

HOW MANY WENT OVERSEAS?

Refugee Migration from Great Britain

During the last month the number of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria who left Great Britain for countries overseas has been comparatively considerable. The destination of almost all these emigrants was the United States, and the number of newcomers received over there during that period was roughly 500. It looks as if a further fair number is going to sail for the same destination during this month. Whether emigration to North America will continue on a larger scale in the months then ensuing, will depend on various factors, shipping facilities and the availability of sufficient immigration quota numbers being the more important ones.

Nature and aim of refugee migration from this country in recent years have chiefly been to re-unite families whose members, scattered over many parts of the world, have for a long time been separated from each other.

Whilst nearly all countries overseas have been more or less closed to refugee immigrants during and after the war, either for reasons of immigration policy or on account of lack of sufficient shipping space, the USA—though barred practically during the period 1941–1944—allowed about 10,000 to 11,000 Jewish refugees from Great Britain to enter during the war (the figure in respect of pre-war years being roughly 1,300).

The total number of Jewish refugees who have left this country for the United States since 1933 amounts to more than 13,000, which equals about 16% of all Jewish refugees (i.e. approx. 70,000), who came to this country from Germany and Austria during the period 1933 up to the outbreak of war.

The figure 13,000 is interesting from another angle, too, because it represents almost three-fifths of the total refugee migration from Great Britain since 1933, i.e. 20,000, and the question arises which were the countries of final destination and settlement for the other 7,000 who went across the ocean.

It is estimated that the figure for Palestine is not far out of that for the Central and South American States: in each case it will be in the neighbourhood of 1,200. As regards Palestine, 33% refer to pre-war emigration and 40% to emigration during the European war, whereas in the case of Latin America there appears to be an almost equal figure when comparing the pre-war period with that of the war years.

The Dominions and other countries of the British Empire admitted a limited number of Jewish refugees (who had first fled to the British Isles) only prior to September, 1939. In this respect Australia and New Zealand rank first with together 1,500, the Union of South Africa follows with 500, and whilst the pre-war participation of Canada was small, the number of refugees who have been granted permanent residence in this Dominion has increased in recent years, because quite a number of internees who were deported to Canada in 1940 and stayed on after their release, are slowly and gradually being absorbed. A similar method is at present being applied in the Commonwealth of Australia, the other Dominion to which interned Refugees were deported. However,

on the whole, there has hardly been any migration of Jewish refugees from Great Britain to countries of the Empire since the outbreak of war.

The reason why there is an unproportionally high figure as regards the United States and why the figures for the other countries appear to be so small, is that whilst pre-war emigration to the latter was a direct movement from the Continent, many refugees on their way to the U.S.A. first sought refuge in the United Kingdom because emigration to the States was based on a quota system which caused a considerable waiting time.

For the sake of completion, it ought to be mentioned that from 1933 up to the day when war broke out, there existed a certain movement to "other" countries, such as China

(mainly Shanghai), the Philippines, and Western European countries; the figure of roughly 1,000 relating to that movement does not essentially influence the picture given above.

What will future developments be like? Bearing in mind the uncertainties which may easily crop up where migration movements are concerned, it seems undoubtedly clear that still more Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria have the wish and the intention to go overseas. In the instructive and useful PEP pamphlet "Are Refugees An Asset?", which came out two years ago, it was estimated that 10,000–12,000 refugees may emigrate from Great Britain after the war, a group comprising three categories: those who intend to rejoin their families in the USA, Palestine and other countries, those who have affidavits and definite prospects overseas, and finally youths who have had agricultural training here with a view to farming in Palestine or the Dominions. This prognosis is likely to prove true. E. G. L.

TO WHICH SCHOOLS SHALL WE SEND OUR CHILDREN?

The AJR is frequently being asked by parents to which school they should send their children.

The three stages of education in this country are known as "primary," "secondary" and "further" education. Here we shall be dealing with the first two, as they are within the compulsory school age, which is at present 5 to 14, but will shortly be raised to 15 and then to 16.

First of all, it has to be decided whether the child is to live at home and attend a **Day School** or whether he is to be sent to a **Boarding School** which could be anywhere in the country. If one prefers a Day School, boys and girls can join either the County Council School (= "Öffentliche Schule") in their district or a Private School of their own choice. The latter charge fees.

In **County Council Schools**, however, all fees have now been abolished. For the first six years the child attends the **Primary School** (= "Grundschule"), where fully qualified teachers use up-to-date methods (i.e. Froebel or Montessori for the 5 to 7 years old) and modern apparatus. Their aim is not only to teach "The 3 R's" (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic), but to develop the child's mind, his abilities and interests. Wireless and film-strip lessons and visits to places like bakeries, printing presses, the Zoo, are part of the School curriculum, in order to broaden the child's outlook and to lay a solid foundation for further more specialised training. Special attention is given to Handicraft and Sports.

During this primary stage of education a record of every child is being kept of his or her abilities, attainments, interests, hobbies, etc. This record is a valuable guide for the Head of the School to advise parents as to which of the three branches of secondary education the child should take up, i.e. which of the three types of **Secondary Schools** he should be sent to:—Modern, Technical or Grammar, when he has reached the age of 11.

Most children go to the **Modern School** (similar to the "Aufbauschule"), where they continue to learn Mathematics, English, History, Geography, etc. French is optional. Girls are being given a thorough training in domestic subjects, boys in woodwork and gardening.

Youngsters who are likely to take up a technical job later will attend the **Technical School**, where they are receiving a general basis for their future occupation (but not a specific training).

Children with intellectual ability are sent to a **Grammar School** ("Realgymnasium"). There they have the opportunity of learning one to three modern languages and usually Latin as well, and there they sit for examinations necessary for University studies. They have to pass an examination in English, Mathematics and General Knowledge before being admitted to a Grammar School, as places are limited and reserved for children with an intelligence above average; in special cases children receive a maintenance grant to enable them to buy their School uniform, etc. Books and stationery are free for everybody.

Parents who do not wish to avail themselves of this free County Council education send their children to "**Independent Schools**," of which a number are **Public Schools**. A Public School is not "öffentlich"; it is a private school, usually a very old foundation such as Eton, Harrow, Winchester, etc. The most famous of these are Boarding Schools of very long tradition. Many generations of the same family have been to the same school. There are few vacancies for outsiders, and fees are considerable.

Although no general advice can be given without knowing the child or the particular circumstances, this brief outline may be of some help to parents to choose the right type of school for their boys and girls, before the new school year starts in September.

A. APT.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

We have received a communication from one of our relief workers at Hanover, reading as follows:—

"There are some pretty bad TB patients at hospitals who have no family at all, they are very rarely visited and are terribly lonely. Do you think you could get some of them some correspondents? For instance, at Heidehaus there are three in plaster casts who cannot get around at all, not even sit up in bed. They would be enormously grateful for the most occasional letter and book. They are Abraham Baranski, Leonard Salomon (from Frankfurt-on-Main) and Felek Polonski."

Do you think you could arrange for some of your members to 'adopt' these three TB patients? It seems to me that the personal touch and the sympathy and pen-friendship of Jewish refugees here in Great Britain would be of great assistance to the general recovery of the patients.

Yours, etc.,

Anne Steyn, Germany Department,
Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad,
London, W.C.1.

IN PARLIAMENT

ADMISSION OF DOMESTICS TO THE U.K.

Applications for permission to employ in hospitals or private households a foreigner who is not in the United Kingdom are now obtainable at the local Labour Exchanges. The forms have to be filled in by the prospective employer who, amongst others, has to state what steps he has taken to find suitable employes amongst British subjects or foreigners of long residence in the United Kingdom. The form also requires particulars regarding the employer, the prospective employee, and the conditions of employment. It does not indicate a general age-limit.

Whilst according to the statement by the Ministry of Labour the scheme does not apply to

women of German nationality, foreigners of Austrian nationality are not excluded.

The admission of D.P.s for work in this country is, according to a recent statement by the Minister of Labour, not free from difficulty but under active consideration with the various Government Departments concerned.

REPATRIATED REFUGEES

According to a statement made by Mr. Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the House of Commons on May 8th, many thousand refugees from Germany and Austria have applied in various ways for repatriation but only 197 written applications have been received by the Control Office. 36 who were urgently required for reconstruction tasks have been repatriated; 17 politicians, 11 civil servants, five trade union leaders, two journalists, and one judge.

DISTRESSED PERSONS

According to a statement made by the Home Office on May 9 so far 790 persons have arrived in this country from the Continent under the Distressed Persons Scheme.

Naturalisation.—Day by day the Head Office of AJR is being consulted with regard to questions of naturalisation. Through its experience the AJR is able to advise enquirers on the best way in which they might put forward their case.

In a recent statement, the Home Secretary pointed out that he is prepared to consider sympathetically applications submitted by widows of alien soldiers who had been killed whilst serving with H.M. Forces.

"AJR Information" is quoted frequently in all kinds of periodicals; articles and notes, first published in these columns, have recently been reprinted e.g. in "JRA Information Service," issued by the "Jewish Relief Association," Bombay, and in the first number of a new monthly, called "The New Citizen," organ of the "Association of New Citizens," Sydney.

FROM MY DIARY

Among the distinguished Jewish visitors from abroad expected to arrive in Gt. Britain in the course of June, is Dr. Joachim Prinz, who will be speaking here on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal.

Dr. Prinz is now Rabbi of Temple Bnei Abraham in Newark, New Jersey, the largest Congregation of the State. In 1937, he accepted an invitation extended to him by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, to make America his home. After a successful period of two years, during which time he lectured in hundreds of communities from coast to coast, as well as in Canada, he was elected Rabbi of that large and representative Congregation.

The name of Dr. Joachim Prinz is, indeed, very familiar to Jews from Germany. During the Hitler regime, beginning in 1933, he preached fearlessly from the pulpit, and spoke at meetings, large and small, all over Germany and Europe, urging from the very start of the Nazi regime, the immediate immigration of German Jews into Palestine.

As a preacher (Friedens-Tempel, Berlin), he exerted great influence upon the younger generation because of his outspoken stand in a great many issues of the day. He became particularly well-known for his work among children and it was upon his instigation that the school for Jewish youth in Berlin was founded.

In addition to his influence as a preacher, he wrote extensively for many European magazines and newspapers and published a number of books employing a popular approach to the problems of Jewish history. Among the Jewish best-sellers in Europe was his book, "We Jews," which, based upon a clear analysis of the Jewish situation, was an attempt to arouse European Jewry to action during the Hitler regime.

NARRATOR.

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MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from Relatives

Eva Loewenthal, 1913 Vienna, now London. Enquirer: Hermine Mieling, 90 Weimarer Str., Vienna XIX.

Mrs. Elise Frank (10.9.74, Cologne), deported 27.7.1942 from Heilanstalt Sayn. Enquirer: Daughter, Mrs. Ch. Levy, c/o AJR.

Emil (Elias) Lewin (9.5.56 Filehne), deported summer, 1942, from Holzmarktstrasse 60, Berlin 0.27, to Terezin. Box No. 326.

Inquiries from AJR

Baer, Edith, from Dortmund, for Adele Mange, Switzerland.

Centowitz, Mr. and Mrs. (née Kellermann), from Berlin, for Coref, Brussels.

Flermann, Max, from Berlin, for Erich Wolff, Berlin.

Jastrow, Alfred, and wife, for Mr. Goldschmidt, London.

Levi, Elise, from Aachen, for Josef Hirsch, Aachen.

Meyer, Alfred, son of Arthur and Rosa Meyer, probably 1939 Kitchener Camp, for Mme. Ursula Gali, France.

Moeder, Elise, née Salomon, Antwerp, came to England, 1940, for Adele Mange, Switzerland.

Oppenheim, Leo, from Bebra, for friend in Belgium.

Oster, Lissy, for brother in the Argentine (last known address Leeds).

Rottenstreich, Carl, for daughter in Palestine.

Rozenthal, A., formerly of 144 Commercial Road, London, E.1, for relative in Berlin (letter with AJR).

Schwarz, Ludwig, formerly 25, Belsize Park, London, N.W.3, for Helmut Hauck, Marburg.

Sander, Gerta, from Alfter, nr. Bonn, and brother Walter for Adele Mange, Switzerland.

Spitz, Annemarie, for Gertrud Levy, Berlin.

Teitler, Inge, for uncle J. Teitler, Amsterdam.

Inquiries from United Kingdom Search Bureau,

Bloomsbury House, Bloomsbury St., London, W.C.1.

Arndt, Ilse née Cohn, from Dresden/Breslau, last known Leeds, for brother-in-law Herbert, A., New York.

Bartenstein, Pauline, last known 837 Finchley Road, London, N.W.11, for Erich Morlock, Pforzheim.

Burchardt, Ch. J., 36 D.P., A.C.S., 2nd Br. Army, B.A.O.R., for his mother.

Fraunhofer, Joan, born in Timisoara, last known Elstree (Herts), for Iosif Fraunhofer, Roumania.

Fuchs, Hildegard, née Itzkowitz, from Breslau, for David Iczyk, Terezin.

Graebner, Henry, last known address, 25 Downing Street, . . . reporter, for friends on the Continent.

Gross, Andre Benno, aged 24, from Frankfurt-on-Main, for uncle Sam Kzat, France.

Hirsch, Eva, born 21.4.27, Vienna, liberated Auschwitz, left Vienna by plane for England, by aunt Margaret Horvat, Leamington.

Hoffmann, Wolfgang, from Brunswick, for cousin Ferd. Korngold.

Isaacsohn, Hans, for cousin Mrs. Thea Tannenbaum, née Isaacsohn, Berlin.

Kahane, Jetty and Max, last known 18 Howitt Close, London, N.W.3, for Maria Puritscher, Vienna.

Kahn, Rudolf, barrister in Germany, came to England from Saarland for Louis Berger, London.

Inquiries from World Jewish Congress,

55 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. Communications in writing only, quoting reference number 570.

Pelha, John and Orzolek Jacob, for Schyja Orzolek, Paris.

Feigenblum, Pinches, for Naszewski Hersh, Munich.

Lanski, Schmul and Chane, née Beserak, for Kalman Rabinowitsch, Italy.

Lee Max, and Ber, from Wielum, for Motel Lewkowitz Motel, Feldafing.

Zmigrod, Josef, for Ruth Hirsch, Sweden.

Desa, Chemia, Ryfka and Chencia, for David Jozefowicz.

Cohn, Abram, Schochet and Chazan, for Chaim Auerbach, Straubing.

Frajman Temer, Laja and Hinde, for M. Frajman, Lodz.

Davidowicz, three brothers, for Lazar Rychtyger, Italy.

Mr. Shapiro, Chocolate Manufacturer, for Ickovitch Sachs Vivian, America.

Selinger, Adolf, fr. Poland, for Ichel Selinger, Palestine.

Greenbaum, Moisha, for Boyorowma Dwojeor and Leba, Czechoslovakia.

Lotrowski-Kohn, Mojsze, for Mojsze Lotrowski Foehrenwald.

Lerer, Boruch and Rozen Malka, for Icek Sekowidz, Foehrenwald.

Dziot, Josef, for Neuman Fiszek, Foehrenwald.

Lachtiger, Chana, for cousin Moritz Zinger, Foehrenwald.

Markuson, Philip, for niece, Nintel Brewda, Foehrenwald.

THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

BOARD MEETING

On May 19, the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of the AJR took place, Mr. A. Schoyer being in the Chair. After the General Secretary, Mr. K. Alexander, had given the report on recent activities, Mr. W. Rosenstock dealt with questions arising out of the naturalisation procedure and reported further on the present session of the "UNO Committee for Refugees and Displaced Persons" which the Association is attending as an observer. Mr. W. Breslauer then outlined the work of the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" whilst Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, President of the Council, stressed its principal ideas.

In the afternoon a proposal of the Leeds Group of the AJR aiming at an extension of the Jewish cultural activities of the AJR, was introduced.

The following were elected (or re-elected) as members of the Council of the Board: Mr. H. Berlak, Mr. A. Dresel, Mr. F. Glaser, Mr. R. Schneider, Mr. R. Schwarz, Mr. K. Sonneborn, Mr. E. Speyer.

The meeting was concluded by a most impressive report on the serious position of the Jews in Germany, given by a survivor of Auschwitz, Mr. Norbert Wollheim, who used to work for the "Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden" and is now the Vice-Chairman of the "Central Jewish Committee for the British Zone of Germany."

A NEW AJR BRANCH

A local Bristol, Bath and South-West Area Branch was formed at a meeting on April 28 in Bristol (by courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. P. Schnitzler). The introductory report on the aims and activities of the AJR was given by Dr. W. Rosenstock; Dr. F. G. Salomon (Bath) was in the Chair. A Provis-

ional Committee, set up at the meeting, decided to hold regular group meetings with Jewish and general subjects. Interested Jewish refugees living in the district should apply for further particulars to the Head Office of the AJR in London.

THE WORLD COUNCIL

The AJR has been informed that in Italy recently an "Association of formerly interned Jews" was established, the "Head Office" being in Milan, with local branches in Rome and in other larger Italian towns. The new organisation, which aims at representing the interests of Italian Jews, regards itself as a federation of all groups of foreign Jews in Italy. It fulfils social tasks, gives legal advice, takes an active interest in the education of Jewish children, the retraining of adults, etc.

The "Group of former Jews from Germany" which is part of that Association has applied for admission to the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany."

USEFUL CO-OPERATION

The London Regional Refugee Council on whose Executive the AJR is represented has just issued its annual report for 1945-1946. In mentioning the co-operation with the AJR, the report stresses the fact that it "has been of great benefit to the Executive to have the experience of a representative of the Association of Jewish Refugees in the person of Dr. Alexander. An article published in March in "AJR Information" gave an account of the work of the London Regional Refugee Council. By this and other means, several persons have become acquainted with the scope and value of the Council's work for the first time."

AJR Clothing Collection

ENQUIRIES should NOT be made at the Head Office of the AJR but at the
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ORPHANED REFUGEE YOUTH

Come forward and supply the AJR with names and addresses of Jewish families who are either prepared to take boys and girls of between 16 and 21 into their homes, or are willing to invite them from time to time so as to make them feel at home in a family. The Social Service Department of the AJR, 8, Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3, is always at your disposal.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

The Association and "AJR Information" were represented at the National Conference of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress which was held on May 12th in London. In his opening words the chairman, Mr. S. S. Silverman, M.P., welcomed the report of the Palestine Enquiry Commission which had grasped the urgency of the fullest and speediest help if Jewish survivors on the Continent were to be saved from further catastrophe. He expressed the hope that the British Government would stand by this report and put it into practice without delay.



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AJR MEETINGS IN JUNE

Sunday, June 16th, Richmond. Terrace House, 128, Richmond Hill, 7.15 p.m. Dr. MAX FREYHAN: "Geistige Fuehrer im heutigen England."

Thursday, June 20th, Golders Green. Hodford Hall, Hodford Road, N.W.11, 7.30 p.m. CONCERT: "Musical Journey through Europe." Tatjana Riester-Magid (Soprano), Melitta Heim (Piano).

Wednesday, June 26th, Wembley—Kingsbury. Eden Lodge, Kingsbury Green, N.W.9, 7.45 p.m. Dr. K. ALEXANDER, General Secretary of the AJR: "Work for Jewish Refugees."

AJR, GLASGOW

(Society of Jewish Refugees, Club Premises: 11, Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5.)

Sunday, June 2nd, 5 p.m. Mr. BESTER and Mr. DOCTOR: "Private Initiative or Nationalisation of Production."

Sunday, June 16th, 5 p.m. Dr. A. EHRlich: "New Discoveries of Medicine during the War."

Sunday, June 30th, 5 p.m. General Meeting: Current affairs.

AJR, MANCHESTER

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UNO AND REFUGEES

Repatriation, temporary relief, re-settlement and protection of refugees and displaced persons of all categories have been discussed since April 8 at the Meetings of the Special Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The enormity of the problem can be judged by the fact that a Sub-Committee for Fact Finding estimates that 1,675,000 European Refugees and displaced persons, and a similar number of Far-Eastern and Asiatic refugees will have to come under the care of the new international body, the establishment of which is one of the recommendations to which the Special Committee has already agreed. In the figures of refugees mentioned above are included some 250,000 so-called "Nansen refugees," which means Russians, Armenians and Syrians, who became refugees after the last World War. That these people are still refugees to-day, nearly 30 years after the end of the first World War, cannot be considered as evidence of the efficiency of the international organisations who had to deal with them.

Other groups included in the above figures are 110,000 refugees coming from Germany, Austria and Sudetenland, and 212,000 Spanish Republican refugees.

It is characteristic of the peculiar situation of the Jewish refugees that the Report of the Fact Finding Committee does not give much indication as to their number, but we know from the Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry that they estimate the number of Jewish refugees and displaced persons to be 391,000.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine in their Memorandum to the Special Committee gives even the larger figure of 455,000 Jewish refugees and displaced persons, but which ever figure may be correct, it cannot be denied that the Jewish refugees and displaced persons constitute a very considerable part of the problem which, as expressed in one of the resolutions of the UNO Conference "is international in scope and nature."

The Sub-Committee which prepared the Report on Definition unanimously accepted a suggestion of the American delegate that "the term 'refugee' also applies to a person of 'Jewish origin' who was a victim of Nazi persecution in Germany or Austria, and who was obliged to flee from, and was subsequently returned to, one of those countries as a result of enemy action or of War circumstances, and who has not yet been firmly re-settled therein."

The discussion about this paragraph at the Plenary Meeting of the Special Committee occasionally reached dramatic heights. Twenty-three speakers participated, and most of them agreed that German and Austrian Jews have to be particularly mentioned as a group, because they were the first to suffer under the Nazis. The representative of the Netherlands suggested an amendment which includes as refugees those German and Austrian Jews who were unable to leave. Should this amendment be finally accepted, for the first time the term "refugee" will be applied to a group of people who, in a technical sense, are still in their original domicile, but who, socially and psychologically, are considered refugees.

Another occasion when the problems of Jewish refugees were specially mentioned was the Report of a small Sub-Committee, which was entrusted "with the responsibility of

REPORT ON PALESTINE

The Members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry in Palestine deserve the fullest appreciation for the goodwill, efficiency and expedition with which they completed the heavy and responsible task entrusted to them. Their Report, published on May 1, is an important document to be studied carefully by all who are concerned with finding a solution of the age-old problem of the Jews.

The narrow formulation of the terms of reference given to the Committee and pressure of time may have prevented them from entering deeper into the matter. They were, therefore, mainly concerned with the solving of the immediate difficulties, that of finding the solution for the problem of the hundreds of thousands of Jews who a year after their liberation are still herded together in the many Camps in Germany and Italy.

The second chapter of the Report, describing the position of the Jews on the Continent, gives in a few pages a masterly summary of their sufferings and longings. The final conclusion of that chapter is an estimate "that as many as 500,000 Jews may wish, or be impelled, to emigrate from Europe," but the Committee had already in the first line of the Report made the rather melancholy statement "that such information as they receive about countries other than Palestine, gives no hope of substantial assistance in finding homes for Jews wishing or impelled to leave Europe."

It was this recognition that inspired the most important recommendations of the Report, i.e. "(A) that 100,000 certificates be authorised immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been victims of Nazi persecution; (B) that these certificates be awarded as far as possible in 1946, and that actual immigration be pushed forward as rapidly as conditions will permit." The recommendation to admit 100,000 Jews to Palestine is, in face of the Committee's own conclusion that new homes for some 500,000 Jews must be found, a modest contribution towards the alleviation of the most pressing needs of the day. But the speedy implementation of this recommendation spells life or death for the Jews in the Camps. Immigration into Palestine without the possibility of acquiring new land for the settlement of the immigrants is impossible.

examining the various documents, statements and memoranda submitted to the Committee by non-governmental organisations or other organised groups interested in the refugee problem." In accordance with this Report, memoranda were submitted by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Conference, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, World

It is, therefore, logical that the Committee should arrive at another important recommendation "that the Land Transfer Regulations of 1940 be rescinded and replaced by regulations based on a policy of freedom in the sale, lease or use of land, irrespective of race, community or creed. . . ."

These two practical recommendations, immediate emigration and rescinding of the Land Regulations, amount virtually to a rejection of the White Paper policy of 1939 against which the Jewish Agency for Palestine did not cease to protest from its very inception. They were joined in this fight by practically all the Jews of the world, whatever their opinion about the final aims of Zionism may be. No responsible Jewish body will, therefore, fail to appreciate this positive part of the Report.

President Truman did not hesitate to give a favourable reception to the Report, but Mr. Attlee's statement in the House of Commons came as a shock to all those—especially to the Jews in the Camps, who hoped that at least the unanimous recommendations of the Committee might immediately be implemented. Mr. Attlee's demand for disarming the Jews and Arabs alike as a condition for the immigration of the 100,000 Jews creates new problems which the Committee did not anticipate, judging from the spirit of the Report, and the published statements of some of its Members, like Mr. Crossman in England and Mr. Crum in the U.S.A.

The request of the High Commissioner for Palestine that the Jewish Agency and the Arabs put forward their views on the 10 recommendations of the Committee before June 20, and the persistent rumours about an impending Round Table Conference with Jews and Arabs in London at a later date, means new delays and prolonged suffering for the Jews in the Camps. It is difficult to say how long they will be able to stand it. Food difficulties, increasing conflicts with the Germans, occasional clashes with the occupation troops, are unmistakable signs of the tension and desperation amongst the Jews in the Camps. Immediate implementation of the positive recommendations and speedy emigration are the only ways to avoid a new tragedy there.

S. A.-R.

Jewish Congress, Committee for Jewish War Orphans in Europe, Council for the Protection of Rights and Interests of Jews in Germany, Anglo-Jewish Association and the Agudas Israel World Organisation. The memoranda were summarised in the Report of the Sub-Committee, and will be appended to the official Report which will be sent to the Economic and Social Council.

(Continued next page, column 3.)

WHAT WE SAW . . .

FROM THE REPORT OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY ON PALESTINE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Through Czechoslovakia must pass a main stream of Jewish migrants on their way to Vienna. Before Munich, the Jewish population of Czechoslovakia totalled some 360,000. By September, 1939, mainly as a result of emigration, the Jews within pre-Munich boundaries numbered but 315,000; about 80,000 in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; approximately 135,000 in Slovakia, and around 100,000 in the Carpatho-Ukraine.

BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SILESIA:

From the Czech provinces, perhaps an additional 10,000 succeeded in emigrating after the outbreak of the war, thus escaping the fate of many thousands of their relatives, friends and neighbours left behind. About 68,000 entered concentration camps; only about 3,000 survived.

About 10,000 Czech Jews have returned; 2,500 or so from the countries in which they found temporary refuge; many of them as soldiers in the Czechoslovak armies. There are also 6,000-8,000 Jews from the Sub-Carpathian Ukraine who regard themselves as Czechoslovak citizens, so that there are roughly 16,000 registered Jews in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. It is estimated that in addition there are probably 3,000-4,000 unregistered Jews.

Following the liberation of the country, all anti-Jewish laws and decrees were voided. All compulsory transfers of Jewish property were declared null and void under a Presidential Decree of May, 1945, but the process of restitution is still in its initial stages. Economic rehabilitation is thus not yet accomplished.

Nevertheless, the Council of Jewish Communities were confident that in due course Jews would take their place in the life of the Republic, and that as intelligent and diligent people they would be a useful and valuable element in the community.

SLOVAKIA:

Of the 135,000 Slovakian Jews, some 40,000 had already been lost to Hungary under the Vienna Arbitration in 1938. The usual rigid anti-Jewish measures were introduced during the war. Five thousand more Jews managed to leave the country and of the remaining 90,000, 72,000 were deported; a further 10,000 escaped to Hungary, and 8,000 went into hiding or fought as partisans, of whom 3,000 were killed.

Eight thousand returned from deportation, 10,000 from territories restored by Hungary and 7,000 from countries where they had served as soldiers or in other capacities, so that with the 5,000 survivors of partisan activity and those emerging from their hiding places there are now only 30,000 left of the original 135,000. Of this 30,000, only 24,000 now profess the Jewish faith. The balance, in the belief that it might save their lives, accepted conversion. It is thought that most of them will revert to Judaism.

As a result of six years of Nazi education and propaganda, and partly on account of fear of having to restore to Jews property on which their livelihood may now depend, anti-Semitism and hostility to Jews is evident. The policy of the State in facilitating co-operative enterprises renders it difficult for Jews, no less than others, who were in retail business to gain a footing. The granting of business licences is often subject to conditions as to knowledge of languages and possession of capital which the Jews cannot meet.

There are many, particularly in Slovakia, who wish to emigrate. Zionism was always strong there and it is estimated that at the present time 60 per cent. of the Jews wish to leave. This number is likely to diminish if and when the restitution of property enables them to become established. In the Czech provinces several hundred young Jews organised in the

"Hechalutz," which is a Zionist organisation for training young persons for life in Palestine, are determined to go there. There are 200-300 orphans whose relatives abroad desire to take care of them. In Czechoslovakia, the majority of the survivors have during the Nazi persecution lost all their near relatives.

The Government and leaders of intellectual movements are repudiating fiercely the ideology of anti-Semitism as incompatible with the principles of a civilised nation. In consequence, anti-Semitism is likely to diminish, and if this is accompanied by restitution of property, we think that a considerable number, including many who now profess a desire to migrate, will decide to remain in the country in which they were so deeply rooted.

RESTITUTION IN GERMANY

No real progress can be reported with regard to the problem of restitution and indemnification of the Jewish Nazi victims. The Allied Control Council has not come to any decision in this respect, and even correspondence between the Allied Countries and Germany in these, as in all other "matters of business and property," is strictly barred. The Association has made representations to the appropriate authorities with a view to having the present system altered.

The AJR has furthermore received within the last few weeks Draft Bills on Restitution emanating from the "Governments" of Bayern, Grosshessen and Wuerttemberg (the contents of which, incidentally, are far from being really satisfactory) as well as a questionnaire sent out by the Financial Department of the Berlin Magistrate, asking Jews and other Nazi victims to register their claims in detail by May 30. This questionnaire obviously is meant for people at present in Berlin, not for refugees. The latter are therefore not permitted to make use of these registration facilities. The AJR has taken steps to clarify the position and to make sure that their members are not prejudiced.

There is even news that in Thuringia (Russian Zone) a Restitution Law has been promulgated, with the consent of the local Russian authorities, but apparently without the consent of the Allied Control Council. There is no information yet as to whether the statute is really acted upon.

All these happenings are significant for the necessity of a speedy and comprehensive clarification of the whole problem, and it is hoped that the Allied authorities will not delay much longer to ensure that justice is done to the Nazi victims.

Further developments will be duly reported.

IN GERMANY NOW

In the May issue of "AJR Information" the first list of Jewish communities in the various occupation zones of Germany was published. In the meantime the following supplements have been received:—

AMERICAN ZONE:—

Bremen: Mr. Karl Katz, Juedische Gemeinde.
Nuremberg: Mr. Kolb, Juedische Gemeinde, Wielandstr. 6.
Wildungen: Oberschwester Selma Hamerschlag, Rotes Kreuz, Brunnenstr. 22.

RUSSIAN ZONE:—

Halle (Saale): Miss Trude Katz, Harz 11.
Magdeburg: Mr. Karliner, Juedische Gemeinde, Hecklingerstr. 27.

FRENCH ZONE:—

Trier: Mr. Heinz Kahn, Juedische Gemeinde, Saarstr. 104.

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HUNGARY

In the territory that is Hungary to-day there were in 1939 about 400,000 Jews. This was a country whose people suffered severely from deportations. It is estimated that there are now about 200,000 Jews of whom 90 per cent. live in Budapest.

While some Jews occupy Government positions and some, we are told, are profiting on inflation and the black market, the lot of the vast majority is shown by the following figures: in 1945, 77 per cent. of all the Jews in Budapest were in receipt of clothing relief from Jewish organisations; 46 per cent. received food; 66 per cent. money, and 14 per cent. help towards payment of rent.

There is no legal discrimination against them, but owing to the failure to implement Government decrees, many Jews who lost everything have received little by way of restitution.

Our information is that there has been a sharp rise in anti-Semitism. Propaganda in this direction has been carried on for 25 years and is still continuing. Efforts to recover property have the usual repercussions. Participation by Jews in the Government and their membership in the secret police cause the same reaction as in Poland.

All these factors and the deterioration of the country's economy have led to the conclusion that only the thoroughly assimilated, the older people and the Jewish Communists and Socialists will wish to remain, that is to say, 30,000-40,000 or less than 25 per cent. of the Jewish population.

As in Poland, the chief desire seems to be to get out. The United States appears to be the first choice for immigration, but as it is appreciated that under the existing laws large-scale immigration there is impossible, between 50,000 and 60,000 Jews have expressed a wish to go to Palestine. They feel that better opportunities exist for migration from military zones and consequently many hundreds of Hungarian Jews are still outside of Hungary and many are making their way into the American occupied zones of Germany and Austria.

We received evidence that both in Rumania and Hungary Zionist organisations are active, and that the movement westwards is well directed by those who received first rate training in illegal activities during the war. Their organisations have been kept intact and now form part of the Hungarian and Rumanian Central Jewish Committees. On these Committees the Zionists appear to have the controlling influence and non-Zionist bodies now seem to accept the necessity of large-scale emigration while doing what they can to improve conditions for those Jews who wish to remain. Funds for relief are supplied by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

(Continued from first page.)

At the time of writing, the Committee has still not concluded its considerations. Differences of opinion are based on the problem of definition, especially whether certain groups of political refugees of the eastern countries, who refuse to return to their countries of origin, should come under the care of the new international body or not.

Whatever the outcome of the considerations of the Committee may be, and however divided the opinions of the various delegates may remain at the conclusion of their work, the Economic and Social Council will have to approve plans for final decision at the General Meeting of the Assembly in September, because the three international organisations at present dealing with assistance, care and protection of the refugees and displaced persons, i.e. UNNRA, the League of Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, will be liquidated at the end of the year. If an interruption of international refugee work, with all its terrible implications, is to be avoided, a new international body will have to be established to take over the task not later than at the beginning of the coming year. SH. NESHER.

AJR AND JEWS IN GERMANY

When on April 1 postal communications with Germany were resumed, the AJR wrote to all Jewish communities they had heard of, telling them how glad the Jewish refugees in Great Britain were to be able to contact them officially. They were told about the AJR and their extensive work, about the world organisation of Jews from Germany of which the AJR is a member, also of the anxiety felt for them and the urgent desire to assist them far more than was possible under previous restrictions.

Some of these letters took quite a long time to reach the addressees, and as we are going to print, more answers are coming in. The Jews in Germany received gladly this message from a community of people to whom they belong as of right, and from whom they had been cut off for so long. The Berlin Jewish periodical "Der Weg" reprinted part of the letter of the AJR in its issue of April 26, under the heading "Gruesse aus England." The article concludes:

"In dem Schreiben wird auf die grossen Anstrengungen hingewiesen, die die Vereinigung macht, uns zu helfen. Sie hatte starken Anteil an den Lebensmittelsendungen ueber das neutrale Ausland, die in erster Linie nach Theresienstadt und den anderen Konzentrationslagern gingen. . . . Die Juden Berlins empfangen das Versprechen ihrer Brueder in England als Zeichen enger Verbundenheit."

For the Jewish community in Essen Mr. Siegfried Levy replied in a letter saying:

"Von 2500 Essener Juden, deren Auswanderung nicht moeglich war, sind nur 150 mit dem Leben davongekommen. Wir, die wir zu den gluecklichen Ueberlebenden gehoeren, haben ein Leben hinter uns, schlimmer als die Hoelle. Unsere Berichte hierueber kennen Sie. . . . Diese Erinnerung ist es, die uns aus Deutschland heraus treibt. . . . Das ist unsere Antwort auf Ihre Frage, wie wir uns unsere Zukunft denken. . . . Unsere Bitte an Sie und unsere amerikanischen Verwandte und Freunde geht dahin: Helfen Sie uns, nach 12 Jahren Jammer und Leiden ein neues Leben aufzubauen als freie Menschen, aber nicht in einem Deutschland, das zu 80 Prozent auch heute noch nichts gelernt hat."

From a letter of Mr. Alfred Loewendahl of the Aachen Jewish community:

"Von 1500 Aachener Juden leben nur noch 67. . . . Ich weiss, Sie haben im Geiste unsere Leiden miterlebt, und es ist bestimmt nicht Ihre Schuld, wenn all die von Ihnen getroffenen Hilfsmassnahmen uns nicht erreichten. . . . Die Wohnungs- und Moebelverhaeltnisse sind gemessen an den hiesigen Verhaeltnissen einigermassen ertraeglich. Ausser sieben alten Leuten hat jeder einen auskoemmlichen Wirkungskreis gefunden. . . . In England herrscht auch eine gewisse Lebensmittelknappheit, aber ich glaube sie ist nicht mit unserer in Parallele zu bringen. . . ."

Mr. Alfred Spiro answered for the Mannheim community inter alia:

"Ich kann Ihnen meine Freude zum Ausdruck bringen, Gelegenheit zu haben, mit unseren Freunden in England in Verbindung zu treten, die in den fuer uns so schweren Zeiten regen Anteil genommen haben. . . . Meine Gemeinde besteht jetzt aus 200 Mitgliedern (ehemals 6,500). Der grosste Teil beabsichtigt in der naechsten Zeit auszuwandern."

Mr. David Rosenbaum wrote for the Israelitische Gemeinde Wuerzburg:

"Die Gemeinde Wuerzburg, die in den 20er Jahren noch ca 2,800 Seelen umfasste, zaehlt heute einschliesslich der auf dem Lande wohnenden Personen nur noch 83 Mitglieder. Von 580 Maennern und Frauen, die mit dem Unterzeichneten nach Theresienstadt fuhren, sind nur 21 nach hier zurueckgekehrt und von ungefaehr 1700 Juden die aus Wuerzburg und Umgebung nach verschiedenen K.Z. = Lagerhoellen abtransportiert wurden, habe ich bis jetzt 41 als lebend festgestellt."

Mr. Bernard Kolb wrote on behalf of the Nuremberg Jews:

"Ihr Schreiben ist die erste unmittelbare Nachricht, die uns von unseren Freunden aus dem Ausland erreichte. Wir hoffen alle, dass nunmehr der Anfang gefunden ist, um uns, die wenigen Ueberlebendenn wieder mit unserer Angehoerigen zusammenzubringen. . . . Seit unserer Rueckkehr haben wir zweimal Kleidung und Schuhbe aus England erhalten und den Beduerftigen zugewendet. . . . Die meisten der Zurueckgekehrten haben z. Zt. nur den einen Wunsch, moeglichst bald zu ihren Angehoerigen in anderen Laendern zu uebersiedeln. . . . Wir bitten, unseren Dank und unsere freundschaftlichen Gefuehle allen Freunden zu uebermitteln."

Mr. Leo Teichtner and Dr. Grunfeld wrote for the "Israelitische Religionsgemeinde zu Leipzig":

"Wir danken Ihnen herzlichst fuer Ihr Schreiben, aus dem wir ersehen haben, dass unser schweres Schicksal nicht ohne die Anteilnahme unserer frueher in Deutschland ansaessigen Freunde geblieben ist. Wir wissen, dass diejenigen Menschen, die selbst die furchtbaren Auswirkungen des Hitlerregimes in Deutschland mitgemacht haben, mehr als alle anderen unsere Lage verstehen. Wir werden uns daher erlauben in Fragen, die die Auswanderung betreffen, ferner in Fragen der Zusammenfuehrung von Familien uns an Sie zu wenden. Auf der anderen Seite sind wir sehr gern bereit Ihnen bei der Erfuellung Ihrer Aufgaben jede nur erdenkliche Hilfe zu geben."

Mr. Heinz Kahn representing the Juedische Gemeinde Trier:

"Es freut uns endlich wieder mit einer juedischen Stelle in Verbindung zu treten. . . . Unsere Gemeinschaft umfasst zur Zeit 34 Juden. Wir wollen wieder eine juedische Gemeinschaft organisieren und bitten dabei um Ihre Hilfe. Ich glaube, Sie haben Verstaendnis fuer unsere Lage. . . . Wir kamen aus dem Konzentrationslager zurueck und standen vor einem Nichts. Fuer Kleidung und Waesche gab es wohl Bezugscheine, die jedoch bis jetzt nur zu einem kleinen Teil eingeloeset werden konnten. Ein grosser Teil unserer Glaubensgenossen, besonders die Aelteren und Kranken koennen nicht einmal einen Anzug, Schuhe oder Waesche als Eigen ansehen. . . ."

Dr. Julius Spanier acknowledged our letter for the Munich Jews, writing:

"Es interessierte uns zu hoeren, wie Ihre Organisation und schliesslich die Weltorganisation der Juden aus Deutschland sich gebildet hat. . . . Nach Ihrem Bericht haben Sie eine grosse juedische Tat geleistet, wofuer Ihnen allen unser Dank ausgesprochen sei. . . . Unsere Gemeinde schrumpft bald mehr und mehr. Wieder sind einige unserer Mitglieder nach USA abgereist, es ging der erste Transport dorthin ab, natuerlich in erster Linie Displaced Persons."

What the Press says . . .

AUSTRIAN JEWRY

" . . . the older people are in bad health, and have no confidence whatever in building a new life. At the moment, they have no desire to live in Vienna, or to rebuild their lives elsewhere. Few Jews between the ages of 18 and 50 have survived, and out of the 10,000 Jewish children left in Vienna in 1938, following the exodus, there now are only 115 . . . If any real relief is to be brought into the terrible situation in which Austrian Jewry finds itself, the representatives of Austrian Jewry recognise that it can only be done by common and concerted action of the Jewries throughout the world who could make effective approaches to the appropriate governmental authorities. . . ."

(M. Orbach, M.P., in "World Jewish Congress Supplement, National Conference.")

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A MOURNFUL BALANCE

1939-1946: THE JEWISH POPULATION IN EUROPE

Estimated Figures from the Report of the Anglo-American Enquiry Committee on Palestine

	1939	1946		
	Total	Total	Native Jewish Population	Refugee and Displaced Jewish Population
ALBANIA	200	300	50	250
AUSTRIA	60,000	15,000	7,000	8,000(a)
BELGIUM	90,000	33,000	25,000	8,000(b)
BULGARIA	50,000	45,000	45,000	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	315,000	65,000	60,000	5,000(c)
DENMARK	7,000	5,500	5,500	—
FINLAND	2,000	1,800	1,800	—
FRANCE	320,000	180,000	160,000	20,000(d)
GERMANY	215,000	94,000	20,000	74,000(e)
GREECE	75,000	10,000	10,000	—
HOLLAND	150,000	30,000	24,000	6,000(f)
HUNGARY	400,000	200,000	200,000	—
ITALY	50,000	46,000	30,000	16,000(c)
LUXEMBURG	3,500	500	500	—
NORWAY	2,000	1,000	750	250
POLAND	3,351,000	80,000(g)	80,000(g)	—
RUMANIA	850,000	335,000	320,000	15,000(c)
JUGOSLAVIA	75,000	11,000	11,000	—
TOTAL	6,015,700	1,153,100	1,000,600	152,500
SOVIET UNION	3,550,000(h)	2,665,000	2,500,000	165,000(i)
OTHER COUNTRIES (j)	380,500	406,500	333,000	73,500
TOTAL	9,946,200	4,224,600	3,833,600	391,000

(a) 73% Polish, 11% Hungarian. (b) 6,000 German and Austrian. (c) Mainly Polish. (d) Mainly German, Austrian and Polish. (e) British Zone: 15,600, French Zone: 1,600, American Zone: 54,000, Berlin: 3,000. 85% Polish. (f) Over 80% German and Austrian. (g) Does not include 150,000 Polish Jews in Soviet Union to whom option of repatriation has been made available. (h) Including 1939 Jewish population of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (about 250,000). (i) 150,000 Polish. (j) United Kingdom, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

A NOVEL ON EMIGRATION

F. Koermendi, well-known throughout the world from the best-seller, "Versuchung in Budapest," has written a novel on the problem of emigration, "Weekday in June" (Hutchinson). The plot is dramatic.

In the morning of a weekday in June, 1939, on the eve of his planned emigration Nicholas Barat, a young man of thirty, meets in the tram an old classmate Louis Groeb. For one fateful day, their lives become entangled. Groeb, sub-leader of the Arrow Cross Party, a personification of the Nazi Beast, is destined to be Barat's killer without his knowing. Against the background of Budapest full with the forebodings of war, in an air tense with defeat and filled with the sparkling heat of a summery day, the narrative, again and again, flashes back to childhood memories, subtly interweaving past and present, until it crystallizes in the deadly clash between two principles—Barat and Groeb.

Barat calls himself a "petit bourgeois," "the classical average man, one of the small, one of the millions." Doubts still harass him when he bids farewell to his synagogue; he does not know what is to become of him. "I want to stay here. . . . I can't go as a stranger to strange lands. . . . O God, what am I to do. . . . Give me a sign so that I may understand your message." An old Jew touches his shoulders after his head had dropped forward on the rail and says "Try to be strong!" But the message comes too late. When Nicholas slowly moves out of the synagogue, he falls with eight others victim to three hand grenades thrown by greenshirts of the Arrow Cross party on this gathering of Jews.

Shortly before his death, Barat had said, "If anyone abroad asks me what I am I shall not say that I am a Jew or that I am an emigrant. I'm a Hungarian, that's what I'll say."

What a fate—someone who wanted to live as an Hungarian and not as a Jew has to die as a Jew at the hands of Hungarians. Still, there is something reconciling in Nicholas Barat's death as if it had come as the meaning in a spiritual meaninglessness, as if it was the only emigration of which Nicholas Barat was mentally and morally capable. However, it is not at all certain that Ferenc Kórmendi, the author, comes to the same conclusions as the reader; he seems sometimes to identify himself with that young Jew Nicholas "who had lost the status

granted by birth" and of whom he says that "everything he had been taught to believe in had vanished." Kórmendi does not see the deficiency in Barat's mental make up. He calls it tragic that Nicholas had to leave Hungary because he was too much of an Hungarian; it escaped him that it was no less tragic because he was too little of a Jew.

The masterly handling of the form makes the book most readable. However, this cannot quite compensate for a certain lack of human interest in the characters which the reader cannot help feeling despite of the deep significance of the subject.

HERBERT FRIEDENTHAL.

JEWISH LITURGICAL MUSIC

After the destruction in Central Europe of almost all synagogues together with their valuable cultural collections, the Jewish congregations which are gradually being revived are in urgent need in particular of music material so as to be able to again hold dignifying services. Will all those readers who can part with liturgical material (such as works by Lewandowski, Sulzer, Naumberg, Japhet, etc.), in whatever form it may be available, or who would like to make suggestions in this respect, kindly at once communicate with the Head Office of the AJR (8, Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3), who is in contact with an expert on the subject, Mr. Magnus Davidsohn. It is contemplated to have fotostat copies made of the more important works and to send those to the Continent as soon as possible. Contributions towards the costs to be incurred will of course be greatly appreciated.

The Council of Christians and Jews (21, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1), which is to combat religious and social intolerance and to promote mutual understanding and goodwill between Christians and Jews in all sections of the community, recently issued an "Occasional Review," containing inter alia a tribute by the Rev. Henry Carter to the late Chief Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz, an address given by the Archbishop of Canterbury on "The Rights of Man," and a report on the "quiet but solid work" of the local councils all over the country.

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.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

Through the resumption of international communications spouses who have been living separate during the war are now able to get in touch with each other and frequently also to re-unite—or to institute proceedings for divorce.

If one of the spouses stays in this country he (or she) will in such case be interested to know where proceedings can be brought. According to English Law the High Court has only jurisdiction to entertain divorce proceedings if the husband has his domicile in this country (the wife's domicile is automatically the same, irrespective of her residence abroad and even if she lives apart from him under a separation agreement). Domicile, which must be carefully distinguished from both nationality and mere residence, means a man's permanent home. It is either acquired by birth and then depends upon the domicile of the father, or by choice, i.e. by giving up the domicile of origin and acquiring the domicile in another country where a man intends to reside permanently. Whether such intention is present is a question of fact, and as far as a refugee is concerned, it has been decided that if he intends never to go back to the country of his domicile of origin (or of his previous domicile other than that of origin), then he has established his domicile in England even if he has only been admitted on a temporary basis. Thus the refugee husband domiciled in England can institute divorce proceedings here against his wife wherever she may live, but a refugee wife whose husband lives abroad cannot obtain a divorce in England. There are, however,

exceptions to this rule, the most important one as far as refugees are concerned recently introduced by statute. Under the "Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1944," the English High Court has jurisdiction in divorce proceedings if the husband was, at the time of the marriage, domiciled outside the United Kingdom and the wife was immediately before the marriage domiciled in England. Yet if since the celebration of the marriage the parties have at any time resided in the country in which the husband is then domiciled (e.g. the husband and wife have gone back to the country where the husband was domiciled before the war), proceedings cannot be brought in England. Petitions for divorce under this Act may be presented before the expiration of three years since the celebration of marriage on the usual grounds for divorce; the required period of three years in the case of desertion is, however, not abrogated.

If proceedings for divorce cannot be instituted in England because the husband is not domiciled here (unless one of the aforementioned exceptions applies) the question arises where a husband or—more often—a wife whose husband is abroad, can sue for divorce. English Law only recognises a divorce pronounced by a Court of the country where the husband is domiciled or, if he obtains a divorce in a country where he is not domiciled, if the law of the country of his domicile recognises such divorce.

The foregoing observations do not apply to petitions for nullity as those can be brought by spouses being only resident in this country.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Michael Traub, prominent Zionist leader and an authority on Jewish migration problems, died in New York after an eight-week illness, at the age of 55.

A graduate of Heidelberg University, Dr. Traub was an active Zionist and student of Jewish affairs since his early youth. The rise of Dr. Traub to prominence in the World Zionist Organisation was the result of his notable achievements in Hitler Germany during the bitter years preceding the outbreak of World War II. Braving the wrath of the Nazi Government, he accepted the office of Executive Director of the Palestine Foundation Fund in Germany in 1933. In 1934, he became a member of the Praesidium of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Federation in Germany.

In the latter half of 1938, when Nazi persecution of German Jewry made it impossible for Zionist organizations to function legally, Dr. Traub moved to Palestine and settled permanently in Jerusalem. From Palestine, he continued his activity as a leader in the Zionist movement and carried out important missions in Western Europe, Canada, Australia and America.

The well-known geographer Professor Dr. Alfred Philippson, aged 78, who last autumn returned from Terezin to Bonn, was recently awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of his home town. He is the son of Dr. Ludwig Philippson, founder of the "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums."

A library of German books, comprising about 6,000 volumes mainly of an educative character, representing a value of several thousand pounds, has been presented to King's College, University of London, by Mrs. Regina Kantorowicz and her two sons, Dr. Franz Kantorowicz and Mr. A. C. H. Kantorowicz. In a letter to the college librarian, it was pointed out by the donors that the gift was in memory of the late Dr. Ludwig Kantorowicz and in gratitude for the asylum the donors have found in this country. The books were originally housed in Poznan, where Dr. Ludwig Kantorowicz practised as a surgeon, and brought to Great Britain by his widow in 1939.

THEATRE

The author, Mr. David Martin, says in his introduction to "THE SHEPHERD AND THE HUNTER" (Unity Theatre, London) that he did not want to write a play about Palestine but a play in Palestine. He takes a group of people of a Jewish terrorist gang and links them in a dramatic plot. However, he broached a problem without unfolding it.

This tragedy of an informer among rebels could have taken place, with a change of setting, in Eire instead of in Palestine. If Mr. Martin's "hero" would have been an apostate for the sake of an idea, the idea of ethos versus force, of living versus killing, then the terrorists would have found their antagonist. As the author does not see the problem, his informer is guided by personal and less compelling motives.

NEW BOOKS: Lotte Lehmann: "More Than Singing," with a preface by Bruno Walter (Peter Thomas Fisher, New York); "Great Britain and Palestine, 1915-1945," third edition (Information Papers, No. 20, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London); Solomon L. Skoss: "The Hebrew-Arabic Dictionary of the Bible" (Yale University Press, New Haven, and Cumberledge, London); M. J. Elsas: "Housing Before the War and After" (Staples, London); Hanns Sachs: "Freud, Master and Friend" (Imago Publishing Company, Nottingham); Hans Kohn: "Prophets and Peoples" (Macmillan, New York); Franz Schoenberger: "Confessions of a European Intellectual" (Macmillan, New York); Kurt Badt: "Eugene Delacroix Drawings" (Bruno Cassirer, Oxford); W. W. Simpson: "The Jewish Problem" (Racial Relations, Studies in Conflict and Co-operation, No. 1, Le Play House Press, Malvern); Otto Zarek: "German Kultur, The Proper Perspective" (Hutchinson, London); R. B. Williams-Thompson: "The Palestine Problem" (Andrew Melrose, London); Ruth Feiner: "Der Weite Weg" (Hallwag, Bern); "The International Who's Who," 1945-46 (Allen and Unwin, London); Siegmund Kaznelson: "The Palestine Problem and its Solution" (Jewish Publishing House, Ltd., Jerusalem).