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# AJR

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# INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE  
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN  
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## PEACE 1946

WHEN the nations met at Versailles in 1919 to draft the peace treaty for a world that had emerged from the terrors of the first World War, the statesmen and politicians were motivated by lofty ideals and ideas; there prevailed a feeling of mutual respect, there were noticeable endeavours to righten the wrongs which had led to the world-wide conflict; there was an encouraging understanding for the small nations and the desire to safeguard the lives and rights of minorities.

The peace conference after the second World War meets under different auspices. It sometimes seems as if Hitler's poison had infected humanity to such a degree that cynicism and distrust have replaced any previous conception of a better world. In such a constellation, the lot of the Jews has greatly deteriorated; after the physical catastrophe that has befallen Jewry during the last few years, they are now suffering from moral disillusionment, be it in the lands where the remnants of Continental Jewry are left and where they are meeting with the apathy or even the hostility of the populations; be it from the hands of Allied statesmen who have not always followed up their words of sympathy by action. The world to-day is reigned by power politics. Having lost one-third of their strength, the Jewish people seem to be in the unfortunate position of having to appeal to sentiments and moral considerations which have long vanished in the political practice.

The American Jewish Conference, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and the World Jewish Congress, have presented a memorandum to the Council of Foreign Ministers to serve as a basis for a discussion on the Jewish question at the peace conference. The Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany has submitted similar proposals to the San Francisco Conference and other international bodies. Some of these specific measures proposed in the Memorandum are designed to protect the rights of Jewish communities, to restore and re-establish Jewish private, communal and institutional property, to permit Jews to have the option of nationality in the event of territorial changes, and to ensure Jews the right of emigration and to take their possessions to new places of settlement.

If the peace conference were really to succeed in laying the foundations of a world of justice and decency, it should formulate a charter of the right of man in which also the Jews are assured their places as equal citizens in the countries where they live as individuals, protected from discrimination in any form, and which endorses the international recognition of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

## CRISIS IN PALESTINE

THE conflict between the British Government and the Jewish population in Palestine has deeply stirred the Jewish world. However, it is hoped that the recent events will be a soon-forgotten episode, and that a real and effective co-operation between the mandatory power and the Jewish Agency will be established. There is no doubt that such co-operation can only be founded on the basis of the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry which, with all their shortcomings, present the opportunity of a constructive settlement of the Palestine problem. A declaration of policy on the part of the British Government is eagerly awaited not only in Palestine but also among the many hundreds of thousands of Jews on the Continent whose situation is precarious and steadily deteriorating.

With the United States as an active partner, Palestine could resume her historic role of saving the remnants of Israel.

## Joachim Prinz:

# PROBLEMS IN AMERICA

I deem it a particular pleasure to be permitted to write for a group of people whom I have known back at what once upon a time we called "home." The years—almost a decade—which have elapsed have brought to tragic fruition the political predictions of 1933. If German Jewry at that time had listened more carefully; if the urgent appeal for mass migration had been heeded, we would not to-day stand at the graves of so many of our people, and a considerable part of German Jewry would have been saved. Alas, there was too much wishful thinking on the part of many and too little dispassionate, cool analysis of the political situation of Hitler Germany. Although at times one can only with bitterness look back at those days of heedless appeals and sermons preached in the wilderness to sometimes deaf ears, we must together turn to the tasks which lie before us.

I have come as a visitor to this country, sent by American Jewry to represent them in the cause of Palestine. It may be significant that a former German Rabbi should have been selected for this purpose, and it may be indicative of the degree of adjustment which some of us have made in this largest of world Jewries. Indeed, it can be said that the economic adjustment, at least, which, at times, was the foremost and most difficult problem confronting Western European immigration to America, has by large been solved.

There is little unemployment among the 200,000 Continental Jews who now live in the United States. In New York, where a large majority of them have settled, the social adjustment is not equally good. Linguistically and socially they are a large self-maintained group banded together in associations and a large number of congregations. Not all of them are successful. There seems to be a wide gap between the world of the parents and that of the children who have completely integrated into American life and become part and parcel of school and play of other children. The seeming segregation of large parts of Continental Jewry in American Jewish life is not new to America. Being a country largely dependent upon immigration, it has preserved the various strata of immigrants finely separated from other groups living, as it were, in neighbourhoods of their own, speaking their own language and nevertheless participating in American life.

America is not a melting-pot where groups lose their identity. The "American Orchestra" of which the late President Roosevelt so often spoke, propagates the preservation of special qualities, customs and

traditions of each of these groups. In Jewish life, the "Landsmannschaften" have been an integral part of the pattern of American Jewry where most congregations and a great many associations sprang from a certain group of immigrants and still bear the name, not only of the country, but even of small towns somewhere in Poland or Russia. It would be an exaggeration to say that the immigrants have made a great contribution to Jewish life. In a Jewry as large as that of America this would hardly be possible. Yet, among the writers, the contributors to Jewish magazines, and in musical life as well as among the other projects and sciences, immigration has played and is still playing an important part. It can be said with a good deal of justification that no other group of immigrants has ever so speedily and so skilfully made an adjustment as has the migration of Hitler's Jewry.

To-day they are accepted as American Jews in spite of obstacles which not only were merely of an economic nature. There are psychological barriers to be overcome and many prejudices deriving from the old battle of Western European Jewry versus Eastern European Jewry still prevail. We sometimes suffer from the fact that we are identified with the German Jews of 1890 who, with benign, benevolent and charitable inclinations helped their Eastern European brethren to establish their lives in America. Nothing is more resented than such a charitable attitude which is far from complete identification with the immigrants.

American Jewry is beset with a great many problems. A better understanding of the Jewish question at large and the growth of anti-Semitism in America proper have made the Jews of America more conscious of the necessity to fight for a Jewish Palestine not only as a haven of refuge but also as a place where the Jew can find an expression of his own. I have come to this country on behalf of this Palestine, and I have been able to voice the opinion of a vast majority of American Jewry by appealing to British Jewry of whom the Continental immigrants are a part, to work towards this goal.

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PALESTINE'S ECONOMIC CAPACITY

# POLISH-JEWISH EMERGENCY

*The recent pogrom in Kielce has once more brought to the open the plight of the Jewish survivors in Poland. Out of the pitiful remnant of 120 Jewish people who had returned from the concentration camp to the township of Kielce 45 were murdered and scores more injured. We publish below the section of the Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine which deals with the Jewish position in Poland.*

With a pre-war Jewish population of just under 10 per cent. of the total, the Jews constituted 27.3 per cent. of the inhabitants of the cities and towns and only 3.2 per cent. of the rural population. When Poland was partitioned in 1939, it is estimated that the territory occupied by the Germans was inhabited by 2,042,000 Jews, while that which came under Soviet rule contained 1,309,000.

It is impossible to secure accurate statistics in Poland to-day, but it is estimated that only 80,000 of the former Jewish population of 3,351,000 are now there. In our view, based on information obtained from a number of widely different sources, the vast majority of this number now want to leave Poland, and will, if they can.

Their reasons for leaving are many and cogent. Indeed, there seems to be a very considerable measure of hostility among the population towards the Jews. In a country ravaged by war, perhaps more so than any other, with its economy disrupted, the Jews and Poles are competitors for a meagre livelihood. The laws give Jews the right to claim property that once belonged to them or deceased relatives, but the exercise of that right against the Polish possessor is in itself a cause of hostility. Indeed, stories were told of Jews being deterred from claiming what was lawfully theirs by threats to their personal safety.

Throughout the country there is a high degree of lawlessness. We are satisfied that the Government is doing what it can by the passage of legislation to destroy anti-Semitism but, until the rule of law is restored, the enforcement of its mandates must be both spasmodic and ineffective. Jews occupy prominent positions in the Government and a number are employed in the civil service and police. This of itself appears to be a cause of hostility towards the Jews, since responsibility for unpopular actions of the Government is attributed to them.

In addition there was the elimination by the Germans of the whole foundation of Jewish life and culture, confiscation of their funds and property, the destruction of their synagogues and the obliteration

## IMMIGRATION TO URUGUAY

The April issue of "AJR Information" contained a short note on immigration to Uruguay. Meanwhile it has been ascertained that that information was not quite accurate. Prospective immigrants cannot apply for their visa at the Uruguayan Consulate of their respective countries of residence. All steps regarding immigration have to be started in Uruguay itself. There are two categories of immigrants: "proper immigrants" and so-called "first-class travellers." Applications which come under the first category are not being dealt with at present. As to the second category, people living in Uruguay have to submit to the Uruguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs an application on behalf of the persons they want to bring over, provided that (1) the applicant has his domicile in Uruguay and has been living there for at least two years, and (2) the application concerns direct relatives up to the fourth degree and those related by marriage up to the second degree.

**Members Are Requested To Send  
In Their Contributions Without  
Waiting For Individual Reminders**

tion of their cemeteries. For Polish Jews there are so many reminders of their suffering and of the death of their relatives, that to start again in Poland must indeed be a formidable task.

Before the war Zionism in Poland was strong and a large number of Polish Jews migrated to Palestine. Political Zionism with its demand for the creation of a Jewish State is strong among the Jewish survivors. Accounts of life in Palestine given before the war are remembered and rendered doubly attractive by contrast with the ordeals they have endured. These accounts are repeated now and play their part in inducing the Jews to set out on the road to Germany which is believed to lead to Palestine.

In addition to the Polish Jews now in Poland, those Poles and Polish Jews now in the U.S.S.R. can, under an agreement entered into between the two Governments, "withdraw from Soviet citizenship" and return to Poland. Some have already arrived and responsible officials declare that a further 800,000, including about 150,000 Jews, are expected to come. It appears to be the general view that the majority of the Jews returning will not wish to remain in Poland. Some, however, may settle in the lands taken over from Germany, and we gathered that this would be welcomed by the Polish Government, although it is stated that no obstacle is placed in the path of Jews who wish to leave.

In view of this information and the possible departure of the majority of the 80,000 referred to above, up to 200,000 Jews may wish to leave the country and Poland consequently must be regarded as one of the chief possible sources of mass migration.

## GREECE

In Greece, there are some 10,000 Jews—survivors of a pre-war population of 75,000. Of the largest community of 56,000 at Salonika, only some 2,000 survive. During the Nazi occupation, the great majority of Jews were deported, a few remained in hiding. The survivors are now scattered over the country. The largest communities are in Athens and Salonika.

Fundamentally, there is no anti-Semitism. Practically all Jewish property was confiscated, however, and though legislation directed to restitution has been enacted, the process will inevitably be difficult and may complicate relations between Jews and the surrounding population.

There are acute economic difficulties. About half of the Jewish population is in receipt of assistance. A lack of balance in the small communities, where the majority of the survivors are men, adversely affects the prospects of family life. The estimated number of potential emigrants ranges up to 50 per cent., depending upon the estimator. Much will depend on the progress of economic recovery.

*("From the Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine.")*

# JEWISH REFUGEES IN ITALY

The "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" has received from its Italian member organisation, the "Association of formerly interned Jews," some useful information on the legal position of Jewish refugees in Italy, restitution, and on the possibility of issuing death certificates in respect of missing persons.

As to the legal interpretation of the nationality of German Jews in Italy, ruled by decree of May 7, 1945, the decree provides that those stateless persons are not to be considered as enemy aliens who used to be of German nationality but were deprived of it by the promulgation of the Nazi racial laws. Whether they are still considered as "Germans" is virtually unimportant as they, as a whole, have declared themselves as stateless and, on request and without any difficulties, have obtained from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs identity certificates for stateless persons.

The Italian Government has as yet not considered the question of restitution as far as foreigners are concerned. It may, however, be expected that this question will be settled by law after the formation of a Constitutional Assembly. A decree, recently issued, provides that Italian citizens have to register their war damage claims by October 15,

## JEWISH SETTLEMENTS IN SILESIA

A novel experiment is the settlement of Jews in Lower Silesia. Several thousand had been deported here by the Germans to work in forced labour camps, in the coalmines, the paper and timber mills and textile factories in which this part of new Poland is so rich.

After liberation by Russian and Polish troops these Jews, whose families in Poland had all been killed, remained here and gradually settled down to a new life. To-day, with some 50,000 Jews who have returned from Russia during the last few months, there are in Breslau and the whole of the Lower Silesian area about 70,000 of them, and their numbers, like those of the Poles, are constantly growing. Most of the newcomers are directed here, where the Polish authorities consider there are far greater opportunities and better housing conditions than in other parts of Poland.

A characteristic of these new Jewish settlements of which there are about thirty, is that few Jews turn to trading or shopkeeping. They tend rather to enter the factories and mines. Mining is a profession which Jews have not previously taken up. In one of the coalmines, in the Rychbach area there are about fifty Jews working underground, in another about a hundred.

They also tend to build up nets of co-operative workshops in which the Jews can earn a living by a joint effort. Some forty Jewish co-operatives have already been established, and more are being organised.

## JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN GERMANY

*Below we are continuing the list of Jewish Communities and Committees in Germany (see AJR Information, May, June, and July, 1946). In cases where information previously furnished could be augmented or completed, the name of the town is once more inserted.—Ed.*

BRITISH ZONE (Postleitnummer indicated in brackets after the name of the town):—

Bremen (23): Arbeitsgemeinschaft der juedischen Gemeinden Nordwestdeutschlands, Osterdeich 17.

Bremen (23): Israelitische Gemeinde, Osterdeich 17.

Goettingen (23): Juedische Gemeinde, Plackstr. 12.

Hamburg (24): Juedische Gemeinde, Rothenbaumchaussee 38.

Hanover (23): Juedische Gemeinde, Rumannstr. 26 A.

Kiel (24): Central Jewish Committee.

Luebeck (24): Central Jewish Committee.

Oldenburg (23): Rechtsanwalt E. Loewenstein, Am Schlossgarten 31.

Osnabrueck (23): Israelitische Gemeinde, Turnerstr. 5.

FRENCH ZONE, Postleitnummer 22b:—

Coblenz: Juedische Gemeinde (Vorsitzender: Mr. A. Bernd), Liebfrauenkirche 11.

Kreuznach: Juedische Gemeinde (Vorsitzender: Mr. Meinhard Marx), Hochstr. 28.

Neuwied: Juedische Gemeinde (Vorsitzender: Mr. Julius Meyer), Runkelplatz 10.

Trier: Juedische Gemeinde (Vorsitzender: Mr. Heinz Kahn), Saarstr. 104.

1946. Some former German Jews without waiting for further decrees have registered their claims, too.

There is no regulation yet regarding the issue of death certificates in respect of missing persons. However, there is a possibility of obtaining such a document from an Italian Court based on a declaration that either the person in question is "absent" ("Dichiarazione de Assenza"), or that he or she has died. This declaration must be signed by four witnesses who have returned from German concentration camps. The Italian law considers a person as missing if nothing has been heard of him or her within a period of two years. As to Jews deported to concentration camps, the relatives and heirs may obtain from the tribunal a declaration of absence ("Dichiarazione de Assenza") because in almost all these cases the period of two years has elapsed. On receiving this declaration the heirs are entitled to the property of the missing person provided that certain regulations are complied with. This refers to cases where no news is available about a missing person. If, however, witnesses attesting to the death of the missing person by statement before a public notary can be found, a death certificate, valid in all civil matters, will be issued. As a matter of fact, the Italian law permits every possible means to prove the death of a person.

# CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

## A NEW PHASE

Whilst the AJR during recent years was frequently urged by refugees to establish a special office to deal with the registration of claims against Germany for restitution and compensation, it was after careful consideration decided to abstain from carrying out such suggestions. It was, however, hoped that the appropriate authorities, backed up by the British Government, would ultimately see their way to take up this work themselves.

Recent developments have proved that the decision reached by the AJR was right. For the first step in the direction expected by the Association has now been taken by the "Control Office for Germany and Austria, British Element." The announcement by the "Control Office," dated July 10, and the guide for registration, both published below, were sent to the AJR, and at the same time it was pointed out that (under the famous Law 52) steps are now being taken to extend the scope of the activities of the Military Government to bring "internal loot" under control, and that it would be helpful if claims were received in a way conforming to the submitted guide for registration.

The AJR is anxious to assist the "Control Office" by advising refugees, wherever necessary, as to how to register their claims on the lines of the sample below which is meant for guidance only and may be modified by the applicant according to individual circumstances. If property claimed is situated in more than one "Kreis" or if there are so many items that they cannot be adequately enumerated on one set of copies, several sets should be used.

All identifiable property may be claimed irrespective of its legal nature, including real and movable property, patents and trade marks, mortgages, securities, banking accounts, and pensions. Mere indemnity claims, however, f.i. for the refund of taxes, or for damages on account of injuries suffered, should not be inserted.

The registration is not meant to be prejudicial to such other claims. It is not obligatory, and there is no time limit. If the original owner is dead, his heirs may claim; they may prove their right at a later date.

### THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

"(1). The Control Office for Germany and Austria announce that arrangements have been made which will enable persons resident in the British Commonwealth and British citizens elsewhere, who have claims in respect of property of which they were dispossessed by Nazi persecution or discrimination, to forward their claims to Germany through official channels. These arrangements extend to claims in respect of property in all zones in Germany. The British authorities will pass claims to property in other zones to the appropriate authority in the zone concerned.

(2). It is requested that claims be prepared in quadruplicate, two copies being in English and two in German, to include all relevant information expressed as concisely as possible. In particular the following details should be given:—The Kreis in which the property is (this should be clearly marked at the top of the paper), or is believed to be located, the name and address of the person believed to be in possession of it, description to assist identification, estimated value, the circumstances in which, the grounds on which, and by whom the property was seized or confiscated, and any payment made for it.

(3). Claims should be addressed to:—  
Control Office for Germany and Austria,  
Overseas Registry, R.14, Norfolk House,  
St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.  
and be marked "Internal Loot" in the top left-hand corner of the envelope.

(4). Attention is drawn to the fact that even though persons may already have been in correspondence with the Control Office, the Trading with the Enemy Department, or any other Government Department, they should nevertheless take advantage of these facilities if they wish their claims to go forward to Germany.

(5). It is emphasised that in making these arrangements the Control Office is concerned only to provide claimants, in the absence of normal postal facilities to Germany, with an opportunity for placing details of their claims on record with the appropriate authorities in Germany pending the establishment of machinery for dealing with them—a matter now under joint consideration by the occupying powers.

(6). No correspondence can be entered into with regard to these claims, nor can the British Element of the Control Commission undertake to provide reports on the properties.

(7). Arrangements are under discussion for the extension of similar facilities to non-British persons residing outside the British Commonwealth who have claims to property in the British Zone.

July 10, 1946."

### GUIDE FOR REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS

I/We ..... (Name) .....  
of ..... (Address) .....  
..... (Occupation) .....  
do hereby claim restitution of or compensation for loss of the following property.

- Kreis in which property described below is (or is believed to be) now situated.
- Address at which property is now situated.
- Person, company or organisation now in possession or custody of property.  
Name and Address.
- Description of property—with sufficient particulars to identify it.
- Value (approx.).
- Name and (if known) present address of original owner.
- Description of circumstances in which original owner was dispossessed stating:—  
(A) By whom the property was taken from original owner.  
(B) Grounds on which it was taken.  
(C) Whether confiscated without payment or sold under compulsion, any payment made and to whom.  
(D) Place at which property was taken.  
(E) Other particulars of dispossession.
- Any transaction in regard to the property since it was taken from the owner. (State shortly the parties to and nature of transaction.)  
Name any person who has been in possession of the property since owner was deprived of it.

### RE : PARCELS TO GERMANY

The AJR is receiving an increasing number of requests for help in sending parcels to Jews in Germany. Although there is at present no parcel post to Germany, limited facilities are available in this connection. However, it must be stressed again that it is strictly forbidden to send food or soap out of the country. Particulars can be obtained from the Head Office of the AJR on request in writing or in person, but not over the telephone.

In future parcels are being sent through a London depot where they will be examined, and all forbidden items will be taken out before despatch.

With regard to food parcels, the position is different in the United States of America. Food parcels can be sent direct from the U.S. to Jews living in the American zone of Germany, but must not be sent via Great Britain as they cannot be posted on; neither can they be ordered from, or paid for in this country.

There are limited facilities to order food parcels in Palestine. Particulars will be given on request by the Head Office of the AJR.

### What the Press says . . .

#### THE KIELCE POGROM

"... Even when all allowances are made for the disturbed state of Poland and the effects of German propaganda, even if it is true (as the persecution suggests at the trial) that the pogrom was instigated by criminal terrorists who are deliberately trying to discredit the Polish Government, the facts are sufficiently ugly . . . The facts speak for themselves. It is fair to add that the Polish Government took prompt and stern action, but that, of course, was too late. After this, advice to the Jews to stay in Poland and help in the task of rebuilding democracy must ring a little hollow. It is really surprising that the Jews of Eastern Europe dream of the promised land?"

From a leader in the  
"Manchester Guardian."

### IN PARLIAMENT

#### Naturalisation

According to a statement by the Home Secretary on July 4, the number of Certificates of Naturalisation granted during the past three months was 173 in April, 266 in May and 382 in June. The total number of outstanding applications of all categories is, as the Home Secretary said on July 18, over 24,000, of which over 6,000 are in priority categories and over 2,000 were submitted before the war.

#### Distressed Persons Scheme

Up to June 13, 1,151 persons were admitted to the U.K. under the "Distressed Persons Scheme." So far, 878 of them could be classified:—Wives and minor children, 183; husbands, 4; young persons without parents (excluding 740 children from camps), 309; mothers and grandmothers, 240; fathers and grandfathers, 34; married couples, 108. As to their nationality 136 appear to be Germans and 87 Austrians. In a later statement (July 11) the Home Secretary said that until July 6 97 visas have been endorsed in Germany and 121 in Austria under the scheme.

In the course of a general discussion on the issue of entry permits, the Home Secretary recently announced in the House of Commons that he would send the Under Secretary of State of his Department to Germany and Austria in order to find out the bottleneck which, so far, seems to have prevented distressed persons in these countries from coming over under the scheme.

(In order to avoid false hopes which seem to have arisen among refugees by this statement it must be stressed that the Home Secretary only referred to the categories eligible under the "Distressed Persons Scheme," and that, according to several answers he has given in the House, people not falling under the categories of the scheme can at present not be admitted.—Ed.)

#### Immigration Policy

A vivid discussion on the immigration policy of Great Britain took place in the House of Commons on June 19. Mr. James Callaghan criticised the restrictive attitude of the Home Office because, in his view, the country will be faced with a shortage of labour and a decrease of the birth rate.

Mr. Mallalieu reminded the House of the benefit which Great Britain had drawn from the admission of the Huguenots.

Mr. Sydney Silverman, speaking on behalf of the displaced persons, said amongst others: "The Home Office had to be pressed and bullied and kicked from all sides before it made any announcement at all about displaced persons, but as far as my knowledge goes, not one displaced person in a single Displaced Persons' Camp in Europe has benefited."

Mr. Durbin mentioned the services of alien doctors, refugee economists, and other professions.

Mr. Royle had hoped the "change of the Government would bring about within the Home Office a more humanitarian outlook. Some of us at the moment are having to confess a terrible disappointment." Other M.P.s of all parties, such as Viscount Hinchinbrooke, Mr. Pritt, Captain Francis Noel-Baker and Mr. Driberg associated themselves with the views of the speakers already mentioned.

Commenting on the debate the "Manchester Guardian" asks whether it is not time for the Prime Minister to look into the Alien Department of the Home Office and to see that it is liberalised. The paper also regrets that the members did not receive an adequate reply from the Under Secretary at the end of the debate.

Max Freyhan:

## THE REFUGEE'S ARRIVAL

Amongst the politicians in exile to whom Great Britain offered refuge, we find Victor Hugo and his son Francois-Victor. Both of them found more over here than just shelter from persecution: To them it was a respite full of creative possibilities. Francois Victor at once began to study English literature, and as a result he was able to publish his translation of Shakespeare's plays and sonnets. In the same vein Victor Hugo himself gave a fascinating and fascinated description of the great Englishman in his book "William Shakespeare."

This sets us an example. To go into exile does not only mean to go over to another country—it also means to be faced with the problem of entering into new ways of thinking, entirely different from the old ones. It means that previous experience is experienced anew in a different light by those who open their minds to the ways of life and thought of their new surroundings.

You come across E. M. Butler's book, "The Tyranny of Greece over Germany." This book describes the development of the German conception of Greece from Winkelmann to Stefan George. And there you read:—"To an Anglo-Saxon mind it seems wasteful, deplorable and almost perverse that the beauty of Greek art and poetry should have caused so much frantic pain and so little pure pleasure." The words "To an Anglo-Saxon mind" appeal to us to open our own minds to new aspects of the problem. E. M. Butler's book, published in 1935, throws new light on a matter which we have so much at heart, e.g. when he says: "Only among a people at heart tragically dissatisfied with themselves could this grim struggle with a foreign ideal have continued for so long."

It is not the ideal of Greece or the ancient world which is here attacked as something of the past; it is rather that a stand is made for the classical conception: a scholar in present-day England takes sides with this conception against the chaotic tendencies of a period which has lost its bearings. An appeal is here voiced to return to the historic foundations of European culture and to the idea of Europe itself. This is the guiding principle of the promoters of organisations such as the "Classical Association," and the Virgil Society, represented by

**NEW BOOKS.** Hans Kelsen: "Society and Nature" (International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction; Kegan Paul, London); Morris Cohen: "A Preface to Logic" (Routledge, London); Josef Fraenkel: "Theodor Herzl" (Ararat, London, E.C.1); Franz Landsberger: "Rembrandt, The Jews, and the Bible" (Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia); Ernst Wolff: "The Problem of Pre-War Contracts in Peace Treaties" (Stevens, London); Robert Nathan: "Palestine: Problem and Promise" (Public Affairs Press); John Marlowe: "Rebellion in Palestine" (Cresset Press, London); J. L. Magnes: "In the Perplexity of the Times" (Hebrew University, Jerusalem); Philip Paneth: "The Glory that is Greece" (Alliance Press, London); John Horton: "The Chamber Music of Mendelssohn—The Musical Pilgrim" (Oxford University Press—Cumberlege, London).

## 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.

### JEWIS IN ENGLISH PUBLIC LAW

A brief outline of the more important historic facts with regard to the legal position of the Jews in this country generally and that of their synagogues, institutions, etc., will be given in two or three summarising notes in this column. (For further studies Henriques' voluminous book "The Jews and the English Law" is to be recommended.—Ed.)

It is widely known that the Jews were expelled from this country by Edward I in 1290, but readmitted in the 17th century by Charles II who promised them protection and ordered that they should "quietly enjoy" the free exercise of their religion. Since their return, Jews in England have never been considered in law as a separate nationality, but in principle have had the status of British citizens or of aliens of whatever other nationality they were deemed to have. In Acts of Parliament

men like Gilbert Murray, C. M. Bowra, and Sir Richard Livingstone.

Whilst seeing German literature and poetry in a new light, English classical scholars lead the way to the treasury of English literature throughout the centuries, and this way starts of necessity from classical conceptions of life and art. If this way is not followed up things of great value and beauty will remain inaccessible to the newcomer.

To those, however, who are prepared to be led, it will be the first promise of something which might eventually end in what I should like to call "The Refugee's Arrival."

### CONTINENTAL JEWISH LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES

A "Tentative List of Jewish Cultural Treasures in Axis-Occupied Countries," drawn up by the "Commission of European Jewish Cultural Reconstruction," a body affiliated with the "Conference on Jewish Relations," New York, has recently been published as Supplement to "Jewish Social Studies" (Vol. VIII, No. 1; New York, 1946). The survey, comprising both Jewish collections and Jewish cultural treasures in non-Jewish institutions, may serve as a useful instrument for implementing the information on the conditions before the war and at present. The research work concerning Central Europe, in particular Germany, is in the hands of Dr. Adolf Kober, formerly Rabbi of Cologne, who is an expert on this subject. Professor S. W. Baron, the well-known American Jewish historian and the Chairman of the "Commission," in his introductory remarks asks to convey all suitable and relevant information to the office of the Commission (1841, Broadway, New York 23, N.Y.).

It is contemplated to have the "Commission" serve as the central research and co-ordinating body for all American activities in this particular field and work in close co-operation with the Hebrew University, the "Committee on Restoration of the Continental Jewish Museums, Libraries and Archives of the Jewish Historical Society of England" (of which the AJR is a constituent member), and other organisations. The "American Federation of Jews from Central Europe" is represented on the "Commission" by its new President, Professor Nathan A. Stein.

"The Future of European Jewry and other Papers," a booklet designed as a forerunner of a series which the "Anglo-Jewish Association" (Woburn House, London, W.C.1) intends to publish, is a collection of the five memoranda, submitted to the recent "London Conference of Jewish Organisations." Each of the chapters ("Future of European Jewry," "Migration," "Statelessness," "Restitution and Compensation," "Protection of Human Rights") has been brought up to date. The collection as such together with a useful bibliography on the various subjects will be of interest to the many who are anxious to have a brief though not exhaustive outline of the present position of European Jewry and the questions of the future.

and legal documents they were described accordingly as "persons professing the Jewish religion."

However, in practice, for hundreds of years, many civil and political rights were withheld from them on account of the oaths and declarations which were conditions for the exercise of such rights. This kind of discrimination came to an end in the 19th century when Jews were finally admitted to both Houses of Parliament; in this connection the fight won by one of the Rothschilds before taking his seat as elected member of the House of Commons is well known.

Full rights to the exercise of the Jewish Religion were also attained only in 1846, when the "Religious Disabilities Act" provided that British subjects professing the Jewish religion should be subject to the same laws in respect of schools, worship, education and charity as Dissenters, i.e. Protestants dissenting from the established Church of England.

### REVIEWS

Norman Bentwich: *Wanderer in War.* (Victor Gollancz, London.)

This account of events and experiences during the war, given by an author whose work is so closely linked up with the fate of the refugees, is more than a personal biography. For Jewish refugees it is part of their own history during the past period. Richborough Camp, internment, gradual integration in the war effort will remind them of their first years in this country. The spiritual forces of Germans Jewry may, in the author's view, render valuable services to Anglo-Jewish life. On his various journeys to Palestine, Egypt and Ethiopia, Professor Bentwich has met German Jewish refugees who are trying to make their skill and experience useful to their new homelands. A cordial memento is devoted to Wilfrid Israel whose untimely tragic death was a grave loss to the Jewish people, especially to the refugee community. This book which describes, at the outset, the endeavours of rescuing persecuted Jews on the eve of war and concludes with a report on the trial of the persecutors of Belsen is a vivid and valuable document of the most fateful years of human and Jewish history. Journeys to four Continents, partly on missions for the British Government, partly in the interest of the refugees or of the University of Jerusalem confronted Professor Bentwich with problems in all fields of public life and brought him in touch with many personalities of various political and religious creeds. He approaches the problems from a humane aspect, and he sees behind the people he meets the background which makes them, in one way or another, typical for the crisis through which mankind is going in our days. The epigrammatic style in formulating views and characterising persons adds to the value of this fine book.

Louis W. Bondy: *Racketeers of Hatred.* Julius Streicher and the Jew-Baiter's International. (Newman Wolsey.)

This book has been published at the appropriate moment. Now that Streicher is facing his trial makes it of special interest to survey the range of his propaganda of hatred against the Jews. The author, who holds a leading position in the "Jewish Central Information Office" in London, is an expert on the subject. He describes Streicher's propaganda work within Germany, explains how he established his international connections, and gives an extremely interesting picture of the reaction to this propaganda in Great Britain, on the European Continent, and in America. It is distressing to read how deeply this propaganda has poisoned the minds of people all over the world. Mr. Bondy finishes up with this warning: "It must not be forgotten that Jew-baiting is Hitler's legacy to the post-war world and the one hope of his followers for a revival of his bloodstained regime in the years to come." A number of illustrations enliven the text.

### PERSONALIA

American Labour and Trade Unionism have lost an outstanding leader: Sidney Hillman, aged 59, died in New York. He was born in Russia, worked for some time in Manchester, and later on emigrated to the United States. There he built up the "Congress of Industrial Organisations" and was one of the founders of the "World Trade Union Federation" which was formed in 1945. Being a close associate of Roosevelt's, Hillman did much, both before and after America's entry into the war, in mobilising the munitions drive.

Professor Isaak Heinemann, the well-known Jewish philosopher and historian, formerly at the Jewish Theological Seminary of Breslau and for many years editor of the "Monatsschrift für die Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums," celebrated his 70th birthday in Jerusalem. Though living in retirement he is still actively continuing his research work.

Dr. Georg Kosak, L.R.C.P. and S.Ed. and L.R.F.P.S.Glas., a refugee doctor from Upper Silesia, died in London at the age of 38. The "British Medical Journal" published a remarkable tribute from a British colleague.

Dr. J. A. Bondy, the former political editor of the "Berliner Boersen-Courier," recently celebrated his 70th birthday in London.

## Emil Speyer: PALESTINE'S ECONOMIC CAPACITY

Political events in Palestine have recently overshadowed economic development, although the latter should, in the long run prove no less important. The country's absorptive capacity for, say, 100,000 new immigrants depends upon its economic strength. Fortunately, Palestine's economy has made great progress during recent years, and its strength to-day is such as to give Jewish economists full confidence in the country's ability to weather the conversion from war to peace without a serious crisis, and to absorb a large-scale immigration, provided political happenings do not interfere with normal economic life.

### INDUSTRY

The most important branch of Jewish industry is the comparatively very young diamond industry which exported during 1945 diamonds of a value of about £5,000,000, mostly to U.S.A. and Canada. Exports to these countries for 1946 are estimated at £8,000,000. Diamonds accounted in 1945 for nearly 43% of the total value of Palestinian exports. Other industries of importance are: The cement industry which serves mainly the home market; (there is first of all the old-established Neshor Company and a new factory, Shimshion Cement, which has now been formed with the assistance of British capital), the pharmaceutical industry, the products of which are up to the highest American and European standards; and the textile, furs, and fashion goods industry. Jewish Palestine is leading the Middle East in this highly diversified industry as well as in the production of leather goods. Palestine produces also machinery and metal goods, horn, plastic, ceramic and rubber articles, cosmetics; in short, apart from heavy industry proper (although Palestine is represented even here with the Vulcan foundry), Palestinian Jews are active in practically every kind of industrial enterprise. Many factories were established during the war years, and it remains to be seen how far Jewish industry will be able to exist in a competitive world.

One section of Palestine's industry worth special mention is the manufacture of juices, preserves, jams, marmalades and honey, beer, wine, and other spirits, fats and oils, soap, all of which make use of Palestinian agricultural raw materials. An industry of international repute is the chocolate industry (Elite, Lieber.)

### AGRICULTURE

Before the war, citrus was not only the leading crop, but also the most important export item, accounting for nearly 75% of total exports. In 1945, this percentage was only 15%, owing to lack of transport in the first place. No doubt, export figures are likely to rise again although it may take a number of years until the pre-war record of over 15,000,000 boxes will be reached. It is to be hoped, in the interest of a well-balanced economy, that Palestine will never again become an one-crop country as before the war.

Jewish agriculture, in general, is intensive, i.e. the production of cereals plays a minor part, while the production of vegetables has gone up considerably. Poultry production has received a great stimulus during the war; chicken farming on modern methods has been introduced by German Jews (who had no previous training); and fish breeding has become an important and lucrative side line of practically every kind of agricultural settlement.

### MINING

Palestine lacks most of the basic minerals of the heavy industries. No deposits of coal or, with two minor exceptions, of metals are known. But the country possesses gypsum, sulphur, rock salt, rock

### JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVE

The first party of Jewish refugees from Germany to enter this country under the "Distressed Persons Scheme" arrived recently in London. The party of ten included two children; they all lived in Berlin and showed unmistakable signs of privation. Relatives were waiting on the platform when the train drew in and there were some pathetic reunions with relations whom they had not seen for at least seven years.

phosphate, and bituminous limestone, while salt is also gained in large quantities from sea-water. The richest source of minerals is the Dead Sea which contains huge quantities of potassium chloride, magnesium chloride, magnesium bromide, sodium chloride and calcium chloride. These resources are exploited by the Palestine Potash Co. An exploration company is searching for oil in the surroundings of the Dead Sea. Palestine has also earth deposits needed for aluminium production, which, of course, would be dependent upon cheap power.

### ELECTRICITY

This brings us to the Palestine Electric Company which supplies more than 90% of the country's electricity, and to Mr. Lowdermilk's "Jordan Valley Authority" project to produce cheap water power and to make large-scale irrigation of the country possible.

### BUILDING

The building industry has always played an important part in Palestine as has to be expected in a rapidly growing country. Its main exponent is Solel Boneh, now the industrial roof organisation of the Jewish Labour Party (Histadruth) which had a big share in military building during the war years throughout the Middle East. There is a huge pent-up demand for housing, and the building industry alone could absorb a large number of new, unskilled immigrants.

This brings us to the end and back to the beginning. Given political peace and a co-operative mandatory power, there is no doubt whatsoever that the Yishuv will be able, with the financial help of World Jewry, to give a home to a very large number of Jewish D.P.'s from Europe.

## AJR AND JEWS IN GERMANY

Further replies have been received in answer to the letter sent out by the AJR to Jewish communities in Germany shortly after April 1, 1946.

From a letter from Dr. Herbert Lewin, Ottostr. 85, Cologne, Ehrenfeld:

"Our community, the largest of the Rhineland, has between 550 and 600 members of the Jewish faith, in addition we are looking after about 200 persons who lost their Jewish partners in concentration camps or whose children belong to the Jewish faith. Looking after people means giving them shares of the additional food supplied by the Joint which is most welcome. However, it would be desirable to get a little more foodstuff, as years of privation are telling on our members. We furthermore need clothing and funds. We hope to get shortly, thanks to the co-operation with Military Government, some houses which formerly belonged to the community. . . . The hospital is being set up again with the aid of State subventions, and we hope to have a hospital with about 250 beds soon. I was invited and taken in special audience by the Kardinal-Erzbischof, Dr. Frings, on the occasion of a big reception. You may be interested to learn that we sent the following telegram to the Kardinal-Erzbischof when Graf von Galen, Bishop of Muenster, died:—

"Zum Hinscheiden des auch von uns so sehr verehrten mutigen Kaempfers fuer die Menschlichkeit spricht die aelteste juedische Gemeinde des Rheinlandes der katholischen Kirche ihre aufrichtigste Teilnahme aus."

We received the following reply:—

"Im Namen des deutschen Episkopates danke ich der Synagogen-Gemeinde Koeln fuer Teilnahme am Tode Kardinals von Galen. Moegen nie die Zeiten wiederkehren, wo die Menschenrechte so mit Fuessen getreten wurden wie in den letzten vergangenen Jahren. Kardinal Frings."

Report received from Mr. Addi Bernd, Juedische Kultusgemeinde, Liebfrauenkirche 11, Coblenz:

"We are one of the youngest Jewish communities of Germany. There are about 200 Jews in the Coblenz-Trier district, most of whom wish to emigrate as this seems to them the only way out of chaos. Whilst giving them any possible support we also wish to do our utmost to rebuild the communities within the district in order to bind together those who will have to stay."

Mr. Max Waldmann, Juedische Gemeinde, Augustusstr. 4, Mainz, answered as follows:—

"The Jewish community in Mainz, one of the oldest in Western Europe, has been set up again on January 1, 1946. We have about 90 members, most of whom have spent the dreadful years of the Nazi regime in concentration camps. . . . In our efforts to assist

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

The Nazis in Austria have quickly recognised that all three parties which are permitted to function here are trying to get the votes of the Nazis. Therefore, subversive elements are pursuing an outspoken anti-Semitic policy. If one thinks of what the Jews have suffered in the last few years, it is inconceivable that the Austrian population willingly accepts such a policy. It seems as if those Nazis succeeded in winning over more and more sections of the populace to their ideas so that to-day anti-Semitism in Austria has taken on more concrete forms than it had before 1938. . . .

Yours, etc.,

A Non-Jewish Austrian,  
Vienna.

Dear Sir,

The note on "German Jews' Legal position" has caused some confusion among Jewish refugees in this country. Some people who definitely want to get rid of their German citizenship see in your publication the confirmation that their legal position has been solved according to their wishes. Others complain that an unwelcome discrimination has been made between the German Jews living in Germany and the Jewish refugees in this country. Both of them overlook that your article merely refers to "observations of U.S. Army Headquarters on the legal position." The Military Government in Germany has, of course, only the power to make regulations for people in Germany. It seems very doubtful if these "observations" in fact concern Jewish refugees outside of Germany.

Yours, etc.,

Dr. Adolph Asch,  
3, Queens Road,  
West Didsbury,  
Manchester.

(NOTE.—The legal status of Jewish refugees from Germany now living in Great Britain has not undergone any change—except in those cases where naturalisation has been granted.—Ed.

their rehabilitation we have to rely largely on the assistance given to us by organisations abroad, and we should be very glad if you, too, would help us. We should like to add that particularly we Jews in the French zone need help with regard to food, underwear, clothing and shoes."

From a report from Mr. Moritz Reis, Oertlicher Beauftragter des Oberrates Baden, Pforzheim-Broetzingen:

"Pforzheim was completely destroyed in a terrible air raid on February 23, 1945; only a few places on the outskirts are still habitable. I was the only remaining Jew after the raid. Before 1933, there were about 1250 Jews in the district, part of whom emigrated before war broke out. Since June, 1945, 20 persons have returned from Theresienstadt. We all have lost all our belongings and houses or flats. . . . We should be glad to co-operate closely with you."

Mr. Bernhard Kolb again wrote on behalf of the Juedische Gemeinde, Wielandstr. 6, Nuremberg:

"The Jewish community of Nuremberg had nearly 11,000 members in 1930. About 9,000 of them emigrated. When deportations started there were about 1800 professing Jews here. 1631 of them were deported, whilst 68 survived. At present there are about 150 professing Jews in Nuremberg and 50 who do not belong to the community. Many of them are awaiting their emigration to the United States or Palestine. A great number do not wish to emigrate because of their relationship with non-Jews. Immediately after the liberation in April, 1945, the community took up its activities, and very soon regular services were held. In December, 1945, there were elections of representatives. Jews who returned from concentration camps and who have no family relations in the town were accommodated in a former Jewish old age home where they are comparatively well looked after. The sender has written a history of the Jews of Nuremberg which is going to be published shortly."

Report received from Mr. Maurycy Berger, Juedische Gemeinde, Warburg, Hessen:

"The Jewish community consists of about 90 persons living in the boroughs of Warburg and Hoexter. Only about 30 of them are formerly German Jews, another 30 officers of the former Polish Army who were liberated at a nearby prisoner-of-war camp and other Polish D.P.'s. Warburg has one of the few centrally situated synagogues left fairly intact where Jews from all parts meet for regular services. Only four of the original 160 Jewish inhabitants of Warburg have returned. Most of the Jews here are awaiting emigration to America or Palestine."

## FROM MY DIARY

"The Jew is the barometer of humanity," says Mr. M. J. Landa in his latest book, "A Man Without a Country" (published by Herbert Joseph, Ltd., London), in which he reviews the development of the problem of the stateless. Not through intent of the author but through weight of material, the book has become predominantly a Jewish book. While Mr. Landa deals with the Armenians and other nationalities who, after the first world war, were rendered homeless, and with the groups of political refugees who, after the second world war, refuse to return to their countries of origin, the brunt of the curse of statelessness and homelessness appears to be borne by the Jews. Mr. Landa witnessed, during his many years of service as a lobby correspondent, the decisive debates on the admission of aliens to this country; he was in Geneva when the League of Nations tried, unsuccessfully, to approach the problem; he saw that great man Nanssen give the first constructive answer to the question of statelessness, and the decline in the sincerity and humanity of approach after Nanssen had died; and he saw the failures of the Refugee Conferences in Evian and Bermuda.

Mr. Landa dealt with the alien problem in a publication before the first world war and since then he has watched closely the legal and political developments attached to that problem. His latest book is both an historical survey, even including a document like the famous letter of resignation of the High Commissioner for Refugees, James G. McDonald, in 1935, and a passionate plea for international action.

"The *Lebensraum* of the homeless, the stateless and the masses in dire need is a far more urgent necessity than that of the Nazis or Germans. . . . Delay will increase the number of homeless and stateless until they really become unmanageable mobs in many parts of the globe, driven to lawlessness by their condition. . . . The Man Without a Country is bound to become the Man Without a Conscience, Public Enemy No. 1 of prehistoric dimensions, if he is neglected any longer."

On October 31, 1945, a decision of vital significance was pronounced by the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada. The Judge rendered "void and of no effect" a clause in a land-sale covenant which stipulated that the land was "not to be sold to Jews or persons of objectionable nationality."

The matter had been brought before the Court by the Workers' Educational Association. In view of the covenant's emphasis on Jews, the Canadian Jewish Congress, by permission of the Court, became a party in the legal proceedings on behalf of the Jewish community.

In the text of the decision, far-reaching roads are opened to those concerned with legal safeguards for the rights of all ethnic and religious groups. The racial and religious discrimination implied in the covenant was found to be offensive to public policy because it "creates or deepens divisions between existing religious and ethnic groups," because it sanctions anti-Semitism, which has been a "weapon in the hands of our recently-defeated enemies and the scourge of the world," because it violates the spirit, and principles of the San Francisco Charter, and because it contravenes the official acceptance of international policies as announced in the Atlantic Charter and utterances of Roosevelt, Churchill and de Gaulle.

Articles taken from "AJR Information" are to be found in the Jewish press in all parts of the world. Palestine and Germany, Switzerland and Australia, are recent examples of the interest with which our publication meets, not only in this country but also abroad. The latest quotation from "AJR Information" was given in "La Semana Israelita" ("Juedische Wochenschau") in Buenos Aires, which reprints the article "With the Jews in Germany," by S. Adler-Rudel.

The "Juedische Wochenschau," which appears twice weekly, is written in German and vividly made up. He who knows the difficult position of Argentine Jewry, must respect the courage and frankness of this journal which is edited by Hardi Swarsensky and Guenter Friedlaender, both formerly of Berlin.

In their publishing house, there appeared recently an interesting anthology "Das Buch des Lebens," which contains contributions from Dr. Leo Baeck, Professor Ismar Elbogen, and others, and which gives well-chosen excerpts from Jewish philosophy, folk lore and poetry on the great occasions in the life of a Jew—from birth, to barmitzva, engagement, marriage, until death.

For the first time a Kartelltag of the K.J.V. ("Kartell judischer Verbindungen") has been conveyed in this country. Some 60 Bundesbrueder from London and the Provinces met under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. Salz, at the Wayfarers Restaurant, London, W.1. Visitors from Palestine and the U.S.A. added to this conference a special significance and interest. Dr. Joachim Prinz (U.S.A.) spoke on problems of American Jewry, Dr. Martin Rosenbluth (U.S.A.) lectured on the political situation, Dr. Herbert Foerder reported on the work of the K.J.V. in Palestine and the activities and achievements of the Central European Immigration, and Dr. Siegfried Moses replied to the discussion, which was on the customary high level of K.J.V. debates.

NARRATOR.

## YOUR QUESTION ANSWERED

### HOW DO I OBTAIN AN "OPTICAL LETTER" ?

#### Abbreviations:

N.H.I.: "National Health Insurance."  
H.S.A.: "Hospital Savings Association."  
H.S.F.: "Hospital Saturday Fund."

Under the N.H.I. scheme you have to apply to the Secretary of your Friendly Society for an "Optical Letter." Most Friendly Societies insist upon a medical certificate from your Panel Doctor, and it is therefore advisable to obtain this first and send it off together with your application. In the case of replacements and renewals a medical certificate is not necessary. On receiving the "Optical Letter" see your optician who will advise you as to the amount of the grant and, as a rule, will then carry out the necessary work. However, bear in mind that optical benefit falls under the term "Additional Benefit," and it is for this reason that, before being entitled to a grant of that kind, you must have paid N.H.I. contributions for at least three years.

Should you make an application under the H.S.A. scheme your optician can provide you with the appropriate form and will give you all further advice.

The simplest procedure is provided by the H.S.F.:—Write to your local Secretary for an "Optical Letter" and take it to your optician who will help you in filling in the form.

Under both the H.S.A. and H.S.F. schemes your dependents are also entitled to a grant.

### AUCTION FOR YOUTH ALIYAH

The 20,000th Jewish child has just arrived in Palestine through the efforts of "Children and Youth Aliyah." On arrival, each child was taken to a settlement or institution where it received a clothing outfit, food, and accommodation.

It is contemplated to bring another 20,000 children from the Displaced Persons Camps to Eretz Israel. Youth Aliyah's budget only for the current year amounts to £3,500,000. In this connection, the "Children and Youth Aliyah Committee for Great Britain" has organised an Art Auction at Christie's on November 16. Silver, antique furniture, new or old jewellery, china, pictures and tapestries, sculpture and bronzes, rare manuscripts or valuable first editions—all will be welcome. Gifts should be sent by the end of September to Miss Clarica Davidson, c/o Messrs. Kayser-Bondor, Ltd., 10c Hanover Square, London, W.C.1.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Jews in Germany and Austria are looking to YOU for help

Are you going to let them down?

The need is immediate and great

Send at once, what you can spare

Underwear, Shoes, Clothing, Baby Wear, Haberdashery

to the AJR Clothing Collection:

1, Broadhurst Gardens, London, (Finchley Rd. Tube Stn.) N.W. 6

Telephone: MAldA Vale 3913

SPACE DONATED BY  
S. F. & O. HALGARTEN  
Wines and Spirits  
Importers and Exporters  
1 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 3

HIGHLY EFFICIENT ACCOUNTANT AND BOOK-KEEPER, with experience of responsible positions and several years' practice in British firms up North, desires change to London area. Best references. Box No. 356.

LEICA OR CONTAX wanted. Eric O. Sonntag, 159 Bickenhall Mansions, Baker Street, W.1. WELbeck 8860.

ACCOMMODATION urgently wanted.—The Social Service Department of the AJR, 8, Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. Tel. MAldA Vale 9096, would be very grateful for any information on vacant rooms and flats, furnished and unfurnished.

EXPERIENCED DENTAL NURSE AND RECEPTIONIST wants job. References available. Box 357.

MARRIED COUPLE OR LADY WANTED by widower with daughter (nurse) to share flat. Lady would have to take care of household. Phone SPEedwell 5108, 7-8 p.m.

SECRETARIAL PROGRESSIVE JOB, Individ. line, offered to Educ. Woman (Man) at Hampstead. Box 358.

DOUBLE OR SINGLE ROOM.—To let, r.h. and c.w. with full board, strictly orthodox. Fleischmann Spe 9684.

SECRETARY wanted for organis. English shorthand, small switchboard. Box 359.

SPANISH & PORTUGUESE JEWS' CONGREGATION Choristers required—boys and men—all voices—for Synagogues in Bevis Marks, E.C.3 and in Lauderdale Rd., W.9. Write to Choirmaster, J. Hadida, B.Sc., 36 Kenneth Crescent, N.W.2.

RE-UPHOLSTERING, also Carpet Repairs, work done on customer's premises.—A. Fahn, 6 Lithos Road, N.W.3.

COUNTRY HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION (one or two weeks) wanted for youth, free of charge or mod. terms. Social Service Department of the AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3, Mai 9096.

RILKE'S GESAMMELTE WERKE required by A. Bischoff, 51 Eaton Mews South, London, S.W.1.

FOR SALE: Dark oak bevelled China-Cabinet, Grandfather-clock, Trolley, Tasse, 10 Lyndford Gardens, Edgware (5-8 or by appointment).

SERVICES OF PART TIME NURSE/COMPANION required in return for most comfortable home, own bedroom, use of bath, kitchen and dining room, in modern block of flats in Hampstead. Submit proposals to Box 361.

### MISSING PERSONS

#### Inquiries from Relatives

Wagner, Amelie (Dr. Richard), formerly residing Stralsund, later Hamburg or Westphalia. Enquirer: H. Lion, Stootley Rough School, Haslemere, Surrey.

Steinitz, Paula, nee Koenigsberger departed from Breslau to "Juedische Wohngemeinschaft," Riebzig, Kreis Brieg (until March, 1942?). Expenses will be refunded. Enquirer: Daughter Doris Steinitz, N/S, Kingston County Hospital, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

#### Inquiries from AJR

Alsen, Ola, and son Hans Schulze-Alsen, came to London from Berlin in 1938-39, for Bella Geiger, Berlin-Nikolassee.

Goodman, Hyman, tailor, and daughters Grace and Steina, from Radom, for Abram and Alter Goodman, Garmisch.

Dr. Gorton, from Hildesheim, for friends at Hildesheim.

Meinrath, Lotte, from Harburg, for AJR (letter from Denmark).

Neubroch, Arnold, Director of American-Holland Creditgesellschaft, Bureau London-Genf., aged about 60, and sons Rudi and Hans, for Georg Baumgartner, Munich.

Walter, Ruth, formerly Edinburgh for her mother.

# THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

## AJR MEETINGS

Various important meetings under the auspices of the AJR took place in London and in the provinces.

Mr. Norbert Wollheim, one of the survivors of the Auschwitz Camp who had paid a visit to this country (see July edition of "AJR Information") spoke on his experiences in the camps at an overcrowded meeting at Holy Trinity Church Hall, to which members living in the Hampstead district had been invited. Mr. A. Schoyer was in the Chair.

A meeting of special interest to Jewish refugees from Austria took place on July 9 at Holy Trinity Church Hall in conjunction with the Jacob Ehrlich Society under the chairmanship of Dr. R. Bienenfeld. Mr. Maurice Orbach, M.P., reported on the impressions gained during his parliamentary journey to Austria.

A representative meeting at the Embassy Theatre Hampstead, was a re-union between Dr. Joachim Prinz and his numerous followers and friends from Germany. The speaker was welcomed by Mr. S. Adler-Rudel.

On various occasions, Hodford Hall (near Golders Green Station) proved a suitable meeting place for the members living in and near Golders Green district. A concert under the heading "Musical Journey through Europe" was given on June 20. Mrs. Tatjana Riestler, accompanied by Miss Melitta Heim, gave a beautiful recital of songs from various European countries.

The Richmond Branch enjoyed the well known and always delightful recitations of Mr. Josef Plaut, and, at a later meeting, a most interesting lecture by Dr. Max Freyhan on "Geistige Fuehrer des heutigen England."

At a meeting in Wembley, Dr. K. Alexander reported on his journeys to the Continent. Dr. E. I. Magnus was in the Chair.

In Cambridge, Dr. W. Rosenstock reported on the activities of the AJR. Dr. P. Neumann gave a talk on the subject "Our Displaced Souls."

The recently founded Bristol Branch met in regular intervals. Talks were given by Dr. Isserlin on "Jewish Music," and Mr. V. Schlesinger on "My Experiences in Palestine." A Local Committee consisting of Dr. F. G. Salomon (Chairman), Miss G. Fuerth, Miss L. Laqueur and Mr. V. Schlesinger, has been set up.

In Leicester and Bedford Dr. K. Alexander spoke on the work of the AJR.

The Chairman of the AJR, Mr. A. Schoyer, recently left London for Berlin, where he is carrying out special tasks in the interest of Jewish affairs. He will be absent for some time.

The "Association of Refugee Doctors from Germany" (London) have decided to become affiliated to the AJR. In welcoming this step, the AJR considers it as one of its tasks to assist this professional group which is faced with some very special problems. Refugee doctors on the temporary register who so far have not been members of the "Association of Refugee Doctors" are asked to communicate immediately with the Head Office of the AJR, 8, Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. It is of the utmost importance to obtain, if possible, a complete survey of all their particulars and, generally, of the present position of doctors falling under this category.

**For the Attention of Emigrants from Great Britain.**—The AJR and particularly its *Transmare* Department often receive inquiries for people who have left for countries overseas. AJR members and *Transmare* enquirers are therefore asked to state before leaving their ultimate address overseas so that contacts can be maintained.

**Newspapers for the Continent.**—Refugees serving with H.M. Forces on the Continent have repeatedly asked the AJR for larger supplies of Jewish (German language) papers ("Aufbau," Palestine "Mittelungsblatt," etc.) to be distributed to Jewish communities f.i. in the Rhineland, especially to isolated small communities for which they constitute a vital link with the outside world. The AJR Head Office will therefore be most grateful for gifts of such papers, however old, which will immediately be sent on.

**Certificates of Identity (Travel Papers).**—Application forms are available at the Head Office of the AJR. If ordered by post, a stamped envelope should be enclosed.

**The Passport Office** (Foreign Nationals Department) where applications for re-entry permits can be made (see "AJR Information," April, 1946) has moved from Queen Anne's Buildings, London, S.W.1, to 28, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7).

**The Late Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P.,** who left £96,999, willed £7,000 to her trustees for the benefit of refugees from any country, "chiefly, but not necessarily exclusively, political refugees from the country protectorate or area prior to 1939 known as Czechoslovakia and from Spain."

## DISTRESSED PERSONS

### Clothing Coupons for Arrivals in the U.K.

The Central Office for Refugees, Bloomsbury House, London, W.C.1, received a reply from the Home Office to the effect that aliens who entered this country under the Distressed Persons Scheme and are in dire need of adequate clothing should make individual applications for clothing coupons. Where it is shown that real hardship exists, a limited number of supplementary coupons may be granted. The form of application is "C.R.S.C. 1" and is obtainable from any Information Centre or Council Office of any local authority.

The Head Office of the AJR has suffered a severe loss by the sudden death of Miss Herta Uffenheimer who unexpectedly passed away a few days after an operation. For many years she had been connected with the cause of German Jewry, first as an official of the "Reichsvertretung" in Berlin and, during the last three years, as a member of the staff of the AJR. She found happiness and fulfilment in her work, and her utmost sincerity and helpfulness were deeply felt by all those who worked with her. Since "AJR Information" came into existence, much of her time and interest was devoted to the administrative side of this new venture.

Her untimely death deprives her colleagues of a very good friend and comrade. Her unselfish work for the AJR will always be gratefully remembered.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

### in AJR INFORMATION

are read all over the country.

If you want to insert a Commercial Advertisement for your firm or a Classified Advertisement under the Columns "Family Events," "Missing Persons," or "Miscellaneous" (Employment, Accommodation, etc.), ask for particulars at the

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**Back in Cologne.**—In the February issue of "AJR Information" (p. 14), the moving experience of a nurse from Cologne was published who survived Lietzmannstadt camp and wanted to return from Prague to her native town. The AJR was in a position to put her case to the appropriate quarters and has now received news from her saying that she was glad to have been able to return to Cologne where she is again staying at the Israelitische Asyl, Cologne-Ehrenfeld, Ottostrasse 85.

## AJR MEETINGS IN AUGUST

**Sunday, August 18, Richmond.**  
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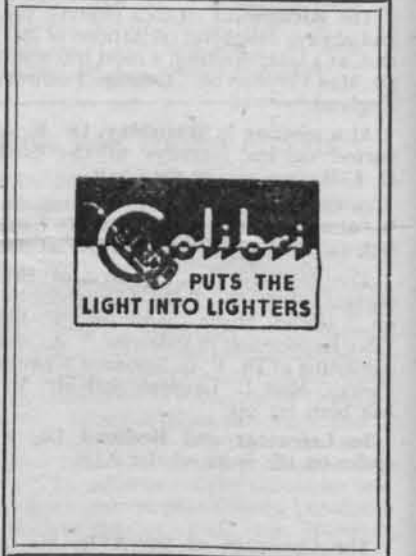
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