

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN
8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS, LONDON, N.W. 3

Office and Consulting Hours: 10 a.m.—1 p.m., 3—6 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telephone: MAIda Vale 9096

DISQUIETING SIGNS

There are a number of disquietening symptoms which show a deterioration in the Jewish position on the Continent. Reports do not cease to flow in about accidents in Poland with Jews killed or wounded; there has been news about clashes in Hungary with Jews dead and injured; there is, what seems to be the most disturbing sign, a growing friction between Jewish D.P.'s in the camps and the military.

To those who are acquainted with the conditions, both material and psychological, this development does not come as a surprise. Surprising only is the attitude of some of the Allied authorities which finds its expression in some heavy court sentences in which the Germans are treated with greater leniency than their victims. Moreover, there is no doubt that anti-Jewish agitation has become one of the recognised means of Nazi underground activity all over the Reich, and that anti-Semitism also sometimes finds its way into the German press, although still controlled by the forces of occupation. Only an immediate solution of the problem of displaced Jews and a constructive re-education of the German population, can stop this old-new trend.

AN ELEMENTARY HUMAN RIGHT

The decision of the Government to admit 160,000 Polish soldiers into Britain on their demobilisation, has evoked neither controversy in Parliament nor a discussion in the Press. The Government are certainly to be congratulated on a humanitarian effort designed to liquidate the problems of a group of displaced persons in a constructive and generous way. It may be, however, not without interest to study, for reasons of comparison, the numbers involved. In the whole of Great Britain there are less than 50,000 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria. Their presence in this country has in the course of the last seven years given vent to not infrequent inimical attacks in newspapers and at meetings, and it was only after prolonged anxiety that naturalisation was resumed, which, we hope, will absorb most of them into British life.

There are 100,000 displaced Jews in the camps of Germany and Austria. Although only a few of them—the partisans—were in a formal sense part of the Allied forces, all of them have fought in the front line—in the concentration camps. For more than a year now the civilised world has been unable to rehabilitate those 100,000 Jews and anti-Fascists. In a few months the problem of 160,000 Poles, many of them Fascists, has been settled.

To draw a last comparison: in November, 1945, the Home Secretary announced the so-called Distressed Persons' Scheme, under which certain categories of people from the Continent could join their relatives in Great Britain. So far, the number of people affected by this scheme is below 1,000.

It was alleged in the press that 30,000 of the 160,000 Poles served with the Nazi army or volunteered for work in Germany. The main contingent of the other Polish soldiers is formed by the army of General Anders, up to now stationed in Italy, where its Fascist activities have given rise to severe criticism. Without grudging those Poles the possibility of coming into a country to which they want to come, one cannot help feeling bitter that many Jews are still barred from this elementary human right.

A DEMOBLED OFFICER WRITES:

PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT

Here we stand now—at another turning point in our lives. Those were the preceding turning points—severance from the economic and cultural life of the country of one's birth, emigration, joining the Army in the firm knowledge of what one was fighting against, though not always of what one was fighting for. One suffered as a collective being, one served in the Army as a tiny part of a big machine, and now one suddenly realizes that with the civilian clothes still strangely unfamiliar, one has donned the right to think again of one's own individual future, one's own right to prosperity and personal happiness.

Every "alien" soldier will have his own story to tell. However, this is the common experience of the lot of us: we started off in "alien" units and as the war progressed, the barriers which prevented us from being employed to the greatest advantage were gradually broken down. Commissions were granted more freely, and transfers took place to those regiments, formations, and units where one's capabilities, at last, found an outlet. It gives us a curious satisfaction that hardly one "alien" soldier left the forces without two or three stripes on his sleeves, or the same number of pips on his shoulders.

Did Civvy Street bring us down to earth again? Those of us who have served abroad cannot quite free ourselves from a feeling of disillusion. Yesterday, we were still members of that conquering British Army, true "masters" in Germany; now, at the Dispersal Centre, it was driven home to us with a bang: Special questionnaires for Aliens! A few days later, we had to queue for our little grey identity book. We felt that we would be missing that close contact with British Army comrades. Our people at home were living in a world of their own, even talking their own language, "Emigranto." The problem of adjustment to civilian conditions is, of course, not only one of "alien" soldiers. The communal life of the Army got into our blood and bones; we have to learn to stand on our own feet again where the matters of everyday life are concerned. In the Army, there was a man for every job, "detailed," if necessary. Who thought of a resettlement course for ex-officers on "How to get on without a batman"?

However, being an "alien" rather aggravates this problem. Few of us held positions here before the war. The Government's reinstatement policy applies only to few of us. Once we are deprived of our battle dresses, we have to meet that "insular" prejudice again on the part of our potential employers. The Appointment Boards of the Ministry of Labour and employment efforts of voluntary organisations have met with little success. This failure is not always linked with our status as refugees. Most British officers, for instance, particularly those risen from the ranks who might have held only subordinate positions before the war, are going through similar experiences. As a result,

most of us try to establish ourselves in independent business, and are counting on our own initiative and drive. Those of us who found salaried jobs soon had to experience that civilian employment, like the Army, demands subordination and adjustment. My own boss greeted me with a lecture on "discipline." I thought it a poor joke—telling a soldier that "this is not the Army," but soon discovered that industrial discipline or business routine is, though in a different way, just as rigorous as Army discipline used to be. One realizes that one has to start again at the bottom of the ladder, one is a "private" again and has to earn one's stripes, and only few of us will have the luck to start off earmarked as

MEETING

Sunday, July 21st at 11 a.m.

Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage,
N.W.3.

DR. JOACHIM PRINZ

who is here on a visit from U.S.A. will speak on:

"JEWISH LIFE IN U.S.A."

Admission with ticket only (1/-)
Tickets obtainable from AJR Office.
(Stamped envelope should be enclosed).

"potential officers" in business. This breaking-in period is just as hard as the days we spent as recruits at the Training Centre, or later on at OCTU. Square bashing and spit-and-polish then—doing menial office jobs, monotonous detail work, now.

These difficulties of adjustment will eventually be overcome. Generally, there is hope that by granting us British citizenship our position in this country will be more settled. But the easy days in khaki, when nobody asked and cared for our nationality, are over. It will to a large extent be up to ourselves to make the best of it, to show the will to adjust oneself to one's British civilian surroundings, and again to prove a sense of loyalty. This "assimilation" certainly does not imply to forget one's Jewish interdependence. Our recent experiences on the Continent with the Liberation and Occupation Forces have only strengthened the bond with our surviving Jewish brethren everywhere.

A. R. H.

THE BALKANS

From the Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine.

RUMANIA:

We have been obliged to base our report with regard to these countries solely on documents and on such evidence as we were able to obtain from outside their borders.

In 1939, Rumania had a Jewish population of around 850,000. We were told that to-day, within the country's present borders, there are 335,000—the largest Jewish community in any European country. During the war all the German racial laws were put into effect. Many thousands of Jews were killed and most of those who survived were forced to do slave labour. Few retained any of their possessions. Their re-establishment in the economic life of the country presents great difficulties. For example, throughout the war Jewish youth received no technical instruction, and the attitude of the non-Jewish population is unfriendly.

In November, 1945, 50 per cent. of Rumanian Jews were unable to make a living and were receiving assistance from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The Government, we understand, sympathises with the Jews and has passed laws providing for the restitution of their properties and rights, but their enforcement meets with similar difficulties to those met elsewhere. The dispossession of the present occupants from what they have begun to regard as their own homes and from the businesses on which they now depend for their livelihood encounters inevitable resistance. Enforcement of the laws which has commenced is in itself a cause of hostility towards Jews and, as in Poland, the presence of Jews in the Government and in the police creates a certain amount of hostile feeling against the Jewish community.

It is impossible for us to form any reliable estimate from the information we have received of the number of Jews who wish or will be impelled to leave Rumania, but there are indications that many wish to do so. In the Regat, less affected by deportations, a larger proportion will doubtless wish to stay. Indeed, we have heard that from the country as a whole, some 150,000 have already made formal application for Palestine certificates.

JUGOSLAVIA:

Of approximately 75,000 Jews in Yugoslavia before the war, it is estimated that about 11,000 remain. Their economic condition does not, it is believed, differ from that of the other inhabitants of the country and their attitude towards emigration appears to depend on their political outlook and not on fears of anti-Semitism of which no evidence exists. It is thought that about 2,750 Jews wish to emigrate to Palestine and 550 or so to other countries, chiefly to the United States.

BULGARIA:

In Bulgaria, compared with other countries, the number of Jews who died as a result of Nazi persecution was small. There are now some 45,000 Jews in the country as compared with 50,000 in 1939.

They were subjected to the whole range of discriminatory legislation, confiscation and forced sales of property and compulsory labour service. Again, though such legislation has been repealed, the position of Jews compares badly with that of other citizens and the machinery for securing restitution of property is cumbersome and slow.

There is, it appears, no anti-Semitism in Bulgaria, but in common with those who do not like the present regime, all non-Communist Jews desire to leave the country. The majority, apart from those benefiting from support of the Government, are impoverished and embittered. They desire to emigrate to any country where there is a possibility of a fresh start. Twelve thousand of them have registered for emigration to Palestine, but on our present information it appears doubtful whether they will be afforded facilities for leaving.

"THE FUTURE? ANSWER PLEASE!"

FEARS AND HOPES AT DEGGENDORF

Further copies of that excellent camp paper, the "Deggendorf Revue," have reached us. To read them is a great human experience: they reveal the moving spectacle of people who have found their way back to life in spite of innumerable obstacles, people wrestling with their fears and apprehensions of an uncertain future and longing to be at last settled spiritually as well as physically. Hardly emerged from immediate danger of life, they try to see their own fate within the overall design of the fate of modern Jewry and to find their own position.

There has been a competition in the camp recently for the best essay on: "How I picture my future?" The editors say that the response has been less wide than they expected. One woman, Lisbeth Judelowitsch, gives the reasons for it in an essay called "Future?"

"It has just been this very question," she says, "which I have been trying to dodge ever since the war ended. Until then I had a very simple slogan: first survive, the rest will somehow arrange itself. And this helped me more than a thousand philosophical subtleties: it made me struggle and win through. The

war ended and I had survived A few days later I got used to it: I was out of danger unless I was killed by a slate falling from a roof. I was loth to think, and could only conceive of two things which were quite obvious after what I had gone through: my cold hatred of the Germans in answer to the cold hatred of Jews of my former torturers, and the yearning to be no longer lonely, to know whether anyone of my relatives abroad had survived. Coming from Poland I knew: there was none of my family on the Continent any more. Two persons offered help, refugees from Nazi oppression in England and not too well off themselves. But they unhesitatingly asked me to come and share their homes. So did an old lady in Ireland. Therefore, if the British Government would give its permission, I would join these three. I would say: 'Hello, here I am,' and I would perhaps shed some tears, or perhaps dulled as my feelings are, I would not, and after that?

I live together with three other women. We are no longer young, but we are not yet old. We are quite happy, we joke together and we try to avoid thinking of the future. Whenever one of us becomes silent and hides herself in a corner, we know: she has been thinking of the future. We know. We four are not the only ones. The very old and the very young rejoice when they hear that they can soon leave—we get frightened. . . . Why?

We know, in these six years the world has moved on. Life is a hard struggle everywhere. And we are ill-equipped for that struggle. Before the war we sat in offices. Those who were retrained under Hitler have mostly been gassed—those who are left worked in community offices or similar places. There is a fair percentage of Jewish women between 30 and 60 who just know how to do some office work. We have not learned the languages of our future countries, we have not learned to use our hands. . . . All of us want to get out of Germany? We do not want to face the struggle unprepared and with empty hands. Why ask that question about the future? 'Answer, please.'"

THE FIRST D.P.'S FOR THE U.S.A.

It will be remembered that President Truman in his announcement at the end of last year directed the immigration of in all 39,000 European displaced persons to the United States during 1946. (See "AJR Information," February, 1946, p. 10.)

The Marine "Flasher," which left Bremerhaven on May 11, carried the first survivors of the concentration camps to enter the U.S. under the Presidential order. 343 immigrants aboard the Marine "Flasher" were included in the quota for Poland, 218 came over under the German quota; 45 were from Latvia, 31 from the Soviet Union, 30 from Hungary, 22 from Yugoslavia, 27 from Czechoslovakia, and 17 from Rumania. Passage for 444 of the 867 European displaced persons aboard the "Flasher" was arranged by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee with funds contributed to the \$100,000,000 campaign of the United Jewish Appeal.

A second group of displaced persons came from Europe to the United States aboard the Marine "Perch." Of 550 persons who sailed in this ship from Bremen on May 14, approximately 411 were assisted by the Joint Distribution Committee.

CANADA REVISES IMMIGRATION POLICY

A new immigration policy facilitating the immigration of refugees and displaced persons into Canada, was announced in the House of Commons by Mr. J. A. Glen, Minister responsible for immigration.

The Minister said that the Immigration Act would be amended so as to permit the admission into Canada of any first degree relatives of persons residing in the country who are able to support the new immigrants.

JEWISH REFUGEES IN PORTUGAL

The protracted efforts to unfreeze the property of refugees which, by decree of May, 1945, had been confiscated as "German" property have at last met with success. By statute of the Minister of Finance, the property of 65 refugees has been released, and it is to be expected that this release will be extended very soon to the others concerned.

The Allied as well as the Portuguese authorities have shown full understanding for the position of the Jewish refugees. At first the Allies rejected a general ruling on the ground that in some cases the lifting of the confiscation would not be justified. However, when after a thorough comb out and examination of the suspected persons only a negligible number of "black sheep" was left, the Allied Commission no longer raised any objections against a regulation in general.

As far as their status is concerned, Jewish refugees are not considered as "Germans" but as persons who have lost their nationality after September 1, 1939. The loss of nationality is thus recognised by the Ministry of Finance. The attitude of the Aliens Police, too, has become less rigorous in this question. Lately, the Police entered statelessness on identity cards in cases where this fact was not certified by the former German Consulate.

On the other hand, the ban on naturalisation has not been lifted on principle.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN WESTPHALIA

BRITISH ZONE, Postleitzahl 21:—

Bielefeld: Max Hirschfeld, Laerstrasse 9.
Bochum: Siegbert Vollmann, Rombergstrasse 10.
Dortmund: Thomasstrasse 18.
Gelsenkirchen (Recklinghausen): Robert Jessel, Schwindstrasse 18.
Hagen: Richard Hirschfeld, Uhlendstrasse 5.
Hamm: Max Heimann, Schuetzenstrasse 13.
Herford: Hans Grabowski, Borriesstrasse 12.
Herne: Edgar Wahl, Schaeferstrasse 14.
Minden: Emil Samuel, Koenigsstrasse 111.
Muenster: Mrs. Lucie Kaufmann, Mauritz-Lindenweg 29.
Warburg: Maurycy Berger, Rabbinat, Kasselerstrasse 7-14.
Witten: Fritz Gruenebaum, Bahnhofstrasse 34.

The Special Department for Jewish Matters of the town of Kassel is urgently in need of the addresses of German Jews who emigrated from Kurhessen or other parts of Greater Hesse. Will all interested who read this message please communicate at once with the Spezialreferat fuer juedische Angelegenheiten der Stadt Kassel, Rathaus, Zimmer 164, z.H. Herrn Speier.

Further replies to the letters addressed by the AJR Head Office to Jewish communities in Germany of April 1, 1946, have been received from Chemnitz, Halle, Kassel, Coblenz, and Wildungen.

JOURNEY TO HOLLAND

In the April and May issues of "AJR Information" Mr. K. Alexander reported on his journeys to Belgium and France which he undertook on behalf of the AJR and the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany." He has recently been to Holland. In Amsterdam he addressed a meeting of Jewish refugees.

Of the communities in the three western European countries, the Jews in Holland have suffered by far the greatest losses. From 140,000 Jews only 23,000 have survived, and out of 25,000 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, not more than about 3,000. When meeting an old friend one does not dare to enquire about his family for fear of ripping up old scores. One of the reasons for these heavy losses is the fact that Holland was totally dominated by the Nazis. Apart from the military occupation, the Netherlands were governed by a "Reichsstatthalter" who enveloped also the civil administration in his Nazi grip. Moreover, in that small and flat country it was almost impossible for a comparatively large group of people to disappear into hiding places. The few who succeeded had to endure unspeakable privations and often to part with exorbitant amounts of money.

After the liberation, the Jewish refugees from Germany were confronted with the same difficulties as those in Belgium and France. In Holland, too, they were treated at first as Germans. However, since December, 1945, all those who lost their German nationality, either individually or by the German decree of November, 1941, have been considered as stateless. Yet in spite of their legal status they are, in many respects, still treated as enemy aliens. Their property is still confiscated and they are unable to take any legal action in connection with marriage, leases, etc. This onerous restriction is only lifted when they are "entfeindlicht," a drawn-out procedure carried through by the "Nederlandsche Beheersinstituut." In the meantime the refugees try to obtain court judgment enabling them to effect certain legal actions. Only those who had lost their nationality before May 9, 1940, are "a priori" not considered as enemy aliens. The "Entfeindlichung," incidentally, applies also to refugees of German origin outside Holland who want to lodge any claims in Holland.

There is no independent organisation of Jewish refugees in Holland, but a number of refugees have joined the "Verbond Van Statenloze Slachtoffers Van Het Fascisme," headed by Dr. Karlsberg and other prominent Jewish refugees. The organisation fights for the rights of the stateless refugees and tries hard to attain for them a status equal to that of Dutch citizens. They endeavour to ease the difficulties regarding travel and emigration.

As a rule, permission to work is granted; those refugees who worked on their own before the Nazi occupation are allowed to continue in their business, although it is difficult to recover homes and business premises.

Immediately after the deportation of a Jewish family, all their assets and belongings were usually taken by the Nazis. Whilst decrees have been issued for compensation their practical results are still negligible. (Details on the procedure regarding restitution in Holland will be published in one of the next issues of "AJR Information."—Ed.)

A certain number of refugees have been

able to build up life anew; others, in particular the older ones, have to struggle hard for their existence. Financial assistance is insufficient and therefore the parcels from the U.S.A. are all the more welcome. The wish to emigrate is stronger in Holland than in Belgium or France.

A special problem is created by the fact that there are 2,000-3,000 Jewish orphans who were hidden by Dutch families. It is one of the greatest worries of Dutch Jewry to find ways and means of bringing those children back into a Jewish atmosphere.

In summing up the impressions of the three journeys to Western Europe, this should be said: we in Great Britain are barred from bringing material help to our fellow Jews in these countries, and they know it. However, what we can give them and what they expect from us is spiritual guidance. Our people over there, who for years have been secluded from normal life and particularly from Jewish life, are longing for books and periodicals and also for speakers on Jewish subjects—and in this respect we may be of help to them.

THE REHABILITATION FUND

The recommendations laid down by the Conference on Reparation held in Paris in November and December last, provided that a special sum should be allocated for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of Nazism (see "AJR Information," February, 1946).

The "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" immediately after publication of the "Final Act" of the Paris Conference, submitted a memorandum to the Signatory Powers (see "AJR Information," May 1946). An agreement has now been signed in Paris by the representatives of the Governments of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia according to which 90% of the allocated sum of 25 million dollars shall be used for the rehabilitation and resettlement of eligible Jewish victims of Nazi action. The agreement empowers the Director of the "Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees" to carry out this decision. This share in the repatriation fund does not impair individual claims.

SWISS LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

Enquiries regarding life insurance contracts between German Jews and Swiss insurance companies are still reaching the AJR. The policies were confiscated by the Nazi Government as property belonging to Jews. The position is that most of these policies belong to the "deutscher Bestand" of the Swiss insurance companies since the "Erfuellungsart" was fixed in Germany. In view of this, the Swiss companies do not recognise any claims. The Bundesgericht at Lausanne has recently decided on similar lines. The matter has therefore to be handled in the same way as claims against German insurance companies and can only be settled after a decision on the whole restitution problem is reached.

GERMAN JEWS' LEGAL POSITION

"Der Tagespiegel," Berlin, recently published observations of U.S. Army Headquarters on the legal position of the German Jews. Part of the article reads as follows:—

"Law No. 1, Art. II of the Military Government and Law No. 1, Art. I of the Control Council of December 20th, 1945, repeal the German laws which differentiate the German population on racial, religious and other grounds. However, the Mil. Gov. and Control Council laws do not restore German citizenship to those Jews who emigrated from Germany. Furthermore, no Jew who returns to Germany will regain by these laws, German citizenship which he lost through emigration. The revocation of the above-mentioned laws restores

What the Press says . . .

REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

"... large scale absorption such as would make a real impression upon the problem of refugees and displaced persons as it now faces the world, would involve large scale development schemes, which in turn demand large and long-term capital investments. International finance could and may turn to such ventures, if statesmen and financiers have sufficient vision and energy. . . . It is wise and humane that Great Britain is now looking with care and sympathy into the question of granting British citizenship to many of the thousands who have flocked for asylum to her shores. In individual cases the question may be decided on humanitarian grounds, in others on purely utilitarian grounds; but in the aggregate Britain stands to gain by this recent influx of refugee populations as she undoubtedly did by the immigrations in the past. . . . Central Europeans have made not only outstanding contributions to British life in the arts and sciences, in medicine and education, but gave unmistakable proof of their loyalty to the cause of their host country. . . ."

Bertha L. Bracey in "Beginning Anew," Bulletin of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees.

"THE POLISH INVASION"

"... As for Britain itself, the country's freedom from alien immigration has brought the greatest benefits to the British people. It has brought a sense of true social security to every citizen. Consequently while Hitler could only enforce national unity by savage persecution, the British nation has been able to combine unity with tolerance to a degree unmatched by any other country.

When such good fortune has been secured through the insularity of the British stock, the privilege of permanent residence in Britain must be most jealously guarded. A large-scale alien infiltration should only be accepted after the most careful examination of its implications."

Charles Wintour in "Evening Standard."

I.R.O.—INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANISATION

"... The news should be passed on to those who have for so long hoped against hopelessness. Certain choices can be put before them: they might, in small numbers, be allowed to remain in the countries which now harbour them; they will certainly be pressed whenever possible to return to their home countries. Some may be given the choice of joining their families and friends in countries which have given them early refuge, and others will be faced with the adventure of settling in new communities in unpopulated parts of the world. Now is the time when these alternatives should be tactfully presented to those who must make the choice so that they will not be asked to make a hurried decision at the last minute. And for the Jewish refugees the British and American Governments must make up their minds on what is to be done about immigration to Palestine."

"Manchester Guardian"

the legal status only of those Jews who remained in Germany."

DRUGS FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

In a few exceptional cases the Foreign Relations Department of the British Red Cross, Wimborne House, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1, can send 1 lb. parcels of urgently needed drugs to Germany and Austria. In each case a doctor's certificate has to be submitted showing that the drug is requested for the treatment of a specified illness and unobtainable in Germany and Austria. The relative in this country who wishes to send the medicament should first enquire at the Red Cross as to whether the particular drug asked for can be accepted for dispatch.

FROM MY DIARY

Had Gerhart Hauptmann died twenty years ago, the world would have mourned not only a dramatist of the calibre of Ibsen, a writer who, at the end of the 90's, revolutionised the Continental theatre by an, until then, unheard of "naturalism," by bringing the "underdog" to the limelight of the stage (his famous "The Weavers" became the drama of the industrial and social revolution at the turn of the century)—the world would have mourned a fighter for justice and humanity, for the poor and persecuted, for the outsiders and minorities. Seldom is it given to man to unlive in the last two decades of his life what he had created in the sixty years before. Hauptmann's pen took refuge in a world of cheap romanticism, his diction lost its power, his characters were of paper instead of blood. His own character underwent a similar transformation. He was the "poeta laureatus" of the Weimarer Republic; none the less he placed himself at the disposal of Hitler and, although he owed much to Jewish friends, producers, critics and actors, he betrayed them and his principles, and became Hitler's pet.

Alas, last year, word was brought that the octogenarian had again "placed himself at the disposal," this time at that of the Russian Occupation Army. From what one heard he was accepted in grace and was on the way to becoming a "poeta laureatus" for the third time.

We should make up our mind to revise our reminiscences. The other day I saw again, after an interval of seven years, a German film. It was "Maskerade" with Paula Wessely and Anton Wohlbrück. "Maskerade" was one of the classical films of the pre-war epoch and ranked among the best productions of the German and Austrian film industry. Most of us remembered that film, as well as the following "Episode," as a first-class piece of filmic art. Now, when I saw it again, I found the diction theatrical, the tragic scenes not genuine, the humour sour, and the acting not artistic but artificial. How often had we had that experience when we opened a book which we once loved and which seemed to have changed during "The Years Between"? Sometimes it is as if the films, books, streets, towns and people we remember existed only in our memory. At the very moment we are confronted with them in reality, we suffer disappointment. Not only books have transformed the streets and towns which we once loved, but time has changed many other things which had been part of us. We have gone such a long way that the old books, films and people do not seem to reach us any more.

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.

HOW TO MAKE AN ENGLISH WILL?

In answering this question some advice and a warning may be given at the same time: that is to say, it is easy to comply with the formalities of an English "Will," but it should be noted, not to make a Will, unless it is properly drawn up by a lawyer.

Every person who has attained the age of 21 may make an English Will. It has to be in writing, but may be typed or written by somebody other than the testator. It has to be signed at the bottom by the testator (or some other person in his presence and under his direction). Two witnesses have to attest it. It is strongly recommended to use the formal attestation clause which is printed on the Will forms obtainable from stationers. A person to whom anything is given by the will loses that benefit if he acts as a witness.

It is sufficient to observe the formalities of English law even if a person's inheritance should be determined not by English, but by German law, e.g. if the testator considers himself as still domiciled in Germany or if German immovable property is to be disposed of, the reason being that according to German law the testament forms of the country where the will is made may validly be applied.

A Jewish refugee from Germany or Austria should, as a rule, declare that he considers himself as domiciled in this country and that, accordingly, his Will shall be governed by and construed and administered in accordance with English law.

One usually attributes to a nose the Jewish characteristics of a face. As noses are not transferable, the young American author, Arthur Miller, chooses a pair of glasses and puts it on a Gentile American in a small town who lives amidst adherents to the "Christian Front" and followers of Pater Coughlin. The Glasses give to the face of that Gentile a "semitic touch"—he looks suddenly like a Jew. Here the comedy turns tragic.

Looking like a Jew he becomes himself victim of a latent and sometimes even not obtrusive anti-Semitism that sweeps the town of Queens; he loses his job, he loses his house, he loses even his wife through the transformation of his face. He is the object of a hunt at which he sometimes had been the hunter. He sees his old life and friends in a new light—wild beasts that they really are. It is out of a feeling of guilt and repentance that he accepts his face and fate.

There is a remarkable intensity of atmosphere in the story in which Jew hatred runs wild. What the author wants to show is the biological nonsense of anti-Semitism, the lack of instinct, the depth of ignorance and cruelty and, not last, America's potentialities in this respect.

The book is called "Focus" and published at Reynal and Hitchcock, New York.

NARRATOR.

THE "FORGOTTEN ARMY"

The particularly difficult situation of aliens who had enlisted in the British Army in North Africa (and elsewhere outside the U.K.), was dealt with in a note contained in the column "From My Diary" in the May issue of "AJR Information." According to a statement made by the War Office on May 28th, it has now been decided that it will be allowed to release these men in Britain if they wish.

LAW AND REFERENCE BOOKS NEEDED

The AJR have been informed by the Legal Adviser of the Jewish Relief Unit in the British Zone of Germany that the Jewish lawyers who have survived are in dire need of law books, even old editions, as they have lost theirs through bombing or Nazi action. Colleagues in this country who do no longer require some of their law books are kindly requested to put them at the disposal of the AJR for dispatch to Germany.

In order to obtain a survey of Jewish communal property in Germany before 1933, reference books issued by central Jewish organisations (e.g. "Fuehrer durch die juedische Wohlfahrtspflege") or by local Jewish communities are urgently needed. Will those who can provide or lend any relevant material immediately contact the AJR Head Office.

PERSONALIA

Many Jewish refugees all over the world will deplore the death of Mrs. Berta Falkenberg in her 70th year. She was the last President of the "Jüdischer Frauenbund" in Germany; she was, furthermore, a member of the representative body of the Berlin Jewish Community and also an active worker for the welfare of German Jews in many ways. Mrs. Falkenberg experienced several years of internment at Theresienstadt before she was rescued to Switzerland. She died one day before her intended departure to this country where she was to join her daughter. The sterling qualities of Mrs. Falkenberg's character, her work and her unflinching helpfulness, made her respected and beloved amongst the Jews in Germany.

Albert Einstein has received an honorary doctor degree from the Negro University at Lincoln, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Bruno Walter is coming to London in the autumn and will conduct some major work of Mahler's. Another of Mahler's surviving authentic heirs and interpreters, Otto Klemperer, has turned up in Paris. He, too, may find his way to London soon.

Professor Dr. Rudolf Ernst Peierls has been appointed member of the provisional Committee set up by the "Atomic Scientists' Association," recently formed of scientists resident in Great Britain who have been associated with atomic energy projects in this country, Canada, or the United States. Professor Peierls was awarded the C.B.E. in the latest New Year Honours List (see "AJR Information," February, 1946).

The death occurred at Haifa of Joseph Kastein the famous Jewish historian.

Kastein, born in Germany, was 55 years of age, and came to Palestine in 1934, having lived in Switzerland for several years. A noted author, Joseph Kastein wrote a number of books in German, including a history of the Jews, which has become a standard work in Jewish literature. While Palestine, he wrote books on the false Messiah (Sabbatai Zvi), and on the Jews in Germany, as well as on King Herod.

Mr. Karl Rankl an Austrian musician, has been appointed music director of the new opera company being formed at Covent Garden. He was at one time conductor of the Kroll Opera House, Berlin.

Among those included in the King's Birthday Honours List are Mr. Solomon Cutner (the famous pianist Solomon), for services in the Forces, (C.B.E.) and Dr. Werner Senator, Administrator of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, (O.B.E.).

NEW BOOKS: Curt Boenheim: "Introduction to Present-Day Psychology" (Staples, London); Joseph Leftwich (editor): "Yisroel. The Jewish Omnibus" (revised edition, James Clarke, London); I. Epstein: "Judaism" (revised edition, Epworth Press, London); Norman Bentwich: "From Geneva to San Francisco. An Account of the International Organisation of the New Order" (Gollancz, London); Norman Bentwich: "Wanderer in War" (Gollancz, London); Jack Bilbo: "Toulouse-Lautrec and Steinlen" (Modern Art Gallery, London, S.W.1); Passover Haggadah, edited by Lazarus Goldschmidt, English translation by Paul Goodman, illustrated by Bruno Forst (Conrad's Fine Art Publishing Co., London, W.1); Harold J. Laski: "A Grammar of Politics" (Allen & Unwin, London); Samson Raphael: "Four Poser un Diagnostic. Observations et Réflexions d'un Optimiste" (Meddens & Co., Brussels); Duff Cooper: "David" (German translation by F. Guttman, Bradford, published by Herbert Lang, Berne); "Palestine, Problem and Promise" (Public Affairs Press, Washington); Guy Kohen: "Retour d'Auschwitz" (G. Kohen, Paris); S. W. Jeger, M.P., and Maurice Orbach, M.P.: "Austria, 1946" (St. Botolph Publishing Co.); Victor Gollancz: "Our Threatened Values" (Gollancz, London).

To the latest issue of "The Jewish Forum" (a periodical edited by Rabbi Dr. E. Neufeld, obtainable from the Anglo-Palestinian Book Club, London, W.1), Leo Baeck, who experienced many years at Terezin, contributes a psychological study, "Life in a Concentration Camp," describing how the individual was affected, how the mass reacted, and how, in spite of the daily occurrences and anxieties, community again came to life.

DEMAND AND WARNING

INTERVIEW WITH A SURVIVOR FROM GERMANY

The last time Mr. Norbert Wollheim was in England, was in 1939, shortly before the outbreak of the war; at that time he came to this country on behalf of the *Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden* in order to organise children's transports from Germany to Great Britain. This time he came as deputy chairman of the "Central Jewish Committee for the British Zone in Germany." He himself had been a victim of that terror from which he had tried so hard to save as many as possible. He had gone through the horrors of Auschwitz and other camps.

What were his impressions of the Jewish community in this country? Mr. Wollheim had come here through the World Jewish Congress. His mission was to foster understanding between Jews in this country and Jews in Germany. He thinks that there is a lack of imagination and knowledge on the part of the Jews here to register what has occurred in Germany and what to-day is still occurring. "As long as the Jewish problem in Germany is as acute as to-day, every Jew, wherever he lives, is affected by it," Mr. Wollheim said. Speaking about the remnants of German Jewry left in the Reich, he described them as living in towns, though not in their original domiciles. Only two groups had the desire to stay in Germany—half-Jews and partners of mixed marriages, most of whom had not gone through the camps and been spared the worst experiences; they hope, through their families, to find new roots in Germany and also to establish themselves in economic security. There is a second group, a small circle of active politicians of Jewish origin who still believe in their political mission. Another section unable to emigrate are the aged and infirm who, without relatives, have come back from the camps mentally and physically broken. They have not the vitality to think of re-starting their lives somewhere else. So far they are living in the most primitive quarters because, in most cases, their previous flats and houses occupied by Nazis, have not yet been vacated.

Most of the survivors are between 18 and 35

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

Jews from Stettin, now in England, whose relatives were sent to Piaski, Belcice, and Kluks, near Lublin, in February, 1940, are invited to communicate with the undersigned. I am in a position to give information about their fate, because I have known all Stettin Jews, as my son-in-law Ernst Joachimsthal, my daughter Gertrud Joachimsthal, and their two small children were also deported. My wife had the canteen in the Jewish Rowing Club "Viadrina," she was also cook in the Jewish Old Age Home, Kronhofstrasse. My daughter also knows about Jews from Pomerania who were at Piaski. Dr. Erich Mosbach can give information about Jews from Pomerania deported to Belcice; he, my daughter and her children are the only survivors.

Yours, etc., Otto Boettcher,

Kiel-Holtenau 24,

Daenischenhagerstrasse 4.

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your newspaper for which we thank you very much. The contents are very interesting, the more so as there are articles in the paper, referring to our camp itself. We ask you to let us have each copy as soon as possible and we promise to contribute an article from our part.

Expecting your paper every month,

Yours, etc., The Jewish Committee,
D.P. Center 7, Deggendorf.

and their one wish is to leave Germany as soon as possible. Some want to join their relatives in America, England or somewhere else. Most of them have the desire to begin anew in Palestine. At the moment, the best possibilities of emigration are, according to Mr. Wollheim, in the American zone; conditions in the British zone make emigration very difficult. Officially, not a single displaced Jew has left the British zone—neither for America under the immigration quota regulations nor for Britain under the distressed persons' scheme.

Mr. Wollheim closed his remarks with a grave warning. No word, he said, was strong enough to stress the seriousness of the situation. The inmates of the displaced persons' camps had waited for over one year; they had seen commission coming and commission going, but hoped in vain for a practical result. There was considerable tension among the Jews in Germany and a physical and moral breakdown was dangerously near. The situation in the towns was even worse, aggravated by lack of restitution, insufficient food and fuel, slowness of denazification and technical difficulties caused by "red tape," which made the lives of the Jews in Germany unbearable.

H. O. Joseph:

AT THE CAMPS IN ITALY

Sunny Italy looked its best on that warm February day as we approached the first of the four little seaside villages which make up the group of Lecce Camps. These Camps are situated in the very spur of the boot of Italy and contain some 6000 Jewish displaced persons. Altogether there are about 9000 Jewish refugees in camps in Italy, out of a total of 18,000. Of the remainder 4,000 are in Hachshara Centres where life is more organised, and the others are living in towns and villages.

The white houses looked attractive enough against the blue sea background. Life in such peaceful surroundings surely could not be burdensome.

A short tour of inspection of this and the other camps, however, sufficed to dispel any such illusion. Here were grouped together masses of homeless Jews from almost every country in Europe—Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Germans, Austrians, Lithuanians, etc., mostly between 18 and 25, with a good many older and comparatively few younger. Often, 10 or 12 and even more were sharing one moderately sized room. In one Camp 60% and in another 80% of the inhabitants were without beds and were sleeping on thin palisades or blankets which separated them from the cold stone floor; some of the more enterprising had bettered these conditions by balancing torn-away doors on blocks of stone. There was a lack of other furniture, too, so that frequently these people had to bring their food back to their overcrowded sleeping quarters: and yet, for the most part, they contrived to keep these confined spaces clean and their clothes and few belongings in a tidy condition.

IN PARLIAMENT

ARRIVALS FROM THE CONTINENT

Until May 31, 979 persons have arrived under the Distressed Persons' Scheme, but large numbers are known to be awaiting transport facilities, stated the Home Secretary. He also pointed out that no extension of the scheme can be considered as long as the number of potential applicants under the present categories is not sufficiently known.

In addition 740 orphans under 16 have arrived or are expected from concentration camps under a special scheme by which the admission of 1,000 orphans has been approved.

NATURALISATION

According to a statement by the Home Secretary on May 30, 250 certificates of naturalisation have been granted since January 1, 1946, to refugees who had lodged their applications before November, 1940. Altogether, 22,000 applications of aliens are awaiting decision.

MEETING

under the auspices of
the AJR and the Jacob Ehrlich Society.
TUESDAY, 9th JULY, at 7.45 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH HALL
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W. 3
(opposite Finchley Road Underground Station)

MR. MAURICE ORBACH, M.P.

who recently paid a visit to Austria, will speak on

"AUSTRIA, 1946"

Free admission without ticket

The food itself, monotonous as it was, was adequate, although often spoilt in the cooking on ill-constructed stoves.

But bad as these physical conditions are, even more unsatisfactory is the position as regards lack of occupation. Small numbers in each camp are employed as minor camp officials. Some others, who are technicians, do useful jobs and endeavour to teach their companions. An attempt is also being made to impart a measure of instruction to the younger ones as well as to some of the adolescents who, through being interned, have missed many years of schooling—but there is a shortage of teachers, a dearth of materials and a scarcity of tools. And so the majority of these wanderers, who require some kind of distraction, have little to do but to meditate on the past and plan for the future. Fully 90% wish and intend to go to Palestine, and it would be difficult to believe that their determination can in the long run be thwarted.

Supplies are needed:—Clothing, especially underwear, men's shirts, socks and heavy boots, summer garments for women, also Polish, Hebrew and French books.

Many of us cannot give direct aid and therefore the most practical medium of assistance is by making a contribution towards the "Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation." May I, as Treasurer of the C.B.F. appeal on behalf of all those whose sufferings I have so recently witnessed, to those who have not yet given to subscribe to this needy cause, and to ask those who have already contributed to continue their support.

UNO AND REFUGEES

The "Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons" concluded its consultations in London and submitted its Report to the "Economic and Social Council" of the United Nations. The Report summarises the major issues of the conference and describes the conclusions reached concerning the scope of the problems, figures, legislation, etc., the definition of the terms "Refugee" and "Displaced Person," furthermore suggestions on organisation and finance, and the possibilities of resettlement. Representatives of the AJR had been admitted as observers to the sessions of the "Special Committee."

The specific problems of the Jewish displaced persons and refugees were hardly dealt with at the conference which was mainly concerned with the general principles of policy and organisation. It appeared, however, that even those countries which were inclined to limit the number of irrepatriable refugees, realised that Jews could not be expected to return to their countries of origin.

One of the most interesting points of the conference was the discussion on those German and Austrian Jews who are still in Germany or Austria. Their recognition as refugees in the draft on definitions as proposed by the United States and as amended by the Netherlands (see "AJR Information," Nr. 6) was adopted by a vast majority with one vote against (Lebanon) and one abstention (United Kingdom). The delegate for Yugoslavia pointed out that hardly any person might feel himself more justly as a refugee than the German Jew still living in surroundings which have become alien to him. The delegate for Canada favoured the adoption of the paragraph as an expression of sympathy and goodwill for people who have suffered so much. Perhaps, he remarked, the world would have been spared much suffering if attention to the fate of this group had been paid in time. The almost unanimous attitude of the delegates (whose opinions otherwise differed much) showed that the nations might not have quite forgotten the historic part which destiny had thrown upon the German Jews as the first victims of a world catastrophe.

The chapter of the Report, "Information on Resettlement," is rather discouraging. It only remains to be hoped that those countries who contributed to it have not said the last and final word, and that more satisfactory statements by other states will follow as soon as the discussion of the practical measures will have started. The delegate for Australia states that his country had accepted 7,000 refugees between the Evian Conference in 1938 and the outbreak of war, and that 4,000 permits had been granted to near relatives of immigrants. A scheme of the annual admission of 70,000 immigrants (including a certain proportion of non-British persons) had been accepted but would only come into effect in about two years' time, after the problems of demobilisation and transport had been solved. These temporary difficulties were also stressed by Canada which had deferred a decision on the admission of non-British immigrants. The statement made by New Zealand was based on similar deliberations; this country (total population, 1,700,000) did not favour mass or group immigration; it had admitted 4,500 refugees since 1933. The delegate for the United States quoted President Truman's statement of December, 1945, which provides that visas to be granted in the first place to applicants in the American Occupation zones. According to the immigration quota legislation of the U.S.A. 39,000 natives of Central and Eastern and South-Eastern Europe may be admitted each year. As this figure includes the German and Austrian quota of together 27,000 persons, only about 12,000 quota numbers will be left to people born in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe—and these form the bulk of the Jewish Displaced Persons.

Whilst the restrictions of the English speaking countries were limiting the extent and the speed of immigration, the regulations of Brazil tended to a vocational selection: mainly agriculturists, technicians and qualified workers were to be admitted, and immigrants, at least during a certain period, were not allowed to settle in urban districts. On the other hand, the very elaborate Brazilian statement stressed the anxiety of the country to receive a large

number of refugees. A large scale immigration of Jewish refugees was advocated by the *Dominican Republic*. The statement claimed that the country could offer prospects for industries if the necessary financial assistance would be made available. Finally, the Report contained particulars on the immigration policy of *Columbia* which gave preference to Catholic immigrants without excluding persons of other creeds. The delegate for *Peru* promised to give details at a later date.

"GOD PARENTS" SCHEME FOR ORPHANS

There are still many thousands of destitute Jewish children of various nationalities in France, the direct or indirect victims of Nazi brutality. These destitute children and adolescents are totally dependant upon the Welfare Organisations who succour them, and who are striving their utmost to enable the children in their care to regain their health of mind and body.

Owing to the inevitable slow return to normal conditions, in France, such fundamental necessities as clothes, household commodities, heating, some important foodstuffs are inaccessible owing to the price, or unobtainable, to the extent of causing great hardship.

The Children's Marriage Scheme was started to enable young sympathisers to show their goodwill and help these children by becoming their *Marraines* or "god parents." In this way a helpful contact has been established between youth in this country and their unhappy counterpart in France.

In becoming a "Marraine" the "god parent" can send their "adopted" children the desperately needed gifts and comforts, and can further help by personally befriending the children. Parcels are an unbounded joy, and gifts are put to immediate use with excellent results—letters are received with great excitement and pleasure. To have their own friend brings an importance to the children's lives once more, and comforts them, where they before have felt "unwanted."

These children need our understanding, sympathy and friendship. Through our help and encouragement they will regain their self-respect, find their happiness and face the future hopefully with a smile. Please contact the Children's Marriage Scheme, 33 Seymour Place, W.1.

FAMILY EVENTS

Artur M. Heichelheim and Ingeborg Markowitz, 11 Lyndhurst Road, London, N.W.3, were married quietly on June 7, 1946.

Mr. Moritz Weindling, 22 Howitt Close, London, N.W.3, formerly Jewish communal worker in Wuerzburg, will be 80 years on July 27.

MISCELLANEOUS

COMPETENT COOK-HOUSE-KEEPER, help for rough work, modern conven. house, central heating, good outings. Mrs. Koppel, 30 Church Mount, N.2. (SPEedwell 2456.)

ELDERLY LADY, part or full-time housekeeper, live in or out for elderly gentleman in North London. No rough work. HAM 4652.

AGENTS WANTED residing Midlands and North for Toys, Fancy goods and general lines. Please state area covered. Box 347.

SECRETARY, experienced and efficient, used to work independently, is looking for position with prospects of development. Box 349.

LADY-CLERK, able to do general office work and filing, some typing. Box 350.

STOREKEEPER, reliable and trustworthy, good knowledge English, available immediately. Box 351.

BOOK-KEEPER, some experience this country, quick at figures, wants congenial employment. Box 352.

SHORTHAND TYPIST required, perfect in English correspondence, experienced in office routine. Newell Trading Co., Ltd., 16 Fitzroy Street, W.1. Tel. MUS 7582.

BED-SITTING ROOM with breakfast or partial board wanted by elderly lady. Preferably Hampstead or St. John's Wood. Box 348.

NICE QUIET ROOM in mod. house in exch. for 3 hours' work a day exc. Sunday, near Golders Green. Box 355.

HELP WANTED, small modern flat, all conveniences, 4 hours, 6 times a week, 3.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.: pref., but not essent. Wages £2 10, Weiss, 28 Brampton Ct., N.W.4, MAI 2327.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, daily help, mod. house, nr. Victoria Stat., 3 adults, high wages, ref. essent. Box 339.

ACCOMMODATION wanted, comfortable room, full board, old gentleman, very healthy, in or near Wembley Park. Box 340.

HOUSEKEEPER (lady) requir. to take charge of small household (3 pers.), own bed-sitting room, help prov. Box 341.

ROOM, FURN. OR UNFURN., with cooking facilities wanted by nurse, pref. top room, quiet house. Box 343.

JEWISH (GERMAN) LADY of good family, 75 years, healthy, wants to join German speaking family, preferably in or near Manchester as paying guest. Replies with offers Box 346.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSEMASTER WANTED for working boys hostel in N.W. London. Part-time only. Applicant could pursue own studies. Box 344.

COOK WANTED for working boys hostel in London. Max. 20. Own room, good wages. Box 345.

DOMESTIC HELP required for couple with 9 year old girl. Modern house with all labour-saving equipment. Good wages and generous outings. Box 356.

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.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from Relatives

Danielczyk, Mr., prev. owner of shoe-shop, Berlin Coepenicker Strasse, suppos. to be in England. Box 342.

Friedmann, Robert, born Vienna, deported from Berlin to Auschwitz on 29.1.43. Enquirer: sister Miss Margarete Friedmann, 36 Cranley Gardens, London, N.10.

Rechtsanwalt Ernst Sachs, Berlin W.15, Xantener Strasse 6, would like to hear from **Mr. Otto Kupfer** and **Mr. Theo Zondek** and from any other friend.

Rosner, Marco, from Budapest, supposed to be in this country. Enquirer: Steiner, Gyula, Budapest. Write to: W. Kende, 108 Fernhill Rd., Cowley, Oxford.

Skotzki, Betty (1.2.85 Schroda), deport. from Berlin to Pol., Febr. 43.

Skotzki, Caecilie (27.2.82, Schroda), deport. from Terezin to Auschwitz, Oct. 44.

Skotzki, Paul (12.3.87, Schroda), deport. from Berlin, Febr. 43. Enquirer: Box 354.

Inquiries from AJR

Abraham, Erna, formerly 20 Waterloo Road, Cheetham, Manchester, for Karl Frommann, Preungesheim.

Aubrey, Peter (formerly Claus Peter Urbach), formerly 67, Hampstead Road, Fairfield, Liverpool, for friend in Sweden.

Dymmentmann, Joseph, and **Rabbi I. Piekarski** (University College, Edinburgh?), for Abraham Kohn, now Breslau.

Feldmann, Mrs., gymnastic teacher, (York?), for Juedische Gemeinde, Berlin.

Hamburger, Dr. Max, born 30.5.97, from Wuerzburg, for H. Stautner, Munich.

Jonas, Hilde and Ella, from Moers,

for Werner Koppel, now at Berlin-Wittenau (in transit camp for Palestine).

Langer, Isidor, born at Stanislawow, Poland, last residence Vienna, for Marek Langer, Munich.

Levy, Alfons, from Berlin-Wilmersdorf, for Mrs. L. Cassirer.

Lexinger, Dr. Willy, and **Frau Rabbiner Steinthal**, for Richard Gellert, Berlin-Wilmersdorf.

Loewenhaar, Wilhelm, and daughter **Klara**, for Charlotta Loewenhaar, now married Fuks, Breslau.

Loewenstein, Grete and Annie, from Dortmund, for Mrs. Hanbury, Manchester.

Seifert, Sabina, née Loewenhaar, for Charlotta Loewenhaar, Breslau.

Inquiries from United Kingdom Search Bureau, Bloomsbury House, Bloomsbury St., London, W.C.1.

Maisels (Meisels), Susi (or Susi Bik?), from Leipzig, came to England from Cracow, for cousin Benjamin Krischer.

Mayers, Renate, née Porges, from Vienna, for Caroline Ganz-Neuda, Vienna.

Mottl, Martin, from Berlin, for Anita Conti.

Owies, Heinrich, and **Lotte**, née Heimberg, from Berlin, for Dr. Elias Bander, Lodz.

Pelzer, Dora, née Alexandra, for friends or relatives in France.

Reich, Hermann, from Dresden, for Alberto Vascellari, Padova.

Rosenbaum, Dr. Paul, from Heidelberg, journalist, for his aunt.

Ryger, Alexander, aged appr. 45, musician from Warsaw, for friends in Brussels.

Sachs, Helmut, born at Hemmerden, nr. Dusseldorf, and his cousin Alfred Teisebach, for relatives on the Continent.

THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

BRADFORD

Since the Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the Bradford group of the AJR, Mr. P. L. Goldschmidt and Mr. P. E. Schwarzschild, have moved to London, a new Local Committee consisting of Mr. H. O. Heymann (Chairman), Mr. F. Heilbrunn (Vice-Chairman) and Mr. F. Oppenheimer (Hon. Secretary) was elected. The Executive of the AJR takes this opportunity of expressing its sincerest thanks to the members of the former Committee for their untiring efforts in building up the local group.

GLASGOW

The "Society of Jewish Refugees," Glasgow, an organisation affiliated to the AJR, arranged a reception for the boys who had come over from concentration camps on the Continent recently and are now staying at the Cardross Convalescent Home and at Hill Street Hostel. The boys were welcomed by the Chairman, Rabbi C. E. Cassel, and by Dr. H. Hirsekorn.

FROM THE WORLD COUNCIL

The "American Federation of Jews from Central Europe," New York, one of the founder organisations of the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany," announces a few changes in their administration. Professor Nathan Stein is now President of the "Federation" in place of Dr. Rudolf Callmann who, with Mr. Max M. Warburg, now is Joint Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Secretary, Mr. Hermann Muller, has been appointed Executive Vice-President.

THE LONDON REGIONAL REFUGEE COUNCIL

The London Regional Refugee Council, since its inception in 1944, has maintained very close contact with Toc H, a movement founded during the first World War to promote brotherhood and international understanding in a spirit of personal service



LICENSED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE
A. BREUER,
TYPEWRITERS
Export since 1912.
43, Buckleth Crescent, Swiss Cottage,
Primrose 5139 N.W.3.
Repairs ★ Overhauling ★ Maintenance

of a practical kind. Toc H has an International Relations Committee to promote a wider human interest in their fellow men both in local, national, and international relationships and endeavours to develop personal contacts with foreign residents. Introductions to foreigners residing in the locality are arranged and contacts are made by individual members, inviting these people to their homes as a preliminary to get to know each other better. Readers interested in receiving invitations from their local Toc H Group or from the Toc H London International Circle, 1 Greek Street, Soho Square, W.1, should write to Mrs. W. M. Buchanan, General Secretary, London Regional Refugee Council, Room 177, Bloomsbury House, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

AJR MEETINGS IN JULY

Sunday, July 7th, Bedford. Refugee Club, Friendship House, 20a St. Lyes, Bedford, 6.30 p.m. DR. K. ALEXANDER: "Three Journeys to the Continent."

Tuesday, July 9th, Holy Trinity Church Hall, Finchley Rd., 7.45 p.m. Mr. MAURICE ORBACH, M.P.: "Austria 1946."

Sunday, July 21st, Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3, 11 a.m. Dr. JOACHIM PRINZ: "Jewish Life in U.S.A." Admission with ticket only (see advertisement).

AJR, GLASGOW

No lectures or socials during the months July, August. The Canteen, 11 Abbotsford Place, C.5, is open weekdays, except Saturday, from 12-2 p.m., Tuesday nights from 6-10 p.m. (Club Evenings, Bridge, Table tennis, etc.), Sundays from 4-8 p.m. Friends who come to Glasgow are cordially invited.

Inquiries for Missing Persons from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1

Altschueler, from Frankfurt.
Elsbach, Walter, from Hoerde.
Frey, Ferdinand, from Gleiwitz.
Geisinger, Max, Recha, Hans, Sonja, Hanna.
Israel, Felicitas, from Ilmenau.
Leyser, Grete, from Essen.
Lustmann, Max, from Bochum.
Mueller, Fritz, from Sorau.
Reginbogen, Herbert, from Dresden/Berlin.
Storch, Hermine, née Baza, from Vienna.
Valentin, Gertrude Annette, formerly living in Birmingham.
Weisl, Alfred, from Vienna.
Weiselgeb, M., from Vienna.

ON THE HILLS OF ZEBULON . .

10 miles from Haifa, on the hills of Zebulon, among orchards and forests, a new garden city is in the making—Beth Shearim Hatzfonit. 700 houses are planned. Extensive building operations have already commenced.

One of these houses can be your house! You can participate in this housing scheme on Jewish National Fund Land.

Ask for particulars at the

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
LONDON, W.C.1.

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. HALLGARTEN
Wines and Spirits
Importers and Exporters
1 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

For Manufacturers

Always in stock:
DUCK CLOTHS, HOSIERY,
SILK and COTTON PRINTED,
all kinds of useful cuttings.

Enquiries invited.

Werner Cleaning Waste
PRImrose 2288-9. Ltd.
1-5 Lawn Road Works, Lawn Road,
London, N.W.3.

● Modern Factory in Development
Area with excellent labour facilities
wishes to add some new lines to
the scope of goods already making.

Persons with intimate knowledge of
manufacture of goods (light industries,
haberdashery small leather goods,
belts, etc., etc.) suitable for mass
production and export, are invited to
communicate with

H. FRAUSTAEDTER
2 CLEMENT'S INN, W.C.2



Whenever you see this picture,
you will know that the paragraph
following gives news of the

CENTRAL BRITISH FUND

activities to help the Jews on the
Continent, on behalf of Anglo-
Jewry.

Are you already supporting the
Fund financially or through
service? Donations and offers
of help on local District Com-
mittees should be sent to

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild
and Sons,
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane,
E.C.4.

or

THE CENTRAL BRITISH FUND

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

★ **INDENT AGENT for the**
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Well acquainted with affiliated offices
Johannesburg, Durban. Interested in
representation of English Manufacturers.

ERNEST K. STERN
BOX 1587 CAPE TOWN

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

The eyes of a hundred thousand Jewish men, women and children, still in Displaced Persons' Camps on the Continent, are focussed upon us. Upon us rests the responsibility of their reception and absorption in Palestine. The Jewish people have to face the challenge. The remnant shall return!

Now is the time to translate our demands into action.

GIVE—AS NEVER BEFORE

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
37 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

DEVELOPING
PRINTING
ENLARGING
COLOURING
COPYING

FOR AMATEUR & TRADE
PORTRAIT :: COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL :: DOCUMENT
COPYING :: ADVERTISING

ERIC O. SONNTAG, A.R.P.S.
159 Bickenhall Mansions
Baker Street, W.1
WELbeck 8860

Printing of every
description
skilfully executed by
excellent printers Ltd.
12 Bridewell Place, E.C.4. Phone
CEN 2817

UPHOLSTERY
of all suitable furniture, repair of carpets.
COUCHES AND DIVANS
(also with room for bedding), in various sizes
Own Manufacturing. 43 years in the Trade
H. GLASER, Upholsterer
432 Finchley Road, N.W.2 HAM 5601

CARMEL HOTEL, BOURNEMOUTH
NEWLY DECORATED, HOT & COLD WATER, CENTRAL HEATING, and
TELEPHONE TO ALL BEDROOMS ♦ EXCELLENT CUISINE ♦ STRICTLY KOSHER
♦ ENTERTAINMENTS ♦ A MINUTE FROM SEA ♦ CAR PARK ♦ GARAGE
Management: Mr. & Mrs. I. M. Cymmerman. For reservations write or phone
CARMEL HOTEL, ST. JOHN'S ROAD, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH
Telephone: BOSCOMBE 2666 (3 lines)

- OPTICIAN -
A. OTTEN, F.B.O.A. (Hons.)
(Formerly A. Ottenstein)
On O.B.A.C. Official List of
Opticians.
Complete Optical Service.
Now also at
3 REGENCY PARADE,
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.
(Near Odeon, Swiss Cottage) Tel.: PRI 2124

**SUMMER
HOLIDAYS**
for
children from 5 to 15 years
at
Regents Park School
"Wavertree," Massetts Rd.
Horley, Surrey
from
August 4th to September 1st
For Prospectus apply to the
Principal

RADIO NEW AND RECONDITIONED SETS EFFICIENT REPAIRS & SERVICES

Lamps and Shades of Distinction
TELEVISION SERVICE

ELECTRIC HOUSE (Prop.: Falcon Radio and Electric Ltd.)
158 FINCHLEY ROAD, CORNER FROGNAL. Tel.: HAM 5339

PHOTOCOPIES from Documents, Etc.
1st Copy of each original 2/-
Each further copy - 1/-
While-you-wait or 24-hr. Postal Service
GOLDERS TRADING CO. LTD.
54 GOLDERS GARDENS, LONDON, N.W.11
Phone: SPE 5643

Clifton Guest House
14 Clifton Place, Brighton
Offers convenient accommodation
Reasonable terms
Tel.: 7723

Plastic — Sheeting, Belting, Piping,
Fasteners, Deerings, Rivets, Linings, pp.
Cuttings of Silk, Cotton, Hosiery, etc.
Export of General Goods to all Markets
D. MEYER Telephone: MUSEum 7947
47 Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1

**THE
HOUSE PROPERTY ADVICE
& MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
LIMITED**
8 Philpot Lane, E.C.3.
(MANsion House 6918)

transacts ALL CLASSES of INSURANCE
with the leading Insurance Companies
and Lloyds.

Readers are invited to obtain expert
advice on all insurance matters (with-
out obligation) by applying to Mr. L.
Sauer at the above address.

TYPEWRITING · TRANSLATIONS
German, French, English,
Secretarial, technical, literary,
executed quickly, efficiently.
MRS. G. SIMS
8a, Hillside Gardens, N.6
Phone MOU 7048 evening or weekends

TICKETS BY AIR, SEA & RAIL
PASSAGES TO AMERICA, AUSTRALIA
AND MOST PARTS OF THE WORLD
Advice and Help with Emigration and all Formalities
Official Agents of the Swiss Hotel Plan
R. BEUTHNER
JAFKE'S PERSONAL TRAVEL SERVICE
149 MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2. Phone: MET 0631-2

Printed by LANGLEY & SONS LTD., Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

**Dr. Herbert's
Foot Appliances**

"Put you right
on your feet"

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

**THE
"FOUR WAY"
saving plan**

FOR HOME OWNERSHIP
Save by Securing

1. FREE LIFE ASSURANCE.
2. REDUCED COST OF MORTGAGE.
3. SUBSTANTIAL CASH SUM AT END OF 15 TO 20 YEARS.
4. FREE EXPERT ADVICE.

MAXIMUM ADVANCES ON
HOUSE PROPERTY ARE
SECURED BY THE
ASSOCIATION

You can obtain the above benefits if you
are about to purchase a house or if
you have an existing mortgage. If you
are not yet in a position to purchase, or
have not found the house you require,
the adoption of our plan NOW will
greatly facilitate purchase at a later date.

You are invited to write for a copy of the
Association's booklet "THE FOUR
WAY SAVING PLAN" to

The Manager,
**HOUSE PROPERTY ADVICE & MORTGAGE
ASSOCIATION, LTD.,**
8 PHILPOT LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.
MANsion House 6918

ZENITH TAILOR SERVICE LIMITED

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

REMODELLING ALTERATIONS

257 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3
Owing to extension of business we are
moving to:
172 Finchley Road, Corner Frognal
London, N.W.3

The foundation of a perfect figure



CORSET SILHOUETTE LTD.
LONDON SHREWSBURY



JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS
of any kind (also purchase)
TALESIM · RITUALS · GIFTS
M. SULZBACHER
4 Sneath Avenue, London, N.W.11
SPE 1694

FURS
C. D. GOLDBERG
High-Class Furriers & Licensed Fur Valuers
FURS MADE TO MEASURE — REMODELLING
(Late of 80 REGENT STREET)
Now 125 NEW BOND STREET
Phone: MAYfair 1742 LONDON, W.1

Valentine & Wolff
Insurance Brokers LTD.
59 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W.C.1
Tel.: TEMple Bar 0842/3/4

All Types of Insurances with
Lloyds and all Companies
Managed by Jewish Refugee