

AJR INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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THE HAGUE CLAIMS CONFERENCE

As this issue is going to press the first stage of the German-Jewish negotiations has been concluded, and the Conference is expected to resume its work on May 19. The interval will be used by the delegations for deliberations with the authorities they represent.

Whilst there was one delegation which acted on behalf of the German Federal Republic, there were, on the Jewish side, two delegations, one of them representing the State of Israel and the other one the Jews outside Israel whose leading organisations had formed a common platform under the name "Conference on Jewish material claims against Germany." The leaders of the German delegation were Prof. Franz Boehm (Frankfurt) and Rechtsanwalt Otto Kuester (Stuttgart). The Israeli delegation was led by Dr. George Josephthal, Dr. F. Shinnar and Mr. Gershon Avner. The "Conference" delegation (representing the Jews outside Israel) was led by Mr. Moses A. Leavitt. Mr. S. Adler-Rudel and Dr. G. Landauer acted as liaison officers between the Israeli and the "Conference" delegation. One of the technical experts of the "Conference" delegation was Dr. F. Goldschmidt (London). He had been appointed at the proposal of the "Council of Jews from Germany," which represents the AJR and other organisations of former German Jews all over the world.

Israeli Claim Unsettled

The German delegation negotiated separately with the Israeli delegation and with the representatives of the "Conference." The object of the German-Israeli negotiations was the claim of the State of Israel for the payment of a global sum as a contribution to the expenditure caused by the re-settlement of European Jews in Israel. These negotiations have so far resulted in a German offer of a payment of 750 million dollars instead of 1,000 million dollars, claimed by the State of Israel. This offer has been rejected by the Israeli delegation. Further developments will depend on the deliberations which both delegations will now take up with their respective Governments. Detailed reports on the German-Israeli negotiations have been published both in the general and in the Jewish Press.

Of special importance for readers of AJR Information are the negotiations between the Germans and the delegates of the "Conference on Jewish claims." The terms of reference of these negotiations cover two types of claims: a global payment of 500 million dollars towards the expenditure caused by the resettlement of European Jews outside Israel, and completion, improvement

and implementation of legislation referring to the individual claims of Jewish Nazi victims. The question of the global payment has not yet been dealt with in detail by the Hague Conference, but it seems that the German delegation does in principle not refute the obligation of such global payment. The main subject of the negotiations with the non-Israeli delegation was the discussion of individual claims. Here an agreement on certain points has been reached which will be described in detail later on. It must, however, be stressed, that at present the clauses of this agreement can only be considered as joint recommendations of the German and the Jewish delegation and that it cannot be foretold to what extent they will be accepted by the Bonn Government.

Hague and London Debts

It was repeatedly pointed out by the German delegates that, apart from the Jews, there were also other groups of creditors which Germany had to satisfy, and the relationship between the Hague Conference and the "London Conference on German Debts" was referred to by the Germans on several occasions. Against this the Jewish delegates declared that the character of the Jewish claims could not be compared with that of any other claims: they resulted from criminal actions and not from business transactions and therefore deserved priority. The Germans did not deny the strength of this argument; they pointed out, however, that the question of priority did not only depend on the Germans themselves but also on the attitude of the Allied creditors, represented by the "London Conference on German Debts." We hope that neither the Germans nor the London Conference will place any difficulties in the way of speedy settlement of financial obligations which must be honoured immediately if the term "compensation" is to have any meaning at all. Whoever bars the way which may lead at least to a limited rehabilitation of Hitler's victims, would violate even the most elementary conceptions of justice and decency.

It proved to be a great asset that the leaders of the German delegation, Professor Boehm und Rechtsanwalt Kuester, look at the problem not only from legal and economic aspects but in the first place from an ethical angle. Professor Boehm is President of the Society for Jewish-Christian Co-operation in Frankfurt. Rechtsanwalt Kuester has, throughout the past years, called for a just settlement of the Jewish claims. He takes the view that both claimants and debtors are under the obligation of

Continued on page 2

"BRITAIN'S NEW CITIZENS"

IN April, members and friends of the AJR received the publication "Britain's New Citizens," issued by the AJR to mark the 10th anniversary of its foundation. Judging from the great number of written and personal comments it seems that this survey of the past and present position of our community is considered an editorial success. Whilst, mainly for lack of space, it has not been possible to describe all the achievements of the former refugees in the booklet, any supplementary information would be greatly welcomed, because we want to build up a comprehensive record which may become useful at a later time. A number of readers have already made most valuable comments.

Special thanks are due to those of our friends who, in answer to our appeal, have already contributed to the substantial production costs of the publication. It is hoped that all the other members will follow their example. As our ordinary subscriptions are still on the 1946 level, everybody should share the burden arising from our increased liabilities. The report on the Hague Claims Conference, published on this page, again reveals the need for a strong organisation which may safeguard the individual claims of the former German and Austrian Jews. How deeply members feel attached to another service of the AJR, the edition of our Monthly, became again evident last month: during the first April days, before the Anniversary Publication (which replaces the ordinary April issue) was despatched, our headquarters was inundated with enquiries from members because they had not yet received their paper.

The Anniversary Publication should also be made known as widely as possible outside our community. It may serve as a most valuable medium in removing misconceptions and revealing a true picture of "Britain's New Citizens." Further copies may be obtained from AJR Headquarters, and everybody should co-operate by making them available to friends, to civic, communal or clerical leaders, and to local papers in his neighbourhood.

The Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain
herewith invites its members to the

General Meeting

on Monday, May 12th, at 7.45 p.m.

at 1, Broadhurst Gardens, London,

N.W. 6

(near Finchley Road Underground Station)

AGENDA

I.

TEN YEARS AJR

Report by Dr. W. Rosenstock,

General Secretary

Election of Committee of Management

(Executive)

Election of Board

II.

THE CLAIMS CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE

Impressions and Facts

Report by Dr. F. Goldschmidt who attended
the Conference as a technical expert

Non-members are not entitled to vote but will be welcomed as
guests at the Meeting

RESTITUTION NEWS

BERLIN COMPENSATION FOR SHANGHAI GHETTO INMATES Time Limit June 30, 1952

The Berlin Senate is prepared to pay, by way of amicable settlement, a compensation of 3,000 DM. to all applicants coming under the Berlin Indemnification Law who have claimed compensation for loss of freedom as former inmates of the Shanghai Ghetto. The compensation will be reduced by 4 DM. for each day between May 18, 1943, and May 8, 1945, which the persecutee has not spent in the Shanghai Ghetto.

If a persecutee has died after the Berlin Indemnification Law came into force, i.e. after February 8, 1951, the compensation may be claimed by the next of kin.

It is understood that this offer of an amicable settlement is considered as binding by the Indemnification Office (Entschadigungsamt) if it is accepted by the applicants by June 30, 1952. Applicants who wish to accept the offer should inform immediately either the Berlin Indemnification Office or the United Restitution Office, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3, if their case is dealt with by this office.

co-operating so that, by their common efforts, justice can be done. From this viewpoint, which is to some extent based on Herbert von Ihering's call for a "Kampf ums Recht," he considers it the duty of the Jewish partner not to forfeit his rights but to fight for them, thus helping to rectify the wrongs of the past. It is obvious that such an attitude on the side of the German leading negotiators also reflected on the atmosphere under which the negotiations between the German representatives and the delegates of the "Conference on Jewish claims" were carried out. We hope that the Bonn Government will act in the same spirit and follow the proposals submitted by the German delegation.

Proposed Legislation

These proposals refer in the first place to the claims of Jews who are or were resident in Western Germany or Berlin. The German delegation did not wish to recognise claims of those German Jews whose last residence prior to their emigration was in the territory which is now under Soviet occupation (German Democratic Republic). On the other hand the delegation hopes that the Bonn Government will, at least to some extent, consider the claims of those who, prior to their emigration, lived in the former German territories east of the Oder-Neisse line (which now belong to Poland, e.g., Silesia, and Russia, e.g., Eastern Prussia, respectively), or who come from Danzig, Memelland or Sudetenland. With regard to Nazi victims from Austria the German delegation was for reasons of principle doubtful whether the Federal Republic would be prepared to take over liabilities towards them. According to Prof. Boehm, the German Federal Republic regretted that the Allies had considered Austria as a liberated country. Hitler, he said, had been an Austrian, and the Nazi movement had been particularly strong in Austria; certain limited proposals for Austrian victims were, however, incorporated into the joint recommendations.

The joint recommendations cover a number of points which, for a long time, have been repeatedly brought forward by the Council of Jews from Germany in the interest of individual claimants.

TRANSFER OF PENSIONS FACILITATED

According to the *Bundesanzeiger* of April 17, 1952, the transfer of pensions and annuities (not including payments arising from social insurance claims) has been facilitated by a new agreement between the United Kingdom and the German Federal Republic. The maximum amount which may be transferred has been increased to 800 DM. per month. Applications for the transfer of payments beyond this sum are subject to special investigations and are decided on the merits of the case. Arrears according to this new regulation, dating from June 1, 1950, onwards, may also be paid at the newly assessed monthly rate, but have to be split up into twelve monthly instalments. As before, the applications for transfer have to be submitted to the supreme Economic Offices (Landeswirtschaftsämter).

GERMAN PAPER ADVOCATES PRIORITY FOR GERMAN JEWS

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, No. 80, publishes a leading article in which Erich Stueckrath sets out to analyse the relationship between the claim of the State of Israel and the restitution and compensation claims of German Jews. He expresses the view that the Zionist ideology and thus the creation of the State of Israel was the Jewish reaction to the Russian pogroms, to Schoenerer and Lueger, to the Dreyfus Trial, and to Stoecker and Ahlwardt. Zionism, he says, recognised the basic conception of anti-Semitism, namely, the specific national or even biological character of the Jews. It was from this angle that Germany, as a country which abused this thesis for the mass murders, owed satisfaction to the State of Israel.

On the other hand, the author goes on, "this obligation results from a national ideology which is alien to us though we have also become guilty of accepting it." There was, in his opinion, a case for giving priority to claims of German fellow citizens of Jewish origin, because the discrimination which the Nazis had enacted against them, had been in contrast to German constitutions which, from 1815 onwards, had given equal rights to all citizens. The author recalls that a General of Jewish descent (Walter Mossner—the Ed.) had been Commandant of Strassburg and that more than 10,000 soldiers of Jewish faith lost their lives as Germans during the first World War. It would imply the acceptance of Hitler's theories if Germany subordinated her obligations towards her own present or former citizens to the claims of the State of Israel, however justified these may be.

JOINT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

The joint recommendations of the German and the Jewish delegation include *inter alia* the following proposals in the field of indemnification and restitution:

Indemnification

1. Indemnification legislation at present existing in the Laender of the U.S. Zone shall be extended to the whole territory of the German Federal Republic.
2. The Federal Republic shall provide adequate funds for the satisfaction of indemnification claims.
3. Indemnification legislation shall be extended to include damages to vocational and professional training.
4. Indemnification claimants over 60 years old are to be accorded priority.
5. Officials of Jewish communities and public institutions shall receive compensation. It is recommended that the "Auslandsbeamtenengesetz" should be made applicable to them.
6. Emigrated Jewish Nazi victims with last residence in former German territories east of the Oder-Neisse line, in Danzig, in Memelland and in Sudetenland shall receive two-thirds of the indemnification which is due to former residents of the German Federal Republic.
7. Emigrants from Austria shall receive one-half of the compensation, payable under indemnification laws for amounts exacted under special taxes (Sonderabgaben), including the "Reichsfluchtsteuer."
8. Persecutees from Western Europe who are not indemnified under existing war damage legislation because they are either not residents or not nationals

INDEMNIFICATION LAW FOR EMIGRATED OFFICIALS (AUSLANDSBEAMTENGESETZ)

As already stated in the March issue of AJR Information, the *Auslandsbeamtenengesetz* has been promulgated recently by the German Federal Republic. It provides for the payment of pensions (Versorgungsbezüge) to emigrated former members of the German public services (Civil Servants, employees, workmen) from all parts of Germany. The main contents of the law were published in the February issue of AJR Information, when the Bill was brought before the Bundestag. Applications have to be submitted through the German Consulate (in the United Kingdom: 4/6 Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7), where the necessary forms may also be obtained.

The Council of Jews from Germany took an active part in the efforts which led to the promulgation of this important law.

GERMAN CURRENCY FOR TRAVELLERS Amendment of General Licence 12/49

A Third Amendment (3. Neufassung) of the General Licence 12/49 was promulgated on April 5, 1952 (*Bundesanzeiger* No. 68 of April 5, 1952). *Inter alia*, it re-assesses the amount of German currency which may be brought in and taken out of Western Germany by travellers with permanent residence outside the German Federal territory and Western Berlin. German currency (banknotes and hard currency) may now be brought into Germany up to 200 DM. (instead of 100 DM.) and taken out of Germany up to 100 DM. (instead of 40 DM.)

GLOBAL SETTLEMENTS WITH IRSO

In settlement of the unclaimed, heirless communal Jewish property in Bavaria, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (IRSO) is to receive a global payment of 19 million DM from Bavaria; the contract is subject to the ratification by the Landtag. An agreement with Wuerttemberg-Baden implying a global settlement of 10 million DM was ratified and formally signed recently. Reinhold Maier, Prime Minister of Wuerttemberg-Baden, described the agreement as an attempt at undoing the wrongs, as far as indemnification of the Nazi crimes is possible at all. On behalf of IRSO, Dr. George Weis and Dr. Herbert Schoenfeldt expressed their appreciation of the fair attitude displayed by the representatives of Wuerttemberg-Baden, especially by Dr. Maier and Rechtsanwalt Kuester.

Further Restitution News is published on page 3

of the country where the damage occurred are to receive two-thirds of the compensation provided for in the Indemnification Laws of the Federal Republic.

Further recommendations refer to the speeding up of the settlement, to the assessment of pensions of Civil Servants, to displaced persons and to administrative measures.

Restitution

1. Existing restitution legislation in the territories of the Federal Republic is to be maintained in its force and effect.
2. The Federal Republic is in principle liable for the fulfilment of all liabilities of the German Reich resulting from restitution legislation.
3. Two-thirds of these liabilities are taken over by the Reich if the claimant has emigrated from former German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line from Danzig, from Memelland and from Sudetenland.
4. Similar recommendations were made for persecutees from Western Europe and, with certain limitations, from Austria and Eastern Europe. No agreement has so far been reached on a number of other questions, arising, e.g., from the conversion of Reichsmark into Deutschmark and from the equalisation of burden (Lastenausgleich). Furthermore the Jewish delegates requested the resumption of payments to victims of the first World War. The German delegation recognised this request but proposed to invite a representative of the Ministry in charge and to discuss the subject in his presence.

G. Warburg:

THE REFUGEE IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

When—just over a year ago—the United Nations General Assembly appointed a High Commissioner for Refugees to succeed the International Refugee Organisation (IRO), some optimists believed that with the end of IRO the refugee problem would have been solved.

The High Commissioner himself, Dr. van Heuven Goedhart, did not share this facile optimism. Fortunately he had one year while IRO was still operating, to prepare for his work. He realised that his first requirement was to assemble all available data and facts about the extent of the refugee problem. Having no funds for research purposes at his disposal, he persuaded the Rockefeller Foundation to approve a grant to permit an independent investigation. This investigation was undertaken by a survey group, directed by the Secretary General of the "Centre d'études de Politique étrangère" of Paris, M. Jacques Vernaut.

The first preliminary report of this survey group has now been published under the title "The Refugee in the Post-War World." It covers only a section of the world, namely the countries of Europe this side of the "Iron Curtain"—and of the Middle East. The important areas of permanent settlement overseas are not yet covered, and even in Europe and the Middle East there are some gaps, namely Finland, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Luxemburg, Portugal, Spain and Turkey.

Who is a Refugee?

Any survey will have, in the first place, to settle the question "Who is a Refugee?" The definition is not as simple as it may appear. When, last summer, the plenipotentiaries of 25 Governments prepared the Convention on the Status of Refugees, they debated for many days on the article laying down the "definition." To mention only a few of the problems: Can War Criminals be regarded as refugees? To what extent are collaborators with the Nazis War Criminals? Are "Volksdeutsche" refugees when in Germany? Are they refugees when in Austria? What of refugees of Italian nationality in Trieste? Or Moslems from India in Pakistan, or Hindus from Pakistan in India? These are only a few of the problems facing any one attempting to define the term.

Definition is only one of the problems which the survey group had to face. What are the questions of concern to the refugee himself? "The first problem facing a refugee when he arrives in a country of asylum is to regularise his situation from the administrative standpoint by obtaining identity papers and at least a provisional residence permit. The next is to get more permanently settled, if possible in the country of first asylum; if not then elsewhere. In the first case he will have to obtain a labour permit, and in the second, a travel document. Once these more immediate requirements have been complied with, other problems face him such as that of obtaining, without applying to his country of origin . . . the necessary documents to enable him to marry, conclude contracts, go to law, etc."

To help the refugee in all these matters will be the primary task of the High Commissioner, although by no means his only task. Looking at the refugee problem as a whole, investigators also have to see the other side of the picture, the point of view of the receiving states. Originally most states regarded refugees as individuals of an "ambiguous loyalty," but the experience of the last war has changed their attitude. To-day some states try to use refugees for political or even military purposes, others use them as much needed man-power. Where, however, actual or latent unemployment exists, protection of their own nationals still leads some states to discriminate against foreigners, of whom refugees are the weakest. In such countries the danger of exploitation exists, which may call for intervention on behalf of the High Commissioner. While the High Commissioner must protect the rights of refugees, at the same time he must discourage them from forming special minority groups in the receiving states which would prevent integration in the general life of the nation, or political groups trying to create difficulties

between the receiving country and their country of origin.

The chapter on Great Britain contains some interesting figures, which are particularly valuable, since as a rule it is difficult to obtain refugee statistics for Great Britain. When admitting foreigners to the country, generally no difference is made for refugees; only nationality statistics are available, but nobody knows for certain how many of them are ordinary travellers and how many refugees. The author of this chapter estimates that at the outbreak of war about 80,000 refugees were in Great Britain, 63,000 of them Germans, Austrians and Czechs—mostly of course Jews—and Spaniards.

After the war a different type of refugees had to be absorbed. At that time there were 223,000 Poles under British command. 114,200 of them passed through the Polish Resettlement Corps; with some of their relatives, who came in under the "Distressed Relatives" scheme, there are now approximately 124,000 Polish refugees in Britain, hardly any of them Jews. In addition some 84,000 European voluntary workers were admitted under various special works schemes, such as "Westward Ho," "Baltic Cygnets," etc. They are mostly Poles, Balts and other East Europeans from German D.P. camps. About 5,000 refugees from other sources were admitted, some of them Czechs fleeing from Communism, others Sudeten Germans.

France has been a country of refuge for a very long time, since the first world war it has absorbed many large groups from various countries, White Russians, Jews fleeing from Nazis, Spanish Republicans, Poles, Czechs, etc., fleeing from Communism. On June 1, 1951, the figure of refugees in France was officially given as 300,000.

Regrettable U.N. Debate

It will be seen from these few samples that the Preliminary Survey provides a wealth of information urgently needed by anyone concerned with the refugee problem. Naturally a speedily compiled survey will contain errors or, here and there, a wrong emphasis. The head of the Survey group in his introduction asked explicitly for corrections, which he would embody in the final report. However, this candid admission of possible errors did not save the Survey from most virulent attacks in the Third (Social and Humanitarian) Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Survey, indeed, is candid, hardly a country escapes some criticism for its handling of the refugee problem at certain periods. That was sufficient reason for some delegations, who would strongly object being called backward, to start a veritable witch-hunt. Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Iraq were in the forefront of the attacks, some of them even demanded that the book should be used for pulp. They were strongly supported—for different reasons—by the Soviet bloc.

Finally it was agreed that it should be made clear that neither the High Commissioner nor the United Nations were responsible for the contents of the book, and that no more copies should be distributed through UN channels. It is to be hoped, however, that the prediction of the Swedish delegate will come true and that this valuable work will now become a best-seller, even if the book-market in Saudi Arabia should be closed to it.

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ENQUIRIES INVITED

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Twisting the Lion's Tail

Professor Brodetsky, who after his resignation from the Hebrew University has settled again in London, referred to a melancholy development in one of the best speeches at the recent 51st Annual Conference of the Zionist Federation (which now has a membership of 32,000). He deprecated the tendency to regard World Jewry as consisting solely of Israel and the U.S.A.; it was an unjustified division, he said. Anglo-Jewry had cause to be proud of its achievement: their contribution to Zionism had been greater than any other.

Regarding the revenue raised among British Jewry, perhaps they have done not too badly. They have given £8 m. for Israel since 1948 (in all the years since 1933, they gave no more than £7 m.). But the £750,000 which are pledged towards this year's total of £2 m. of the Joint Palestine Appeal, have come mostly from the "big donors"; the mass of the people, said Mr. Isaac Wolfson, chairman of the JPA, had still not done their share.

Deputies' End of Term

This appears to be even more true of the Board of Deputies who expect a deficit of £4,000, and of the Board of Guardians whose deficit this year, £31,000, is almost equal to those of the past two years combined. The Deputies hope that their new voluntary levy scheme will at last secure their finance. If it does, it will be one of the greatest achievements in the 1949 Board's period which has just ended. Elections are now in progress, and the new Board should meet early in June.

In his review of the past three years, the President remarked on the increasing difficulties of intervening successfully with the authorities who he thought were considering Jewish questions in the light of the complex international situation rather than on their own merits. At home, Dr. Cohen said, public manifestations of Fascist antisemitism had notably declined, though the danger was constantly present because of the worsening economic position.

In the LCC elections which returned nine Jews—7 Labour and 2 Conservatives—all six Fascist candidates were soundly defeated. Their cause suffered a particularly heavy blow in Hampstead, where Peroni decided to dissolve a 17 years' partnership with Sir Oswald Mosley. C. C. A.

SAMMY GRONEMANN

Sammy Gronemann, who died in Tel Aviv at the age of 77, was one of the elder generation of Zionists for whom the combination of Zionism with humanity was still a matter of course. Though an enthusiastic fighter for the cause to which he was devoted, and a brilliant debater in these early discussions in Germany on whether the Jews are a purely religious or an ethnical group, Gronemann was never primarily a "political" man. He was too human for that. He loved literature and arts, and the scope of his spiritual interests was very wide. In pre-Hitler Germany he was not only a lawyer and Zionist, but also the Syndicus of the Authors' Association, and during the first World War he acquired an extensive knowledge of Jewish life in Eastern Europe, where he served with the German army. At that time he became an enthusiastic admirer of the Yiddish Art Theatre of Wilna, and later he managed to bring this remarkable theatre to Germany, where they performed "Dybbuk" and other plays.

Gronemann wrote a series of novels and plays, most of them on Jewish subjects, such as "Havdolo und Zapfenstreich," "Tohuvaohu," "Shalent," "King Solomon's Ass"—all of them reflecting his glorious sense of humour and sparkling wit. Some of his plays were performed in Hebrew. The last years were spent by Gronemann under difficult conditions in Israel as a more or less lonely man, but he did not complain; he just tried to make the best of it, and only in rare intimate conversations with old friends he sometimes sounded a light note of disappointment at moral or human shortcomings which did not conform to the expectations of his youth. The bright-minded, warm-hearted, charming man represented a type of Jew who will not return. Sammy Gronemann will be mourned and remembered by all who met him at one time or another during their life, and especially by those who nostalgically look back to the old days when he was a well-known figure in Jewish life in Germany.

ROBERT WELTSCH

A NOVEL ABOUT GERMAN JEWRY

"The Effingers" by Gabriele Tergit

One day, very soon, "The Effingers," by Gabriele Tergit, will be talked about as the most impressive novel written about the Jewish problem in Germany. This is a good title to fame, but it has a better one: when you read it you will feel that it is much more than a book about a problem—it is a portrait of life, written with as much authority as modesty. You just go visiting with Gabriele Tergit, but when you come to the end of the round, you have lived with history. Tergit does not accuse, nor preach, nor excuse; she has neither pity with the guilty nor does she indulge in self-pity. And yet she never assumes the mantle of the aloof observer;

her warm-hearted account of events is as intimate as a letter to a friend and as comprehensive as a scientific research of the sociological and ethical structure of three generations of German Jews.

In a poignant way she tells the story of two Jewish families: the Oppners, a rich banker's family, whose wealth was already established at the beginning of the nineteenth century; and the Effingers, more humble artisans from the South of Germany. Through the marriage of two of the Oppner daughters with two of the Effinger sons the families become closely connected, and in spite of all contrasts of character there is a strong link between them.

The old generation, living at the time of the great expansion of Bismark's "Kaiserreich," is taking wholeheartedly part in it. They are Germans, good Germans, convinced that the last remnants of anti-Semitism will disappear under the benign influence of general liberalism and progress. When some of the younger generation get interested in the Zionist movement which is beginning to grow, they are not taken very seriously by their elders. What a stupid idea to try and make them believe that they belong to a country which they have never seen and which their ancestors left nearly two thousand years ago. There is one among them, Benno Effinger, who leaves the country and settles down in England. He is fully aware of the dangers which arise from the Imperialistic German policy and he realises how difficult the position of everyone of Jewish origin will become. But his brothers do not believe him. With the beginning of the reign of the young Kaiser free enterprise has become the motto of the younger generation. Production will increase, new markets will be opened and everyone with sufficient foresight will become a rich man. Paul and Karl Effinger recognise the great future of a new invention—the motor car.

At the beginning of the year 1914 both the banking business of the Oppners and the car manufacturing firm of the Effingers are flourishing.

The war brings new problems.

"There are for me no more parties, there are only Germans!" the Kaiser proclaims when addressing his troops.

The Third Generation

The sons of the Effingers—third generation—join the army with the same enthusiasm and faith as millions of other young people have done. One of them becomes a lieutenant and to the Effingers it seems to be a proof that the Kaiser's proclamation has been sincere.

The world crisis after the war affects their business. After having been in business for more than a hundred and fifty years the bank goes broke and Paul Effinger finds it more and more difficult to manufacture his cars.

The Nazi movement becomes stronger and stronger, but the Effingers do not take it very seriously.

"The Germans are good people at heart; they will never do us any harm!" says Paul Effinger and he believes it.

When Hitler forms his government, most of the Effingers are still determined to stay in the country where they were born although they have the possibility to emigrate. Only some of the younger ones escape. The old generation sticks to the memory of happier days and to the faith in a nation to which they believe they belong.

A few hours before Paul Effinger, eighty years old, is taken by S.S. troopers to a concentration camp, he writes to his children and grandchildren:—

"I don't know if this letter will ever reach you. All my life I have sincerely believed that human beings are good. This has been the greatest error and failure of my life."

But these bitter words are not a message of despair; they become part of the pattern of life.

Gabriele Tergit's book is too important and too essential to become merely a conscious bearer of a message, or a philosophy, or even a political pronouncement. It is more than a slice of history: it is a mirror of humanity.

FREGO.

JEWISH FATE ENACTED

MEMOIRS OF EMIL HERZ

Under the significant title "Denk ich an Deutschland in der Nacht" (Verlag des Druckhauses Tempelhof, Berlin, 12 DM.) the former Ullstein Director Emil Herz (who recently celebrated his 75th birthday in the United States) has published his memoirs. As now the firm to which he served for more than 30 years and which owes many of its achievements to him, has again come under the ownership of the Ullstein family, the book has become particularly topical. The author has maintained close relations with a very great number of writers in pre-Hitler Germany. The creation of the "Propylaen-Verlag," famous by its "Weltgeschichte" and its "Kunstgeschichte," and many other ventures of the "Kochstrasse" are mainly due to his initiative.

Emil Herz is one of the many German Jews whose contributions to Germany's cultural life are indelible. Yet, unlike quite a few others, he has always been conscious of his Jewish heritage. His life is shaped by the tradition of his family, which is descended from the Westphalian "Landesrabbiner" Samuel Steg (1735-1807) in Warburg. The medieval township on the Diemel with its small Jewish community is the "Heimat" around which his thoughts and feelings are focussed time and again. The description of his own life is preceded by a detailed chronicle of the family, covering five generations and thus describing the ups and downs in the political status of German Jewry from the end of the 18th century onwards. The book thus transcends the limitations of a personal biography. For us, it is a vivid contribution to the history of the Jews in Germany; and, just because it has not been written in an apologetic vein, it may also help to rouse the conscience of the non-Jewish readers in Germany. W. R.

JEWISH DRAMA ON GERMAN STAGE

Under the auspices of the Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation, a Week of Brotherhood was observed throughout Western Germany recently. As part of the arrangements for that week there was performed in Munich a most impressive one-act play written by a 20-year-old Emmanuel Meissinger, a pupil at Mme. v. Zerboni's Drama School in Gauting, which also performed the play. It is called "The Opportunity" ("Die Chance"), and deals with the return of Gelberg, a Jewish refugee, to his native Czechoslovakia in 1945. Gelberg has an influential position on the newly set up People's Committee. His little boy Aaron, who had died in a concentration camp, had been friendly with the small daughter of a man who first failed to shelter Gelberg; who had then, after Gelberg had fled, co-operated with the Nazis; and who was now in trouble with the People's Committee. Gelberg is torn between letting justice take its course and protecting the little girl who had been so attached to his Aaron. After an agonising inner conflict, Gelberg chooses the latter course. One leaves the play with the feeling that the greatest hope for future understanding must be placed in the young.

Emmanuel Meissinger, who is not himself a Jew, plays the part of Gelberg with an insight, observation and delicacy astonishing in so young a man. The play and the performance fully deserved the applause of the packed audience who saw it.

R. K. B.

LUTZ WELTMANN:

FAREWELL TO FRANZ MOLNAR

Great actors and actresses come back to our minds when we pass his plays in review: Karl Dorsch and Alfred Abel in "Der Leibgardist," Hans Albers in "Liliom," his greatest success Pallenberg in "Der gläserne Pantoffel," "Homonie" and "Eins-Zwei-Drei"; Grete Mosler in "Die Fee," with Romanowsky, who also appeared in "Spiel im Schloss," together with Ettlinger and Kathe Haack, Maria Orska in "Das Veilchen," Mady Christians in "Das Maerchen vom Wolf," with Morgan and Adele Sandrock, "Olympia" with his wife Lily Darvas and Ernst Deutsch, "Souper" with Bressart, and many other famous first nights in Berlin and the capitals of the world. And the Berliners will cherish in thankful remembrance two of the best productions in the Kulturbund Theater, directed by Fritz Wisten: "Gros-Liebe" and "Delila."

Although the Kulturbund Theater was often more ambitious and equally successful, those Molnar performances were particularly well done and gave both comfort and relaxation to working audiences. In a way, paradoxical as it may sound, Molnar's plays had never been performed in more favourable conditions. Franz Molnar's aim must have been to give joy to adults in a world not easy to live in, though much easier at the beginning of his career.

It is not by chance that Molnar's plays are modern fairy-tales, often indicated by their titles. This trick has, on the one hand, its entertaining value, and on the other, the plot being based on perennial situations, the author could devote his energy to adding the modern touch, reality now and then, even "Zeitgeist." His aim was theatre of human frailties and of fate's iron ways, seen through the eyes of a genuine humanist and a master of stagecraft. He was in love with the world of the theatre. If it is true that Franz Molnar's world no longer exists, it is equally true that it is never a world wherein one feels bored.

"A small garden-restaurant after the French model on the auto-road to Lake Balaton"—that is the scene in one of his last plays, "Delila." The symbols typical of Molnar's art: French—Cafe Lake Balaton: a play of society, a play in a world of technology, and a Hungarian setting, put his country on the international map of the world's stages. He gained fame and a fortune. Beautiful actresses adorned his life. He had a deserved reward for the many happy hours bestowed on his fellow-creatures.

He died in a foreign land, homesick after his country where he was born.

TWO BOOKS FOR LAWYERS

Restitution and Compensation

Even for experts it is often difficult to find whether a claim comes under restitution or under indemnification legislation or whether legal proceedings can be instituted under both laws.

A treatise on the delimitation of restitution and indemnification is therefore of great importance and all lawyers interested in these problems indebted to Mr. W. Schwarz, Munich, formerly legal adviser to the Jewish Agency, Munich, who dealt with the matter in a systematic way. Schwarz, "Zur Abgrenzung von Rueckerstattungs- und Entschädigung." C. H. Beck, Muenchen (Berlin).

The author dedicates his Books to the memory of Dr. Siegbert Springer (Berlin), "a great man and an unforgettable teacher."

Readers who do not share his point of view on various questions will nevertheless recognize that he has given a clear analysis of all the problems involved. The booklet can also be recommended as a scholarly introduction into the matter of restitution.

Commentary to U.S. Restitution Law

Under the title "Rueckerstattungsrecht amerikanischer Zone, Kommentar," two well-known experts, Dr. Weisstein and Dr. Riedel, co-authors of Frenkel's "Handbuch der Wiedergutmachung in Deutschland," have amalgamated and published those parts of the "Handbuch" which refer to the U.S. Zone Restitution Law No. 10. Similar to the "Handbuch," this separate edition has been prepared in loose-leaf form so that it can be supplemented in due course. All implementation regulations are dealt with in a comprehensive way. Publishers are Humanitas Verlag, Koblenz.

LETTER FROM ISRAEL

NEP for Pep: Every morning Israelis scan the papers anxiously, not so much for brewing world conflicts but to see what prices had been scaled up. During the past month, as part of NEP, the Government's new economic policy, costs for food and fuel, cooking and clothing, postage and paper have doubled and even trebled. With salaries and wages frozen, the monthly cheque has in effect been halved. Quotations on the Black Market—1.7 for a kg. of meat and 1.2 for a kg. of sugar—show for the first time a downward trend, with money becoming the scarcest luxury.

Both left and right assert that the dismissal of 1,000 civil servants serves as a pretext for getting rid of "undesirables," not because of inefficiency but of their political views. Unemployment without tears is predicted by the Mapai daily "Davar." "There is no reason for regret that many labourers will leave the cities and work the fields of Israel," the paper writes.

Screen Success: The story is told how an old movie met with a brand new success in Jerusalem. The other day, the Film Club showed again to its members Charles Laughton as Henry VIII. Not without envy did the audience watch the King making a truly royal meal of fried chicken, until they noticed to their amazement that he threw the best pieces carelessly over his shoulder. A sort of sigh passed through the house, and quite a number of people left their seats to go round the back and look behind the screen.

Hebrew Oxford: To be short of funds is common in Israel; to live in cramped quarters fits into the general pattern. Still, these two factors have created a situation which entitles the Hebrew University to claim a special "crisis." Its exile from Mt. Scopus has hit it hardest of all and its work is now scattered over 27 buildings all over town. The Governmental grant of 1,450,000 p.a. is entirely inadequate, yet proper financial aid by the State, it is feared, might endanger the autonomy and freedom of that learned body.

For two years negotiations have been taking place with the Government regarding a suitable area for a new University centre. All proposals by the University authorities have been refused. Instead, the Government has offered a site, some

10 kilometres out of town, near the village of Ein Karem, in the hope that the city one day will expand in that direction. The University, after the tragic experience of Mt. Scopus, is not eager to settle again in such an isolated spot and, moreover, fears to lose the close contact that has developed with the community of Jerusalem.

A separate University town, a "Hebrew Oxford," is not feasible as long as the professors live on meagre salaries and the students derive their livelihood from spare-time employment in the city. Says *Jerusalem Post*: "It would be in the highest degree wasteful to compel thousands of people, students and teachers, doctors, nurses and workers, patients and visitors to travel to the new University centre." HERBERT FREEDEN

ISRAELI NATIONALITY LAW

The Israeli Nationality Bill, which was passed in the Knesset on April 1, provides that all Jews, resident in Israel, acquire citizenship automatically; they are not required to renounce their previous nationality. Non-Jews may qualify for automatic citizenship under three conditions: They must have been (1) Palestinian citizens, (2) officially registered before March 1, 1952, and (3) prove uninterrupted residence.

ADENAUER'S TRIBUTE TO ZIONISM A Letter of 1927

The Tel-Aviv *Mitteilungsblatt* publishes a letter written 25 years ago by Dr. Adenauer, then Oberbürgermeister of Cologne, on the occasion of a Meeting of the Pro-Palestina Committee in Cologne. In this letter Dr. Adenauer points out that the ideal of the Jewish renaissance had been welcomed wherever the removal of religious and racial hatred was considered a noble task. He also recalls that Cologne has been closely associated with the Zionist ideal and that the spiritual promoter of modern Zionism, Moses Hess, was buried at the Jewish Cemetery in Deutz.

RUNDFUNK SUPPORTS EMIGRATED ARTISTS

As already reported some time ago, the Sueddeutsche Rundfunk uses a certain portion of its proceeds for the support of needy artists who for racial or political reasons, had to leave Germany between 1933 and 1945. So far 13,200 DM have been distributed; the largest part of this sum (4,200 DM) has gone to artists in England, 2,400 DM to the United States, and 1,200 DM to Switzerland.

IN PARLIAMENT

NATURALISATION FEES INCREASED

According to a written reply of the Home Secretary, the fee for Certificates of Naturalisation has been increased from £15 to £20 and the fee for the registration of an alien wife of a citizen will be £1 instead of 10s.

CZECH TRUST FUND

In answer to a question by Mr. Sorensen, Sir H. Lucas-Tooth stated that the Czech Trust Fund was giving weekly maintenance payments to 521 persons, of whom about 300 first applied for assistance during the past two years. In addition 890 persons have during the last two years been given financial assistance for emigration and re-settlement.

FASCIST SLOGANS

The Home Secretary stated that during the past year some 25 cases of defacement of walls in Shore-ditch and neighbouring districts had been reported, 17 of them involving the painting or chalking the slogans which might be described as fascist. The police exercise all possible vigilance and have successfully prosecuted in a few cases, but detection of offenders is difficult unless they can be caught in the act.

EMIGRATION FIGURES

A Parliamentary reply by the President of the Board of Trade reveals that in 1951 about 150,000 British emigrants went overseas (against 130,000 in 1950 and 144,000 in 1949). Most of them (133,000) went to Commonwealth countries; the list of countries of reception is headed by Australia (57,000) and Canada (27,000). The number of emigrants to South Africa, which during the first post-war years was most considerable, has largely decreased (26,000 in 1947 against 13,000 in 1951).

Old Acquaintances

Fate Plays Tricks:—Only when he had to leave Berlin, where he wrote many successful film scripts, did he discover his British nationality, because he happened to be born on British soil. So he had no difficulties in entering England and living here without needing a labour permit; but he did not speak the language, and nobody helped him to find his way in his country of origin. Herbert Juttke-Victor, who died a few weeks ago in Frankfurt after a lung operation, never felt at home in his fatherland; he was always a refugee, though not in a legal sense. It was a paradoxical situation, and he was very unhappy in London all the time. Herbert Juttke had none of the advantages of an immigrant and was a stranger, a foreigner nevertheless. So he left England as soon as the war was over to live in Paris. Only in France was he happy again. On the other hand, a man celebrated his 75th birthday last month who found happiness only when he came to England because here he could fulfil the dream of his life. His name is Sigismund Freyhan; he was born in Breslau and always wanted to become a painter. But his parents were against his ambitions and told him first to learn something practical. So Freyhan became a wine merchant and a very successful one at that; his art he left for his spare time. He was prosperous, but unhappy. Only when he had to leave Germany and lost his business, he could do what he always wanted to do, namely paint. During the war, he did portraits of allied leaders, and now shows proudly the many letters of thanks he got from General Eisenhower, Field Marshal Lord Montgomery and other celebrities. The "Anglo-Palestine Club" and later on the "Fowler" and "Suffolk Gallery" showed his works. He found real happiness in exile.

First Nights Everywhere:—Fritz Rotter, who is famous for his lyrics of song hits and wrote many scripts in his Hollywood exile, saw his play "Christine" produced in Stuttgart, directed by Trude Kolmann.—Eric Charell produced Paul Burkhardt's operetta "Fireworks" in Paris and scored a personal success.—Max Opuls, whose picture "La Ronde" has now filled London's "Curzon" for one year, showed in Paris his newest film, "Le Plaisir," a collection of Maupassant stories.—Max Hansen played "The Little Napoleon" in Berlin and had a success.—Gusti Huber, a Viennese actress, appeared in George Tabori's "Flight into Egypt" on Broadway; it is a play of refugees in a Cairo hotel. Gusti Huber came to the States only after the war, and all American papers are full of her praise.—Oscar Karlweis, Hans Wengraf, and Herbert Berghof are in "Five Fingers," which Joe ("All about Eve") Mankiewicz directed; it is an impressive thriller with James Mason in the lead.—Ernestine Costa played "Glass Roof" in London's little "New Lindsay."—Martin Miller scored a double success when he acted in "Song of the Centipede" at the "Q" and in "Stately Homes" at the "Embassy."

Fritzi Massary:—Before starting on her first post-war journey to Europe, the unforgotten Fritzi Massary celebrated her 70th birthday in Hollywood with a tremendous party attended by the continental section of the actors, directors, and writers. Since she appeared in London's "His Majesty's Theatre" as "Countess Mizzi" in Noel Coward's especially written "Operetta," I a Massary has not been seen on any stage, and probably never will be again. But there are still many alive who remember the first lady of the musicals with or without her partner Giampietro, and in their names our best wishes go over the ocean to her.

Salzburg 1952:—This year, for the first time, the Salzburg Festivals will take place without being associated with the man who founded them: Max Reinhardt. Not Helene Thimig, his widow, will stage "Everyman," but Ernst Lothar, and consequently all famous actors and actresses cancelled their appearance. There will be no Paula Wessely, no Attila Hoerbiger, no Ernst Deutsch in the cast of that production which once brought fame to Salzburg. . . .

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BERLIN INDEMNIFICATION LAW AMENDED

It was already reported in the March issue of AJR Information that the time limit for the submission of claims has been extended to October 31, 1952. The Indemnification Office (Entschadigungsamt), Berlin, takes the view that by that date properly filled in forms have also to be submitted in those cases in which, so far, claimants have only sent in informal notifications in order to keep the previous time limit.

In the meantime, a Fifth Amendment has been promulgated, and the full text of the law, incorporating the five amendment laws, has been published anew.

The most important clauses of the Fifth Amendment are the following ones:—

Residence. The Berlin Indemnification Law now also applies to those who emigrated from Berlin after January 1, 1947. Claims cannot be submitted to the Berlin Indemnification Office if, on the strength of Indemnification Laws within the Federal Republic, they may be directed against the Federal Republic or against a German Land.

Limitation of Succession (Erbbeschränkung). The law in its amended wording makes it clear that the limitation of succession to certain categories of relatives applies not only to succession by law (Gesetzliche Erbfolge), but also by will (Verfügung von Todes wegen). The limitation has been relaxed in so far as the claims may also be inherited by the spouses of the children.

Damage to Life. The widow of a Nazi victim receives a pension until she re-marries or dies. The Amendment stipulates that she receives a lump sum of 2,000 DM. instead of a pension in the case of her re-marriage. Orphaned children of Nazi victims may receive a pension also beyond the age fixed in the original law (18 and 24 years respectively) if, due to disability, they are unable to earn a living.

Damage to Body or Health. The incapacity of the Nazi victims must be at least 25 per cent.

Recognition of Penal Servitude. The time limit for the submission of claims for the nullification of verdicts (Strafurteile) according to the "Law for the Rehabilitation in Criminal Procedure" has expired. On the other hand, claims for loss of freedom (Haftentschädigung) could, according to the old wording of the Indemnification Law, only be submitted if the verdict had been nullified. The amendment stipulates that a nullification is only required if there are doubts whether the verdict had to be regarded as a persecution measure.

Damage to Economic Advancement (Wirtschaftliches Fortkommen). According to the Amendment, compensation claims of deceased officials for loss of income may now be submitted by heirs, provided that they would have been entitled to maintenance and that they shared the family life with the deceased or were prevented from doing so by Nazi measures. This also applies to workmen, employees and persons in independent positions.

Advance Payments. It was already reported that advance payments may be granted to persons in need and that old persons were in any case considered as needy. According to new regulations, the preferential treatment for reason of age now only applies to persons over 70 years (not, as before, over 60 years).

BUSINESS BRANCHES OUTSIDE GERMANY

An order regulating the establishment and maintenance of business branches outside Germany by German enterprises has been issued by the German Federal Ministry of Economics (Bundesanzeiger No. 20 of January 30, 1952).

OFFICIALS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Pending the final legal settlement, the Jewish Trust Corporation has decided to allocate an amount to be used for the benefit of emigrated former officials of Jewish Communities in the British Zone and their widows. This resolution was passed at a meeting of the British Trust Corporation on March 25, when it was moved by Dr. F. Goldschmidt, the representative of the Council of Jews from Germany. The amount will be distributed by the Verband der Juedischen Gemeinden Nord-West-Deutschlands, Hamburg 13, Rothenbaum Chaussee 38. Applications have to be submitted to this address. It is stressed that this arrangement only refers to former officials from the British Zone of Germany (so far not including the British Sector of Berlin). It is hoped that a similar arrangement will be made by IRSO for Jewish Communities officials from the American Zone. Further developments will be reported in the AJR Information.

At the initiative of Rabbi Dr. B. Italiener, Rabbi Dr. M. Eschelbacher and Mr. Feibelmann of the Interessengemeinschaft of former officials of Jewish Communities in Germany who are now living in the United Kingdom, has been established. It is operating in conjunction with corresponding groups in other countries and with the Council of Jews from Germany. Officials or their widows (from all parts of Germany) who have so far not sent in their particulars to the Committee members or to the AJR, should write to the AJR now. They will be informed on any further developments which may affect them and should kindly refrain from questioning at this juncture.

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in this column are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 18th of the month.

Birthdays

Mr. Emil Gerson, of 11 Sussex Mansions, Sussex Square, Brighton, became 85 years old on April 2.

Mr. Ludwig Loewenhaupt (formerly Kitzingen) of 129 Bywell Road, in Dewsbury, Yorks., celebrated his 75th birthday on March 14.

Marriage

Oppenheim—Bailey. The marriage took place on March 29 between Miss Dorly Oppenheim, daughter of Mrs. L. Oppenheim, 39 Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6, and Mr. Alan Vincent Bailey.

Deaths

Mrs. Grete Wolff, née Cohn, widow of Mr. Erich Wolff, of 46 Grove House, Waverley Grove, N.3, passed away peacefully on January 10, 1952.

Mr. Salo Beuthner, husband of Mrs. Frida Beuthner, née Koenigsfeld, of 2 Arcade House, Finchley Road, N.W.11, passed away on April 5th.

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Situations Vacant

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MAN of 38 wants position as clerk, storekeeper or pastrycook. Box 1301.

BOOK-KEEPER, 46, intelligent and reliable, wants congenial position. Box 1302.

BOOKBINDER, working at his home, can take more clients. Box 1303.

PACKER / STOREKEEPER, 49, wants a position. Box 1304.

CUTTER FOR PLASTIC HAND-BAGS, 3 years' exp., wants work. Box 1305.

DESPATCH CLERK, 51, also able to do packing, storekeeping, wants work. Box 1306.

WAREHOUSEMAN, experienced, wants job with prospects. Age 40, fluent knowledge of Spanish. Box 1317.

CLERK, man, 58, reliable, wants position. Would consider unskilled work. Box 1307.

MOTOR TRADE. Position wanted as executive or store-manager, knowl. of typing and elem. book-keeping, 36 y. Box 1308.

BOOK-KEEPER, former lawyer, wants part-time job. Full set of books. Box 1309.

Women

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, English and German, exp., wants part-time work. Box 1310.

BOOK-KEEPER, experienced, wants position, also suitable as cashier or manageress. Box 1311.

COOK, private or restaurant, exp., wants position full or part-time. Box 1312.

CHEMIST, wants evening work any kind, knows bk-kp. and typg. Box 1313.

HOUSEKEEPER, job wanted in orthodox family. Good references. Box 1314.

COOK, residential post wanted, orthodox household. Box 1315.

LIGHT NURSING, part-time job wanted by reliable exp. lady. Box 1316.

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FURN. ROOM w. piano wanted by Israeli woman student of music, nr. Kensington. Box 1321.

Miscellaneous

FLIEGENDE BLAETTER, 1869 to 1914. Mostly very good condition. Cyriax, 23 Upper Wimpole Street, W.1.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR wanted. Box 1318.

JOB LINES of various commodities. Who can sell them? Box 1319.

BRIDGE. Middle-aged lady is looking for Bridge partners to play in private circle. Box 1297.

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GENTLEMAN, 52, widower, of good appearance, sound financial position, desires marriage with very attractive lady of 35-43. Photograph necessarily will be returned. Strictest confidence assured. Box 1320.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries from AJR

Oster, Lieselotte, lived at Leeds and Harrogate, for brother Kurt Oster, Buenos Aires.

Heller-Morgenrot, Albert, from Nuremberg, for Franz Throm, Bavaria.

Cassierer, Dr. Fritz, from Berlin, Siemensstr., for URO, Tel-Aviv.

Tager, Margot, née Friedlaender and **Pearl, Erika**, née Friedlaender, for Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland, Hamburg.

Nesselroth, Joseph, abt. 45, from Berlin, for Paul Mueller, Berlin.

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PERSONALIA

Dr. Kurt Mahler, F.R.S., who held a readership at the University of Manchester, has been promoted to the status of a Professor of Mathematical Analysis. Dr. Mahler was born in Krefeld and has always taken an active interest in the efforts of the AJR.

Dr. H. J. Turkheim (London) who, prior to 1933, was Extraordinary Professor for Dentistry at Hamburg University, has been bestowed an Honorary Professorship by his former University. The AJR extends its congratulations on this distinction to Professor Turkheim, who is a most helpful and interested member of its Board.

The author Mr. Paul H. Emden recently became 70 years old. Amongst his books are "Jews of Britain" and several works on financial and historical subjects. The AJR, to whose periodical he has also contributed several interesting articles, conveys its best wishes to Mr. Emden.

Mr. Kurt Sabatzky (17B Lyttelton Road, London, N.2) recently celebrated his 60th birthday. Throughout his life, Mr. Sabatzky has been closely associated with efforts on behalf of the Jewish community. In Germany, as District Syndikus of the Jewish Central-Verein, he stood in the foreground of the fight against Nazism. In this country, he holds a position with the Wiener Library. Together with his many friends in Great Britain and overseas the AJR extends to Mr. Sabatzky its heartiest congratulations.

Miss Betty Frankenstein, who for many years was in charge of the "Meinekestrasse," the Berlin office of the German Zionist Federation, recently celebrated her 70th birthday in Jerusalem.

The musicologist Dr. h. c. Paul Moos died in Belgium at the age of 89 years. He was the author of "Moderne Musikaesthetik," "Die Philosophie der Musik" and "Richard Wagner als Aesthetiker."

Mr. Michael Wurmbrand, for many years editor of the "Jewish Telegraph Agency" in Berlin, died in New York, 68 years old. In the United States he was on the editorial staff of the "Aufbau."

Mr. Leopold Fehr, who held leading positions in German economic life, died in England at the age of 75.

AJR AT WORK

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

The employment situation is generally becoming increasingly difficult. But nevertheless we were able to fill a number of vacancies as result of the help of our friends and persistent enquiries from all potential employers.

We see no reason why we should not be even more successful in finding jobs if all our members and friends would let us know as soon as employment opportunities arise in their own firm or if they hear of opportunities amongst their friends.

We have also managed to find a few jobs for part-time workers, needlewomen, etc., but we have still many applicants who would like full- or part-time work.

Please, let us know if you can hear of anything. No job is too big or too small.

Needlewomen Service has on its register experienced women for any kind of needlework. Phone MAI 4449.

Permanent display and sale of attractive and useful gifts at Room 3 of AJR Headquarters.

Secretarial Service has experienced shorthand-typists, typists, book-keepers, clerks available. Phone MAI 4449.

Book-keeping Course. The course will start at the beginning of May and will take place on the premises of the AJR on Tuesday evenings. No fee. Admission only after application in writing.

AJR FRIENDSHIP CLUB

From May onwards the AJR Friendship Club will meet at the premises of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation, 51 Belsize Square (off Belsize Park), N.W.3. During the summer, the meetings will take place at fortnightly intervals on Sundays at 7 p.m. The first meeting in May will be on Sunday, May 11 (Musical Entertainment), the second meeting on Sunday, May 25 (Literary Evening).

The gatherings of the AJR Friendship Club have proved to meet a genuine need amongst a great number of our friends who wish to spend part of their leisure time in the company of people of their own background. The new meeting place will enhance the friendly atmosphere prevailing at the gatherings.

AJR BOARD MEETING

At a Board Meeting of the AJR on March 30 reports were given by Dr. W. Rosenstock, General Secretary, Dr. Adelheid Levy, Social Services Secretary, and Dr. H. Reichmann, Vice-Chairman of the AJR. The need for intensifying and expanding the Social Services was stressed both in the reports and during the lively discussion. It was also realised that the manifold problems in the field of restitution and compensation call for utmost activity to safeguard the interests of the emigrated German Jews. The Board expressed its regret at the fact that important social schemes such as the establishment of Old Age Homes could not yet be materialised because so far no funds have been made available to the organisations of Jews from Germany out of the proceeds from the heirless and unclaimed Jewish property in Germany.

It was also proposed to hold the Board Meetings at shorter intervals so as to keep Board members more closely informed about the day-by-day work of the AJR, of the Council of Jews from Germany and of the United Restitution Office.

AJR GENERAL MEETING

Monday, May 12, 7.45 p.m.
1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6

Report on

THE HAGUE CLAIMS CONFERENCE

(See announcement on front page)

THE "HYPHEN"

Sunday, May 4, at 7.30 p.m., at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Talk by Mr. B. LAWSON (Member of the Society of Friends) about "The International Work of the Quakers."

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