

## DISCUSSION ON REFUGEES

WHILE we are going to press, delegates from 22 countries, and observers on behalf of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees and of UNRRA respectively discuss the legal and political protection, rehabilitation, and final resettlement of refugees and displaced persons. They form the special committee which has been set up by direction of the General Assembly of UNO to deal with that intricate complex of problems.

The unambiguous and clear definition of the term "refugee" presented one of the greatest initial difficulties. The definition was by no means a formality but a political factor par excellence. The proposal of the British delegate that the term "refugee" should also apply to persons who left their country because they were out of sympathy with the regime in force there, was bound to meet with the opposition of the Russian, Polish, Ukrainian and Yugoslav representatives. As already outlined on a previous occasion, many of the displaced persons from those countries had volunteered for the Nazi war machine and are Nazi sympathisers.

According to the proposal of the Inter-Governmental Committee, the term "refugee" should be applied to persons who left their country of nationality or residence because of fear or danger to their lives and liberty on account of race, religion or political belief. The proposal, introduced by Sir Herbert Emerson, suggests that three groups of refugees should come under the protection of any Inter-Governmental body set up for this purpose by the United Nations, viz., all those who were refugees at the beginning of the second World War, those who had become refugees during that war, and any other categories which the Inter-Governmental body may include in the future.

The principle submitted by the delegates of the U.S.A. and the U.K. that no one should be forced to return to his country of origin against his or her will, will no doubt be upheld although some categories may be encouraged to go back. It was said not without emphasis that some time ago the respective countries did not want their refugees; now the refugees did not want their countries.

A serious shortcoming, more: a lacking sense of reality may develop by the committee's refusal to recognise the existence of Jewish D.P.'s as a group and species of their own. At present, this neglect may not have any practical consequences as the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine has been charged with investigating the position of Jewish displaced persons and is soon to report on its findings.

## CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

REFUGEES have been subjected to much unfair and ignorant criticism. All the more laudable that the *Manchester Guardian*, in a leading article, recalls some of their outstanding merits. The occasion is a review of "Science and Victory," a pamphlet referred to on another page of this issue. It emphasizes that one result of the purge of the universities with which the Nazis "celebrated" their seizure of power in 1933, was that "the benefit to be had from exploiting brains which should have been the enemy's has never been enjoyed on such a scale by a country at war as by America and ourselves in the last few years."

"If there was to be 'prejudiced' criticism of our refugees," the *Manchester Guardian* concludes, "they may well ask that some of the grounds for favourable prejudice should not be overlooked."

## THE FIRST FIVE YEARS

The Annual General Meeting held on April 25 at Stern Hall, London, marked the completion of five years' activities of the AJR. From the day in 1941 when nine men came together and decided to handle the affairs of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria in Great Britain, a long and thorny path has led up to the place the Association now occupies in Jewish life in this country. It enjoys the confidence of the authorities who are dealing with refugee questions, and has established close contact with kindred organisations abroad.

The outstanding event for refugees in Great Britain during the year under review was the resumption of naturalisation. Even if many will have to wait a considerable time until they will become British subjects, the barriers which have hitherto blocked the way to legal absorption are removed. Anxieties that people might be compelled to leave their country of refuge have been dispelled. However, we know that movements are at work, who propagate anti-alien sentiment, and we have to be on the alert.

A great number of refugees who had to change over to new trades and professions, have attained a firm place in the economic life of this country either as employers or employees. On the other hand, the transition from war to peace brings forth new and difficult problems. Ex-servicemen, who had no occupation before joining up, must be absorbed in the economic life as well as others who have lost their war jobs. The AJR in time completed the necessary preparatory work which now can be turned into practical help.

With the end of the war the mournful balance of the remnants of Continental Jewry had to be drawn, and help for the survivors became the foremost aim of the AJR. The Clothing Collection, originally a temporary measure, has developed into a permanent and blessed undertaking. The Transmare scheme, a search action established some years ago, succeeded in putting hundreds of people in touch with each other; it also had the distressing task of informing many refugees of the death of their relatives or friends. As a member of the "Joint Committee for Jews in Germany," the AJR shares in the work of improving the grave position of the Jews in Germany. Personal contacts with Jews on the Continent have again been established, both by visits of representatives of the AJR to Germany and other countries, and by visits of representatives of Continental Jewries to London.

Tens of thousands of Jews on the Continent are in need of new homes and for most of them Palestine will be the only congenial country. The AJR welcomed it warmly that it had the opportunity of putting this point of view before the Anglo-American Enquiry Commission in written as well as in oral evidence.

Realising that the tremendous tasks lying ahead cannot be accomplished by any single organisation or any individual, the AJR was instrumental in forming a union with the organisations of refugees from Germany in all countries of the world—the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany." Owing to the fact that the management of the Council is connected with the AJR, and that its President, Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, is in closest contact with the Executive Committee of the AJR, our organisation has been assigned a special part in this work. Restitution and reparation is one of the problems to which the Council devotes itself.

The AJR co-operates with the leading Jewish organisations in this country and with the international bodies in charge of refugee questions, above all the "Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees." Our political friends are always prepared to assist us whenever necessary and knowing the importance of public opinion, we have also established good relations with the Press. "AJR Information," though still in its initial stages, has already met with good response.

As for the future, we know that with the legal absorption of the refugees the tasks of the AJR will by no means be accomplished. For quite some time to come the problems of our friends here and on the Continent will call for all our strength and attention.

## SWITZERLAND REVISES REFUGEE POLICY

Swiss policy towards refugees is expected to undergo far-reaching changes as a result of a recent conference of the heads of cantonal police departments. The conference unanimously approved a draft decree of the Federal Authorities providing for the grant of permanent residence in Switzerland to elderly refugees. It was also decided to issue labour permits to most of the refugees now in Switzerland, provided that they do not impair the interests of Swiss citizens. At the same time, the conference expressed the wish that from time to time refugees should be obliged to enlist in the Land Army in order to relieve the acute shortage of farm hands.

Private relief agencies must care for about 14,000 elderly or sick refugees, children and Stateless persons.

## Journey to France

*In the April issue of "AJR Information," Mr. K. Alexander, General Secretary of the AJR, reported on his journey to Belgium. Meanwhile he has visited France. These are his impressions of his journey.*

While Belgium conveys the impression of a country well on the way to pre-war prosperity this cannot be said yet as regards France. The political and economic conditions are still bearing the marks of the heavy disturbances which have shaken the country. The most conspicuous phenomenon is the existence and dominating position of the "marché noir." Inadequate and even not always obtainable as the official rations are, in the black market, which is almost an open market, everything can be bought. Nobody can do without it although the prices are exorbitant and the salaries and wages not adequate.

This fundamental issue affects the position of the refugees who have suffered in France even more than in Belgium as their persecutors were not only the Gestapo, but also the Vichy police. To escape deportation meant to embark on perilous adventures, to be hunted from one place to another and to lose everything. Out of 20,000 refugees from Germany only 4,200 survived. When they returned they found their homes plundered and their businesses destroyed. It is true, there is a law which entitles them to claim their homes back, but that is a complicated and protracted procedure.

In France, as in Belgium, the refugees after liberation were at first treated as Germans, and here, too, a group of resolute men decided to manage their own affairs. The "Comité des Réfugiés Juifs" was founded whose president, Professor Aschheim, and whose chairman, Mr. K. Korniker, were soon able to obtain the approval of the French authorities and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. The latter holds in France an exceptional position insofar as, according to an agreement with the French Government, it acts as a kind of consulate for those who have no government to represent their interests.

In spite of all the difficulties and their horrible experiences, the refugees are rebuilding their lives. They are provided with identity cards, valid for three years, as long as they can prove that they are gainfully occupied; the French Government do not want unemployed foreigners. It is one of the tasks of the "Comité" to help refugees to obtain identity cards by examining individual cases, a service which is appreciated by the authorities. Furthermore, the "Comité" gives advice on all labour problems, on obtaining employment, on questions of retraining, etc. Permission for independent work is only given in cases where the applicants have already done such work before the war, but this rule has lately been relaxed. The refugees are active in all spheres of economic life which proves again how well they have adapted themselves to the new requirements. Naturalisation is possible in principle, but the process is slow.

Terrible as the past years have been, difficult as the first year after the liberation has proved, politically and economically, it can be said on the whole, that things are improving and that in France, too, Jewish refugees have by no means lost hope for a brighter future.

## REFUGEES IN THE DOMINIONS

### The Commonwealth of Australia.

If the Jewish refugee problem were no more than a variety of the housing problem, the British Commonwealth of Nations would, without circumstance, present a generous solution. The "vast open spaces" are still there, as under-populated as ever.

Although migration into the Dominions has been a recurrent topic of public discussion for many years past, it was not until a few weeks ago that the first effort was made to organise the peopling of at least one of the Empire's reservoirs: Australia, which was repeatedly stated to have room for as many as 70,000 immigrants per year. It is true that the recent migration agreement between the British and Australian Governments, providing for free and assisted passages, applies at the moment to British citizens only, but admission will also be granted to "approved immigrants," though mainly, it would appear, to people of Teuton stock. How many Jewish refugees will be added, remains to be seen. Last August, the Federal Government decided to issue permits for a carefully defined 2,000 Jews in Europe, Shanghai, and the Philippines, thus promising to increase the number of their Jewish refugees to close on 10,000. In view of the priority due to returning servicemen, it was at once explained that permit-holders might have to wait another two years. The all but inevitable anti-refugee propaganda spreading the lie that the Government had vested control of "Jewish immigration to Australia from all parts of the world" in Jewish hands,

was vigorously refuted by the able leader of Australian Jewry, Mr. A. Masel.

### The Dominion of Canada.

Rather less than the relative liberality of Australian policy was, up till recently, practised by Canada. The Canadian Jewish Congress (equivalent of the Board of Deputies) on several occasions called upon the Government to change an immigration policy which, they pointed out, was "seriously out-dated in the light of world demands." It is known that between 1931 and 1941 some 92,000 more people left Canada than entered it, yet among the 22,722 immigrants in 1945 no more than 347 were Jews. If reasons are sought, one at least may be found in the "racial animosity" which, according to the Director of Departments at Montreal City Hall, is a hidden source of social unrest in all classes of Canadian society.

Early in April, however, it was learned that a special Cabinet Committee had begun to reconsider the question of immigration. The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, declared that though few had been permitted to settle in Canada, "as the situation in the world changes, we hope to take a more liberal attitude than it has been possible to take in the past." Already an important decision has been made. An Order-in-Council authorises Immigration Officers to grant regular permits to refugees who entered Canada under non-immigrant status during the war. Some 3,500 refugees are affected by this Order, including those "enemy aliens" who were released in Canada after their internment in Britain. The Order is also important in that it removes a barrier to naturalization.

### The Union of South Africa.

While thus two of the great Dominions would seem to be deciding on a progressive handling of the refugees, another, South Africa, continues to enforce severe restrictions. During the whole six years of the Hitler war, 220 Jews entered the Union for permanent residence, and since then the Immigration Board has decided to defer all applications by refugees from Germany until after the signing of a Peace Treaty. At the same time immigration is felt to be an urgent need. "In the next 5 or 10 years," General Smuts said in December last, "we shall see that our human resources are not great enough for the development, industrial and otherwise, which is to come"; he added that it was necessary to have a much bigger European population. But, unfortunately, the man directly in charge, the Home Secretary, declared that it was his policy to encourage "suitable immigrants," and as if to remove all doubts as to who was and who was not "suitable," he announced that approval had been given to his scheme by the notorious Jew-baiter Eric Louw.

The fact is, of course, that the issue of immigration is being exploited for the purposes of a vicious anti-Jewish propaganda which insists that the country has already a larger Jewish population than is compatible with harmonious race relations, etc. The arguments sound vaguely familiar, though in South Africa their sting is sharpened yet and poisoned by the prevailing colour prejudice.

C.C.A.

### THOSE WHO SURVIVED

**COLOGNE.**—Dr. Herbert Lewin who returned to Cologne last year after having spent five years in various concentration camps was elected chairman of the Jewish community, now numbering 600 members and thus the largest community in the Rhineland. The Jewish hospital which had been taken over by the Nazis in 1941 and was later on destroyed by bombs is to be rebuilt. It will accommodate 800 patients and be installed with all modern equipment. An emergency hospital with 200 beds will be established by September, 1946.

**HILDESHEIM.**—The Oberbuergermeister has undertaken to restore the Jewish cemetery and to look after it until there will again be a Jewish community to do so. The Jewish school at Lappenberg is to be repaired and handed over to the community. A member of the A.J.R., serving in Hildesheim, took the initiative to see that these things were taken in hand.

**LUENEBURG.**—A Jewish home for 31 children was established recently.

**HAMBURG.**—A Jewish Childrens' home and a home for expectant mothers and mothers with small children was opened at the former Warburg estate at Blankenese.

**NAUHEIM.**—The synagogue which after 1938 had been used as an Army storeroom was reconsecrated and is at present mainly frequented by Jewish soldiers in the U.S. Forces.

**MARBURG.**—The synagogue at Landgraf Philippstr. 2 was consecrated in the presence of representatives of the occupying Forces and Jewish soldiers serving with the U.S. Army. Mr. Israel Blumenfeld is in charge of the community. Jewish students of Marburg university are actively helping to restore Jewish cultural life.

**BRESLAU.**—Most of the Jewish survivors have left the town which is now part of Poland under its new name Wroclaw. New figures have come to hand of those deported: 205 survived out of 2,800 Breslau Jews who were sent to Theresienstadt. 61 Jews from Upper Silesia returned from Theresienstadt.

# COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM

By SIDNEY SALOMON, M.A., Executive and Press Officer, Jewish Defence Committee.

The Jewish Defence Committee, which was created in 1933, has, as its aim—to put it briefly—the combating of anti-Semitism in every shape and form, wherever it is to be found. In the last year or so its work has been much decentralised and it has set up a Metropolitan Area Committee which directs defence work in the Metropolis through twelve District Committees in London, as well as a Provincial Liaison Committee, which is the liaison between the Defence Committee and the 26 committees functioning in Provincial Communities. Our primary object is the maintaining and strengthening of good relations between Jew and Christian, and all the other activities are, so to speak, ancillary to it.

Publications form an important section of the Committee's work. The writing and distribution of material dealing with every aspect of the Jewish problem, excluding the religious, the furnishing of factual information, not only to Jews, but to non-Jews, thus helping the latter to understand his Jewish fellow-citizens, is an essential task in the maintenance of good feeling. Fleet Street, Government Departments and numerous organisations of all kinds look to the Defence Committee for official and accurate information on all matters affecting Jewry, and before the war, when the Fascists were still on the streets, an important aspect of our work was the Open-Air Speakers' Campaign, which under the aegis of a London Area Council, was responsible for some 800 Open-Air meetings per annum.

In close liaison with the Jewish Defence Committee, and working under the auspices of the Board, is the Trades Advisory Council, originally a Committee of the Defence Committee; in 1940 it became an autonomous body with a constitution approved by the Board of Deputies. The T.A.C. deals with all questions of anti-Semitism which may affect trade and industry, and strives to create in the field of commerce the same good feeling as the Jewish Defence Committee does in the general field of social relations.

The Defence Committee is often criticised, but all criticism is welcome if constructive. It is too often forgotten how much we are fighting the intangible, that we are opposed to a mentality, frequently irrational, and that much of our work must be planned in the light of a long-term policy. We ask that refugees and their associations should co-operate to the fullest extent. Let it be made clear that the refugee problem has added to our difficult work.

Anti-Semitism in this country, which was long regarded as of little consequence, became serious after steady infiltration for six years of Nazi and Fascist propaganda, propaganda which did not hesitate at the methods it used and which had a bottomless purse from which to draw its funds. The six years of war have not made people less susceptible. Again, it must be borne in mind that we are now going through a period hardly less difficult than the war years.

The work of eliminating anti-Semitism, that 2,000 years old phobia, is not a task that can be dismissed as one which only requires proper organisation and propaganda to be successful. Even the work of keeping

it in check and reducing it to negligible proportions, cannot be effective if the community through the Jewish Defence Committee has to do its work unaided; for anti-Semitism is a problem which equally concerns the Christian world. We expect their co-operation, and we are getting it through the Council of Christians and Jews, as well as through the sympathy and aid of many non-Jewish individuals. But, in addition, every one of us must play his part. This can be done, not only by setting an example of integrity in whatever walk of life we may be engaged, thus following the principles of Judaism, but by taking part in public life, both communal and outside, in a manner to reflect honour on the community at large.

## IN GERMANY NOW

When postal communications with Germany were to a limited extent restored on April 1, 1946 (see page 37), the A.J.R. at once sent a message of encouragement to the Jewish communities now functioning in Germany.

Below is a list of those Jewish communities in the various zones of occupation with whom contact has been established. Supplements will be published as they are coming in.

- I. BERLIN:—  
Juedische Gemeindebueros: Pestalozzistr. 13/15; Iranischestr. 2; Oranienburgerstr. 28; Thielsch Ufer 10.—Hilfsstellen für politisch und rassisch Verfolgte: Charlottenburg, Gervinusstr. 20; Spandau, Weinmeisterhornweg 39.
- II. BRITISH ZONE:—  
Aachen: Mr. Alfred Loewenthal, Wilhelmstr. 10.  
Cologne: Dr. Herbert Lewin, Juedisches Asyl, Ehrenfeld, Ottostr. 85.  
Dortmund: Juedische Betreuungsstelle, Thomastr. 4.  
Duisberg: Mr. Horst Lucas, Koenigstr. 16; Arno Wolff, Mercatorstr. 100.  
Elberfeld: Mr. Gustav Brueck, Laurentiusstr. 20; Mr. Pinschever, Schlossbleiche 40.  
Essen: Mr. Siegfried Levi, Waldsaum 147.  
Gelsenkirchen: Juedische Gemeinde, Schwiakstrasse 10.  
M. Gladbach: Mr. Raphaelsohn, Juedische Gemeinde.  
Hagen: Mr. Hirschfeld, Uhlandstr. 5.  
Hamburg: Juedische Gemeinde, Rothenbaumchaussee.  
Hanover: Juedische Gemeinde, Ohestr. 8.  
Krefeld: Mr. Fritz Leven, Bismarckstr. 118.  
Muelheim (Ruhr): Mr. Lifches, Kampstr. 7.  
Oberhausen: Mr. Erich Schleimer, Woerthstr. 5.  
Rheydt: Mr. Emil Heymann, Waldstr. 145.
- III. FRENCH ZONE:—  
Mainz: Mr. Max Waldmann, Augustusstr. 4.  
Neuwied: Mr. Bodenheimer, Runkelplatz 10.  
Coblentz: Juedische Gemeinde.  
Trier: Juedische Gemeinde.
- IV. RUSSIAN ZONE:—  
Chemnitz: Juedische Betreuungsstelle, Stiftsweg 107.  
Erfurt: Juedische Gemeinde, Anger 30/32.  
Leipzig: Juedische Gemeinde, Loehrstr. 10.
- V. AMERICAN ZONE:—  
Darmstadt: Mr. Max Zwirn, Taunusstr. 56.  
Degerloch: Sanatorium Katz, Jahnstr. 20.  
Eschwege: Mr. Zuckermann, Hubertusstr. 8.  
Frankfurt-on-Main: Rabbi Dr. L. Neuhaus, Friedrichstr. 29; D. P. Committee, Moselstr. 12.  
Giessen: Mr. Ludwig Stern, Bahnhofstr. 35.  
Kassel: Mr. Speier, Rathaus, Obere Koenigstrasse.  
Muenchen: Juedische Gemeinde, Sieberstr. 3; Dr. J. Spanier, Monsalvatstr. 1a.  
Nuernberg: Mr. Albert Fehheimer, Juedische Gemeinde.  
Offenbach: Mr. Tyson, Juedische Gemeinde.  
Pforzheim: Mr. Moritz Reis, Hoehenstr. 48.  
Stuttgart: Mr. Warscher, Eskinhaus, Reinsburgerstr. 26.  
Wiesbaden: Mrs. Clara Guttman, Geisbergstr. 20.  
Wuerzburg: Juedische Betreuungsstelle, Valentin Beckerstr. 4.

## What the Press says . . .

### REFUGEES AND EXILES

"In the early stages of the war when the 'Free German Movement' tried to rally refugees from Germany, and the 'Austrian Centre' prepared its members for a return to an 'Independent Austria,' the political grouping of Jewish refugees in this country seemed rather confused. It was then that an 'Association of Jewish Refugees' was founded, with the emphasis on the word 'Jewish'. This emphasis signified, at the same time, their policy: for Jews there was no return to Germany nor Austria. On this common platform Zionists, Liberals and Orthodox met . . .

Soon the Jewish public and the British authorities learned to distinguish between refugees and exiles; refugees who had come to England as prospective immigrants or as transmigrants; and political fugitives who had sought temporary shelter from Hitler's storm, eager to return from their exile.

I made enquiries at the 'Repatriation Office' of the 'Free German Movement' as to the number of people who want to go 'home'. There are, at present, approximately 26,000 refugees from Germany in Great Britain. The number of applications for repatriation amounts to 600, comprising about 300 families. It is estimated that of those approximately half are Jews. One has to add another 500-600 applications made directly to the Foreign Office, from persons who for political reasons do not wish to apply through the 'Free Germans.'

There are no prospects for their immediate return. Transport difficulties have so far proved unsurmountable. Even more complicated is the problem of visas. There is, for the time being, no chance of obtaining entry into the British occupied zone of Germany. Only in a very few exceptional cases have the British authorities called for the return of some politicians and journalists. The Russians seem more accessible in this respect. They are prepared to grant 300-400 visas but have reserved the right to examine the political 'reliability' of each applicant. Non-Communists have, therefore, little chance of returning.

The position with regard to Austria does not greatly differ. Here again, only a handful have so far gone back as the Allied Military Commission in Austria refuses to grant entry permits. The 'Austrian Centre' in London has registered applications for return from 1,600 people (out of about 13,000 Austrians in Great Britain). The percentage of Jews is here slightly higher than in the case of Germany but also the vast majority of Austrian Jews reject the idea of going back to a country which has murdered their families and where the poison of Anti-Semitism is as virulent as ever."

(ZIONIST REVIEW, London.)

### REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

The "Selfhelp of Emigrants from Central Europe, Inc.," New York, has at our request given us the following picture of life amongst refugees in Shanghai and possibilities of assistance:

"The most important fact is that the refugees in Shanghai get enough food from UNRRA through the corresponding Chinese relief organisation, and that there is no way of sending them new clothing because of the enormous import duties imposed by the Chinese Government. One can ship used clothing to Shanghai, but our own representative, a highly esteemed Austrian banker, who has now lived there for 45 years has advised us to concentrate on cash relief, because this is the most efficient help which can be given. (Unfortunately, permits to transfer money from Great Britain will only be granted in exceptional cases.—Ed.) He also informed us that there are pathetic cases among the refugees, i.e. those who have lost all their belongings in Allied air-raids on Shanghai. We have allotted a monthly allowance to our representative for distribution among the neediest refugees from Germany and Austria, and we see from his regular reports that he makes very good use of these allotments."

Herbert Friedenthal:

## THE WRITER'S DILEMMA

To be a writer is not easy; to be a Jew is very difficult; to be a Jewish writer almost amounts to a minor tragedy. But what about the Jewish writer who, at that, comes from Germany?

His embarrassments are so many that we had better start with his assets. Let us assume he is now residing in Britain; he has a fair command of the English language and he sets out to write a novel. He knows about what to write. But does he know for whom to write?

This question does not merely concern his publisher if he finds one. To write for a public means to be closely acquainted with them; means to have been at their schools and played football with their boys; to have laughed at their jokes and made friends at the local pub; to have studied their history books and to have been in love with their womenfolk; means to be intimate with their poetry and fond of their cuisine. To make it short: he must have grown up amongst them. Readers of a book form a sociological unity; the author will not find a reading public unless he is part of that unity or understands that public so well that they accept him as one of them.

The Jewish writer from Germany has lost that homogeneous reading public. He is a stranger in this country. It would be amateurish for him to pose as an Englishman writing on English people in an English setting, using English idioms as if he had come to these isles with William the Conqueror. The world is large enough to have room for problems of which he justly may claim expert knowledge.

However, the overriding principle is: no one likes books on objects and problems which he does not know. This sounds like a paradox; it is a bitter truism. Cromwell once said that men love only what they know. In fact: man does not want to meet the unknown. He only seeks confirmation of his own knowledge, acknowledgment of his own ideas.

So what can a Jewish writer from Germany resident in England give to the English reader? Though not an expert on the English mind and landscape, he may be an expert on Jewish characters and topics. People know Jews. "Jews are News," and a paper on a Jewish question may always find a publisher. There is no doubt a market for pamphlets on anti-Semitism and philo-Semitism, on Palestine and settlement overseas, on Zionism and assimilation, on Jewish economics and economical Jews, on Jews as heroes and Jews as black-marketeters. But what about a novel? What about Jewish fiction for a non-Jewish public?

Experience has proved that the reading public does not like novels with Jewish problems and characters. They do not mind reading about Chinese, Armenians and Eskimos but they object to be bothered about Jews. At least two reasons are obvious. The one is the bad conscience of the gentile world towards the Jews. They know that anti-Semitism is responsible for the greatest crime in history but only too often they surprise themselves by not being too fond of Jews and things Jewish. They feel somehow guilty—a very uncomfortable feeling indeed and not sought for by people reading fiction. The second reason is more of a literary nature. The reader must be in love with the leading characters of a novel; he must be moved by their sorrows and laugh when they are gay; he must identify himself with their sensations and experiences. Latent anti-Semitism would prevent such sympathy if the "hero" were a Jew. It would condemn even a good book to failure.

The reader's fault—but the writer's dilemma.

### TWO FILMS ON GERMANY

"A Defeated People," a documentary in the best English tradition, and "Hitler Lives," a dramatic American warning against another "phoney" peace, both shown at present in London, strikingly illustrate the problem of Germany today.

The British production shows the British zone of occupation, the work of the Military Government and the realities of today—sullen faces, ruins and starvation. The film concludes with an oath of allegiance taken by a number of German judges who vow equality before the law of all creeds and races. As most of them are men between fifty and sixty, it is easy to calculate that they have taken the oath three times—on Kaiser Wilhelm, on the Weimar Republic and on Hitler. Let us hope that they will honour their fourth pledge.

The American film flashes back to the wars of Bismarck and Wilhelm II and contrasts the Prussian lust for expansion with the "culture" of Germany in peace lulling the world into a false sense of security. The word Jew is not once mentioned in this film. This in the face of stirring pictures from Maidanek is quite an achievement.

A "Tribute to the Bishop of Chichester Fund" has been established in this country to present to Dr. George Bell a thanks-token for his untiring work for the refugees from Nazi oppression. We should like to draw the attention of the members of the A.J.R. to this Fund. Contributions may be sent to Dr. J. J. Mallon, Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, 28, Commercial Street, London, E.1.

## 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.

### CONTROL OF FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION

Up to now there has been in English law no control of rents payable for the use of houses, flats and rooms, wherever a substantial portion of the rent is paid in respect of the use of furniture or for services rendered. Frequent abuses have now compelled the Government to introduce, for a limited period of time, ending December 31, 1947, rent control under the "Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946." The most important provisions of this Act are:—

If the rent includes payment for the use of furniture or for services either party or the local authority may refer the contract to a tribunal for having the rent fixed and entered into a register;

That it is not lawful to require or receive rents in excess of registered rents and fines or premiums payable in addition to the rent;

That pending the decision of the tribunal there is a limited protection of the tenant against eviction for a period of time which is never longer than three months from the date of that decision, but may be shorter.

As a rule readers who are tenants will be well advised not to make applications to these tribunals.

It has been commonly assumed that an ordinary flat in a modern block of flats is not a "furnished" accommodation. Some excitement has therefore been caused by a decision given in the High Court on February 28 by Mr. Justice Collins, re Property Holding Co. v. Mischeff, J. The judge held that a flat, fitted with linoleum, a refrigerator, a kitchen cabinet and a fixed bathroom cabinet, was "furnished," and that the tenant was not entitled to protection under the "Rent Restrictions Acts." He expressed the view that these objects "were comprehended within the word furniture payment for which, regard being had to the value to the tenant, constituted a substantial part of the rent."

No hasty conclusions should be drawn from this judgment. For it may be reversed by the Court of Appeal; also, a different decision may be reached in other cases where the fittings are not quite so elaborate as in Mischeff's flat. It is furthermore quite likely that the "Rent Restrictions Acts" will be amended in due course so as to cover the case of flat dwellers whom Parliament hardly will wish to lose the petition of the "Rent Restrictions Acts."

### PERSONALIA

Rabbi Dr. S. Weisse died in London on April 10 at the age of 89. He had been a Rabbi of the Berlin Jewish Community from 1893 until he emigrated in 1939. During the 46 years of office he became a leading figure in the largest Jewish community of Germany. Whole generations owe him their introduction into Jewish life and Jewish thought, and the life of innumerable families was linked up in one way or another with his personality.

Technical Sergeant Walter Galson of the United States Army, a Jewish refugee from Austria who came to America in 1937, was awarded the British Military Medal by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, at an investiture ceremony at the British Embassy in Washington.

On April 25th, Mr. Joseph Heinemann, well-known for his Jewish communal work in Dusseldorf, who only recently returned from Theresienstadt, celebrated his 80th birthday at his son's house, 3, Ebury Close, Northwood, Mdx.

Mr. Saly Braunschweig, president of the "Schweizerischer Israelitischer Gemeindebund," died in Zurich at the age of 55. Swiss Jewry has lost one of its leading personalities. His outstanding work on behalf of thousands of Jewish refugees, who found asylum in Switzerland, will always be gratefully remembered.

Mr. Phineas Horowitz, aged 60, a forceful Zionist worker, died in London recently. As chairman of the Aliens Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews he took a particular interest in the position and well-being of the Jewish refugees from the Continent.

The Royal College of Surgeons awarded the Begley Prize for 1946 to Private Otto Fleischner of the R.A.M.C., a Jewish refugee from Vienna who in the first examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. gained the highest marks in anatomy and physiology.

Dr. Gerda Blau, a young economist from Vienna, now Director of Economic Research at the International Wool Secretariat, went to Washington to take part in consultations on the preparation of a world textile survey arranged by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

### BOOKS

*An International Bill of the Rights of Man.* By H. Lauterpacht. Columbia University Press, New York.

The author, one of the foremost authorities on Public International Law in this country, has found the assistance of the American Jewish Committee for publishing his "Bill of the Rights of Man," to be adopted by the United Nations of the World as part of the fundamental constitution of International society of their own States. As was to be expected, his ideas are well reasoned and his proposals are excellently formulated. They prove the writer's true Jewish faith in the progress of mankind combined with the power of discernment and the realism of the eminent lawyer. W. B.

**NEW BOOKS:** Franz Werfel: "Star of the Unborn" (Viking Press, New York); Ferenc Körmendi: "Weekday in June," translated by Ferenc Gallo (Hutchinson International Authors, London); Alma Mahler: "Gustav Mahler, Memories and Letters," translated by Basil Creighton (John Murray, London); H. H. Ballin: "The Organisation of Electricity Supply in Great Britain" (Electrical Press, Ltd., London); L. B. Namier: "1848: The Revolution of the Intellectuals" (Oxford University Press, London); Basil L. Q. Henriques and Alfred Marmorstein: "The Religion of the Jew" (Newman Wolsey, Leicester); Leo Auerbach (editor and translator): "The Babylonian Talmud." In Selection (Skeffington & Son, Ltd., London); K. Mandelbaum (assisted by J. R. L. Schneider): "The Industrialization of Backward Areas" (Institute of Statistics, Monograph No. 2) (Blackwell, Oxford); Wilhelm Levison: "England and the Continent in the Eighth Century" (Clarendon Press, Oxford); F. J. Jacoby and I. A. Abbady (editors): "The Anglo-Palestine Year-Book, 1946" (Anglo-Palestine Publications, London, W.C.2); Karl Kraus: "Die letzten Tage der Menschheit," new edition (Pegasus-Verlag, Zurich).

# In War and Peace

## REFUGEES IN TRADES AND INDUSTRIES

Sir John Hope Simpson, the well-known expert on the refugee question, maintains that there is no recorded case of a country having suffered through the assimilation of a refugee immigrant population. When in 1933 Hitler set out on his policy of driving the Jews out of Germany, it soon became evident to anyone even with an elementary knowledge of economics that these measures would irretrievably impoverish Germany's economic position, whilst, at the same time, it offered other countries a unique chance which they were not slow to take. The results of many years of research work, the skill and craftsmanship of highly specialized trades, the intimate knowledge of the trends and requirements of the world's markets, hitherto traditionally tied to German economic life, were now handed on a plate to Germany's economic competitors.

When eventually war broke out, it became clear that those driven out by Hitler, were in the first ranks of those fighting him. The way in which they did it varied according to the possibilities offered to them in their countries of refuge.

Great Britain admitted before the war refugees over 60 if their livelihood was guaranteed; trainees between 16 and 35; children under 16, cared for by charitable organisations, furthermore transmigrants, domestics and nurses, agricultural workers, technical keymen, scientists of renown, certain industrialists and businessmen. We are here mainly concerned with the latter two groups and the part they have been playing during the last few years and are going to play now and in the years to come.

To quote only one example: In May, 1944, 600 former university teachers were registered in this country by the "Society for the Protection of Science and Learning" and similar bodies. About 700 refugee doctors were admitted to the Medical Temporary Register to alleviate the acute shortage of doctors and a great many teachers were to be found in day and boarding schools all over the country. Refugees have been working in university laboratories and research stations.

Prior to 1939, more than 400 factories had been established by refugees giving employment to more than 25,000 workers. One can safely assume that their number has been at least doubled by now. The "Welsh Reconstruction Advisory Council," in its report, published in 1944, mentions that between 50 and 60 new industries have been set up in Wales by industrialists of wide experience and high technical and commercial abilities. These refugees introduced the manufacture of many products never before made in this country, and trained labour for their production. Consumer goods of all kinds, such as metal alloys, surgical adhesives, fine chemicals, food preservatives, toilet and hairdressing equipment, metal furniture, zip fasteners, plastic goods, buttons, paints and varnishes, spangles, etc., are being produced by these manufacturers. The report stresses the potential value of the vast knowledge of overseas markets and foreign trades wielded by these refugees.

Apart from Wales, there are industries in the "special areas" of the Tyne Valley Estate and in Scotland, and there are lines of trade such as the diamond, fur and textile trade showing the advantage gained by this country through its refugee policy. The centre of the world fur trade was thus shifted from Leipzig to London and with it the fur-dyeing, fur-dressing, and fur-manufacturing industries which employ a great number of workers and play an important part in British export trade. Between 1933 and 1938, the British export in furs had increased by nearly 100 per cent., and had become the largest individual item in the U.K. export figures. The textile trade diverted a great part of the Scandinavian business from Germany to this country.

The wide knowledge of the taste and customs of foreign markets, the connections with most of the importing countries which refugees had brought with them, are now giving them a new chance within the export drive which is of such vital importance to this country.

M. P.

*Our M.P. correspondent gratefully acknowledges the many letters he has received in response to his article on "Employment Problems," published in the April issue of "AJR Information." He will always be pleased to deal with suggestions of either a general or a special nature which may help towards the solution of the many questions pending.—Ed.*

### REFUGEE SCIENTISTS HELPED TO WIN THE WAR

The part in the war effort that has been played by refugees from the Continent is sometimes described merely by referring to their service in the Armed Forces, their work in war factories and their participation in developing certain essential industries. The value and importance of the co-operation of scientists, technicians and industrialists, an aspect frequently overlooked by the public, was given due recognition by Mr. Churchill when he pointed out in 1940 that "since the Germans threw out the Jews and lowered their technical standards, our science is definitely ahead of theirs."

A little pamphlet "Science and Victory—The Contribution of the Refugees," recently issued by the Woburn Press, London, does not purport to give more than a skeleton outline of the scientific work carried out by Jewish refugees to help the United Nations beat their enemies.

Research work in the field of atomic energy ranks first. Now that the war is over the tremendous forces of the atomic bomb are being turned in the direction of peaceful industries. In 1943 when Niels Bohr, the Nobel Prize winner, escaped from Copenhagen, where he was professor of theoretical physics, he had worked long on the atom and for a considerable period had been in contact with German scientists whose secrets he was thus able to obtain. Other refugees, outstanding in the same sphere of science, were Dr. Liese Meitner, an Austrian, who for many years had been engaged in research at the "Kaiser Wilhelm Institute" in Berlin, Professor Hahn, another Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Robert Frisch, Dr. Rudolf Peierls of Birmingham University, and Dr. Franz Eugen Simon, Oxford; the latter two had been included in the recent New Years Honours (see AJR Information, February issue, p. 12). Among the team who did much of the intricate research on atomic energy were also refugees in Canada and the U.S.A., such as Dr. Halban from Vienna and Dr. Kovarsky.

No less marked is the contribution of refugees in the field of engineering. Georg Schlesinger, formerly Professor at the Tech-

nische Hochschule in Berlin-Charlottenburg, now Director of the Institution for Production Engineers at Loughborough, has done pioneer work in the machining of substitute materials, in standardisation and in the manufacture of cutting tools. The work of Professor Gross, formerly of Vienna, has been of vital importance to the production of aircraft, ship propellers and other essential components of war weapons, and E. Abel, another professor from Vienna, made a remarkable contribution towards the adaptation of dry batteries to the special requirements of the fighting forces. Jewish engineers from Czecho-Slovakia were largely responsible for the "metal extrusion," a process facilitating the handling of aluminium and magnesium alloys so necessary in manufacturing aircraft. The increase in the manufacture of industrial diamonds which play a great part in the production of armaments and machinery was largely due to the skill of refugees from the Low Countries.

The synthesis of aromatic hydro-carbons of great purity from petroleum was the work of Dr. E. Bergmann and Dr. H. Steiner, and Professor E. Mark and Professor Hauser share with many others in the responsibility for the production of synthetic rubber in the United States. Professor Carl Sollner, Minnesota, U.S.A., was the co-inventor of the "Belly Still" apparatus which, by converting seawater into drinking water, helped to save the lives of many sailors, airmen, and torpedoed civilians.

Medicine has been advanced in many spheres by refugees. A coadjutor of the discovery of Penicillin was Dr. Ernst Boris Chain who shared the Nobel Prize with the British scientist, Sir Alexander Fleming (see AJR Information, January issue, p. 4), Dr. Hans Enoch worked on Vivicillin, and Dr. L. Gutmann who came to England from Breslau in 1939, discovered a means of treating victims of paraplegia (paralysis of the lower extremities). The greatest "refugee University in the world," the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, to quote Sir Henry Dale, President of the Royal Society, London, "has helped to maintain the efficiency of the armies in the field by providing material for the protective inoculation against diseases which had profoundly affected former wars." Serums and vaccines against typhus, malaria and dysentery have been produced on a large scale in the laboratories of the Hebrew University, and the Parasitological and Pharmaceutical Departments have done no less in combating many diseases.

In their book "The Refugees Are Now Americans" (1945), Maurice R. Davies and Samuel Koenig point out that no group of immigrants has had a larger percentage of skilled people than the refugees from Hitler Europe. Though there is no comparative statistics in this country it can safely be assumed that an enquete in Great Britain would show similar results.

### POSTAL SERVICE TO GERMANY

A restricted surface mail service to and from Germany is now available. Only non-illustrated postcards (2d.) and letters up to 1 oz. in weight (3d.) may be sent, and correspondence must be limited to personal and domestic matters. Envelopes must be plain, without lining or design. The correspondence will be subject to censorship.

The address used on correspondence for Germany should include the following particulars in the order shown:—

(1) Name, (2) Town, (3) Street and house No., (4) Province, (5) Postleitgebiet No., (6) Zone of Occupation, (7) Germany. Details mentioned under Nos. 4-6 are not necessary in the case of correspondence for Berlin.

The Postleitgebiet numbers are postal district numbers allotted to the areas into which Germany is divided for postal purposes. They should be mentioned in the address if they are known to the sender in order to avoid delay to correspondence. The public in Germany have been instructed to show the full particulars of their correct address on their outgoing correspondence.

Information on the Postleitgebiet No. of the place at which the addressee lives may be obtained from the office of the A.J.R.

Correspondence cannot be accepted for air mail transmission, registration, insurance or express delivery, and no money order service or parcel pots service is available.

## FROM MY DIARY

It gives me a kind of melancholy sensation to read, after an interval of eight years, the first four Jewish journals to be published again in German. One of them is the *Jüdische Rundschau* ("Jewish Review"), but it is in no way connected with the former famous organ of the Zionist Federation in Germany. This new periodical—first issue: February, 1946, comprising 36 pages—is produced at Marburg (Lahn), in the American zone. It is surprisingly well made up, with many illustrations, even in two colours, and with cartoons, and it voices the longing of the liberated Jews in Germany for Palestine. Its editor is Mr. Israel I. Blumenfeld.

Of special interest is a new Jewish weekly in Berlin, called *Der Weg*, first published in March, 1946. This publication mirrors the fact that many German Jews who have survived in Berlin are Jewish partners of mixed marriages. Some of them had previously not been members of the Jewish community. They have indeed their special problems and they seem to be torn between the desire to emigrate to Palestine and a sense of "duty" to help in the rebuilding of Germany.

The *Mitteilungsblatt* of the Jewish Congregation in Frankfurt-on-Main is edited by the only surviving German Jewish Rabbi in Germany, Dr. L. Neuhaus. It is a news-sheet of four pages containing various announcements, poems and an uplifting editorial. One of the most vivid and impressive Jewish papers in Germany is the *Deggendorfer Revue*, the mouth-piece of the Deggendorfer camp, to which we will refer in greater detail in our next issue.

Attention has been recently drawn in the Press to a "Forgotten Army"—a band of 400-500 Jewish soldiers who had enlisted in the British Army as volunteers in North Africa. I made some inquiries as to their "case history": most of them came as refugees from Central Europe to France, were interned by the Vichy Government and deported to North Africa: there they had sweated and slaved in labour camps until their liberation through the Allies. For almost four years now they have been serving with the British Forces, on equal footing with their British comrades.

The recent statement by the Home Secretary excluded them from the priority categories for naturalisation. Impending demobilisation makes their position rather precarious. As a rule, soldiers are demobilised in the country in which they enlisted. In their case this would mean deportation to North Africa. Many of them now serving in Italy are in charge of D.P. camps. If sent back to North Africa, they themselves would be displaced persons, inmates of those camps of which the military authorities have

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

"A.J.R. Information" gives us a lot of details which we would otherwise be unable to procure. As our refugee friends here are very keen to get as much news as possible, we will publish excerpts from "A.J.R. Information" in the local Jewish bulletin which is read by the whole community.

Yours, etc.,

United Committee for Jewish Relief Abroad,  
Auckland, New Zealand.

Articles from "A.J.R. Information" were also reprinted in "Mitteilungsblatt," Tel Aviv, and "Unser Weg," Berlin.—Ed.

Dear Sir,

I personally am not a refugee, but have lived in Leeds for the last 21 years and was naturalised since 1933; but I have three refugee sisters living with me and have been privileged to teach many refugees English. From the time of their arrival it has been my object to get them into personal touch with my numerous English friends, with the result that all those Jewish refugees who wished to move out of their somewhat confined circle were able to form valuable friendships, widening their horizon and, incidentally, that of their Gentile neighbours and friends.

I do not wish to deny the fact of the growth of anti-semitism in this country, since the advent of Hitler, but I also beg to point out to you the strongly growing, organised and well-informed opposition to anti-semitism which is keenly sponsored by just the most influential section of British Public Opinion.

Your Information Paper is very excellent and balanced, and if you wish me to give a fuller account for publication I shall gladly do so.

Yours, etc.,

Martha Steinitz.

placed them in charge. About 200 of them want to be demobbed in Britain; the others wish to go to Palestine or America. We still hope as the number of those involved is very small, that the authorities may arrive at a favourable decision.

NARRATOR.

## VISIT TO D.P. CAMPS

Peter Prager, a member of the A.J.R. Youth, now serving with the Civil Censorship Division in the American Zone, sent us a report on his visit to the D.P. Camp at Zeilsham near Frankfurt-on-Main.

The camp is situated about a mile from Hoechst. There are about 3,500 people from Poland, Rumania, Russia, etc. The UNRRA Field Director is a Mr. Nathan, an American barrister. Unfortunately, he speaks neither Yiddish nor German. . . . It seems to me that 10 months' inactivity have given the people too much leisure time. Only 600 of them work, the others refuse to work in Germany. All of them wish to go to Palestine, and they are certainly hopeful about it. They even refuse to cultivate the gardens of the requisitioned German houses they live in. About half a mile from the main camp is a Kibbutz of young people on some kind of agricultural training. There are about 200 of them. There is no barbed wire of any kind or fence surrounding the camp. The only way you notice that you are in a camp are the Hebrew notices pinned up on the houses. They all live in requisitioned private houses. Offices, mess-halls, storerooms, etc., are in former S.S. barracks.

## THE WORLD COUNCIL

### Memorandum to Uno Committee on Refugees

The "Council" has submitted to the Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons of UNO a memorandum in which the following points are stressed:—

It has been noted with satisfaction that, according to the terms of reference, "no refugees shall be compelled to return to his country of origin."

No attempt should be made to force upon the refugees renewed German nationality against their will.

It is hoped that the problem of stateless persons will be solved to a great extent by granting them naturalisation certificates in their countries of refuge.

With regard to refugees who were given only temporary refuge in countries neutral during the war, the paramount importance of settlement in Palestine is re-emphasised; this also applies to a considerable part of the Jewish survivors in Germany and Austria.

The necessity of indemnification and reparation for the material losses suffered through Nazi measures is stressed.

### A Memorandum on Restitution

The "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" has submitted a comprehensive statement on the restitution problem to the Signatory Powers of the Final Act of the Paris Conference on Reparation (on which a short report was given in "AJR Information," February, 1946).

### Council Platform Broadened

The following refugee and immigrants organisations are now members of the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany":—

American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, New York,  
German Jewish Representative Committee (affiliated with the World Jewish Congress), New York,  
Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa, Tel Aviv,  
Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain, London,  
Comité des Réfugiés Juifs, Paris,  
Comité Israélite des Réfugiés, Brussels,  
Fluechtlingsvertretung fuer Rueck- und Weiterwanderungsfragen, Geneva,  
Emigranten-Selbsthilfe, Stockholm,  
Association of New Citizens, Sydney,  
South African Central Committee for Jewish Refugees from Central Europe, Johannesburg,  
Jewish Relief Association, Bombay,  
Asociation Democratica de Refugiados Hebreos, Habana,  
Comite Representativo dos Interesses dos Judeus Alemães no Brasil, Rio de Janeiro,  
Comite Uruguayo Pro Israelitas de Europa Central, Montevideo,  
Auskunfts- und Beratungsstelle fuer Emigranten aus Deutschland, San Domingo.

## YOUR QUESTION ANSWERED

### TO-DAY'S SUBJECT: NATURALISATION

(I)

I intend to claim priority because I think I have substantially contributed to the war effort. I am, however, no longer working with the firm with which I had been employed during the war. Has in my case Priority Form P. to be completed by my present or by my previous employer?

Your application has to be completed by the firm with which you had been employed during the war.

(II)

I understand that an applicant for a Certificate of Naturalisation must have been resident in this country or serving with H.M. Forces at least one year immediately preceding his application. I want to claim priority as an ex-serviceman, but I was abroad on a business trip. Does my temporary absence from this country interrupt the required time of residence?

No. In order to be eligible for consideration you must, during the last eight years prior to your application, have had a period of service in H.M. Forces and an additional period of residence in the United Kingdom which, taken together, amount to not less than five years. You must also, during a period of not less than one year immediately preceding your application, have been either resident in this country or serving with H.M. Forces; this period of one year is, however, not interrupted by a short temporary absence during which you kept your abode in this country.

Application forms for priority claims may also be obtained from the Head Office of the A.J.R. The charges for these forms are as follows: Form P (Employees), 8d. for 3 copies; form Q (Employers and Professionals), 4d. for 3 copies; Form R (Ex-servicemen), 4d. (to be submitted in one copy only).

A stamped envelope should be enclosed.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

### "No Aliens or Jews required"

Mr. Isaacs, Minister of Labour, stated in the House of Commons on April 9 that he disapproved of an advertisement for a scientific worker circulated by his department, which said that no Jews or Aliens were required. Had he seen the advertisement which had been given to the Ministry by a firm, he would have prevented it from being circulated. Mr. Palmer, who raised the question, asked the Minister to take steps to ensure that no advertisements involving racial discrimination were in future approved by his department. "It is a disgraceful business," Mr. Palmer said, "that a stipulation of this character should have the backing of a government department."

### Refugee Nurses

Mr. Hastings asked the Home Secretary whether he has any statement to make as to the future of the 400 fully trained refugee nurses whose names are on the register of the General Nursing Council.

Mr. Ede: The help of these trained women is welcome, and it is my desire that full opportunities shall continue to be given them to render service in their profession.

### Admission of Domestic Workers

On April 11 Mr. Isaacs, Minister of Labour, announced a scheme admitting domestic workers for hospitals and private households. The scheme is based on negotiations between the British Government and the foreign governments concerned; it applies to women of all nationalities other than German. A permit may be granted to an employer who has not already a domestic staff which is reasonably adequate, provided that there is no suitable British woman available. Details of the administrative arrangements will become known on May 6.

### REFUGEES' GIFT

"A library of about 6,000 German books has been presented to King's College, London University, by a family of refugees who escaped here from Germany before the war."

("Daily Mail.")

# THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

## A.J.R. MEETINGS IN RECENT MONTHS

Whilst it is not possible to give a report on all meetings organised by the various groups of the A.J.R. in London and in the Provinces, the following brief survey of more recent activities might be of interest. It does not mention meetings which had already been reported in previous issues of "A.J.R. Information," neither does it survey the manifold activities of those groups in the Provinces who succeeded in building up a vivid Club life.

In London meetings are organised by the Head Office of the A.J.R. as well as by local groups. All these meetings are announced in "A.J.R. Information." It goes without saying that meetings of local groups are open to all those who are interested in them, whether or not they are living in the respective district.

A well attended meeting under the auspices of the local **Golders Green** Group took place on April 6, with Dr. J. Salz in the Chair. Mr. Louis W. Bondy gave a most interesting report on his visit to various Jewish communities in Germany.

The latest meeting of the **Richmond** Group on March 10 was addressed by Dr. K. Alexander, General Secretary of the A.J.R., Dr. E. Kramer was in the chair.

Dr. F. Glaser presided over a meeting in **Leeds** on March 31, when Dr. K. Alexander gave a survey on the position of Jews from Germany and Austria, now scattered all over the world; he stressed in particular the recent endeavours of the A.J.R. to come into closer contact with our corresponding organisations in Western European countries. After the public gathering, a Committee Meeting took place when a number of problems were dealt with in detail. At a meeting in **Bradford** on March 9 Mr. S. Adler-Rudel, Vice-Chairman of the A.J.R., reported on his journey to Germany. Mr. Paul Goldschmidt

presided. The **Nottingham** Group with Mr. F. Gottfeld as Chairman met on January 5. A report on current affairs was given by Dr. W. Rosenstock. A lively discussion followed. **Cambridge** arranged various lectures on subjects arising out of the Jewish and the refugee position. On January 6, Mr. Louis W. Bondy spoke on "Foreigners in England," and in March a film performance "Land of Promise" was organised together with the local WIZO group.

### Dr. J. Loewenherz in London

Several hundred people followed an invitation by the Austrian Committee of the A.J.R. to a meeting at Stern Hall, when Dr. Joseph Loewenherz, the former Amtsdirektor of the Vienna Juedische Kulturgemeinde, gave a comprehensive and most informative report on "Seven Years Under Nazi Terror in Vienna." Dr. Loewenherz, who held this extremely difficult and dangerous post throughout the Nazi occupation of Austria, proved that he did his utmost to save as many Jewish lives as possible. Dr. F. R. Bienenfeld, who was in the chair, thanked the speaker for his endurance and courage and the good work he had done during those fateful years.

The "**Jacob Ehrlich Society**" (St. Peter's Vicarage, Belsize Square, London, N.W.3), one of the organisations affiliated to the A.J.R., has opened an Information Office to deal with all matters concerning restitution in Austria. Dr. A. Immerglueck will be in attendance every Monday from 7 to 9 p.m.

## A.J.R. LOCAL RICHMOND GROUP

Sunday, May 5th, at 7.15 p.m.  
Terrace House, 128 Richmond Hill  
**JOSEF PLAUT EVENING**  
Admission Free

## THEY NEED YOUR HELP

The Clothing Collection Department of the AJR was set up two years ago to meet their most urgent requirements, and more than 100,000 garments have been collected and despatched since. Now, however, we do not receive by far enough to answer all urgent calls for help. Everybody's immediate assistance is wanted. We know that after years of clothing rationing everybody's clothes are in need of replacement, but if we use our imagination we will find that there are still a few things everybody can spare to help those who have nothing. Underwear, stockings, shoes, babies' clothes are things for which we receive constant demands and of which we need far more than we have obtained.

In order to make the appeal to every Jewish refugee more personal, we have decided to earmark donations for special groups and communities if so desired. We should be glad if people coming from a special German town or neighbourhood would club together and let us have a number of parcels for Jews now living in their former places of residence.

In addition to clothing we require such articles as haberdashery, cleaning and mending material, etc. Money donations, which may be equally earmarked for special communities, and for which we ourselves might be able to buy articles, are also gladly accepted.



LICENCED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE  
**A. BREUER,**  
TYPEWRITERS  
Export since 1911.  
43, Buckland Crescent, Swiss Cottage,  
PRIMROSE 5139 N.W.3.  
Repairs ★ Overhauling ★ Maintenance

## AJR MEETINGS IN MAY

**Sunday, May 5th, Leicester.** Synagogue, Highfield Street, 4 p.m. DR. K. ALEXANDER: "The Position of the Jewish Refugees." The report will also contain an account of visits which Dr. Alexander paid to Belgium and France.

**Sunday, May 5th, Richmond.** Terrace House, 128, Richmond Hill, 7.15 p.m. "JOSEF PLAUT EVENING." Admission free. No special invitations will be forwarded.

**Sunday, May 12th, Cambridge.** Synagogue Hall, 4 p.m. DR. W. ROSENSTOCK: "Work for Jewish Refugees."

### AJR LEEDS

**May 11th, Zion House, 307, Chapel-town Road, 8 p.m. LECTURE BY MISS M. STEINITZ:** "The Jews in England." ("Can it happen here?")  
**May 18th, Joseph Porton Room, Sheepscar Library, 7.30 p.m.: CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL.**

## FAMILY EVENTS

**Ellen and Julius Warschauer, 2, Firfield, Grove Road, Merrow, Guildford,** are happy to announce the arrival of their baby daughter **JANET ANNE**, on March 25th.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**EX-SGT. RES., LEEDS DISTRICT.** Expert business man desires promising agencies part or whole North. Ia references available. Box 321.

**URGENTLY REQUIRED.** Girls or women for cutting and light machine work (sewing machine). Indoors and outdoors. Good pay. 5 days week. The H.C. Trading Co., Ltd., 106, Regent Street, W.1, REGent 2159.

**CARETAKER** responsible married couple for communal centre. Man able to do small repairs, wife to undertake canteen duties. Unfurnished quarters available. Good references essential. Box 319.

**COOK/CATERER** wanted for communal centre and school canteen, used to numbers and responsibility. State age and experience. Box 320.

**COOK/HOUSEKEEPER** wanted Simple cooking, 3 adults, 2 children. Help for rough, no boiler and fire. Own room, liberal outting. £2 10s. weekly. 24, Hollycroft Avenue, N.W.3. HAM. 7391.

**COOK/HOUSEKEEPER** to take complete charge of small household, business people, 1 child, Central heating, living out, Good wages, Box 323,

**BUYING AND SELLING OF POST-AGE STAMPS.**—British Colonials and Foreign. P. Nassauer-Niedermayer, 22 Holly Park Gardens, London, N.3. FINchley 2495.

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

**COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM** requ. by lady. Court flat pref. Not too expensive. Out all day. Willing to prepare supper for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Box 322.

**LINEN REPAIR** of any kind (except shirt collars), Mrs. D. Miloslawski, 113 Priory Road, N.W.6. (West Hampstead Tube.)

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

## MISSING PERSONS

### Inquiries from Relatives

**Theodor Tuch** (26.4.76, Obornik—Kolberg—Berlin).

**Helene Tuch née Kiwi** (1.8.81, Obornik—Kolberg—Berlin).

Last heard from Berlin, February, 1943. Deported 2nd or 3rd March, 1943, from Sammellager Hamburger Strasse, Berlin. Destination presumably District Bielitz, Poland.

Enquirer: Son, Herbert TUCH, 5, Woodchurch Road, London, N.W.6.

**Josef Samek**, from Vienna, deported September, 1942, to Terezin, re-deported according to uncertified rumours in November, 1944. Enquirer: Wife Ann Samek, 97, Priory Road, N.W.6.

### Inquiries from A.J.R.

**Adams, Minna**, née Pinkus, for mother at Berlin (letter with A.J.R.).

**Bodenheimer, Dr. Wolf and Rosenthal, Richard and Josef**, for Flory Jacobs-Goldwein.

**Dessau, Chemia**, for Dr. Jakubowicz, liberated Buchenwald, now Beatenberg.

**Drukarrz, Gerhard**, for mother at Breslau.

**Kirschenbaum, Schaja**, last known at 48 Cazenove Road, N.16, from Frankfurt (Herbert Vosen from Gelsenkirchen, enquirer).

**Mandel, Manfred and Frieda**, from Berlin for Arthur Boyn, Maastricht.

**Riesefeld, Erika**, for Ruth Franke, Sweden.

**Sabiellack, Mr. and Mrs.**, last address, 98 Bethnal Green Rd., for A.J.R.

**Salomon, Max V.**, for Ellen Maria Schiff-Milton, Switzerland.

**Salomon Paul**, for Mrs. Bacher, Liegnitz.

**Seidel, Margarete**, née Philipp from Berlin—Halensee for Rudolf Seidel.

**Silberstein, Mrs. Lieselotte**, for Ella E. Bernstein, Berlin.

**Weis, Wolfgang**, for Alfred Ulmer in Australia.

## Inquiries from United Kingdom Search Bureau,

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

**Birkenholz, Paul**, fr. Vienna, probably working as a doctor with a London hospital for Mrs. Herta Cohen-Fleischmann, Celebes.

**Hell, Mrs. Kate**, of Carlton Hill, London, N.W.8, for Marta Husmann, Suedwestkorsko 19, Wilmersdorf.

**Hilb, Ellen** (London?), for Rotterdam United Synagogue.

**Kuerschner, Mrs. Clara**, née Maschke (London?), for Heinz Kozminski, Sweden.

**Lingen, Marianne**, for Gertrud Peiter, Bonn.

**Lowy, Hedy**, from Vienna, for mother, liberated Auschwitz, now Vienna.

**Manesdorf (or Manerdorf), Mr.**, last known at Lucas Street, London, for Greta Kozochowitz, Belsen.

**Marx, Hildegard**, last known address, Coventry, for Berta Wolff, Italy.

**Neugarten, Mrs. Paula** (London?), for R. Liebermann, Belsen.

**Newbury, Mrs. Akka**, last known at 76 Gloucester Place, W.1, for Thea Heimann, Deggendorf.

**Merseburger, Alfred**, from Braunschweig, for Harry Fischer, ex-inmate of Belsen.

**Raff, Max and Sima**, London, E.1 for Jetty Scherczer, Gura Humorului.

**Schattner, Draba and Hildegard**, for Paula Hitzig, Bukarest, and Dr. Alma Tananbaum, Vienna.

**Silbiger, Sara and Leon**, from Cracow, for Selig Berghut, liberated Buchenwald, now France.

**Stern, Max and Esther**, from Essen, and children, Lilly and Benno, for Hermann Neudorf (Neidorf), liberated Buchenwald, now Herford.

**Zellichhofer, Alex.**, from Magdeburg, for Dr. David Schneebalg, Nuernberg.

**12000 Garments per month**

Are Needed By  
Our Clothing Depot

**FOR JEWS IN EUROPE****WHAT CAN YOU GIVE?**

A.J.R. Depot:  
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  
1 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 3

**CONWAY HALL**

Thursday, 9th May, at 7.30 p.m.

**RECITAL**

in aid of the Jewish Blind Society

Under the direction of  
HANS COHN

Works by  
Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert,  
Chopin, Brahms, and Franck

Tickets: 3/- to £1 1s. from:  
JEWISH BLIND SOCIETY, Bloomsbury  
House, W.C.1 MUSEum 6811

**GIVE****That they may live**

You have been spared  
the horrors that they  
went through.

**Show your Gratitude  
NOW**

They are still "Displaced  
Persons," languishing in  
camps on the Continent,  
or living in German towns  
which are haunted by  
memories.

**They want to go to Palestine  
HELP THEM!**

The United Palestine  
Appeal paves the way!

Send your contributions to the:-

**United Palestine Appeal**  
37 GREAT RUSSELL STREET  
LONDON, W.C.1

**FURS****C. D. GOLBERG**

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

**Printing of every**

skilfully executed by

excellent printers Ltd.

12 Bridewell Place, E.C.4. Phone  
CEN 2817

**PHOTOCOPIES** from Documents, Etc.

1st Copy of each original 2/-  
Each further copy - - 1/-

While-you-wait service by appointment

Immediate attention to Orders sent by Reg. Post

**GOLDERS TRADING CO. LTD.**

54 GOLDERS GARDENS, LONDON,  
Phone: SPE 5643 N.W.11

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

Export of General Goods to all Markets

**D. MEYER**

47 Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1

Telephone:  
MUSEum 7947

**Clifton Guest House**

14 Clifton Place, Brighton

Offers convenient accommodation

Reasonable terms

Tel.: 7723

**NEWMAN'S  
COSY  
SLIPPERS**

by

**NEWMAN'S SLIPPERS  
BLACKBURN LTD.****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

**CONTEX**

Two-piece Suits and Skirts

52 MARGARET STREET, W.1

**RADIO**

NEW AND RECONDITIONED SETS  
EFFICIENT REPAIRS & SERVICES

*Lamps and Shades of Distinction*

**ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS**

for House and Workshop

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

**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

The foundation of a perfect figure



**CORSET SILHOUETTE LTD.**  
LONDON SHREWSBURY



**Dr. Herbert's**  
Foot Appliances

"Put you right  
on your feet"

**EMSA-WORKS & HERBERT FOOT  
APPLIANCE LTD.**

BLACKBURN, Lancs.

WARNER'S

**LANOLINE**

WARNER'S

**GLYCERINE**

WARNER'S

**FOOT POWDER**

now obtainable again from  
**CHEMISTS AND STORES**

**PHOTOCOPIES IN HAMPSTEAD**

International Pharmacy Ltd,

65 Fairfax Road

(only 3 minutes from Swiss Cottage)

have opened a speedy and reliable

**DOCUMENT PHOTOCOPY SERVICE**

**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  
in May owing to extension of business:  
172 Finchley Road, Corner Frognal  
London, N.W.3

**TYPEWRITING of all DESCRIPTIONS**

Correspondence and Translations—English,  
German, French—executed quickly and  
efficiently, Secretarial work—commercial,  
technical, literary—undertaken.

**MRS. G. SIMS**

8a, Hillside Gardens, N. 6

Phone MOU 7048 after 6 p.m. or weekends



**JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS**  
of any kind (also purchase)

**TALEISIM · RITUALS · GIFTS**

**M. SULZBACHER**

4 Sneath Avenue, London, N.W.11  
SPE 1694

★ **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

**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