

NOVEMBER 1938

ON November 9, it will be eight years since the vast pogrom was unleashed which, for six years, engulfed Germany and took in its stride the whole of the Continent. At that time, peace was still formally reigning in Europe, two months before re-asserted by the notorious hand shakes of Munich. Only a few had recognised that war against civilisation had been declared on April 1, 1933, the day of the Jew-boycott in Germany, and that, on November 9th, 1938, the first open battle in that war was won by the forces of darkness.

Then, forty thousand Jewish men (women were still spared) in "Greater Germany" were thrown into concentration camps, their properties destroyed or confiscated, their businesses ruined and their homes, particularly in smaller towns, demolished. In order to swell further the coffers of the Reich, a "Judenbusse" of 1000 Million Marks was imposed upon the community, followed by "Zwangsvorkäufe" of commercial enterprises and by other methods of "Arisierung."

In many cases, the only way of setting free the arrested men was emigration. The Jewish people ought never to forget that Great Britain, foremost among the nations of the world, at that moment opened her gates and gave refuge to sixty thousand.

Soon afterwards, in 1939, the iron curtain fell over Europe, and the fate, first meted out to German Jewry, overcame the Jewries in East and West and all the other peoples subjugated by the Nazi military might. To German Jewry goes the laurel of the martyr: it has been the first victim of Nazi aggression.

Chaim Weizmann once said, the world cannot survive half free, half slave; November 9, 1938, proved that it cannot live half civilised, half barbarian either.

Book your seats now.

CONCERT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AJR

Sunday, December 15th, at 7 p.m.

PHOENIX THEATRE

Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2

(Between Tottenham Court Rd. & Leicester Square)

IRENE EISINGER (Soprano)

REIZENSTEIN (Pianoforte)

LONDON

INTERNATIONAL ORCHESTRA

FOUNDER FISTOULARI

(Leader: Alfred Cave)

Conductor: Dr. F. BEREND

WORKS BY

Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn

Tickets are now on sale.

The full Programme with Order Form is attached to this issue of "AJR Information."

PRICES: £1.1.0, 10/6, 7/6, 5/-, 3/6

A. Schoyer :

Back In Berlin After Eight Years

When I flew from London to Berlin three months ago in order to get in touch with the surviving Jews over there and to work for and with them, a fellow-traveller asked me what it felt like to return home after eight years. The inquirer was a British General, and I replied that it was not at all like "returning home"—it was rather like travelling into an unknown and uncannily foreign land. During all the weeks I spent in Berlin I never lost that feeling.

Berlin is now a vast heap of rubble and wreckage, destroyed to an extent which surpasses all imagination, and there is a lot of human wreckage among the ruins.

I had left Berlin after the 1938 November pogrom, having for a lifetime served on the committees of many organisations and institutions of my native town and having been the vice-chairman of the Jewish Community for several years. At that time five years of Nazi rule had already left their mark everywhere. Since then there has been a change for the worse wherever one goes, and misery and destruction meet the eye of the newcomer. The conditions under which the population lives are very bad, and people are constantly haunted by fear and distrust. The future stretches uncertain before them. The Jews, having gone through unspeakable misery all through the war, are no less suffering from the aftermath now.

There are not many Jews left in Berlin. At present the Jewish Community numbers about 7,800 members who emerged from hiding places or returned from concentration camps when the war ended. Approximately 60% of them survived because of their living in mixed marriages.

It was an achievement that some of the present leaders of the Community managed in the difficult weeks and months following the end of the war to unite the remnants of Berlin's Jewry who were living in small and isolated groups in the various sectors of the city. It is a great thing that a Jewish Community has been set up again with its head offices in the former building of the Community at Oranienburgerstrasse. The management consists of an Executive of five and a Board of 21 Jews, assisted by the representative of the municipal authorities for ecclesiastical matters. What the Community has achieved under very trying circumstances certainly deserves our praise. Throughout the town, synagogues have been reopened, four of them orthodox and another three liberal. Some of them offer facilities for the religious instruction of Jewish youth. Homes for the Aged and Infirm have been set up, and

extensions of existing services are under way. It is true that there has been some criticism of the work done and of the way it has been done, but though there may be reasons for complaint on one matter or another, it overshoots its target, considering the special conditions of hardship under which all this work had to be carried out.

In addition to the members of the Community, there are about 9,000 Jews, mostly Polish refugees in the three large D.P. Centres at Schlachtensee, Tempelhof, and Wittenau. The big Jewish relief organisations, the American "Joint" and the British "Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad," have set up these centres and are administering them in co-operation with UNRRA, but many tasks concerning them are also left to the Jewish Community.

Throughout the town the Jews are on the whole suffering from the same needs as the rest of the population: lack of housing, food, clothing, fuel, but though their rations are slightly bigger and though they receive some measure of additional relief, their fate is aggravated by the fact that on returning from camps and places of hiding, they had nothing left—all their belongings had been taken from them, and they lacked the bare necessities of life such as clothing, underwear and furniture. This particularly applies to the pitifully small number of children left, only few of whom receive religious instruction.

It is obvious that there is an obligation for all Jews outside Germany who were fortunate enough to escape from persecution in time to help these people—to help to feed and clothe them and to help them to find their places in life again. The American "Joint" is distributing parcels with valuable foodstuff to the members of the Community and to them alone, as stocks just won't go further, but a lot more has to be provided. As it is impossible to send food from this country, Jewish refugees in Great Britain should at least give every bit of clothing they can spare so that it can be sent over speedily and help our friends through the coming winter. Even so many a request cannot be filled. The AJR Clothing Collection Department is in immediate and urgent need of any item of used clothing that can serve this purpose.

When I talked to Jewish friends in Berlin it struck me how very much they are in need of something that is equally important: spiritual help. For years they have been isolated—it is up to us to tighten again the bonds between them and the outside world. Many of the most splendid personalities I met have complained to me that they felt dis-

heartened and frustrated in a hostile world, and that so often their relatives and friends abroad seemed to be out of reach for them. Much hardship unfortunately is unavoidable. All the more it is our sacred duty to help them to overcome this feeling of frustration and isolation, to keep contact with them wherever possible and to make them realise that our

thoughts are with them always even if at the moment it is not always possible to be physically united with them. Only thus can they be reintegrated into the community of Jews all over the world amongst whom their suffering and endurance have earned them a place of honour.

NEWS IN BRIEF

FIGHT HUNGER AND DESPAIR APPEAL TO WORLD JEWRY

On the occasion of the High Jewish Festivals, a moving appeal to world Jewry to help the Jewish survivors in Germany was received by the AJR and other Jewish organisations from the "Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the British Zone of Germany" (Bergen-Belsen) and the "Zonenausschuss der juedischen Gemeinden in der britischen Zone."

"In einer historisch einmaligen und tragischen Stunde moderner juedischer Geschichte," the appeal says, "rufen wir Euch; Euch, die Ihr die Zeugen, nicht aber die Opfer der groessten Katastrophe des europaeischen Judentums gewesen seid. . . . Sechzehn Monate, nachdem das Ausrottungsregime Hitlers beseitigt ist, vegetieren unsere Menschen als wurzel-, heimat-, und existenzlos gemachte Verschleppte in Lagern, Baracken und Kasernen, seit mehr als einem Jahr bauen unsere Brueder und Schwestern mit so viel Entbehrung und Muehen an den wiedererstandenen juedischen Gemeinden und trotz der wachsenden Entmutigung, weil fuer uns, der Handvoll aus dem Meer von Blut und Schweiss und Traenen Geretteten, das Leben keine Zukunft findet und unsere taegliche Existenz von materieller Unsicherheit bedrueckt ist. . . ."

Wir sind in Not, weil Unverstaendnis und harter Egoismus gegen uns sind, in Not, weil das moderne Gespenst Nachkriegseuropas, der Hunger, auch in unseren Reihen ist. Nicht, dass Eure Hilfsorganisation, das 'American Joint Distribution Committee,' das 'Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad' und die anderen versagt haetten, nicht, dass der Einzelne in Euren Reihen keine Hilfsbereitschaft gezeigt haette. Viel wurde getan. Und doch zu wenig, weil das nackte Elend, gegen das wir kaempfen, so gross ist. . . . Staerkt die Reihen dorer, die fuer unsere Freiheit als Gemeinschaft und als Individuen kaempfen. Helft uns, freie Menschen auf eigenem freiem Boden in Erez Israel zu sein und tut mehr, viel mehr als bisher, um unsere Menschen von Hunger, Not und Elend freizumachen.

Moegen die kommenden Festtage nicht nur Tage der Einkehr und der Besinnung, sondern die verpflichtender Mahnung und des Aufrufs an Alle sein. . . ."

The appeal is signed by Messrs. Rosensaft and Wollheim on behalf of the "Central Committee" and by Dr. Auerbach (Duesseldorf), Messrs. Goldstein (Hamburg) and Heimberg (Dortmund), Dr. Lewin (Cologne), and Messrs. Prager (Hanover) and Salomon (Kiel).

THOSE WHO SURVIVED. . . .

Berlin.—In memory of the victims of Fascism more than 2,000 Jews marched through the streets of Berlin on September 22, the official Day of Mourning celebrated throughout Berlin. This was the first public representation of the Berlin Jewish Community since 1933.

Emigration to U.S.A. from the British Sector of Berlin is now possible. Displaced persons who lived in either the British or the American Sector of Berlin prior to December 22, 1945, are eligible for visas provided they are in possession of the necessary affidavits.

Munich.—The Jewish community now numbers about 1,600 members. The Reichenbachstrasse synagogue is being rebuilt and will be shortly consecrated.

Leipzig.—Regular services have been held during the past year at the Keilstrasse synagogue. The Delitzschstrasse cemetery which had been defiled by the Nazis was completely restored; a monument for the victims of Fascism will be erected.

Stuttgart.—An Association of persons liberated at Theresienstadt, recently set up in Stuttgart (office address: Duesseldorfstr. 33, Cannstatt), aims at representing Jews in all four Zones of Occupation who have returned from Theresienstadt.

Heidelberg.—A new Jewish congregation has recently been set up; the synagogue was re-consecrated.

Saarbruecken.—A Jewish community has been set up again with about 70 members.

(From Jewish periodicals published in Germany).

THE FATE OF THE LEIPZIG JEWS

The following dates have been supplied by Dr. Fritz Grunfeld, member of the Board of the Leipzig Jewish Community.—Ed.

2,250 Jews were left in Leipzig in 1941.
On January 21, 1942: 560 persons went via Riga to the extermination camps of Stutthof and Auschwitz. 12 of them returned.

May 10, 1942: 300 Jews were sent to Lublin, Belcyce and the extermination camps of Treblinka and Maidanek. Only two came back.

July 13, 1942: 250 persons left for an unknown destination, probably Auschwitz. None of them returned.

September 19, 1942: 500 persons, most of them inmates of the Ariowitsch Old Age Home, were sent to Theresienstadt. Most of them went to Auschwitz subsequently. Only 27 survived.

February 17, 1943: 33 persons left for Theresienstadt and 117 for Auschwitz. Four persons returned from Theresienstadt.

February 27, 1943: 50 persons were sent to Theresienstadt, of whom four came back.

January 14, 1944: 35 persons were deported to Theresienstadt, of whom 10 survived.

Finally, on February 14, 1945, about 200 Jewish partners of mixed marriages were sent to Theresienstadt, most of whom returned to Leipzig.

JEWS IN GERMAN TOWNS

The comparative figures given below refer to the confessional Jewish population of towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants within the territory of the British Zone of Occupation in Germany. This survey has been compiled by Dr. G. WEIS, Legal Adviser to the Adviser on Jewish Affairs to the British Element of the Control Commission for Germany.

In some places, Jews of non-German nationality are included in the numbers of Jews given as at July, 1946. Also included in the figures are Jews of German nationality who did not live there before 1945. It is therefore evident, that of the numbers of Jews given in col. I and II, even less than those given in col. III returned to their former place of residence.

	June 16, 1933	May 17, 1939	July, 1946
Aachen	1,345	768	90
Bielefeld	797	3,377	68
Bochum	1,069	335	47
Bonn	1,033	468	100
Brunswick	700	179	22
Bremen	1,314	642	96
Cologne	14,861	8,000	825
Dortmund	4,108	1,444	141
Duesseldorf	5,053	1,831	350
Duisburg	2,560	809	42
Essen	4,506	1,636	174
Gelsenkirchen	1,651	720	57
Hagen	508	132	115
Hamburg	16,885	8,438	1,366
Hanover	4,839	2,271	255
Kiel	522	229	212
Krefeld-Uerd.	1,481	800	107
Luebeck	497	203	54
Muelheim (Ruhr)	517	217	34
M. = Gladbach	907	375	65
Munster i/W.	558	314	13
Oberhausen	525	140	38
Remscheid	273	105	(a)
Solingen	217	61	(b)
Wesermuende	200	115	—
Wuppertal	2,471	1,093	172(c)

(a) Vide Wuppertal — (b) Vide Wuppertal
— (c) Including Remscheid and Solingen.

RESTITUTION IN AUSTRIA

The legislation regarding restitution in Austria has made some remarkable progress during recent months. The details published below may be looked upon as a useful supplement to information given in the September and October issues of this paper.—Ed.

I.

An Austrian Statute dated July 26, 1946, and published on September 13, 1946 (called "Erstes Rueckstellungsgesetz"), deals with property ("Vermoeegen") of which the rightful owners have been deprived by the German Reich for racial, national, or other reasons and which is at present being administered by authorities of the Austrian Republic or of the Austrian provinces (Dienststellen des Bundesoder der Bundeslaender). Such property is to be returned to its rightful owners or their heirs or legatees. Mortgages or other "dingliche Rechte" acquired after the confiscation are without effect. Arrears of "Reichsfluchtsteuer" and "Judenvermoeegensabgabe" which are secured on such property are to be expunged from the Land Register. Applications for return of such property have to be filed within one year, viz. before September 13, 1947, with the "Finanzlandesdirektion" in whose district the property concerned is situated. If the rightful owner deceased intestate, only his spouse, his ascendants and descendants, his brothers and sisters and their children are entitled to claim return of property, other relations only if they lived in common household with the deceased. If the application is filed by an agent, a legalised Power of Attorney, executed after April 27, 1945, is required.

The Statute contains some other detailed provisions. It should be noted that it relates to property only at present administered by the above-named authorities and, therefore, not to property sold by the owner or by the "Kommissar" to private persons. Claims with regard to the restitution of property of

the latter type will be the subject matter of a later statute.

II.

A decree dated September 15, 1946, and published the following day ("Vermoeegensentziehungs-Anmeldeverordnung") prescribes that whoever is in possession of so-called "arianised" property and in particular the Public Administrator of such property has to report within two months, from the publication of the decree, to the competent administrative authority ("Bezirkshauptmannschaft," in Vienna and some other towns to the "Magistrat").

It should be noted that under Section 6 of the decree it is open to the rightful owners and their representatives to file such reports themselves, but no time limit is given for such reports. Persons residing outside Austria may file their claims with the "Ministerium für Vermoegenssicherung und Wirtschaftsplanung," Vienna, I, Ballhausplatz 1.

The reports should include furniture and other "Hausrat," only if its value exceeded altogether 1,000 Schilling in March, 1938.

III.

The third Statute to be mentioned in this connection is the "Verwaltergesetz," dated July 26, 1946, and published on September 13, 1946. This statute provides in which cases Public Administrators are to be appointed and defines the legal position of such administrators. The appointments are made by the "Bundesministerium fuer Vermoegenssicherung und Wirtschaftsplanung" in consultation with the other Ministers concerned.

This Statute, the detailed provisions of which can hardly be referred to in this brief survey is of great importance as regards the proper handling of "arianised" property, before its actual return can be effected either by virtue of the above quoted "Erstes Rueckstellungsgesetz" or of the further Austrian restitution laws.

PAUL ABEL.

Norman Bentwich: Some Aspects of the Nuremberg Trial

I cannot attempt to give an account of the part which the Nazi campaign of extermination against the Jews played in the trial of the National Socialist Leaders at Nuremberg. I was only at Nuremberg observing the trial for a few days at the end of July when the proceedings were near their end. I have not had the opportunity of studying the immense volume of documents which were given in evidence at the trial. All I can do, at the request of the editor, is to try to draw attention to a few aspects of the trial which came to my notice, bearing on the part that the Jewish Question played in the indictment, the pleadings and the judgment.

Genocide

One of the charges in the indictment at the Nuremberg trial was the crime of genocide. The charge reads:

"They conducted deliberate and systematic genocide—namely, the extermination of racial and national groups—against the civilian populations of certain occupied territories in order to destroy particular races and classes of people and national, racial or religious groups, particularly Jews, Poles, Gypsies and others."

That charge appears in the section of the indictment which deals with offences against humanity. The persecution and later the extermination of the Jewish population in Germany and in the countries overrun by the Nazis was treated in detail in that part of the indictment, and it was significant that the actions of the Nazis from the time they came into power in 1933 formed part of the accusation, for that action was related to the conspiracy to prepare for war. The particular crime of genocide which was defined for the first time in this first international criminal trial was introduced through the persistence of a Jewish jurist, Professor Lemkin, who was on the staff of the United States Chief of Council for the Prosecution. Dr. Lemkin was originally a Polish jurist who got to America before the war and holds the chair in the Duke University of Carolina. He became an adviser on foreign affairs to the U.S. War Department, and when the trial of the Nazi leaders by an International Tribunal was initiated, he was transferred to the staff of Mr. Justice Jackson. He won from the prosecuting authorities acceptance for his view that the policy of exterminating the Jews as a people, which was followed by a similar attempt against the Poles, was not merely a crime against humanity, but was a new and specific offence of the gravest kind for which the Nazi leaders individually and collectively were guilty. The war against the Jews was an integral part of Hitler's design to dominate the world.

Abundant Evidence

At the trial the evidence against the accused on this count of the indictment was abundant and unanswerable. The prosecution had obtained the original orders for the massacre of the Jewish population which took place in one occupied country after another. In the opening speeches of the prosecuting counsel beginning with the English Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, this charge and the evidence supporting it were prominent. The orders that lead to the murder of

six million Jews could not be glossed over. When the accused went into the witness-box and attempted to justify their individual actions or the actions of the Nazi Party, they were each in turn cross-examined on this part of the indictment. Some of them were at pains to show that they had endeavoured to protect the Jews from the fury of Hitler and Himmler, that was the line taken, for example, by von Neurath and Seyss-Inquart. Others maintained that they did not know of the horrors that were taking place in the extermination camps, one or two, indeed, admitted that they knew and were aghast. Frank who made, as it were, a total confession, declared that what had been done to the Jews was a perpetual blot on the German name.

During the few days that I was at Nuremberg, most of the time was occupied by the speeches of the defending advocates. Each one of them had to deal with the charge against his client of being a principal party in this policy of exterminating the Jews, and each in turn sought to deny or minimise the part which that accused had taken. Even the advocate for Streicher endeavoured to prove that the Jew-baiter of Frankonia was opposed to the policy and was powerless. What was established was a recognition by the Nazi leaders that the policy was an inhuman crime from which they were anxious to dissociate themselves.

Pre-War Crimes

When the final speeches were made for the prosecution, the part of the indictment and of the evidence which dealt with the Jewish massacres was again emphasised. The prosecutor of all the four nations who were combined in the Tribunal pressed the certain guilt of most of the accused on this count. The charge was preferred against the Nazi organisations, the S.S., the S.A., etc., who were indicted after the case had been closed against the individual leaders. The evidence was partly that which had been induced against the leaders, but partly fresh documents which established the direct connection of these organisations with the Jewish massacres. The judgment of the court upheld the charges as a major crime of many of the accused, on one important point, however, the charge of the prosecution was not upheld. The court decided that the acts of the Nazis against the Jews in Germany prior to the outbreak of war could not be regarded as a war crime and within their jurisdiction.

Justice Done

Yet the total effect of the trial has been to place a seal of justice, and by a world court, on what the conscience of humanity has condemned, but, for which unhappily it has not yet made reparation.

One or two incidental Jewish aspects of the trial may be mentioned in conclusion. Besides Professor Lemkin, several Jewish lawyers were included in the prosecuting staff, and amongst the interpreters and the translators of administrative personnel who were responsible for marshalling the evidence, a number of Jews and Jewesses also were included particularly in the American division. A collection of the documents bearing on

What the Press says . . .

THE JEWS IN GERMANY

" . . . Nobody bids for them. There they are in thousands near Belsen still, an unhappy mass who suffered under Hitler, or have flooded in from the Russian zone.

They do not represent the most skilled or learned of the Jews. Hitler slaughtered those; these are the remnants of a race.

They want to go to Britain, France, America, or Palestine. But I cannot see what the majority of these sad, beaten people could offer in the lands of their adoption. Even Palestine chiefly needs tough young colonists. One of their leaders said bitterly to me: 'Hitler had done better if he had finished the job.'

The other day the senior Jewish chaplain to BAOR visited them for the Jewish New Year. He took the salute in their midst at a special parade of Jewish Brigade troops. I am told the ceremony immensely raised the morale of the entire camp. It has encouraged the officers responsible for its administration to go on with their task.

I do not know the political answer to this problem. I know that there are 3,000,000,000 people in this world, and it should not be beyond the power of human pity and intelligence to open the gates of freedom to 1,000,000 of its persecuted. . . ."

Daily Mail, London.

FAIRMINDEDNESS

"The housing shortage cannot be ascribed to one section of the population or another . . . It was due to Hitler's phobia that aliens were given sanctuary in this country, and to single out such a minute minority for attack is appalling.

" . . . If we are to be worthy of our heritage we must show all these people how much we realise that the 'time of stress' for them is by no means over and that we stretch out our hands and say 'Welcome. We haven't much to offer but we are still willing to share while you need our help.'"

From "Letters to the Editor" of the "Hornsey Journal."

the Jewish question, which were produced at the trial, has been made for the National and University Library of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem as well as for principal Jewish institutions in America.

Lastly, it was noted in the official pamphlets about the court and the court-house itself, there was the emblem of the tablets of stone "brought by the Hebrew Moses from Mount Sinai." The Nazis had overlooked that symbol of Justice.

DEATH CERTIFICATES

Death certificates for Persons known to have died at Theresienstadt (Terezin) may be obtained from the Repatriation Office of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Social Welfare in Prague. The exact address is: Repatriacni Odbor pri ministerstvu ochrany prace a socialni pece, Praha II, Hybernska 2, Czechoslovakia. However, the attention of enquirers must be drawn to the fact that answers to inquiries may take a very long time and that nothing can be done to speed up replies.

In France, death certificates are issued by the Sous-Direction des Fichiers et de l'Etat Civil, Ministère des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de la Guerre, Paris.

In all cases enquirers should state the name of the deceased, date and place of birth, last permanent residence, probable date of death (date of deportation if possible) and all other useful particulars.

Irony, Satire and Wistful Thinking?

Franz Werfel: "Star of the Unborn" (The Viking Press, New York, 1946).

To be honest: this reviewer is doubtful whether to be delighted, to feel disappointed or discouraged after having read Franz Werfel's posthumous novel "Star of the Unborn." He would like to be delighted about Werfel's colourful dreamworld; he feels disappointed because this fairy tale is mixed with many trivialities, and he is disappointed that the philosophical and political aspects of this great enterprise are confusing, mystic and not revealing.

Werfel calls his novel a travelogue. He in his 1945 clothes is accompanied by his friend H. B. dressed in an old First World War uniform. The travelling itself takes place "in the fourth earth month of the seven hundred and forty-second sun-week of the third evolution in the eleventh cosmic capital year of Virgo which is in the simple numerals of primitive man of today the year 101,945 A.D." F. W. returns for three days from the dead to the earth and explores our planet 100,000 years hence. He describes its geological shape, its nature, its people, their lives, loves, works, homes, customs, sciences, technologies, religions, etc. In a completely changed world without labour, without illness, without vege-

Werfel's inclination toward the Catholic faith. The final words of Werfel's religious-philosophical discursions are spoken when visiting the "High Floater of the time" whom distinguished guests may ask three questions. The Floater's final answer is: "The whole has the shape of man." This highly sybillinic answer corresponds with Werfel's explanation of the universe as a supernatural living totality which expands and detracts itself by the breathing of the great unknown God.

Even the astramental world which got completely rid of all economic, political and human troubles of our time has its revolution. The world known to us was destroyed according to Werfel when fight broke out about the renaming of the stars between the two rival people still in existence. The revolution of the astramental world is caused by an argument arising out of a controversy concerning an ultramondial concert. The "Recidivists," rudimentary people living on the edge of the astramental civilization, break into the open and the astramentals flee into the depth of the earth to disintegrate, to redevelop themselves. This chapter is one of the most phantastic and cryptic of the whole book.

As far as Jews and Jewish religion are concerned it may be reassuring to know that they survive, that Judaism and Catholicism are still arguing whether the Messiah has arrived or will arrive.

If one remembers Franz Werfel as the author of plays such as "Bocksgesang" and "Paulus Among The Jews," as the poet of "Weltfreund" and "Wir sind," and as the writer who created such powerful a book as the "Forty Days of Musa Dagh," as moving a novel as "The Song of Bernadette" and as graceful a story like "Embezzled Heaven" one realizes that he, knowing his days were numbered, tried to put all his talents, all his experiences, hopes, and fears into one universal book. The product of his endeavours, "Star of the Unborn" (admirably translated by Gustav O. Arlt), makes interesting and entertaining reading. We respectfully bow before a great poet and writer who tried, but failed, to reach his final goal.

JOHN F. OPPENHEIMER (New York).

EDUARD STRAUSS, AUFSATZE UND AMERKUNGEN 1919-1945

Congregation Habonim, New York

There was hardly a more appropriate way of celebrating the 70th birthday of Dr. Eduard Strauss, the scientist and philosopher, formerly of Frankfort-on-Main, than that chosen by the Congregation Habonim. They presented the author and his friends with an edition of the articles and essays by which Eduard Strauss contributed to, and commented on, Jewish life in Germany between the wars. Those who felt inspired by Dr. Strauss' ideas when they read them at the time of their first publication, will find in the book the aspects that shaped their own Jewish outlook. To those who do not yet know them they will reflect and keep alive the atmosphere

of the Jewish "Lehrhaus" in Frankfort. Eduard Strauss, a distinguished member of the circle of friends around Martin Buber, Franz Rosenzweig and Nehemia Nobel, restores in these papers a remarkable part of the Jewish renaissance in the Western hemisphere—one of the finest chapters of the history of German Jewry, as yet unwritten.

E. R.-J.

NEW BOOKS. Arthur Koestler: "Thieves in the Night" (Macmillan, London); Erich Eyck: "Bismarck. Leben und Werk." Vol. III (Eugen Rentsch, Zurich); Rudolf Olden (decd.): "The History of Liberty in Germany," with a foreword by Dr. Gilbert Murray (Gollancz, London); Camille Pissarro, the artist's painting reproduced (Collins, London); Eduard Heimann: "History of Economic Doctrines" (Oxford University Press, Cumberlege, London); H. F. Rubinstein: "The Fifth Gospel" (Gollancz, London); Hans Feibusch: "Revelation of St. John the Divine" (Collins, London); Maurice Levinson: "The Trouble with Yesterday" (Davies, London); Nevill Barbour: "Nisi Dominus. A Survey of the Palestine Controversy" (Harrap, London); Harry C. Schnur: "Palestine Quiz" (Midget Books, London); Sheldon Glueck: "The Nuremberg Trial and Aggressive War" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York); "Soviet Government Statements on Nazi Atrocities" (Hutchinson, London); Max Weinreich: "Hitler's Professors. The Part of Scholarship in Germany's Crimes against the Jewish People." (Yiddish Scientific Institute, New York) David Footman: "The Primrose Path. A Life of Ferdinand Lassalle" (Cresset Press, London); Louis Hagen: "Indian Route March" (Pilot Press, London); Max Graf: "Legend of a Musical City" (Vienna) (John Crowther, Bognor Regis).

BOOKS FOR THE CONTINENT

The demand for Jewish and other books is constantly increasing on the Continent. The AJR has just received an urgent appeal from Marburg where a Jewish library is being opened. Readers are urgently requested to respond to this appeal by sending suitable books to the "AJR Clothing Collection Department," 1, Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6, from where they will be forwarded to official distribution centres.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Max Osborn, art historian and art critic, recently died in New York, aged 70. Many Jewish refugees from Germany will mourn his death, when remembering the popular and ingenious lectures given by this little, vivid, charming man, when glancing over his numerous articles and reviews, or reading his books (mainly on 19th century art). Dr. Osborn taught the layman to appreciate art and, at the same time, fostered and encouraged many a young talent. Being until 1933 the critic of the "Vossische Zeitung," he was one of the best known personalities in Berlin art circles. Later he devoted most of his time to the "Juedischer Kulturbund," to the founders of which he belonged. During visits to Palestine in 1934 and 1935, Osborn studied both ancient and modern Jewish art. In March last he and Mrs. Osborn celebrated their golden wedding. Their son, the pianist Franz Osborn, lives in London.

The death occurred in Palestine, where he had lived since 1933, of **Dr. Hermann Badt**, a Member of Parliament and a high civil servant in pre-Hitler Prussia and an outstanding authority on public law. He was a remarkable personality in so far as, based on his upbringing in a Jewish religious atmosphere and on his wide general background, he was able to combine a deep-rooted Jewish orthodox attitude, socialistic thought, strong Zionist views, and an outspoken loyal allegiance to the Weimar Republic. He had only reached the age of 58.

Rabbi Professor Dr. Alfred Marmorstein, Ph.D., born at Miscolec (Hungary) in 1882, educated at the Berlin Rabbinical Seminary, since 1912 lecturer of Talmud, Midrash and Liturgy at Jews' College, London, died, 64 years old. He was a theologian of note. Among his works are: "Talmud und Neues Testament," "Religionsgeschichtliche Studien," "The Old Rabbinic Doctrine of God." Only recently he wrote part of the pamphlet, "The Religion of the Jew" (Wolsey, Leicester, 1946).

It was 50 years ago that **Mr. Magnus Davidsohn** began his work as a cantor. On this occasion, his numerous friends wish him strength and health for many years to come.

DIE LETZTE

Ich hatte Mann und Kinder.
Es holte sie der Schinder.
Sie starben irgendwo.
Doch lieget meine Habe
nicht hier, nicht dort im Grabe.
Die Feuer lodern lichterloh.

Sie sind von den Millionen,
die nun als Asche wohnen
im Feld, im Staube irgendwo.
Den Schornstein seh ich tauchen
ins Blau und rauchen, rauchen.
Die Feuer lodern lichterloh.

Vielleicht lebt in dem Winde
ein Gruss von meinem Kinde.
Denn etwas bleibt irgendwo—
... Nun kommen sie mich rufen.
Ich steige meine Stufen ...
Die Feuer lodern lichterloh.

GERSON STERN.

tation, mankind lives underground a leisurely life lasting almost 200 years. The people of 101,945 disintegrate themselves voluntarily if they think their time has come. Until then they glide through the skies and spheres like jet-propelled stars. In this strange world the church still exists and F. W., the honoured visitor from yesterday, is confronted with Saul Minionman, "the Jew of the Era," as well as with the Grand Bishop who represents the Catholic church. This is not surprising considering

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.

SPARE-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Is a person in "full-time employment" allowed to make additional earnings in his "free time," e.g. in the evenings and/or during weekends? This question has recently been dealt with by the Court of Appeal.

In principle, an employee is not obliged to refrain from additional work. The idea that his free time is to be used for keeping him fit for work and must not be spent in a way that impairs his fitness is alien to English law. The Master of the Rolls stated most emphatically:—

"The law would, I think, be jealous of attempting to impose on a manual worker restrictions the real effect of which would be to prevent him utilising his spare time. He is paid for 5½ days in the week. The rest of the week is his own, and to impose upon a man, in relation to the rest of the week, some kind of obligation which really would unreasonably tie his hands and prevent him adding to his weekly money during that time, would, I think, be very undesirable."

This rule has, of course, nothing to do with an alien's duty to obtain from the Employment Exchange the necessary permit for an additional work in the same way as for his principal job.

The employee's right to spare time work may be excluded by the express terms of a contract of employment, and, as a rule, there is nothing illegal to insist on such a clause.

Only in very exceptional cases, additional employment may be considered as a breach of the employee's obligation to serve his firm faithfully and loyally—an obligation implied in any contract of service. There was a case where the defendants, a firm of radio engineers, employed on Sundays five highly-skilled workmen of their competitors for a considerable period. This was done stealthily. The plaintiffs could not dismiss the workmen, as they were bound by regulations of the Essential Works Order. In view of this, an interim injunction was granted to the appellants to stop that employment for the time being. The Court will re-examine the facts before a final decision is given.

Herbert Friedenthal: PALESTINE REVISITED

*Speed accentuates contrasts. The plane left London in autumn and rain, and reached, after 18 hours' flight, the unrelenting summer of the Eastern Mediterranean. But the contrast was by no means confined to climatic and geographical features. In London there is the aftermath of war, queues and shortages, poverty and austerity. In Palestine has been peace for seven years while Europe and other parts of the world were bleeding to death. A flight from London to Lydda means a journey from war to peace. England has passed through "Seven lean years"; Palestine has behind her the "Seven fat years." The British are tired and exhausted; the people of Palestine are bursting with energy and vitality. This is the psychological background to the present conflict, a background which has been neglected in all calculations.

I do not want to deal with the political causes of unrest. Palestine policy is made in London but Palestine reality is created here. In Lydda airport, I was surprised by the splendid team work of Britishers, Jews and Arabs who work smoothly hand in hand; and the Arab neighbour greets the Jewish settler with a cordial "Schalom." Still, the Jews of Palestine are excited and excitable. They are young; they are well-off; they have justified political grievances. When you are young and feel strong, seven years of quiet and growth add to your self-confidence.

Palestine has been spared the tribulations of war. After London, after Malta—what a transformation into peaceful Arcadia! There is not a house facade disfigured; there is not a luxury on earth that you cannot buy in Tel Aviv's splendid shops! How destitute appears London compared with the wealth of Allenby Road!

Palestine's Jewry did a good job for the war effort—in addition to its 30,000 volunteers for the forces, its industry and agriculture helped the Allies in the Middle East considerably. But Army orders are paid for, and Palestine's economy has grown and expanded as a result of the war. Industry and commerce are well off, and it proves the confidence of Jewish industrialists in the country's economic future that they invest their profits in new industrial establishments. New factories, new agricultural settlements are in the

making everywhere. Unfortunately, this is not the only outlet of the immense reserves of energy and pioneerism that have accumulated in this country.

The youthful drive which vitalises Palestine's life, finds its outlet also in acts of courage which are not always acts of wisdom. Love of war, violence, terror are the immediate results of seven years of peace and of economic saturation. The British are tired out and tired of war; the Jewish youth of Palestine unless they volunteered to fight, have been living in peace and are now ready to fight. It seems as if human nature needed the outlet of war after "seven fat years," it is as if, by natural force, "seven lean years" had to follow, in the form of civil strife

resulting in disruption of the national economy.

I do not maintain that Zionist political grievances could be brushed aside—without immigration and freedom of settlement, the Jewish National Home cannot strive. But political demands of Palestine's Jewry do not halt here. Peace and prosperity have made them feel strong, so strong that they have lost the sense of proportion for things and matters outside the narrow boundaries of their beloved land.

Let us hope that a responsible Jewish leadership will be strong enough to lead the immense energies of Jewish Palestine into constructive channels and that the country which enjoyed the blessings of peace during the war years, will not slide into the horrors of war while the world tries to build up peace.

(More articles on the author's visit to Palestine are to follow.)

Training Jews for Trade and Industry

ORT Work Reorganised in Great Britain

The first post-war International Conference of the ORT Movement was recently held in Paris when reports were given on the work of ORT in the former occupied countries and plans formulated for activities on the Continent, in Great Britain and America. The following outline on the post-war developments of ORT in this country will therefore be of special interest.—Ed.

ORT are the initial letters of three Russian words which stand for *Organisation for Reconstruction and Training*. The organisation was founded in 1880, in Russia, in order to divert as many as possible of the Jewish population from unproductive petty-trading pursuits, in which they were mainly engaged, to productive occupations in industry and agriculture.

ORT has since extended its work to practically every country in the world. There are ORT Training Centres now in Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, in Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, La Paz, Havana, New York and Montreal, as well as in other countries in North and South America. ORT has an active Committee in South Africa and receives support from the Jewish Community in Australia and New Zealand. Through this network of ORT Centres thousands of men and women have received technical training.

The Berlin ORT Engineering School was transferred to Great Britain on the eve of the war. Most of the 100 students who came over finished their training and were eventually absorbed into war industry, and the school closed down.

At the end of the war the British ORT opened a new training school in South Kensington, London. Most of the boys and girls are refugees from war-stricken areas in Europe, the majority having been in concentration camps. Training at the London ORT School is free of charge. Theoretical and practical instruction is given in four different Departments: General and Blacksmithing; Mechanical Engineering; Electrical Installation; and Woodwork.

The period of training is two years. In addition to subjects allied to the technical training (mathematics, physics, chemistry

and workshop practice), tuition is given in hygiene, general subjects, and English.

Provision has been made for adult training where necessary. Short-term courses are organised in welding, centre lathe turning, and so on, particularly suitable for older men and women.

The London ORT School also has a Dress-making class.

The readiness of ORT to come to the immediate assistance of displaced persons in camps in Germany deserves special mention. Sewing machines, tools, machinery, general equipment, technical books, mobile workshops and instructors have been sent to Germany. In addition, a dental laboratory for training dental mechanics has been established in the British zone.

One of the latest developments of ORT work in Great Britain is the establishment of the Marine Training Scheme. In association with the Jewish Marine League, the ORT purchased the ex-H.M. Destroyer "Cutty Sark" and renamed her the Training Ship "Joseph Hertz" in memory of the late Chief Rabbi who was closely interested in this work. The ship is at present undergoing refit and conversion in King's Lynn, Norfolk, Training commenced on July 25. There are at present 30 boys on board, 17 of whom experienced life in concentration camps. The ship is under the command of Captain N. F. Israel, D.S.C., late of the Royal Navy, and he is assisted by six instructors, also ex-Navy men.

It is intended to train 60 boys (between the ages of 16 and 20) per annum. During the first three months all boys receive instruction in Seamanship, Naval Discipline, Drill, etc., and are then selected for a special six months course in Salvage work and Diving. The trainees are given ample opportunities for handling boats and sailing, as well as occasional trips to sea.

Further particulars regarding the London ORT Training Centre and the ORT Marine Training Scheme may be obtained from the Central Office at 85 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Langham 3391 & 1893.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

We are glad to hear that the Jews born in Germany have joined hands in Great Britain in order to bring us help, both materially and spiritually. We need your support in our fight for rehabilitation. We live in a blood-stained country which even now is full of anti-Semitism. If more than a year after the liberation Jews born and bred in Germany and returned from German concentration camps are still treated as Jews by the authorities, you will understand that in spite of the defeat of Germany and our liberation, our fight is not yet terminated. There is a small town in Schleswig-Holstein where a Jew is now working as a factory hand, whereas a former P.G. still lives in that man's house and manages his business. We do not want to complain or criticise, but we want to contact you and let you know what tasks there are still to be tackled.

Yours, etc.,
Heinz Salomon,
Jewish Welfare Committee,
Kiel.

FROM MY DIARY

I have in front of me the latest issue of the "Jewish Review" (Jüdische Rundschau), edited at Marburg by Israel I. Blumenfeld, "by and for liberated Jews in Germany." This journal gives indeed an aesthetic pleasure both in its make up and in its very high standard of production. Among the many illustrations are photos from present Jewish life in Germany such as conferences, hospitals, kindergartens, theatre performances, photos from Palestine, as well as marvellous reproductions of drawings by Herman Struck, Delacroix, Ernst Josephson and sculptures by Antokolskij.

Its contents include Franz Werfel's poem "Exodus," Richard Beer-Hofmann's story "Ruth," Gabriel Riesser's "Dies ist die Tora," an article by Friedrich Thieberger on the writing of a Torah Scroll, an essay by Moses Mendelssohn with a good reproduction of his bust by Tassaert, a contribution by Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck "Das Sabbatliche," and a short story by Cilly Neuhaus, "Adventure on Shabbat night." A most interesting documentary is an article "Destroyed Synagogues" by Max Eisler with photos of Synagogues in Marburg, Munich, Berlin (Heidereutergasse), Worms, Ludwigsburg, Regensburg, Frankfurt, Ulm, Stuttgart and Tuebingen.

The reader is surprised to see that in the Displaced Persons' Camp at Feldafing near Munich, a performance "Der Dibbuk" by Anski had been arranged and the scenes reproduced give very much the impression that the performance was given in the style and spirit of "Habimah." No less enlightening is the article which accompanies these pictures and shows something of the spiritual life in the camp.

A function was held in London to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the K.C. and the 60th anniversary of the incorporation of the "Viadrina" (Breslau). Dr. H. L. Berlak, chairman of the British K.C. group, after welcoming a large number of K.C.ers and some guests, conveyed the greetings from K.C. groups in the U.S.A., France and Palestine, and read out a moving message from a few surviving K.C.ers in Berlin; he then paid tribute to those who had perished from the hands of the Nazis, and honoured men such as Benno Jacob, Ludwig Hollaender and Alfred Goldschmidt who in brighter days had established and promoted the German Jewish student movement.

Dr. Eugen Strauss gave the main address. He analysed the principal ideas and ideals of the K.C. and said that in spite of what had happened in recent years its basic axioms still stand. Dr. Leo Baeck, the most honoured guest of the evening, referred to the political and cultural conditions of the eighties and nineties, when the decline of the Liberal era began and the Jews, true defenders of that liberalism, had to fight for their equality. The K.C., founded during that period, taught faithfulness to Judaism and loyalty to the state, ideals well worth living up to in a new free country. *NARRATOR.*

POSTAL SERVICE WITH GERMANY

Printed matter may now be sent to the British Zone of Germany (including the British Sector of Berlin) through publishers, booksellers and newsagents (but not direct by private individuals). The charge is ½d. for 2 oz., the weight limit is 1 lb.

Printed matter to Austria may be sent direct by the individual senders.

IN PARLIAMENT NATURALISATION IN PROGRESS

On October 10 the Home Secretary gave the following figures:

Total number of naturalisations granted between January and September, 1946: 2,982 (1,123 during the first six months, 1,859 between July and Sept.)

Priority claims of persons who had applied before November, 1940: 6,428; certificates granted: 988; in an advanced stage: 680.

Priority applications on the ground of service with H.M. Forces (so far submitted through special tribunals): 2,000; certificates granted: 682; in an advanced stage: 300.

Priority applications on grounds of civilian activities: 7,670; certificates granted: 352. Some 5,400 of these claims have so far been appropriately graded.

"The progress of the work in the Home Office," the Home Secretary stated, "might also have been improved, if the staff had not to deal with so many inquiries about individual cases. I would again remind applicants and their friends that such inquiries, however important they may seem to be to the individuals concerned, inevitably slow down the general rate of progress and in fact often retard the grant of naturalisation in the particular case concerned."

At present, Mr. Oliver (Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department) stated, the Home Office is naturalising about 7,000 people a year; this means that, as there are about 30,000 applications pending, it will take about four years to work off arrears.

Persons in Germany who come under the Distressed Relatives Scheme may now receive letters of invitation direct by ordinary mail. The categories coming under this scheme have not been extended.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEICA OR CONTAX wanted. Eric O. Sonntag, 159 Bickenhall Mansions, Baker Street, W.1. WELbeck 6802. ACCOMMODATION urgently wanted. —The Social Service Department of the AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. Tel. MAIda Vale 9096, would be very grateful for any information on vacant rooms and flats, furnished or un-furnished.

GRAPHOLOGICAL EXPERT, scientifically trained, wide experience, gives advice in personal and business matters (partnership, employment of staff, marriage, child guidance, etc.). For details apply to Graphological Bureau, 1 Woodside, Erskine Hill, London, N.W.11.

ROOM WANTED for young business girl, 17 yrs. To live with family. Box 379.

LEEDS, Bachelor requires room with full (or partial) board in modern, non-orthodox house. Continental food and sharing well heated living room essential. Box 380.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, experienced, English and German, wanted. Convenient Office Hours. Tel. CHAncery 6462.

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

WANTED, "Huette, des Ingenieurs Taschenbuch," Vol. I, and Kohlrausch, "Praktische Physik." H. C. P., 45 Banstead Rd. South, Sutton, Surrey.

LADIES' MANTLES AND COSTUMES. Advertiser (42) for 18 years in the manufacturing business on the Continent, thoroughly experienced in the trade, wants to change his position. Able to do responsible work in any department, also in similar trade. Box 384.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER (lady), shorthand-typing, seeks responsible position. Box 381.

UNDERTAKE REGULAR COOKING for professional people. Excellent ref. Box 383.

WHO WOULD OFFER HOME in or near London to old gentleman, refugee, German speaking, ex Concentration Camp, as paying guest. Box 382.

TO LET 2 partly furn. rooms to childless couple or 2 ladies. Gas, electr. light, bath. 432 Finchley Road, N.W.2.

LADY, MIDDLE-AGED, wants position as companion help, half days. Box 385.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from Relatives

Arnold, Gerda, née Schwarz, daughter of J. R. F. Schwarz, Munich, last heard of London. Enquirer Miss E. Schwarz, Montevideo. Reply to AJR, Box No. 376.

Asch, Marie, née Broh and Flatow, Edith, née Asch, from Berlin, for their daughter and sister Anneliese Koerber, née Asch. 20 Rotherwick Rd., London, N.W.11.

Rosenberg, formerly Landgerichtsrat, Berlin, about 50 yrs., last known

London, for Dr. L. Koplowitz, 92 Greencroft Gdns., N.W.6.

Inquiries from AJR

Bachrach, Eva, children's transport in 1939, for Essen Community.

Brenner, Arnold, formerly 27 Rosslyn Hill, London, 3, for Natalie Kessler, Szczecin, Poland.

Dymentmann, Jerzy, from Warsaw, presumably Edinburgh University, for Abraham Kohn, Wroclaw (Breslau).

Eisner, Charlotte, before the war, West Wimbledon, for Else Epstein, Johannesburg.

Laschanski, Otto, from Lobositz, aged abt. 45, entered Gt. Britain via Katowice in 1945.

Lewinsohn, Evelotte, HighWycombe. Letter with AJR.

Dr. Rappaport, Polish industrialist, from Vienna, for S. Barber, Cheltenham.

Roth, Kurt, born Niederohmen (Oberhessen), came to Gt. Britain from Frankfurt-on-Main, 1938-39, last known address 59 Queen's Drive, London, N.4, for Hermann Beverstein, Frankfurt.

Rustadt, Max, from Frankfurt-on-Main, dealer in provender, came to London 1934-35, for Hermann Beverstein, Frankfurt.

Wittuhn, Hans Heinz, last known address Tythrop House, Kingsey, nr. Aylesbury (Bucks), for Martin Belitzer, Berlin-Grunewald.

Inquiries from

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

Besidzinski, Rossi, London, for sister Friedl Forster, Vienna.

Craib, Flora, Glasgow, for Henny Rosenberg, Deggendorf.

Duschinsky, Walter, born 2.3.10, London, for daughter Gisela Duschinsky, Brno.

Fleischer, Walter, London, for Rose Ascher, Hamburg.

Frenkel, Bernard, Manchester, for Rolf Nussbaum, Deggendorf.

Freundlich (or Friendly), children of the late Mr. Freundlich, born Marienwerder, Stockton, for Wilhelm Freundlich, Hamburg.

Haberson, Baron, Glasgow, for Martha Tour-Thoursfeld, née Haberson.

Harley, Helene, London, for Nadine d'Erlanger, Berlin.

Hepner, Leo, film producer, for Franz Goldstein, Karlstadt.

Hochmann, Wally, Batley, for Amelia Hornung, Jordanbad.

Jacoby, Werner, London, for Johanna Jacoby, Berlin.

Jastrow, Leo, from Essen, London, for Izaak Nelken, Stuttgart.

Kanter, Amalia, London, for Adolf Kahn, Brunswick.

Koczmanski, Judit, aged abt. 25, from Berlin, for George Varsanyi.

Kratz, Ferdinand, London, for Janine Kratz, Sartrouville.

Kuerschner, Clara, London, née Maschke, for Heinz Kozminski, Stockholm.

Langford, Herbert C., Isleworth, for Fritz Wunsch, Vienna.

Lewin, Dora, from Duesseldorf, married name unknown, father's name Heinrich, for Kurt Steinweg, Holsby-brunn.

Maier, Ruth, Hull, for cousin Erna and parents (family Ludwig Karneim), Mannheim.

Melinsky, W. and R., Bournemouth, for Wolf Lewin, Brussels.

Meyer, Flora, London, for Bertha Quittnat, Wolfenbuettel.

Phillips, Mania, née Schneuer, Edinburgh, for Cpl. Kenneth E. Ney.

Rothenberg, Menachem, London, for Dora Wdowinska, Cracow or Prague.

Rubin, Pauline, London, for Mary Ryczke, Belsen.

Salm, Margit, Beckenham, for Hans Salm, Berlin.

Stein, Susi, London, for W. Nadolny, Berlin.

Syrop, Konrad, London, for Maria Owsienne, Lapole.

Szynay, Dr. Alexander, Dalton, for Miksa Klein, Hannover.

Thomas, Dr. and Mrs., London, for Grete Winkler, Welzow.

Wertheimer, Heinrich, aged abt. 66, fr. Guelzow-Kuestrin (Oderbruch), several inquiries.

Winter, Laura and Adela, for Gretta Vinter Eronovna, Irkutsk.

Wolff, Guenter, born Zeven, 5.9.30, for father, Friedrich Wolff, born Wesermuende, 25.8.00, now Shanghai.

Wolffger, Hermine, aged 41, Austrian, for sister Helene Stupack, Judenburg.

Wormold, Eric, Halifax, for Willy Horschel, Berlin-Spandau.

SHOW THAT JEWISH REFUGEES DID THEIR SHARE IN THE WAR EFFORT!

The Forest of Freedom in Palestine, a tribute to the living and a memorial to the dead, will be an everlasting record of all Jewish men and women who have helped to fight the battle for freedom to its victorious end.

Plant trees in the Forest of Freedom in the name of any Jewish man or woman who has, in any capacity, participated in the war effort.

One tree : 7/-. A Row (12 trees) : 4 gns. A Cluster (30 trees) : 10 gns.
An Avenue (60 trees) : 20 gns. A garden (100 trees) : £35.
A Park (300 trees) : 100 gns.

FOREST OF FREEDOM COMMITTEE

Chairman : Col. Marcus J. Stieff, O.B.E.

President : Lt.-Col. Norman Laski.

65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1

THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

THE FORTHCOMING AJR CONCERT

As announced in the October issue of "AJR Information," this year's AJR Concert will, as in previous years, take place at the Phoenix Theatre, London, on Sunday, December 15, at 7 p.m.

Again *Dr. F. Berend* will be the conductor. However, this time the excellent "London International Orchestra" (leader: Alfred Cave), founded by Anatole Fistoulari, will be available. The programme consists of well and lesser known classical and romantic music.

The main orchestral work will be Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 1 in C minor, written in 1824 when he was 15, dedicated by him to the London Royal Philharmonic Society and first performed in London, the composer being the conductor. This symphony and the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music made Mendelssohn famous. Though not so well known as the Scottish and the Italian Symphony, Mendelssohn's First is well worth being performed in our time; it shows, though typically romantic, a strong Beethovenian influence.

There will be two distinguished soloists. Irene Eisinger will sing J. S. Bach's famous "Bist du bei mir" and Despina's amusing aria "Una donna da quindici anni" ("Schon als Maedchen von 15 Jahren") from Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte." Irene Eisinger's Despina is well known from her lovely performances at the Berlin and Glyndbourne opera. *Reizenstein*, born at Fuerth and educated in England, is a remarkable composer and one of the best of the younger pianists. He will play Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor.

The orchestra will add two gay works: Mozart's sparkling overture "Der Schauspieldirektor,"

written shortly before "Figaro," and two dances by the great Belgian composer Grétry whose influence on Beethoven was important; the instrumentation for modern orchestra of these charming dances is by Felix Mottl.

WORLD COUNCIL

NEGOTIATIONS IN PARIS

Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck and Dr. K. Alexander recently went to France on behalf of the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany."

During their stay in Paris, views on current affairs were exchanged with Jewish refugees in France. Furthermore, due to the fact that the French capital has become the most important centre of international negotiations, it was decided to set up a branch office of the "Council" in Paris, which will at the same time serve as the office of the "Comité des Réfugiés Juifs d'Origine Allemande." Close official contacts have been established between London and Paris.

On the occasion of their visit to Paris, the two "Council" representatives addressed an overcrowded meeting convened by the "Comité des Réfugiés Juifs." Whilst Dr. Baeck explained why Jews throughout the centuries have survived the sufferings inflicted upon them, Dr. Alexander dealt with the practical problems which Jewish refugees in all parts of the world have to face and which are the subject of the World Council's activities. Mr. K. Kornicker was in the chair.

AJR LOCAL GOLDERS GREEN GROUP MEETING

Tuesday, November 12th at 7.45 p.m.
Hodford Hall (Methodist Ch.) Hodford Rd.
(off Golders Green Road, nr. Golders Green Station)
Rabbi Dr. M. Eschelbacher
Shalom Asch's Novel
"DREI STAEDTE"
(Russian Jews under the Tsar and during Bolshevist Revolution)

NORTH ENGLAND

Meetings took place recently in Bradford and Manchester when the General Secretary of the AJR, Mr. K. Alexander, based on experiences collected during his recent visits to Western Europe, gave a comprehensive survey of the problems with which the Jewish refugees from Germany all over the world are concerned. He dealt in particular with restitution, describing in detail the manifold negotiations which in this connection are going on inside and outside Germany. Many questions put forward by the audience once more proved the great interest people take in the work of the AJR.

BIRMINGHAM

The principal subjects of recent meetings were the present position of refugees in this country, the problems of restitution of property, the status of refugees in the Community; a very interesting report was given by Miss Inge Deutschkron on "Life in Berlin during the war years."

The Birmingham branch tries to arrange two meetings per month; the office is open for inquiries during the week. Other activities are: to make members more acquainted with Jewish culture, to raise funds towards refugee charities, especially to help young people who are in need of assistance or hospitality. Clothing parcels are still being sent to Belsen and other Jewish centres to be distributed to needy people.

AJR MEETINGS IN NOVEMBER

Sunday, November 3rd, Leicester, Schoolrooms, Synagogue, Highfield Str., 4 p.m., General Meeting.

Tuesday, November 12th, Golders Green, Hodford Hall, Hodford Rd., N.W.11, 7.45 p.m. Dr. M. ESCHELBACHER: "Shalom Asch's 'Drei Staedte.'"

Sunday, November 24th, Richmond, Terrace House, 128 Richmond Hill, 4.30 p.m. Recitations by WALTER HERTNER.

AJR, GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5)
Sunday, November 10th, 5.30 p.m.
B. DOCTOR: "How a Film will be made."

Sunday, November 17th, 5.30 p.m.
Mr. BLUM: "Is modern Art funny?"

Sunday, November 24th, 5.30 p.m.
Discussion between Rabbi CASSEL and Dr. ABENHEIMER: "Is Zionism a Solution?"

Jews in Germany and Austria are looking to YOU for help

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With the Autumn weather approaching the need has increased
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Telephone: MALDA VALE 3913

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Monday, 4th November at 8.15 p.m.
RABBI KOPUL ROSEN, M.A.
(Principal Rabbi of the Federation of Synagogues)
on "Orthodox Jewish Values in Present Day Affairs"

Chairman: Sir Robert Waley Cohen, K.B.E.

Monday, 2nd December at 8.15 p.m.
THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF READING, C.B.E., M.C., K.C.

on "The Jew and his Neighbour"

Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cohen

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