 1937

A. PRESTON

ELECTRO INSTALLATION —
RADIO —

DOMESTIC BURGLAR ALARM

Workshop: Private:
52, Fairfax Place. 7, Greencroft Gds.
Tel.: MAI 6144

PERIODICALS

especially SCIENTIFIC (Medicine, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, &c., &c.) and of JEWISH INTEREST ("Monatsschrift," Revue des Etudes Juives, &c.), in all languages

BOUGHT BY

H. F. ASHBROOK Antiquarian Bookseller
38 Elsworthy Road, London, N.W.3

In writing, please give short title, number of volumes, years and nature of binding (if bound). All communications answered by return.

Free collection in London area. Carriage paid from provinces. Immediate payment always.

AJR RELIEF DEPARTMENT

33, Compayne Gardens,
London, N.W.6

(Finchley Road Tube Station)

Please send us Clothing for the Continent, but only if in best condition

We need Babies' & Children's Wear, Books, Toys and Rationed Food

Telephone:

MAIDA VALE 7997

SPACE DONATED BY

S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN
Wines and Spirits

Importers & Exporters

1 CAUTIONED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

JEWISH MATRIMONIAL BUREAU, LONDON

Marriages in the best social classes arranged

Strict confidence and security guaranteed

Dr. OSCAR ZWEIGENTHAL

43 WARRINGTON CRESCENT
MAIDA VALE · LONDON · W.9

Also Emigration Advice & Translation Bureau
Tel.: 8-9 a.m. or 7-8 p.m.: CUNningham 3755

MILD AND SUNNY
BOURNEMOUTH—W.
BRUDER'S "ASHDALE"
Private
Guest House 23 BEAULIEU RD.
Tel.: Westbourne 619471
5 min. Sea, 2 min. Bus. Lovely Surroundings
Quiet district, Gas, H & C Water.
Reasonable Terms, warm small house.
Permanent Residents welcomed.

Special Offer

Reduced weekend terms from Friday evening till Monday morning.

30/- incl. full board

at CLIFTON GUESTHOUSE
14 CLIFTON PLACE, BRIGHTON
Tel.: 7723

Phone: Leamington Spa 2148

Mrs. H. Newman,

widow of the Late Dr. W. Neumann
Baden-Baden—San Remo

GUEST HOUSE

SPECIAL DIETS and for
CONVALESCENTS

Highly recommended by Doctors

28 Lillington Road, Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire

TUDOR SPRAYERS LTD.

OXGATE FARMWORKS

COLES GREEN ROAD, LONDON,
N.W.2 Phone: GLAdstone 9831

Directors: M. ARNSTEIN, G. LEWIN

for CELLULOSE SPRAYING, STOVING
ENAMELLING & ARTISTIC DECORATION
Reliable and Quick Service

Continental

UPHOLSTERY—REPAIRS

On request work carried out in customer's premises. Curtains fitted, etc.

L. SCHEIBE

form. Polstermöbel & Matratzenfabrik, Berlin
NO 4 ONLY: 19 Links Rd., N.W.2. Tel.: GLA 5565

LET

BRODECOR LTD.

DECORATE

YOUR HOUSE, FLAT, OFFICE,
FACTORY, SHOP, ETC.

TELEPHONE: 51 COMPAYNE GDNS.
MAIDA VALE 8749 LONDON N.W.6



CALLING YOU FROM EUROPE

You see me, Hyman Lubinsky,
back at my trade, although
I still wait in Trauenstein
Camp, Germany. Through
your help I have been able to
start work. Please continue
your assistance which enables
us to go back to old trades or
learn new ones. Send your
help through

THE CENTRAL BRITISH FUND

FOR JEWISH RELIEF & REHABILITATION

Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place,
London, W.C.1

HIGH CLASS CORSETTIERE

BRASSIERS, CORSETS AND CORSETTES
INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION

Moderate Prices

Repairs — Alterations

MAISON "DITTA"

305 Finchley Rd., N.W.3. Entrance Lithos Rd.
Phone HAM 0335

ELLIS & CO.

Surveyors, Estate Agents,
Auctioneers,
(Established over 80 years)
Swiss Cottage Station,
Hampstead, N.W.6

(PRImrose 0011/3)
and

52, Golders Green Road, N.W.11
(SPEEdwell 1014/5)

Have pleasure to announce
that

Mr. H. REICHENBACH

formerly Berlin, Leipzigerstrasse,
is now with this firm.

Enquiries invited for Sale or
Purchase of house property

QUALITY CIGARS
with
BRAZIL WRAPPER

Especially manufactured for
MATANZAS LTD.,
90, Ridgeway Avenue,
East Barnet, Herts.
Tel.: BARNET 7145

Also wide range of Dutch and Jamaican Cigars

YOUR letterheads, invoices,
commercial stationery, leaflets,
price lists and circular letters
printed promptly in modern display
by the

excellent printers Ltd.

50 & 52 EVERS HOLT ST., EUSTON, N.W.1
Tel.: EUSTON 6236 (3 lines)

When ringing ask for Mr. H. I. WALL

M. GLASER

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER
All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,
Furniture Repair, French Polishing
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR
SATISFACTION—

Phone HAMPstead 5601 or call at
432 FINCHLEY RD. (Child's Hill) N.W.2



Emsa

'New Look'
Babies Footwear

Emsa

RUBBER GOODS

**EMSA-WORKS & HERBERT FOOT
APPLIANCE LTD.**
BLACKBURN, Lancs.

- OPTICIAN -

A. OTTEN, F.B.O.A. (Honours)

RECOGNISED FOR
ALL OPTICAL BENEFITS
COMPLETE SERVICE

118 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3

(Opposite John Barnes and
Finchley Road, Met. Station).

PHONE: HAM 8336 for Appointment

CORSETS**BRASSIERES**

Made to Measure
Repairs—Alterations

Mrs. E. SONNENFELD
Apply 24 St. John's Rd., Golders Green,
Phone for Appointment SPE 6547. N.W.11

**PHOTOCOPIES
OF DOCUMENTS, ETC.**

**GOLDERSTAT, 95, Cambridge Road,
Kilburn, London**

Phones: MAI 3592, SPE 5643

10% Discount for AJR members

The House on the Hill

NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN
5 Netherhall Gardens,
Hampstead. HAM 1662

Vacancies Morning Class 10-12 p.m.

Application forms from the Matrons

**Paper: Boards: Bags
Boxes: String: etc.**

JOSELCO LTD.

7 Ludgate Broadway,
London, E.C.4.
Tel. City 2974.

AGENT (on Commission basis) WANTED

**GIFT
PARCELS
TO EUROPE****Food Parcels**

No. 11 2 lbs. coffee, 1 lb. tea, 1 lb.
cocoa, 1 lb. cloves, 1 lb. black
pepper, 1 lb. cinnamon, 1 lb.
almonds and raisins, 1 lb.
chocolate £2 19 6

No. 13 2 lbs. coffee, 1 lb. cocoa
(registered mail) ... £1 14 0

No. 14 3 lbs. Lipton's tea (registered
mail) ... £1 18 0

No. 15 4 lbs. of boiled ham ... £2 5 0

No. 16 3 lbs. SALAMI, best quality £1 14 0

Textiles

PP 1 pair Linen Sheets, high
quality, pure linen, large size
(178 x 254cm) ... £2 15 0

KK High quality "Witney"
Blankets, 70" x 90", in white
or camel ... £2 9 6

MG 3 1/2 yds. heavy Overcoating,
best Botany wool, in dark
grey ... £7 2 6

WD 3 yds. soft Woollen, 100%
Merino Wool for Ladies'
Overcoats and warm dresses £2 18 0

KG 3 1/2 yds. high grade worsted,
in grey or blue pin-striped ... £8 12 0

Footwear

BS Men's Ankle Shoes, very
strong £1 19 0

Best quality Men's Shoes
"Lotus" and similar makes £3 3 0

Price includes
Packing, Postage & Insurance

We invite you to call on us and
compare the quality and prices
of our merchandise

Detailed price lists on request

POLIMEX CO. LTD.

58, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Tel.: REGent 3931/5



**A. BREUER
TYPEWRITERS
NEW ADDRESS:**
57 Fairfax Road,
N.W.6
MAI 1271

Repairs ★ Overhauling ★ Rebuilding

**Consult your
CARPENTER**

for
Cabinetmaking, French Polishing,
Furniture Repair

All General Woodwork: Estimates Free
F. FRIEDLAND 227 WEST END
LANE, N.W.6
Tel. HAMPstead 9325

MIRRO FURS, Ltd.

HIGH CLASS FURRIERS
176 West End Lane, N.W.6
(near West Hampstead Tube Station, Corner shop)

Latest American
and
Continental Styles
Repairs and Remodels
Dyeing and Cleaning

Telephone: HAMPstead 4721

Manager: E. Spencer (formerly A. Spiegel, Berlin
W.50) Licensed Valuer

Phone: PRO 5111 ESTIMATES FREE

You need a Decorator?

I am your Man!

I get in ... get on, and get away!
Guaranteed—no mess!

L. A. PREECE,
15, St. Annes Road, Barnes, S.W.13

For the Life-Partner of your choice!!

**"THE MODERNE
MATRIMONIAL
AGENCY"**

CONTACTS AT HOME AND ABROAD

All enquiries strictly confidential

Write for particulars,

7, Cullingworth Rd.,
Dollis Hill, London, N.W. 10

Please note change of address

We will give
STILL BETTER SERVICE
from our new premises

**ARCY UNIVERSAL
LTD.**

30, SHEPPERTON RD.

LONDON, N.1

Phone CLISSOLD 5685

SUB-CONTRACTS

only taken for
**CUTTING, STAMPING,
MACHINING, OVER-
LOCKING**

and finishing of
**LEATHER, PLASTIC & TEXTILE
GOODS**

We collect and deliver.

Balsam's Restaurant

In the Heart of Mayfair
17 HERTFORD STREET. GRO 4679
Open daily from 12 noon to 11 p.m.
(including Sundays)

Famous Cooking, Excell. Viennese
Hungarian, Polish and Czech Dishes
Apple Strudel

Best home-made Pastries
The Restaurant is fully Licensed
No House Charge No Cover Charge

**ZENITH
TAILOR
SERVICE LIMITED**

*Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Clothing made to measure
from customers' own
material*

**REMODELLING
ALTERATIONS**

**257 FINCHLEY ROAD
LONDON, N.W.3**

(near Finchley Rd. Underground Stat.)

**Your
HOUSE or FLAT
needs redecoration?**

Please ring HAM 1541

M. G. STREAT

Painting & Decorating

**NEWMAN'S
COSY
SLIPPERS**

by

**NEWMAN'S SLIPPERS
LTD.
BLACKBURN**

Plastic—Sheeting, Belting, Piping,
Fasteners, Deering's, Rivets, Linings, pp.
Cuttings of Silk, Cotton, Hosiery, etc.

Export of General Goods to all Markets

D. MEYER

Telephone:
GERrard 3391

58 Gt. Marlborough St., London, W.1

HEBREW & JEWISH BOOKS

(Also purchase)
Tales and Religious Requisites
Barmitzwah and Wedding Presents
Bookbinding

M. SULZBACHER

Bookseller
4 Sneath Avenue, London, N.W.11
SPEdwell 1694

**Valentine & Wolff
Insurance Brokers LTD.**

59 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W.C.1

Tel.: TEMple Bar 0842/3/4

All Types of Insurances with
Lloyds and all Companies