

CONSTRUCTIVE COMPROMISE

THE test of real statesmanship lies in finding a compromise at the most appropriate time on the most favourable terms. The history of Great Britain shows that the English have been masters in handling this most important instrument of policy. It seems the time is ripe to come to a compromise on the Palestine issue. The Federal scheme as proposed by the British Government was the first feeler in that direction. As we go to press, the terms of President Truman's communication to the British Government have not yet been made public: but contact between the Jewish Agency and Downing Street has been re-established.

While these protracted negotiations are proceeding, the plight of the Jews on the Continent is going from bad to worse. The Kielce Pogrom, the return from Russia of tens of thousands of Jews to Poland and Rumania where they meet with hostility, and the approach of winter have accelerated the rate of the Jewish flight from the Continent which some months ago led to the much discussed statement of General Morgan. The diversion of boatloads with "illegal" immigrants from Palestine to Cyprus has come as a hard blow to those miserable fugitives who had reached the shores of the Holy Land after exasperating efforts, only to find themselves on a new journey to another Displaced Persons' Camp.

The British Government made representations to various governments in Eastern and South Eastern Europe to halt Jewish migration. At the same time, it expressed its distress at the continuation of persecution and pogroms against Jews in Eastern and South Eastern Europe. How can these two pronouncements be reconciled? What is being done to alleviate the fear and despair of the Jewish survivors of the Nazi massacres? The second winter draws close, and the position of those Jewries is fraught with danger; the camps in Germany, Austria and Italy are still filled with human cargo for whom the civilised nations showed so great concern when they were beyond their reach. The immediate opening of Palestine to large-scale Jewish immigration remains a postulate dictated by humanity.

THE TRIAL OF NUREMBERG

IT is expected that the verdict in Nuremberg will be pronounced by the middle of September. When the trial started, 10 months ago, in November, 1945, the attention of the world was focussed on that courtroom where a new era of International Law was to be opened.

What could be the purpose of such a trial? The crimes against humanity of the 21 defendants have been proved before History. To plead them guilty also in a legal sense ought to have been an act of re-educating the German people—the court proceedings should have been related through radio and film, schools and lectures. The fact that the trial has been dragging on for 10 months took much away from any such desired effect.

The prosecution preferred charges collectively against the defendants while the defence was permitted to be made individually for each of the twenty-one. Thus two-thirds of the trial's time has been taken up by defence, and Goering and some of his colleagues, had been given a last opportunity of making Nazi propaganda.

The most impressive speech for the prosecution was made by Sir Hartley Shawcross, the British Attorney General, whose masterful resumé should be made known all over the world and especially in Germany distributed on the same scale as Hitler's "Mein Kampf" ten years ago.

This trial introduced a number of novelties in the realm of International Law. For the first time war of aggression and crimes against humanity were

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Indivisibility of the Refugee Problem

During the war, when the Association approached the organizations of Jewish immigrants from Germany in the United States and Palestine with a view to furthering the mutual exchange of views, it seemed doubtful whether they would respond. At that time apprehension as to our own future was the main concern of the AJR. Our position then was uncertain; we did not know how the Government would decide on our fate. Our friends in America and Palestine were free from such anxieties because their future, at least with regard to their legal position, was secured. Therefore, while prepared to share our sorrows, would they be willing to work with us in solving impending problems? They declared, without hesitation, their readiness to co-operate with us, and it soon became evident that, though the question of legal absorption did not exist for immigrants in America and Palestine, there remained the problems of psychological and material adaptation; beyond that, many tasks emerged, only to be accomplished by united efforts. It became quite clear that people who were bred in the same atmosphere and had endured the same sufferings, had much in common.

This perception led, shortly before the end of the war, to the establishment of a union which today comprises nearly all the organizations of Jewish refugees from Germany in all

parts of the world: the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany."

It was soon obvious that this union did not only simplify work in many fields, but that it filled a long-felt gap. The problem of the Jewish refugees, however different it may appear in various countries because of different legislation, is a unitary one, to be solved only on a united basis. It requires a united representation before international bodies and authorities who nowadays regard it as an integer.

The activities of this "Council" are four-fold. Firstly, it deals with the position of Jewish refugees in their countries of refuge. Apart from the genuine immigration countries which clarify the question of legal absorption *a priori* there remain a number of similar problems, i.e. the question of permission to stay, of permission to work, furthermore, whether Jews from Germany are still considered as "Germans" or as "stateless." Arising from this, the confiscation of property, even in genuine immigration countries, has played a decisive part.

Secondly, a natural link between all Jews from Germany and Austria is formed by the deep concern about those who are still living in distress on the Continent. Practical help, search for the missing, providing ways and

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Leo Baeck: JUDGMENT AND PEACE

The festive day of New Year bids us turn our gaze toward the great whole of humanity, toward the great community of task and destiny. It is "the Day of Judgment," of the one judgment over all. On men and on nations, thus says the ancient word, judgment shall be passed by Him, and herein there is but one measure for all. And none should believe that he might here stand aside or be exempted.

Like the individuals thus also the nations—so this ancient idea has it—are brought before God's judgment. That means that a people, too, must give answer to the question where it stands, must render proof that it deserves a place on earth. The people, just as the individual, has to decide, which way it would go. In the sphere of history as in that of ethics there can be no neutrality.

For history is a drama of the task, before which the peoples are placed and from which none can shrink, and the last act has ever been the passing of judgment. In its course history follows the changing human trends, in its issue it is ever again the one judgment of God, "the Day of Judgment."

Surely everyone must today be possessed by the feeling that the years through which we have passed were a time of judgment, and that the years before us will be a time of judgment. Peace is to be made, but there is no true peace without the one judgment, the judgment over all, and thus there is no true peace without that, so to speak, God's ever same rule of measure is applied. That is the beginning of all

religious acting, that man undertakes to see and to judge from God's standpoint, and that is the beginning of all truthfulness. Man thereby lifts himself above the narrowness of the mind and the selfishness of the heart. Thus alone can there be seen what in truth is peace.

The ancient word of Simon ben Gamliel says: "The world rests on the threefold of Truth and Judgment and Peace." Judgment stands in the centre and truth in the beginning; for that alone is the way: from truth to judgment and through both to peace. That is the way upwards beyond narrowness and selfishness, and that may be seen and found what can unite all and hold all together. Peace presupposes truth and judgment, that means that it presupposes the acknowledgment that there is something to be in common to all, something that is yet more and stands higher than the desires of the individuals and the classes, of the nations and the groups.

Wars could be, and should sometimes be waged for the sake of an ideal. Yet an ideal can never be put into reality by war but only by peace, the true, just peace. Nations may have become great through wars but they have surely remained great only if they were able to yield room and build the road to that peace. Thus it is the way to the greatness and to the happiness of each single nation, to make true what the prayer expresses that is designated for the "Day of Judgment": "They shall all be made to be a single band, to perform Thy will, O God, with a perfect heart."

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means to build up new lives for the survivors: these are problems which undoubtedly bind us together.

Thirdly, all Jews who had to leave Germany have suffered heavy material losses. The problems of restitution and compensation cannot be tackled by a single group but only by the representation of all those concerned. Immense values for which the individual can no longer plead have to be protected because whole families have perished; the property of the Jewish communities and organisations has also to be safeguarded. The individual has the right to demand compensation for the damage done to him, and the whole community has a claim to regain funds so as to facilitate and to finance the enormous tasks of resettlement and rehabilitation.

Finally, on the Jews from Germany and Austria rests the obligation to maintain the intrinsic values of those two Jewries who once were among the strongest and most prolific Jewish communities in the world. This task is perhaps the most responsible and the most difficult one we shall have to face.

The "Council" realises that in order to fulfil its aims and obligations the co-operation of the Jews still in Germany is needed, and the resurrected Jewish communities in Germany have readily responded, thus laying the foundation for a successful co-operation.

Up to now the refugee problem has officially been handled by an international body, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, which will soon be able to do its work on an even wider scale since UNO is taking over its work. To solve the refugee problem cannot be the concern of a single nation or Government. It calls for international co-operation and consideration. Restitution is also an international problem to be dealt with on the highest international political level. Rehabilitation and resettlement are being handled jointly by the nations. The decision by the Paris Conference on Reparation to use 90% of the 25 million dollars (allocated to the victims of Fascism) for Jewish victims, proves what has been said before. In this connection the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine must also be mentioned; when representatives of the AJR gave evidence they were able to express the feelings and wishes of all Jews who have suffered the same fate.

We feel therefore justified to speak of the inseparable unity of our problems and in this sense of their indivisibility. In claiming this indivisibility we have to acknowledge the "Council" as the central organisation which embraces us all and which by its unique structure alone has the strength to further our cause.

Again and again we have raised our voice for a united representation of all Jewish interests. This aim has not yet been reached; it might perhaps be another step towards its achievement if, at least, those who can look back on a common past, though now scattered all over the world, have found a way of working together. This common work is embodied in the person of the President of the "Council," Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, who, as the former leader of the Jews in Germany, has now become the leader of the Jews from Germany. K. A.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE POSITION IN BELGIUM

The latest information sheet issued by the "Comité Israélite des Réfugiés" (Coref), Brussels, contains some news items which will be of interest also to persons outside Belgium.

In the first place, permission to stay in Belgium will now be granted on somewhat easier conditions. Furthermore, the time-limit for the registration of war damage claims has been extended to January 14, 1947. As to the question of obtaining certificates regarding the declaration of death and the presumption of death, a preliminary decree, valid until February 15, 1947, has been issued. The procedure in cases of presumption of death provides the possibility of appointing guardians for minor children. Applications for certificates in respect of presumption of death will be dealt with by the Mayor of the missing person's last known residence. Declarations of death are the concern of a tribunal set up at the missing person's last place of residence.

JEWISH REFUGEES IN RUMANIA

The "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" received the following information about the position of Jewish refugees in Rumania.

The German Jewish refugees, no matter whether they had entered the country legally or illegally, have been able to stabilise their position after the political events of August, 1944. They are all considered as "apatrit," which literally means "entvaterlandet," they are being treated as stateless persons and have received identity cards from the authorities. Like all other foreigners they must have permission to stay in Rumania which is granted in accordance with the general rules. During the period July 15 to August 15, 1946, all foreigners had to report anew. A certain anxiety is noticeable among those who for instance are involved in housing disputes. The rent restrictions act stipulates that stateless people are not excluded from the protection provided; nevertheless some difficulties have arisen.

A census taken among the Jews in 1943 (which holds good for to-day) showed only 755 non-Rumanian Jews, i.e. Germans, Austrians and Czechoslovaks; 535 are Germans, 324 of whom live in Bucarest, the remainder in the provinces. The number of Germans has meanwhile been reduced by 213 who have re-acquired their former Austrian citizenship.

GERMAN-OWNED PATENTS

At a meeting held in London recently some of the principal Allied Governments agreed to make uniform arrangements with regard to former German-owned patents in their possession and control. All other Allied and neutral Governments have been invited to join the "Accord" which was concluded.

It is noted with satisfaction that Article 5 of that "Accord" reads as follows:

"For the purpose of the 'Accord,' each Government may treat as non-German owned those patents, or interests in patents, belonging to persons in special classes (such as Germans residing outside Germany, German refugees, etc.) whose property that Government has exempted or may in the future exempt from its general law and regulations relating to German-owned property."

The "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" had submitted to the meeting an application urging that Jewish refugees should be exempted from any measures to be taken against German owners.

MORE ARRIVALS FROM BERLIN

A further 15 persons recently arrived from Berlin, to join near relatives, mainly husbands or wives or parents in this country. It is hoped that further transports will follow. There have been no transports so far from other zones of occupation, but it is hoped that existing difficulties to obtain visas and transport facilities will soon be overcome.

COMPASSIONATE VISITS TO THE BRITISH ZONE IN GERMANY

On July 29, Mr. Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, stated that short visits to the British Zone, justified on extreme compassionate grounds can now be permitted, although the number is to be restricted in view of present conditions in Germany.

CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

The Association has been advised by the "Control Office for Germany and Austria" that, in alteration of the rules set out in the August issue of "AJR Information," mere money claims, e.g. for the repayment of taxes and duties, may be registered, too.

At the same time, however, we have been advised to warn claimants that the consideration of claims of that type is most likely to take even still more time than that of claims for identifiable property.

It all depends on a legislation to be enacted on this particular subject. The "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" and the AJR as its constituent body in this country will continue to do their utmost to impress upon all authorities concerned the need for legislation which does justice to the Jewish victims of Nazism.

The registration scheme does not apply to any districts in Germany which are now Polish territory.

CENTRAL JEWISH COMMITTEE, MUNICH

General Joseph T. McNarney, U.S. Commander in Germany, has granted official recognition to the Central Jewish Committee in Munich. This will enable the Committee to co-operate with bodies such as UNRRA and the various voluntary relief agencies operating in Germany, and to consult with military authorities on Jewish problems.

There are 85,000 Jews at present concentrated in the American zone of Germany.

Refugees from the Cologne District, who would like to contribute to regular parcels for the Cologne Community, are requested to send items for such parcels (or money to pay for them) to Mr. E. J. Bergen, 42 Spencer Place, Leeds, 7, who has made himself responsible for the collection. Items suggested are:—Haberdashery, toothpaste, toilet articles of any description except soap, shoelaces, boot polish, etc.

Parcels may also be handed in to the Clothing Collection Department of the AJR, 1, Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6, earmarked "Parcels for Cologne Community."

The AJR would greatly welcome refugees from other districts organising similar collections.

Letters to Austria.—Letters and letter packets up to 1 lb. can now be sent to Austria. Registration facilities are available. Correspondence must be limited to personal matters or to the exchange of business information with a view to the future resumption of business relationships. The rates of postage are: 3d. for the first ounce, 1½d. for each additional ounce; Airmail: 5d. first ounce, 3d. each additional ounce. Parcels up to 11 lbs are also admitted.

Money to Hungary.—The AJR has been informed by the Hungarian Government representative in this country that he is prepared to transmit money to needy relatives in Hungary, of Jewish refugees in Great Britain. Application forms may be obtained from the Head Office of the AJR.

French Zone.—Representatives of the "Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad" (London) are now also working in the French occupation zone (Southern Rhineland, Pfalz, Baden, part of Württemberg), and isolated communities in those parts of Germany are thus brought into closer contact with relatives over here.

Dachau, November, 1938.—Mr. Alois Stengl, Kiel 24, Calvinstr. 3, who spent several years in the concentration camp at Dachau, Block 8, Room 4 (8/4), would like to come again into contact with his Jewish friends he met there in November, 1938, as during the war he lost their addresses.

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made a punishable offence. However, it is sad to say that the importance of International Law has greatly decreased within the last two decades, and a new legal code will have no significance unless its spirit is implemented by a policy which respects pledges and treaties.

S. Adler-Rudel:

IN THE SHADOW OF FEAR

Once again, news on Jews is taking up considerable newspaper space, since the British authorities have taken drastic measures on "illegal" immigration into Palestine. The sensational make-up of the headlines tends to divert the public's attention from the true background of the Jewish tragedy of today, while the superficiality of the reports themselves does not go into the reasons which make Jews struggle to reach Palestine.

To understand why the few hundred thousand surviving Jews in Europe are trying so desperately to leave the countries of their present residence, one must see the conditions under which they are living today. An incidental visit to some of the principal countries of Eastern and Central Europe would provide enough evidence for any objective observer. Wherever he might go—to Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany or Austria—he would see the same picture, differing in degree but very much the same in principle. Everywhere he would find that all, or the great majority of the Jews had suffered in concentration camps or had lived for years in hiding under terrible conditions. Everywhere he would find a singular phenomenon in human society—hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, all of whom have lost the natural bonds of family and who are today solitary individuals. All the children are orphans—most of the middle-aged people have lost their children. Members of large families have become the sole bearers of their name. When the surviving Jews returned from the concentration camps or from their hiding places to their places of former residence, in all the countries of Eastern and Central Europe they were given a hostile reception; their intention to resettle and to gain restitution of their property was met by open hostility. Polish Jews who had lived as refugees during the war in the Soviet Union, and who returned to Poland intending to participate in the rebuilding of the Polish Republic, discovered very soon that they could do so only by risking their lives.

The new Governments in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe probably have the best intentions to protect the Jews and to enable the restitution of their property, but, apparently, the Governments are not strong enough to give to the Jews the protection they need when living in a hostile environment, and it seems that the implementation of the laws for the restitution of Jewish property might add to their difficulties. An enormous bureaucratic machine is everywhere mobilised which, either by passive resistance or by active prevention, sees to it that the legal procedure which the Jews have to follow in claiming their property is delayed for years; and the Jews very soon discover that in addition to not being physically safe, there is no hope of being able to complete the legal process of restitution in their lifetime.

Vienna Today

From out of some 185,000 Jews in 1938, no more than 5,000 to 6,000 remain in Vienna to-day. The surviving Jewish population in other countries consists mainly of middle-aged and very young people—Vienna's peculiarity is that the surviving Jewish population is over-aged with no younger or middle-aged element to give it strength and hope

for the future. The fact that of the 5,000 to 6,000 Jews only 150 are children, serves to intensify the melancholy aspect of the situation rather than brighten it.

Restitution of Jewish property is, in Vienna, a problem of life and death for the Jews there. The possession of a flat and of some financial means is the only possibility for a person to maintain himself until he can be rehabilitated in that country, or is able to leave it.

It is symptomatic of the present situation in Vienna that of the 50,000 to 60,000 flats which were inhabited by the 185,000 Jews in 1938, it was practically impossible till now to regain possession of even the 1,000 flats which would be sufficient to provide some sort of decent accommodation for the surviving Jews of Vienna. As it is, the majority are still herded together in provisional accommodation, which prevents them from making any useful contribution to the rehabilitation of the community or themselves.

Jews in Czechoslovakia

The situation of the Jews in Czechoslovakia whom the Nazis reduced from 360,000 to little more than 40,000 (16,000 in Bohemia and Moravia and 25,000 in Slovakia) although tragic, on the surface, appears to be much better than in any other country of Central or Eastern Europe.

The Jews also are suffering under the difficulties of political and economic transition—but whereas the non-Jewish part of the population is psychologically willing to undergo all these difficulties in the hope of their final rehabilitation, the Jews are still under the impact of the shock they suffered during the years of occupation. They have not yet found firm ground beneath their feet and even less do they know what the future holds for them. But, influenced by the general atmosphere of activity which surrounds them, they, too, have made remarkable progress in the rebuilding of their communal life. They are helped by the formal equality which they enjoy, and by the goodwill of the Government, which is not without attention to the special problem of the Jew. The legal basis for the restitution of Jewish private and communal property, of which they were robbed during the occupation, has been laid down, but the implementation of the laws is accompanied by a cumbersome and prolonged process of wrestling with all kinds of difficulties of the bureaucratic machine, which is not everywhere quite so friendly disposed to the Jewish population as the Government itself seems to be.

The period of political and economic transition through which most of the European countries are passing, and the fierce conflict between "left" and "right" political parties, offer a breeding place for hatred and hostility. Anti-Semitism is one of the legacies left by the Nazis to the populations of those countries: to attack the Jews is again one of the approved methods of all kinds of reactionary parties when they want to divert attention from their own activities and create difficulties for Governments they dislike.

For the Jews these things have resulted in a complete loss of any sense of security and in the recognition of the melancholy truth that there are no prospects of their achieving any kind of human or economic rehabilitation in those parts of the Continent again. Therefore, one must understand that it is not merely an attempt to be "first in the queue" in receiving comforts in the European countries—and if there were any hope of their obtaining anything they would perhaps be content to wait patiently even at the end of the queue until their turn came—but having lost all belief in a future in those Continental countries and haunted by their past experiences, they have not retained any interest in remaining in the "queue" at all and are trying by every possible means to leave Europe altogether.

To have seen them on that long trek from Poland to Western Europe would be convincing enough to make one understand how malicious is the gossip about the "mighty organizations" who direct and help them. The present exodus of the Jews from Europe is a natural and instinctive way out of an impossible situation—and their desire to enter Palestine is dictated by their determination to live together with their kith and kin in Palestine, under whatever conditions may prevail.

What the Press says . . .

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

A budget of £64,688,500 has been recommended for the first year of the new International Refugee Organization, beginning January 1st, 1947. The estimate has been made by a committee of the United Nations. It was decided two months ago in London by the committee on refugees and displaced persons, that the United Nations should delegate the responsibility for relief and resettlement to an independent body. Administrative costs alone will absorb £1,200,000. The United Kingdom will have to pay 15 per cent of the operational budget and 14 per cent of the administrative budget—altogether about £7,500,000.—The Times.

CLAIMS IN AUSTRIA

The arrangements reported in the August issue of "AJR Information" regarding registration of claims against Germany and Germans with the "Control Office for Germany and Austria" do not apply to claims in Austria.

Germans and Austrians or stateless persons who have money claims (but not claims for confiscation) against persons in Austria may apply to the "Trading with the Enemy Department" for registration of such claims; but that register is not open to Germans or Austrians with regard to claims for property. And there exists no machinery for registration of such claims with authorities within Austria either. An Austrian statute of May 10, 1945, requires all holders of "aryanzed" assets to report to the "Ministerium für Vermögenssicherung und Wirtschaftsplanung," but up till now the order for carrying out that statute has not yet been issued; it may be assumed that that order which is likely to be published before long will provide also for applications for registration of such assets to be made by the rightful owners thereof. The Austrian Federal Law Gazette has just published a statute declaring null and void all transfers made in the course of the political or economic infiltration of Austria by Germany with a view to depriving the rightful owners of their assets. But that statute leaves it to a future legislation to provide in which manner the claims of the rightful owners have to be pursued. Such legislation is being prepared but is not yet on the statute book. What the rightful owners can do for the time being is to apply for the appointment of public administrators of their looted property, such appointments to be made by or with the concurrence of the Military Government in whose district the property is situated. In some cases, e.g. if refugees were deprived of their assets by blackmail or at an extremely low price, actions for recovery were instituted in the Austrian Courts, based on the provisions of the Austrian General Civil Code of 1811, as amended in 1916; judgments have been delivered in some cases in favour of the plaintiff; the defence of the three years' prescription was dismissed because the plaintiff as a Jew was barred from suing the defendant in an Austrian Court before the liberation of Austria.

PAUL ABEL.

AJR LOCAL GOLDERS GREEN GROUP

MEETING

Wednesday, September 11th, at
7.45 p.m.

Hodford Hall (Methodist Ch.) Hodford Rd.
(off Golders Green Road, nr. Golders Green Station)

Dr. Robert Weltsch

(formerly Editor of the "Juedische Rundschau")

"PALESTINE TODAY"

Free admission without ticket

Louis W. Bondy: ENGLAND AND THE FOREIGNER

Much is being written and said about the attitude of the English towards the foreigner. The old prejudices born of insular isolation and therefore of ignorance, are fast disappearing in a world of improved communications and international co-operation. The war against Hitler Germany has brought many thousands of foreigners to these shores, refugees from and allies against a common foe. They have worked and fought with the British.

A few quotations from the writings of great Englishmen of the past have here been assembled showing that even in the old days when the uneducated were still strongly biased against anything foreign, eminent men spoke and fought for tolerance and understanding.

Magna Carta, that great legislative charter of the 13th century, already contains a clause securing just treatment for "enemy aliens." Chapter XXX contains the following provisions:

"All merchants shall have their safe and sure conduct to depart out of England, to tarry in and go through England, as well by land as by sea, to buy and sell without any manner of evil tools, by the old and rightful customs, except in time of war. (2) And if they be of a land making war against us, and be found in our realm at the beginning of the wars, they shall be attached without harm of body and goods, until it be known to us, or our Chief Justice, how our merchants be intreated there in the land making war against us. (3) And if our merchants be well intreated there, theirs shall be likewise with us."

But it was left to the enlightened spirit of the 18th century to give expression to the finest sentiments in defence of tolerance and in censure of narrow-mindedness. Oliver Goldsmith, the poet, wrote in his Essays that "there is scarce any country how rude or uncultivated soever, where the inhabitants are not possessed of some peculiar secrets, either in nature or arts, which might be transplanted with success."

About 100 years later, Charles Dickens, who was not only a writer of genius but also a great humanitarian, described popular misconceptions concerning foreigners in his novel "Little Dorrit":

"It was up-hill work for a foreigner, lame or sound, to make his way with the Bleeding Hearts (the name of a street in a poor London district). In the first place, they were vaguely persuaded that every foreigner had a knife about him; in the second they held it to be a sound constitutional national axiom that he ought to go

home to his own country. They never thought of inquiring how many of their own countrymen would be returned upon their hands from divers parts of the world, if the principle were generally recognised. . . . In the third place, they had a notion that it was a sort of divine visitation upon a foreigner that he was not an Englishman. . . ."

Our last quotation is from Thomas Babington Macaulay's speech on April 17, 1833, in the House of Commons, a speech for which all Jews must be deeply grateful to that eminent historian and statesman; it dealt with "Jewish disabilities" which Macaulay strove to abolish:

"Let us do justice to them. Let us open to them the door of the House of Commons. Let us open to them every career in which ability and energy can be displayed. Till we have done this, let us not presume to say that there is no genius among the countrymen of Isaiah, no heroism among the descendants of the Maccabees. . . . The whole history of Christianity proves that she has little indeed to fear from persecution as a foe, but much to fear from persecution as an ally. . . ."

May this brief extract induce the reader to look up the full text of Macaulay's speech, which can be found in the small volume "Selected English Speeches," published by the Oxford University Press in the series "The World's Classics."

AN "ACT OF GENEROUS GRATITUDE"

The Paul Hirsch music collection, the completest and most important working collection of musical scores and literature in private ownership, has recently been acquired by the British Museum, thus making its own music library, which has suffered heavily from enemy action, the most comprehensive in the world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when agreeing to a grant of £60,000 towards the price of £120,000, stated in Parliament that the price "is substantially less than Mr. Hirsch could have obtained elsewhere, and his offer, therefore, represents an act of generous gratitude to his adopted country which I am sure the House would wish to acknowledge." The other half of the price will be paid by the Pilgrim Trust.

The collection, begun by Mr. Hirsch in Frankfurt-on-Main in 1897, was transferred to Cambridge in 1936 and has since been deposited on loan in the University library there. Paul Hirsch himself is still an active musicologist; he is well known as an expert on Mozart.

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.

JEWS IN ENGLISH PUBLIC LAW (II)

Jews from Germany sometimes do not realise easily that there are in this country no "Jewish communities" of the kind they were accustomed to, i.e. corporate bodies to which every Jew belongs, recognized in public law, with rabbis and officials, recognized as public functionaries.

The Jewish congregations in England are private societies, of whom many have formed equally private associations such as the "United Synagogue," "The Federation of Synagogues," or the organisations of the Progressive and of the Liberal Synagogues, none of them having any official function.

This principle also applies to the "Board of Deputies of British Jews" (originally "The London Committee of Deputies"), the representative body of the Jews in Great Britain, founded as early as 1760 and composed of delegates of every synagogue and of a number of other Jewish bodies. The deputies are elected for a period of three years.

However, in 1836, the "Board" received statutory recognition in the "Birth's and Death's Registration Act" under which it exercises a very important function: its President is entitled to give certificates to the secretaries of Jewish congregations, such certificates giving statutory powers and duties to the secretary as regards the keeping of marriage

register books and the due registration of marriages between persons professing the Jewish religion. Thus Jewish religious marriages, registered by one of the certified congregational secretaries, are legally binding in English law in the same way as marriages concluded before a Registrar of Marriages. The same powers as given to the President of the "Board of Deputies" have been given, by a Statute of 1856, to the secretary of the West London Synagogue, as at that time the "Board of Deputies" had attempted to prevent the conclusion of marriages in the progressive West London Synagogue by refusing to certify its secretary.

"FURNISHED" OR "UNFURNISHED"?

In the May issue of "AJR Information" a decision given in the High Court was reported where it was 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 protected under the "Rent Restrictions Acts." It was pointed out that no hasty conclusions should be drawn from the judgment which might be reversed by the Court of Appeal. Our assumption was right: the Court of Appeal has now reversed the judgment of the High Court; flat owners can again sleep in peace without worrying about undue increases in rent.

BRUNO WALTER—SEVENTY

Many of us who, since 1933, have been unable to hear the great conductor might find it hard to imagine Bruno Walter as a septuagenarian: he will be 70 on September 15.

Vivid memories reappear of unforgettable opera nights and concerts in Europe before the war. Indeed, to us Bruno Walter represents so much that was good and beautiful in those days; this loveable artist is one of the symbols of that past musical glory that was once in Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Vienna, Salzburg. His Mozart interpretations gave us that very rare feeling of absolute perfection; to Mendelssohn's "Midsummernight Dream" he gave effect like nobody else; and there is, of course, Gustav Mahler, Walter's great tutor and friend, of whose work he became the most faithful interpreter.

When, early in 1933, the Nazis banned his concerts, Walter transferred his activities to Salzburg. After the Anschluss, he went to Paris and acquired French citizenship, and since 1939 he has been living in the U.S.A., always retaining his reputation as one of the greatest living conductors.

Walter is well known in this country. His first visit, in 1909, was an immediate success. In 1910, he conducted the first performance of Ethel Smyth's opera "The Wreckers" at Covent Garden. Further visits followed in 1924, 1925 and 1926. He has made various recordings with the London Symphony Orchestra.

Bruno Walter is to conduct several concerts in London in October and November.

H. W. FREYHAN.

PERSONALIA

Fritz Wisten, last Intendant of Berlin's Juedischer Kulturbund, has taken over the Theater Am Schiffbauerdamm on September 1 after successful productions in Max Reinhardt's Deutsches Theater.

Max Hermann Neisse, who would be 60 this year, and **Arthur Silbergleit**, who would be 65, received memorial articles in the German press.

Dr. Herman Lelewer died in Tel-Aviv, at the age of 55; he was Chairman of the World Maccabi Executive, and among the organisers of the "Maccabiah," the Jewish Olympic Games in Palestine. Dr. Lelewer went to Palestine in 1936; in Germany he was a member of the Berlin Jewish Community Council and of the Executive of the Zionist Federation.

Fritz Goetz, for 32 years editor with Ullstein, celebrated his 70th birthday in Palestine.

Leon Jessel, composer of "Schwarzwaldmaedel," etc., died in January, 1942, at the hands of the Gestapo; he was married to an Aryan who refused to divorce him.

NEW BOOKS. Léon Blum: "For All Mankind" (Victor Gollancz, London); Silas S. Perry: "The Significance of Palestine" (Midget Books, Ltd.); "Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. Preparatory Documents Concerning the Adoption of an Identity and Travel Document for Refugees Coming within the Mandate of the Inter-Governmental Committee" (Allen and Unwin, London); G. B. Stern: "The Reasonable Shores" (Cassell, London); Bernhard Shillman: "A Short History of the Jews in Ireland" (Eason & Co., Dublin); Deborah Pessin: "The Aleph-Bet Story-Book" (Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia); R. H. Crossman and M. Foot: "A Palestine Munich" (Victor Gollancz, London); Adolf F. Schnitzer: "Vergleichende Rechtslehre" (Verlag für Recht und Gesellschaft, Basle); Franz Landsberger: "A History of Jewish Art" (Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Cincinnati); I. W. Slutski and Basil L. Q. Henriques: "The Jewish Sabbath" (F.O.M. Publishing Company); Hermann Mannheim: "Criminal Justice and Social Reconstruction" (The International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction, edited by Karl Mannheim; Routledge, Kegan Paul, London); "The System of Education of the Jewish Community in Palestine" (Report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Colonial Office; H.M. Stationery Office, London); Emil Bernard Cohn: "The Immortal People: One Hour of Jewish History" (New York, 1945); Ignaz Maybaum: "Synagogue and Society: Jewish-Christian Collaboration in the Defence of Western Civilization" (London); Philip Paneth: "Eduard Benes, A Leader of Democracy" (Alliance Press, London).

Maurice M. Keyser, O.B.E. : "THE PREMIER JEWISH CHARITY"

We continue with this article our information series on institutions of the Anglo-Jewish community.—Ed.

The "Board of Guardians and Trustees for the Relief of the Jewish Poor" was founded in 1859 by a small company of enthusiastic men under the leadership of Mr. Ephraim Alex. Included in this notable company were Mr. Lionel Cohen, grandfather of the reigning President (Lord Justice Cohen) and Mr. M. S. Keyser, grandfather of the present Hon. Secretary, the writer of this article. Its objects were to relieve distress, to help the sick, and to combat the evils of bad housing. Since that day its activities have grown to include so many branches that it is well said to be not one charity but a dozen.

The work of the Board can be divided into three main categories:—(1) The direct relief of poverty and distress; (2) the restoration of health to the ailing; (3) the placing and apprenticeship of boys and girls in trades and callings where they can be trained to become self-supporting.

Every applicant for relief is interviewed in the first instance by the Senior Welfare Officer. A Welfare Officer then visits the home and reports on the details of the family. The applicant is then invited to attend a Rota Committee consisting of one or more members of the General Welfare Committee, and the Senior Welfare Officer. The Committee gives such assistance and advice as is deemed necessary. It is the primary object of the Board to render the applicant independent if possible and thus avoid frequent appeals for assistance.

A section that before the war was a very busy one is the Loan Department, which grants loans free of interest ranging from £2 to £100 to professional people, traders and small manufacturers to enable them to build up or restore their businesses.

Special arrangements have been made to deal with the problems of men and women demobilised from the services.

The Board is about to become the trustees and managers of the "Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children" and the final scheme is now being prepared by the Charity Commissioners.

The Boys Welfare and Industrial Department and the Girls Welfare and Industrial Department devote themselves to the work under category (3), referred to above. Recently it has been so easy for boys and girls to obtain highly paid employment that these two departments have been chiefly engaged

in finding jobs for the "difficult" boys and girls and attempting to find homes for those with no homes of their own or undesirable ones.

Of late years there has been a marked decrease in Jewish juvenile delinquency which may fairly be attributed to the Board's activities.

The care of the aged has always been a prominent feature of the Board's work. It controls and maintains with the aid of special endowments three sets of almshouses and is now trying to find suitable premises for one or two hostels for old people who are still capable of looking after themselves but require friendly advice and companionship and some supervision in the care of their rooms and their health, and who have no relative able or willing to give them a home. The Health and Convalescence Committee of the Board controls the following four Convalescent Homes:—At Walton-on-the-Naze, for adult men and women (temporarily requisitioned by the War Office and considerably damaged by enemy action); at Grayshott, part for women, part for children; at Broadstairs, Convalescent Home and Open Air School for children; at Hove, Convalescent Home formerly used for boys, now temporarily for women.

The Committee has the assistance of its own medical adviser and the Homes are visited at frequent intervals by members of the Committee.

Better housing for the poor has from its foundation been one of the foremost aims of the Board. It promoted the formation of the Lincoln Street Housing Co., which built a block of working class flats giving light and airy rooms at a modest rental. Another site had been purchased, and building started when all work was held up by the war. It is hoped to proceed with the plans when circumstances permit.

As regards Jewish refugees, the Board at present confines its attention to those possessing British passports as the needs of others are covered by special organizations set up for the purpose. Finally, the Board acts as a bureau of information as regards Jewish cases for the community, and for the state, London County Council or voluntary hospitals. It receives thousands of enquiries from all sides, before the war between 13,000 and 14,000 per year.

From the above brief account of the Board's activities, it will be agreed that it well deserves the title of "The Premier Jewish Charity."

FROM THE BRITISH ZONE

Cologne Honours Jewish Doctor.—A public square has been renamed "Auerbach-Platz" to commemorate the late Geheimer Sanitaetsrat Dr. Benjamin Auerbach, co-founder of the "Juedische Asyl für Kranke und Altersschwache," "Cologne-Ehrenfeld, of which he was the chief until 1934 when he was 80. He came to Great Britain in 1939, emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1940 and died there soon afterwards. He enjoyed a great reputation as a doctor, a scientist, and a humanitarian; he also took an interest in the activities of the former Jewish community of Cologne.

D.P.s and Local Jewish Communities.—The "Interessenvertretung der jüdischen Gemeinden" at a meeting at Stuttgart where all communities of

the American and British zones were represented, decided that D.P.s who leave camps to join a local Jewish community shall enjoy full rights of a member with the exception of the right to decide on administrative and similar questions which will only be granted after three years.

Home for Jewish Children.—The British Jewish Relief Unit opened a children's home at Ochtmissen, near Lueneburg, where 20 Jewish children are now recuperating.

Jewish children in the Rhine Province were included in transports for Switzerland.

Convalescent Homes for Nazi Victims.—The first convalescent home for victims of the Nazi regime was opened at Wuelfrath (Rhine Province).

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

The few Augsburg Jews who have survived would like to hear from their former compatriots now in England. Would you therefore advise them to communicate with the undersigned.

Yours, etc.,

Juedische Kultusgemeinde,
Augsburg,
Halderstrasse 8.

Dear Sir,

I am preparing a book on the history of Jewish families from Berlin, based on documents which are in my possession. However, I should like to obtain, if possible, more genealogical lists (Ahnentafeln) and histories of Jewish families who lived in Berlin in the 18th and 19th century. Would you kindly draw the attention of your readers to the book I am writing and ask them to get into touch with me. Material borrowed by me will, of course, be returned to the owner after perusal.

Yours, etc.,

Dr. Jacob Jacobson,
The Homestead,
Stockton Road,
Guildford, Surrey.

Note. Dr. Jacobson is the former director of the "Gesamtarchiv der deutschen Juden," Berlin; he was rescued from Theresienstadt about a year ago.—Ed.

Dear Sir,

You may have learnt by now that all Germans have always been friends of the Jews even if they had been members of the Nazi Party. All Pgs. who can prove that they have never been active Nazis are being de-nazified which means that they are being allowed to carry on with their work as though they had never been members of the "Party." . . . If a Pg. can secure a certificate from a Jew testifying that he has always been a friend of the Jews he can, as a rule, get away with murder. You will imagine how every Pg. is therefore trying to obtain such an affidavit. What will surprise you more is that quite frequently a German Jew just returned from a concentration camp will be only too willing to provide him with the required affidavit. I received such information on numerous occasions. . . . There is no doubt that thousands of former Pgs. are now going to the "Spruchkammern" and are desperately on the look out for one Jew whom under the Nazis they were pretending to offer their protection. I am sure many Jews in Great Britain have already been approached for such affidavits. Before writing such a certificate, the following points should be considered:

(1) The success of the de-nazification of the whole of Germany depends upon these tribunals, and if you furnish an affidavit, you are either contributing to its working or helping to destroy it.

(2) Your statement is likely to be decisive in such a tribunal.

(3) Once the individual has been de-nazified, he is not any more regarded as a Pg, and but for a few instances, he will be treated like a non- or anti-nazi.

We must not forget that during the last six years the art of cowardice was perfected to such a degree in Germany that people were made to do things they had not even dreamt of in 1938. A Jewish refugee residing in Great Britain can hardly vouch for a person he has not been in contact with for seven years.

Yours, etc.,

An observer in Germany.

The patients receive the medium heavy ration of 1400 calories, but both the British Red Cross and the Jewish Relief Unit provide additional food.

New Betsaal for Herford.—The Commander of Military Government, Kreis Herford, Lt.-Col. Donner, and many British officers and men were present at the solemn inauguration of the new Betsaal for the Jewish Community of Herford by the Senior Jewish Chaplain, the Rev. M. Wagner.

Jewish Cemeteries.—The Oberpraesident of the Rhine Province issued an Order to the effect that all Jewish cemeteries in the Rhineland have to be restored to the Jewish communities and all the damages done by the Nazis have to be removed without delay.

Jew-Baiters Punished.—The first trial within the British zone against Nazis who committed crimes against Jews and Jewish property in 1938 was held at Brockhagen near Bielefeld. Four Nazis were accused of having set fire to the house of the Jewish cattle dealer Nathan Hurwitz and of having driven the family Hurwitz away from Brockhagen. The sentences were two to five years "Zuchthaus."

(From "Juedisches Gemeindeblatt f.d. Nordrheinprovinz.")

FROM MY DIARY

"Gross-Breesen Letter 16, June, 1946, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.": 40 stencilled pages filled with reports from young Jewish men and women who up to 1938 or 1939 were trained as farm workers at the "Juedische Auswandererlehrgut Gross-Breesen" (near Breslau), founded in 1936. They got out in time and found agricultural work, in particular in both the Americas, in Australia, but also in Kenya, Great Britain, Holland, and Palestine. These Circular Letters, compiled and issued right through the war years by the former head of the training school, Dr. Curt Bondy, now Professor at Richmond University, tell a story, significant for what young Jewish refugees from Germany have experienced during a period which was to be decisive for their future. However, in nearly all cases, the war affected their work or put off their plans; at any rate, it changed and widened their outlook on life. Many of the "G.B. boys" served with the Allied forces and saw battle on the European Continent and elsewhere; one gave his life. Gradually, both boys and girls are settling down and having families of their own. And yet: they do not lose sight of each other and stick to a certain tradition created by the Gross-Breesen experiment and its spirit. Their leader has remained to them a true and helpful friend.

Last month, the world celebrated the 90th birthday of G. B. Shaw, and mourned the death of H. G. Wells in his 80th year. Both men, visionaries and giants of the mind, left a deep impression on world literature and moulded to no little extent present-day thought. In the wealth of their works there are also many remarks on the Jews and references to their problem. Shaw has always been on the side of the weak and oppressed. Frequently quoted is a passage from "Saint Joan": "The Jews generally give value. They make you pay, but they deliver the goods. In my experience the men who want something for nothing are generally Christians."

Wells' attitude was more critical; in his imagination of "things to come" there was no room for the

"antiquated obviolate culture" of the Jews; he sees "it and its Zionist state, its Kosher food, and the Law and all the rest of its paraphernalia completely merged in the human community." Asked by Alfred Kerr if he was an anti-Semite, Wells replied, "Many Englishmen assert I am anti-English. I am neither that nor anti-Semitic."

Miss Gertrude Stein whose "impressionist" writings raised much controversy in her earlier years, died in Paris in her 72nd year. The "Jewish Chronicle" reminded its readers on the occasion of her death of two other Jews who were at that time no less centres of controversies, namely: Professor Einstein and Jacob Epstein, the sculptor, and quotes a then popular limerick concerning these three:

"A wonderful family is 'stein."
There's Gert and there's Ep and there's Ein.
Gert's verses are bunk,
Ep's statues are junk,
And nobody understands Ein!"

Dr. Hans Klee, who plays a leading part in the refugee movement in Switzerland, has written a pamphlet "Wir Juden und die deutsche Schuld" (reprinted from "Die religioese Welt"). In investigating this problem he comes to the conclusion that the responsibility for the crimes committed should be borne by the whole of the German people, because the overwhelming majority knew of the crimes and those who really did not know did not want to know. The regeneration of the German people could only be accomplished by the Germans themselves. If emigrated Jews would return to help build up a new Germany, they might one day be blamed for having given the German people a Jewish conception of humanity and democracy. *NARRATOR.*

"FREEDOM, JUSTICE, RESPONSIBILITY"

A huge audience filled Friends' House Assembly Hall, London, to attend a great public meeting "to discuss the question of freedom, justice, and responsibility." This rally inaugurated the first "Inter-

national Conference of Christians and Jews," held at Oxford and organised by the "Council of Christians and Jews in Great Britain." The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. G. F. Fisher, in his opening address as chairman, spoke on the essential human rights which belonged to all men as the Children of God. Jews had suffered unspeakable things. Tolerance was the expression of justice, love and the respect for man. Referring to the recent most tragic events in Palestine, Dr. Fisher pointed out that this were not the responsibility of the Jews but of some Jewish fanatics. The Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, M.P., former Minister of Education, expressed the hope that the conference would show practical results as to the possibilities of religious teaching. When Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, who was introduced by the Archbishop, rose he was given a most enthusiastic ovation. He spoke on the foundations of the life of the human community which had been shaken during the last fateful years. However, it had been proved that when one religion was threatened the same would happen to other religions sooner or later. The common foundations were at stake. True Jews and true Christians would always understand each other.

The other speakers were Mr. Basil O'Connor, an American Roman Catholic, President of the International Red Cross, who as a lawyer was the partner of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, furthermore Professor Reinhold Niebuhr, the leading American theologian, and Lord Reading. The meeting was a most impressive and dignified demonstration of right-thinking men and women representing many sections of the Christian and Jewish communities; amongst those present was a large number of refugees.

IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, said that the temporary Registration Scheme for alien medical practitioners expired on December 31, 1947, unless the relevant Defence Regulation was revoked earlier by Order in Council. Future arrangements were under consideration, and it was not yet possible to make a statement on that subject.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from Relatives

Kandl, Caecille, from Berlin, since 1939 in England. Please communicate with Kirstein, 5 Murray Str., Llanelly, S. Wales.

Stoerk, Frieda, last address 21, Queen's Court, Queen's Road, London, W.2, for Loly Loeslein, Berlin-Rummelsburg, Rummelsburger Chaussee 1-12.

Inquiries from AJR

Asch, Lydia, from Cologne, came to Great Britain 1938-39, for uncle Joseph Asch.

Chajes, Lucie, Fairfax Road (?) Letter from Hanni Hoff, Berlin, with AJR.

Deakin, Charles, of 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, for Jued. Gemeinde Hagen.

Ernst, Ludwig, and family from Vienna, came over 1938, for friends in Leicester.

Feuermann, Adolf, Bartholomew Street, London (?), for Salo Dynes, Wroclaw (Breslau).

Forchheimer, Mr., former owner of textile factory in Regensburg, Fairhazel Gardens (?), for Alois Stangl, Kiel.

Gross, Walter, gardener, aged 28, for Hedwig Wendt, Berlin.

Gruenebaum (Green), Eugen, from Frankfurt/Main, came to England 1934, for friend in London.

Jacobsohn, Mrs. Martin, from Berlin, Leibnizstrasse, for AJR.

Kafka, Lila, now married, age 36-40, from Vienna, came over 1938, for Kurt Kafka, Oberramstadt.

Kantor, Chaze, from Trischke, Lithuania, for Anni and Fanny Schapiro.

Kupfermann, Olga and Werner, for Hedwig Wendt, Berlin.

Lang, Else, 28 Haymarket, London, owner of midget show, for Jued. Gemeinde Hagen.

Laschanski, Otto, from Lobositz, last domicile Katowice, for Jued. Gemeinde, Essen.

Laske, Peter, from Berlin, Chartered Accountant, for Minna Laske, Berlin.

Rosencher, Berni and Rosemarie, Leeds and Hertford (?), for father in France.

Salomon, Mr and Mrs. Max, from Cologne, Helenenstrasse, last known at Epsom, for Willi Jungbluth, Bonn.

Schick, Rudolf, from Leipzig, for Jued. Gemeinde, Leipzig.

Schlesinger, Alfred, born at Halle, last German address Dueseldorf, and Schlesinger, Richard, Halle-Berlin, with wife Hermine nee Hess, for Else Schlesinger, Halle.

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

Weber, Guenter and Gerda, from Breslau, for Robert Schlesinger, Breslau.

THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

LEEDS

Dr. Joachim Prinz gave an address on the occasion of his visit to Leeds. Members and friends turned up in great numbers to listen to his outline on the political situation in general and the Jewish position in particular. From among other events Miss M. Steinitz' lecture on "The Jews in England" may be mentioned and a recital of chamber music before an appreciative and numerous audience.

DR. JOSEF LOEWENHERZ

A Committee to investigate the activities of Dr. Loewenherz, director of the Vienna Jewish Community during the Nazi occupation, was appointed by the "Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain" (Austrian Section), the London "Igul" (Alumni Association of Zionist Fraternities of Austrian Universities) and the "Jacob Ehrlich Society," London.

The Committee, acting on reliable information received, unanimously found Dr. Loewenherz's activities not only to be beyond reproach but rendering at the risk of his own life outstanding services to Viennese Jewry, saving the lives of tens of thousands and alleviating the tragic fate of many more. The Committee feels bound by justice and honour to express on behalf of the Austrian Jewish immigrants in this country its confidence in and

gratitude to Dr. Loewenherz and its appreciation of his heroic and unselfish struggle against the cruel treatment of Austrian Jews by the Nazis.

London Regional Refugee Council.—The Annual Meeting held at Bloomsbury House was attended by representatives of many organisations actively associated with the Council, amongst them the AJR, represented by Dr. K. Alexander, who is also a member of the Council's Executive Committee. He referred to the increasing collaboration between the AJR and the L.R.R.C., adding that many refugees still required friendly assistance in developing their cultural and social life in this country. For this purpose the manifold activities of the L.R.R.C. were in his view of very great value.

It is with the deepest regret that the AJR has to announce the death of Mr. Ludwig Scherk, London. He had been a member of the Board since the Association came into being. Whenever he was called upon, Mr. Scherk rendered practical help and put his knowledge and wide experience at the disposal of the organisation.

His memory will always be kept alive.

The death has occurred of Mr. Ludwig Baer, Wembley Park, Middx. The AJR will very much miss his valuable advice which he rendered especi-

ally in connection with the plan of establishing an Old Age Home.

AJR and Jews in Germany.—Further letters have been received by the AJR Head Office from the Jewish communities of Augsburg, Bielefeld, Bremen, Freiburg, Herford, Minden and Osnabrueck.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Advertisement orders must reach the Head Office by the 15th of each month for the following issue.

AJR MEETINGS in SEPTEMBER
Wednesday, September 11th, Golders Green, Hodford Hall, Hodford Road, N.W.11, 7.45 p.m. Dr. ROBERT WELTSCH: "Palestine To-day."

AJR, GLASGOW

(Society of Jewish Refugees, Club Premises: 11, Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5.)
Sunday, September 8th, 5 p.m. General Meeting.
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