

AJR

Vol. II. No. 4

INFORMATION

APRIL 1947

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS, LONDON, N.W.3

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

Telephone: MAids Vale 9096

JEWISH PROPOSALS

WE have become accustomed to the tone of discord in international conferences. As we go to press no agreement has been reached yet on the fundamental issues in the Moscow Conference which has been trying to lay down certain basic principles of the Peace Treaties with Germany and Austria. The moment for proposals of Jewish concern to be included in the Peace Treaties, is still far off.

In England, there are efforts being made to unify these proposals made by various Jewish organisations. The articles would include the punishment of war criminals, the repealing of discriminatory legislation, the dissolution of organisations favouring anti-semitism, and prohibition of anti-semitic literature, the restoration respectively compensation of private and communal Jewish property, freedom of religion, payment of reparation and indemnification to individuals and to communal bodies, and many other allied problems.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE

FOR the first time, the Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany has convened a plenary session. The Conference will take place on May 18 to 19 in London. Delegates from the United States of America, Palestine, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany are expected to attend. On the Agenda are the questions of restitution and compensation, of statelessness, of migration and of preserving the spiritual heritage of German Jewry.

The Conference will conclude with a public meeting to be addressed by the main delegates and leaders of former German Jewry.

RESIDENCE IN SWITZERLAND

THE "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" has recently published an article on the prospects of granting a permanent stay to refugees in Switzerland. The paper writes it is known to the Swiss public that endeavours are pending to grant such a stay to a restricted number of refugees living in Switzerland and continues: "By such a decision our country not only would make up for an omission and correct past mistakes of its policy with regard to refugees, but also contribute to the restoration of Europe and open perspectives for a useful co-operation with the Allied Nations in the humanitarian sphere. Above all, this decision would take the material and mental stress from people whom, it is true, we have given a haven from persecution, but who are still uncertain about their future and who do not know whether they shall ever live again the normal life of settled people." The further contents of the article show, on the other hand, that within some departments of the Swiss administration objections are being raised against the grant of a permanent stay.

We sincerely hope that the intentions of the Swiss Government to end the uncertainty of the plight of the refugees, many of whom have been living there for more than 10 years, will be carried out. The solution of the refugee problem as a whole is already such a tremendous and difficult task that no further difficulties should be added by a country not allowing those refugees to stay permanently who have been living there for a long time.

RESTITUTION OFFICE

(Recognised by the Control Office for Germany and Austria)

OFFICE HOURS: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, from 3 to 6 p.m., Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS, N.W.3.

TALKS IN GENEVA

From February 11 to February 21, the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organisation (I.R.O.) met in Geneva. This Preparatory Commission had been set up in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly of UNO after more than eight states had signed the I.R.O. Constitution. Whether, however, I.R.O. itself will come into existence is still uncertain. For this purpose at least fifteen signatories who contribute 75% of the budget will be necessary, whereas, so far, the Constitution has been signed by twelve states only who, together, contribute 69% of the budget.

This state of affairs is no mere accident, it reflects the political complications involved in the refugee problem. The Eastern States keep aloof from I.R.O. because in their view most of the D.P.'s who are unwilling to return to their countries of origin do not deserve international assistance. Their attitude is to some extent understandable.

If one would have screened the so-called D.P.'s found in Germany immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the result might have been that a great majority of those Polish, Baltic, Yugoslav and Czech workers who were not inclined to return to their countries of origin, were not victims of Fascism who had been forced to go to Germany, but persons who, attracted by good wages and good food, had volunteered to work in Germany and who now feared to be punished for their collaboration. On the other hand, the Western countries, especially Great Britain and U.S.A., hold the view that there are also many D.P.'s who, without being Fascists or semi-Fascists, have cogent reasons not to return and who deserve the assistance of the United Nations.

The Conference in Geneva had to realise that, if I.R.O. was to come into existence, at least four further countries would have to join. It was also under the obligation to find the necessary means for financing the preparatory activities. The Conference, therefore, decided to ask the Secretary General of UNO for an appeal to all Governments to join I.R.O. and for an advance of 25,000 dollars. In the course of the session the complicated political side of the problem became evident. True, there had been a majority decision on I.R.O. at the General Assembly of UNO, but as Russia and the States led by Russia had voted against it, the representative of the Secretariat thought that UNO had to take a very careful attitude in order to avoid any conflict with Russia.

As UNRRA will cease on June 30 and as the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, which up to now gave in some respect political protection to certain groups of refugees, is also supposed to discontinue operations, the first problem is to safeguard the immediate needs of D.P.'s such as housing, food and clothing. At the same time, ways and means have to be found to liquidate the whole problem in the shortest possible time. This liquidation is only possible in three ways: *Repatriation*: it is generally recognised that repatriation is not to be enforced. *Emigration*: none of the countries which have so far been asked to accept D.P.'s has given a really positive reply which makes their immediate admission possible. The third possibility would be to leave the D.P.'s in Germany and Austria. This suggestion would create gravest political objections amongst the Eastern countries who would consider the remaining D.P.'s a "black reserve" in case of a future war. It is difficult to say how, under all these circumstances, a satisfactory solution may be found at all.

For the Jewish D.P.'s repatriation is out of question. This is the unanimous opinion of all governments including those of the Eastern countries. To keep them in Germany and to make them participate in German economic life would be a tragic mistake; for the idea that the Polish, Hungarian and Lithuanian Jews whose families have been exterminated by the Germans should now build up new Jewish communities in Germany seems absurd. There remains only one possibility: emigration. And here the tragedy of our position becomes evident. Even representatives of governments who would welcome a solution of the Palestine conflict in favour of the Jews shrink from mentioning Palestine as a solution in the International Debate.

The session at Geneva was adjourned until April 15th. It is hoped that by then the newly elected secretary of the Preparatory Commission, Mr. Arthur Altmeyer, an American who had not attended the Conference and had not been dealing with the problem before, will be able to take up the tremendous work left to him by the Conference—to make the missing governments join and to secure the necessary finances. On the last day of the session a telegram by the Secretary-General of UNO, Mr. Trygve Lie, arrived in which the Conference was promised substantial and far-reaching assistance.

German Political Parties and the Jews From the Jews in Germany

The attitude of the four major German political parties towards the Jews was revealed in official statements made in reply to questions by the Berlin Jewish weekly DER WEG.

Social Democratic Party

"There is no distinction between Jewish and non-Jewish citizens. As in the past, the Social Democratic Party will use all their power to ensure that this principle is accepted not only in Germany but throughout the world as an element of every Constitution. Its violation should be liable to punishment. Education should so promote the doctrine of the equal rights of all men that anti-Jewish sentiment and tendencies directed against Jewry as a section of the human family, stand condemned in the mind of the people as offending against the basic dictates of morality."

"Wherever property taken from the German Jews has remained intact, the former position should be restored. Wherever confiscated property of war criminals and Nazi supporters no longer remains in the hands of the community, German Jews should be considered in the same way as other victims of National Socialism. Losses and damage suffered by German Jews are to be compensated in the same way as in the case of German citizens."

Socialist Union ("S.E.D.")

"As a Socialist party we are uncompromising champions of the ideals of Humanity. Consequently we wage unrelenting war against incitement to race

hatred and every form of national and religious oppression. We advocate full freedom of worship and thought and undisturbed practice of religion."

"Anti-semitism in Germany cannot be really eliminated until its Fascist roots are destroyed. That is why we are fighting consistently and ruthlessly to bring about the defeat, the dispossession and punishment of the war criminals, the barons of industry and the junkers—the managers and masters of the Hitler robber gang. The ghastly sufferings of the Jews demand full moral reparation on the part of the German people. In the economic sector the few surviving Jews must be guaranteed an existence—Germany must again become a home for them."

Christian Democratic Union

"Of all the crimes perpetrated by the Hitler regime, none is as terrible as the one committed against the Jews both at home and abroad. Here it is our duty to atone for, and redress, a great wrong. Let us tell our Jewish fellow-citizens that we throw our doors wide open for them, and that we hope they will place the thousand years old wisdom of their people in the service of a rebuilt better Germany."

"Jewish fellow-citizens are active in leading positions of the Union and their number among the membership is also steadily increasing."

Liberal Democratic Party

Liberalism appeals to the brain, to the light of reason and the wide-awake intellect. The citizens of Jewish faith always stood in the front ranks of the Liberal force. It therefore goes without saying that the L.D.P. has every sympathy with the "Victims of Fascism" and, now that the Hitler regime is gone, is doing everything in its power to secure justice for them. This includes immediate aid and reparation of their losses and injuries.

"The L.D.P. will take care that never again shall anti-Jewish tendencies raise their heads in Germany, and it is convinced that the citizens of Jewish faith will by an immaculate bearing in thought and deed, facilitate the struggle against anti-semitism."

CONFERENCE OF DOCTORS

A Conference of 250 Jewish doctors in the American Zone of Germany was held at Berchtesgaden recently. Representatives of UNRRA, the Jewish Central Committee, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Palestine Office were also present. One of the lectures dealt with the after-effects of diseases which Jews contracted in Concentration Camps and by which many of them were crippled.

JEWS IN BADENIA

Mr. Nathan Rosenberger, President of the "Oberrat der Israeliten Badens," Bezirk Suedbaden, Freiburg i.Br., Hansjakobstr. 8, has sent us an interesting report from which we publish the following extract:

On my return from Theresienstadt I was nominated by the then President of the "Oberrat der Israeliten Badens" as representative for the French Zone of Occupation and recognised by the authorities. My initial work started with visiting all Jewish cemeteries in the district and demanding from the mayors the restoration of the devastated places. Some mayors had already done this on their own initiative, others waited till they were approached. I found the greatest support by Military Government and, on the whole, it may be said that the cemeteries are again in a respectable condition. Then I tried to set up a Community in my district. Unfortunately very few Jews have survived, in Freiburg just enough for a Minjan. With the help of the authorities we got some rooms and we were able to arrange one as a prayer room where we hold divine service. We are looking especially after the needy and old members of the Community who mostly live at small places of South Badenia. I may add that I took with me from Theresienstadt a list with the names of all Jews deported from Badenia to that camp which enabled me to give information to many people here and abroad as to the fate of their relatives. From the once flourishing Freiburg Community of 1,400 members only 50 are left and the whole of South Badenia is now inhabited by 100 Jews, all of them in need of support

DESTRUCTION OF A COMMUNITY

More details about the deportation of Jews from Berlin have become known. 50,535 men, women and children have been deported. 35,738 of them were brought to the East and 14,797 to Theresienstadt (from where many were re-deported). About 98% of the deportees do not live any more. Altogether 63 transports went to the East and 121 to Theresienstadt. The first transport with about 100 persons left for Lodz on October 18, 1941, 13 further transports were sent to various ghettos in the East (Lodz, Minzk, Kowno, Riga and Lublin) until April, 1942. On June 6, 1942, the first "Alters-transport" with 100 persons left for Theresienstadt, followed by further transports in daily and fortnightly intervals, including four great transports with about 1,000 persons each on August 17, 1942, September 14, 1942, October 14, 1942, and March 17, 1943. Deportations to Auschwitz started on July 11, 1942, and went on in 17 further large transports of 1,000 to 1,500 persons each until March, 1943. Whilst by that time the vast majority of Berlin Jews had been deported, smaller transports to the East and to Theresienstadt were carried out until March, 1945.

JEWSH CONVALESCENCE HOME

To a relatively small Jewish population, in many instances people without relatives, spread over the British zone of Germany, the existence of a Jewish Convalescence Home means quite a lot; it is what is called in German "ein Stückchen Heimat." No place was better suited for this purpose than Bad Harzburg with its good air and all the facilities of a spa. A former hotel, the "Ernst August," once the property of a German Jewish family, has been converted into a Jewish home, offering accommodation for more than 100 people who either need rest or require convalescence. Medical care will be provided, too. It will be a Jewish home with all its implications, a home, mainly designed for Jews from town communities.

Noticing the obvious demand for such an institution, the Jewish Relief Unit from Great Britain (Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, London) took the initiative in providing the means and the personnel for setting up the home, and when, only recently, the official opening took place, representatives of many Jewish organisations and of the British and German authorities conveyed their good wishes. After the religious ceremony of consecration Sir Keith Joseph, on behalf of the "Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation," declared the Home as officially opened. Amongst those who spoke were Col. Thickness, Deputy Chief, Displaced Persons Division, Berlin, Col. Dawson, representing UNRRA, J. Rosensaft (Belsen), Rabbi I. Brodie, Senior Jewish Chaplain of the British Forces, the Landrat, the Bürgermeister, and Dr. Kurt Lewin (Jewish Agency for Palestine).

The "Kuratorium" of the Harzburg home will consist of a representative of the Jewish Relief Unit, the Joint, the Central Jewish Committee (Belsen) and the Zonenrat.

Wuppertal.—The community consists of 146 members, 109 of whom are living in Wuppertal, 23 in Solingen and the rest at smaller places. As to the family status, 10 are married with "Volljuden," 20 with Jewish women of non-Jewish origin, 60 are partners of mixed marriages, 37 are unmarried, widowed or divorced and 19 under 21 years old. The majority (109) are of German nationality, 20 are Poles, 16 Stateless and 1 Lithuanian.

Hamburg.—A Memorial Service for Max Warburg took place under the auspices of the Jewish Committee in the Synagogue Kielortallee. The city of Hamburg was represented by Mayor Brauer, Mayor Koch and Dr. Sieveking. The memorial address was delivered by Rabbi Dr. Carlebach.

Essen.—At a meeting of the Congregation the following report on the Jewish cemeteries was given: The cemetery Essen-Hatrad which is now in use has been restored by the Municipal authorities, the cemetery Segeroth which had been bombed will be ready in some months time. The cemeteries Essen-Werden and Essen-Steele are also restored.—The newly elected Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Congregation are Siegfried Levy, Herbert Berg and Robert Waller.

Berlin.—In memory of the 100th anniversary of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's death, his Oratorium "Elias" was performed in the "Städtische Oper."

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

At the outbreak of war there were not many refugees in Java, in Batavia about 25 and perhaps the same number in Bandoeng, Soerabaja and Medan. That so few refugees went to the Netherlands East Indies (NEI) was mainly due to the lack of information about that land. Among the immigrants were three doctors and two dentists, all of whom, after two years study at the High School of Medicine in Batavia, acquired the Dutch degree, one engineer, some craftsmen and the rest merchants. When war broke out between the Netherlands and Germany, all Jewish male immigrants from Germany were interned, but after some days or weeks released. The released, on application, got a paper stating that they were non-enemy subjects. The Japanese, after occupying NEI, did not know anything about the Jews and treated them as all other white people, that means exactly as bad as the Dutch but not worse. However, in 1943, under German influence, all Jews from Batavia and Soerabaja were concentrated in a camp. In Bandoeng the influence of the Nazis was less strong and some Jews, among them a doctor, remained free during the whole period. Immediately after the war the position of Jewish immigrants was not favourable. It is true, they received help, as anyone else, inside NEI, but they were refused permission to go to Australia for recuperation. Meanwhile things have changed and immigrants are allowed leave for Holland. There is still no private enterprise in NEI. Trade and commerce are in the hands of the Government, all doctors work as government officials, but the Jews are included in that scheme. All immigrants have applied for Dutch naturalisation and hope it will be granted to them in the course of this year. As for the legal position, the Germans are again considered as Germans, the Austrians as Austrians. The juridical concept "stateless" does not exist in that part of Holland.

(From a letter to the AJR.)

S. B. Jacob:

UNDER THE WHEELS

The grave situation of hundreds of thousands of our people in many parts of post-war Europe explains the fact that comparatively little is known about the fate of a group, usually described as the German Jews of Czechoslovakia. It is not a very large group, probably not more than 5,000 people altogether of whom one-third is living at present on Czechoslovak soil, the remaining two-thirds abroad, scattered in small groups all over the world.

Their position, even now almost two years after the liberation of Czechoslovakia, is a really tragic one. After having suffered since 1938 from Nazi persecution from which only a small proportion was able to escape and to find refuge abroad, they are now being treated by the Czechs and the Slovaks as Germans with all the legal, political and economic disabilities resulting from the special regime to which Germans are subjected.

Radical Operation

This is not the place to discuss the extent to which the Czechs are justified in their policy of performing the most radical operation in the demographical structure of a country, the almost complete elimination and expulsion of three million inhabitants who constituted almost one-third of the population.

Today, after the trials of Nuremberg and of the leaders of Sudetengerman irredenta, there exists little doubt about the complicity of the overwhelming majority of the German population of Czechoslovakia in the plan of disrupting the Czechoslovak State and reducing its non-German inhabitants to a status of semi-colonial dependency. Consequently, the idea of getting rid of the Sudetengermans at any cost, had become almost an obsession for the majority of the Czechs and during the first eighteen months no other problem was as much in the forefront of public interest. By the end of October, 1946, the transfer of almost three million Germans was completed, and this event was hailed as the most important achievement when the President and the Prime Minister surveyed Czechoslovakia's position on October 28, the National Remembrance Day.

It is against this background of far-reaching state policy and of highly pitched nationalist passion that the situation of the several thousand Jews must be seen who before the war considered themselves of German nationality. Several causes have given rise to the tragedy of these people. The Government in their laws and decrees, failed to understand (or rather refused to understand) that the problem of this group could not be tackled on the formalistic line of qualifying everybody who in the census of 1930 or after registered as "German," as a fully fledged member of the "Herrenvolk" who is hostile and unreliable and has therefore to be deprived of all individual and economic rights.

Once more the principle of non-discrimination was applied in such a way as to make a mockery of it. The very race and religion because of which 85% of

Czech Jewry were exterminated by the Nazis was not recognised as valid enough reason to exempt them from discriminatory measures against the Germans. These Jews who in 1930, under quite different circumstances, registered as Germans, who remained loyal citizens of the Czechoslovak Republic, who then became the victims of Nazi persecution and suffered in concentration camps or who, having escaped abroad, participated actively in the fight against the Nazi tyranny, are still considered enemies and—short of forced expatriation—their status was very much the same as that of the Nazis. Automatic loss of citizenship, sequestration of property leading very often to its confiscation, refusal of reinstatement in civil service, withholding of old age pensions, etc., are the principal measures and it is obvious that they have been of disastrous consequence for these people. It is true, there are provisions in the law that these victims of Nazi persecution can apply for citizenship, for exemption from this and that measure but—and here we reach the main stumbling block—the local and provincial authorities are very far from being prepared to give sympathetic consideration to such applications. Nobody in this country can imagine the despair of such an applicant who has to produce at least a dozen documents, certificates, affidavits, etc., which to obtain requires weeks if not months. And when he has got them all together and presents them to the authority concerned, he can almost be certain that the views of a number of other authorities and bodies will have to be heard before any decision can be reached. The main reason for these delaying tactics might be found in the roots of the evil: The greediness of those who acquired or hope to acquire the property of these Jews. It is obvious that the legal rehabilitation of a "German" Jew might sooner or later lead to the restitution of his property. Therefore the holder of this property is usually employing every possible device to impede or at least delay a favourable decision of these applications. In most of the cases, these obstructionist methods are fully backed by one or several political parties and even if the other parties are prepared to recognise the justification of the claim, they will not, for the sake of the truce between the national coalition, take up the fight for the rights of a "German" Jew.

Victims and Oppressors

An ordinance of the Ministry of the Interior dated September 13, 1946, is the first serious effort to remedy this lamentable state of affairs. It recognises at last that it is impossible to treat victims and their oppressors alike, that certain vague expressions in the texts of the laws have to be properly defined and interpreted, that somebody who talked to his mother in German and who went to the German theatre did not necessarily "germanise" the country and so forth. Unfortunately, the almost immediate reaction was that many local authorities, specially those which do not depend on the Ministry of Interior, are taking the view that this ordinance is not binding on them, and therefore the position is still very much the same as before September, 1946. It is difficult to say how this chapter of our history will end. The majority of these people who speak Czech fluently will go on fighting for their rights till the end. A minority, however, especially those who do not speak Czech at all or insufficiently, realised the terrific difficulties of their reintegration and left the country. As for the time being emigration overseas is negligible, many had to go to Germany. This, more than anything else, speaks for the situation.

INDEX OF EXPATRIATED JEWS

The Legal Adviser of the Jewish Relief Unit in Germany is in possession of the whole index of those Jews who have been individually deprived of their German citizenship before the general decree of November 25, 1941. We ask those of our friends who have justified reason to assume that they belong to that group but have no official proof, to send us their name, date of birth and last place of residence. We shall then forward their inquiries to Germany.

What the Press says . . .

HOPE FOR THE REFUGEES

"New hope has been given to Europe's refugees . . . Mr. Trygve Lie's readiness to stake some £60,000 of United Nations money on the chance of the I.R.O. coming into existence may be generous, but it is certainly no more than the United Nations owed to one of its 'specialized agencies'."

"The promised loan and the accompanying offer of help with staff and accommodation at Geneva should tide the preparatory commission over its immediate difficulties. Already it has done good work, not least in choosing Mr. Altmeyer, an experienced American administrator, as its executive secretary. But the more substantial difficulty of ensuring that the I.R.O. comes into being in accordance with its constitution remains. Fifteen States, subscribing between them three-quarters of its budget, must sign the constitution. Four more signatures and about five per cent. more of the budget are still needed. . . . Whether the impulse comes from New York, from London and Washington, or mutely from the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons who are the most interested parties of all, it deserves to be heeded. But if the worst comes to the worst, and it proves impossible to bring the organisation into being in the manner foreseen, then those States which have its interest most at heart, Britain and America among them, should preserve the work already done by establishing with the least possible delay an alternative structure. A refugee organisation of some kind must be in working order by June 30."

"The Times."

LETTER HEADINGS OF LIMITED COMPANIES

The House of Lords accepted an amendment that the requirement to state the original nationality of nationalised directors in trade catalogues, trade circulars, show cards and business letters, shall cease to have effect. The acceptance of this amendment in the House of Lords does, however, not yet imply an alteration of the present legal position which would only come into force in case the other legislative authorities agree to the amendment proposed by the House of Lords.

In moving the amendment Viscount Bridgeman stressed the usefulness of the new immigrants for the country. "Naturalisation," he said, "should be granted without any reservation. The present position implies that a man is not really British and that you have to parade his foreign nationality even though the Home Office have agreed that he shall acquire British nationality. It holds back something from the completely British nationality which we have promised to give and it invites everybody who reads a letter heading to take note that the British citizenship of a man or woman is qualified to some degree."

Lord Chorley, seconding the motion on behalf of the Labour Party, exemplified especially on the fate of the Jewish refugees from Germany and mentioned that the "German Jews have very strong feelings about being associated with the country from which they were expelled in such a ruthless manner."

EXPORT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY FROM GERMANY

By arrangement with the British Element of the Control Commission for Germany it is now possible for United Nations, Neutral Nationals and German Nationals who were resident in the United Kingdom prior to September 1, 1939, and British subjects and British Protected Persons resident elsewhere, to remove their furniture, personal and household effects, provided that they were owned by these persons when resident in Germany at any time prior to May 8, 1945. Applications should be made in quintuplicate on forms which can be obtained from the Control Office for Germany and Austria, Room 229, Norfolk House, St. James Sq., London, S.W.1. The completed forms should then be addressed to the Military Government Headquarters of the region in which the property is situated.

Personal effects of which the owner has been dispossessed pursuant to Nazi discriminatory legislation do not come within the scope of this announcement.

Franz Rosenzweig Series of Lectures

under the auspices of the AJR

Monday, April 14th, 7.45 p.m.
1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W. 6

Dr. N. BAROU:

"The Jews in the World"

Main features of present day Jewry.
(Regional distribution, migration, occupations,
age groups, etc.)

Monday, April 28th, 7.45 p.m.
Stern Hall, 33 Seymour Place, W.1.

Professor S. BRODETSKY

"The Future of British Jewry"

Free Admission without tickets

Lutz Weltmann:

ON GOD AND MAN

In a recent broadcast talk, Lord Samuel gave a fine modern variant of Lessing's (and Boccaccio's) famous story of the three rings: the adherents of all the religions of the world stand in a circle whose centre is God (or Truth)—approaching the centre they come together, moving away from it the joined hands forming the circle loosen . . . and God is lost at the same time.

Among the foremost seekers after truth in this country are G. B. Shaw and H. G. Wells, both deeply rooted in the XIX Century; the former completed his 90th year of age last year, the latter died just before his 80th birthday. We are still living in the XIX Century—History does not make its caesuras precisely at 1800 or 1900 or 2000—and we are experiencing the birth-pangs of a new age. Both, Shaw and Wells have been striving throughout their life-time to quicken the coming of a new era.

(Spiritual) midwifery, the term applied to the Socratic dialectic, is indeed the method of the wisest man in our time, G.B.S. Socratic, too, is his way of questioning stale conventions. He is an even wiser Socrates, since he has known how to escape the hemlock, and yet to tell the truth. Like Aristophanes, the "enemy of cant," Shaw has told it in comedies full of buffoonery. Yet Plato's dialogues had been the model he was aiming at, and as soon as he had succeeded he did away with the disguise of a jester. "The Apple Cart" ("Der Kaiser von Amerika")—as the B.B.C. Shaw Festival made clear—is his "Politeia." Shaw's plays have stood the test of the study, of the stage, of the cinema (a potential form of art which Shaw fully enjoys), and—above all—of the microphone, a technique he seems to have anticipated when he wrote his prefaces with their elaborate descriptions of characters, background and environment. The playwright and dramatist has proved to be as right as the social reformer and political thinker who dealt in his foresight with such topical issues as Anglo-American relations ("The Apple Cart") and the National Health Service ("The Doctor's Dilemma.")

There is a deeper stratum in Shaw's work than that of "enlightenment." He fights against superstitions and prejudices, shows the weakness of strong men and the springs of wickedness in the weak—there are no "persons" to serve as scapegoats in his guide to clear thinking, but he is aware of the mysteries beyond reason, he knows the place of genius in this world of ours, the world of Marchbanks and Dubedad and Saint Joan. He has mastered both art and life by realising and resolving the conflict between the poet's mind and the citizen's responsibility.

"Back to Methuselah," which he considers to be his most important work, was his own choice for the "World Classic's" series. It contains his gospel of the "Life Force," by which he does not mean mere worship of crude nature, but obedience to the "Unknown," to the "Holy Spirit," expressing thus his belief in the development of Man and of what is divine in him. Is he the founder of a new religion? Or is he the reliable chronicler of a new development of the idea "God," such as he sketched in his short

story "The Black Girl in Search of God"? The God of Noah was not the same God as Job's. Micah's God was not the God of Jesus, and Paul and the apostles fell back upon pagan conceptions.

In the book edition of his film version of "Pygmalion" Shaw mentions his younger fellow fighter H. G. Wells as an educator of his nation. "The fate of modern man is," in Wells' words, "a race between education and catastrophe." Wells was a successful writer, and though he died a disappointed man, despairing of the future of "Homo Sapiens" and of "Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind" in an atomic age, which he had long foreseen, his ideas still quicken the best minds of the country. His inventive spirit, the Jules Verne element in him, has been triumphant; his ethics: to make the world a better place to live in, have still to be reconciled with the progress of science.

H. G. Wells' novels have become "historical novels." Their heroes are ordinary English people. They contain elements of Wells' autobiography as well. They are sincere representations of the growth of his mind. "The New Macchiavelli" shows the politician in the making—at a time when there were no "princes" any longer. "Kipps" is the epic of the middle class, which is the backbone of social life in this country. Wells' most voluminous production is an encyclopædia, of sociology, of psychology, of art and science—we could picture Wells in the epoch of the great French encyclopædists—but he is, last but not least, a poet, full of tenderness towards his creatures, scrupulously fair in explaining their shortcomings (the Shakespeare touch! Think of Shylock and Caliban), his human beings are real, even if fairyland and fancy ("Hans im Glück") are their background (e.g. in "Kipps"). That is the reason why they make good films, too.

Though still recognisable, Wells' England is not the England of today. It was partly through him that this country has been transformed. Particularly a study of his women, whose souls he knows so well, shows the changes that have taken place since their struggle for emancipation. Wells is the historian of that period of transition. He felt himself called to greater tasks. He wrote "The Outline of History" and "A Short History of the World," both profound interpretations of the past made for the benefit of mankind.

This is what he says about the Jewish contribution to history: "Wherever the Jews went the prophets spread a new religious spirit. They carried the common man past priest and temple, past court and king and brought him face to face with the rule of Righteousness. That is their supreme importance in the history of mankind."

A hundred thousand copies of ten of Shaw's and Wells' chief works have been printed in the Penguin Series to mark their 90th and 80th birthdays. Let us rejoice that so many have been bought for the sake of the knowledge they disseminate, and let us enjoy those available, because they make us understand and love this country at its best!

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.

DECLARATIONS OF DEATH

An Ordinance supplementing the Law on Declaration of Death has been issued, on December 16, 1946, in the British zone of Germany (not in the British sector of Berlin).

It has been published and commented upon in a pamphlet edited by Dr. G. Weis, the Legal Adviser of the Jewish Relief Organisation in the British zone who has been largely instrumental for this amendment of the existing statute of July 4, 1939.

The Ordinance contains a number of provisions which are of special interest and value to the victims of Nazi oppression.

It enacts that any person who was arrested before May 8, 1945, on political, racial or religious

grounds, or who was forcibly deported or who was placed in a Concentration Camp or other place of forcible detention, will be considered as having been in danger of life. Consequently, if he was no longer heard of, he can now be declared dead by order of the Court.

As the date of death May 8, 1945, shall be determined, if no other date of death can be proved.

The statute applies also to persons who have been expatriated by the Germans, i.e. especially all Jews who have emigrated or were deported abroad, if there exists a justifiable interest in the declaration of death being made by a German Court.

No public advertisement (Aufgebot) is any longer required in cases of this kind as a preliminary to the Declaration of Death.

PERSONALIA

Alfred Kerr, now over seventy, wrote in London the libretto to an opera composed by his wife, Julia Kerway, entitled "Chronoplan." Chronoplan is the name of an inventor who has produced a machine for travelling backwards in time. Characters in this opera are, among others, Max Liebermann; Gerhart Hauptmann, Richard Strauss, Albert Einstein and Bernard Shaw.

NARRATOR.

Herbert Friedenthal's latest novel "Wasser auf Gottes Mühlen" is being published in "Der Weg," Berlin's Jewish Weekly.

The first performance of a Symphony by the pianist Artur Schnabel took place under the conductorship of Dimitri Mitropoulos at Minneapolis.

NEW BOOKS.—Judah Magnes and Martin Buber: "Arab Jewish Unity" (Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London); E. J. Cohn and Robert Egerton: "Legal Aid for the Poor" (Stevens & Sons, Ltd., London); P. Meinhardt: "Inventions, Patents and Monopoly" (Stevens & Sons, Ltd., London); "World Affairs"—A Quarterly Publication (Stevens & Sons, Ltd., London); Alfred Döblin: "Der Unsterbliche Mensch—Ein Religionsgespräch" and "Der Oberst und der Dichter" (Karl Alber, Freiburg i. B.); Norman Bentwich: "Ethiopia at the Peace Conference" (Abyssinia Ethiopia Association); Peter F. Drucker: "Big Business" (Heinemann, London); Oskar Kraus: "Albert Schweitzer, his Work and and Philosophy" (Adam and Charles Black, London).

A DRAFT STATUTE FOR AUSTRIA

"Entwurf eines Verfassungsgesetzes zur Erneuerung der österreichischen Rechtsordnung und zur Hebung der öffentlichen Moral," by Dr. S. Z. Kantor, former President of the Vienna Bar. XIII and 112 pages. Price \$2. Alleinvertrieb Dr. Max Sokal, 5055 Fifth Avenue, New York, 17, N.Y.

Dr. Kantor, one of the most outstanding former Viennese lawyers, publishes in this book the draft of a statute which should be enacted in Austria in order to grant a full restoration and compensation for all the misdeeds inflicted by the Nazis in Austria to their victims. The author points out in the preface that, in his opinion, the Austrian people is responsible for all those misdeeds as it has agreed to the occupation and annexation of Austria by the Nazis in the plebiscite held on April 10, 1938, and that Austria ought not to be permitted to evade such responsibility. (It might, of course, be doubted whether that plebiscite has indeed expressed the real attitude of the overwhelming majority of the Austrian population.)

Dr. Kantor thinks that the Austrian legislation enacted since the liberation is not in accordance with that basic principle adhered to by him, because such legislation has not repealed the Nazi discriminatory and confiscating rules with retrospective effect, but only since April 10 or 27, 1945, respectively. The learned author, therefore, holds it indispensable to reintroduce the legal situation as it subsisted in Austria before March, 1938, retrospectively, and to restore public morale without compelling the victims to embark on lengthy and costly proceedings before courts of law or administrative authorities.

To obtain this goal, he has worked out the draft of a Constitutional Act consisting of 296 sections by which full restitution and compensation shall be secured in all possible respects, such as—inter alia—regarding confiscation of movable and immovable property, securities, cash balances, etc., alteration or cancellation of contracts and service agreements, of insurance contracts in particular, imprisonment or detention in concentration camps, loss of trades, of industrial property, payment of discriminatory taxes, dissolution of religious communities, of associations, of funds, registers of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, public notaries, patent agents, dismissal of judges and civil servants, etc. All that has been worked out in a very efficient manner with full knowledge of the Nazi activities, often disguised in some legal form, and it would certainly be a blessing for the victims of Nazi oppression if legislation could be enacted on the lines suggested by Dr. Kantor. But as far as can be seen by now there is not much likelihood that a so far reaching legislation will be enacted.

DR. PAUL ABEL.

CONSTRUCTIVE AGENCIES

Palestine has continuously been in the news since Summer 1946. Ministerial speeches, parliamentary debates, conferences with Arabs and Jews, enquiry commissions, terrorist activities and military security measures, have followed each other in a vicious circle. But the work of construction which has been going on uninterruptedly has never hit the headlines of publicity. It is timely to recall what has happened in the field of practical upbuilding and developing the country in the last few months while tension and crises were at their height. Since October 1, 1946, twenty-three new agricultural settlements have been established, fourteen of them in the Negev, that vast southern desert of Palestine which holds great potentialities for colonisation. New irrigation projects are in various stages of realisation and large afforestation schemes are being carried out.

Palestine's economy has stood fast in the transition period. Although 30,000 ex-servicemen have returned to civilian life, there is no unemployment. 400 new industries have been established during the war years and more are springing up everywhere. Existing factories expand their plants, and trade and commerce are conquering new markets. Although clouds darken the political horizon, the economic structure of Jewish Palestine, both in her agricultural and industrial sectors, have proved their maturity and passed the test.

The National Funds, that is the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, have laid the basis for these achievements. For some decades now they have silently and unobtrusively created the network of a healthy and strong Jewish communal life in all its ramifications. The Palestine Foundation Fund is the Jewish treasury. Immigration and relief to refugees, and care and training of immigrants, have first call on its budget which, for the current year, is over £15,000,000. The Keren Hayesod finances agricultural settlements and its aid given to trade and industry has encouraged private initiative and made possible the

splendid record in these fields. Housing and labour also come within the orbit of the Fund, whose most urgent task is to provide accommodation and occupation for the new immigrants. Among the other responsibilities of the Fund are education and culture, maritime activities and the many other functions which in every country devolve on the state, namely the creation of the national organisation of Jewish Palestine.

The Jewish National Fund is the land instrument of the Jewish people. There are 232 agricultural settlements on its lands in Palestine. In addition, the Jewish National Fund holds large urban areas for housing schemes and industries. On soil of the Fund are the children's institutions and training centres, schools and hospitals, nurseries and welfare stations, synagogues and all important religious institutions. The Jewish National Fund not only acquires the land; it makes it ready for cultivation by amelioration, by afforestation and irrigation schemes. The holdings of the Fund amount to over 220,000 acres. Since the beginning of the late war, in spite of White Paper restrictions, over 130,000 acres have been acquired by the Fund. The budget of the Jewish National Fund for the current year is over £9,000,000.

The two National Funds, in this country, have joined hands in the Joint Palestine Appeal which calls upon Jewry in Gt. Britain to contribute one and a half million pounds towards the £25,000,000 budgets of those Funds.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann said at Congress: "The builders of the Jewish future are not those who plot murder in dark places but those who only yesterday went out into the Southern desert of the Negev planting dozens of villages in testimony to the constructive purposes of Zionism, its resilience and its hope."

The Jewish National Fund and the Palestine Foundation Fund are the pillars of this constructive work. They deserve the co-operation of every Jew in whatever political camp he may stand.

H. F.

IN PARLIAMENT

RE-SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of the Foreign Office, gave a survey of those countries who so far had agreed to accept refugees from Europe. Agreements have been signed or tentatively arranged between the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees under which it is hoped that 200 families will go to Bolivia, 1,000 to Brazil, 2,000 to Chile and 5,000 to Venezuela during 1947. The Government of Paraguay has indicated that it is willing to admit individuals who have racial or religious affinities with their country. The Government of Canada will admit certain categories of close relatives. The Australian Government has given landing permits to about 6,000 persons most of whom are relatives of Australian residents. The South African Government takes a special interest in the immigration of Yugoslav refugees in Italy. Immigration into the U.S.A. is governed by quotas which allow the immigration of 39,000 persons from Germany, Austria and Eastern Europe. These quotas are not at present filled as it is not possible to find sufficient applicants born in Germany. The Belgian Government has a special scheme for 20,000 coal miners. The French Government have sent a mission to Germany to investigate the possibility of receiving 100,000 displaced persons. The Inter-Governmental Committee has reached agreement that 6,000 families of persons of specific skills be admitted to each of Morocco and Tunis.

DISPLACED PERSONS

According to a statement of Mr. John Hynd, there were in January, 1947, approximately 269,000 non-German displaced persons in the British zone of Germany and 68,000 in the British zone of Austria. The question of their trade and professional qualifications is being examined at the present time with a view to assisting and expediting attempts being made to have them settled in other countries. Mr.

CENTRAL BRITISH FUND APPEAL LAUNCHED

On March 18 the 1947 Appeal of the Central British Fund was launched in London. Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, who was in the chair, gave a survey of the manifold demands put before the C.B.F. in the interest of Jewish D.P.'s and Jewish communities all over Europe. Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore described the position of young orphaned camp survivors who were being cared for in this country by the Central British Fund. In spite of the great plight these people had to go through during the past years most of them had already found their ways back to normal life. Quoting the example of one boy who had never had the benefit of a proper school education before and who now had won a scholarship with distinction, he concluded: "It would be grand if at a later time a scholar could state in his autobiography that he owed the start of his career to the assistance of the C.B.F." Mr. S. Bloomberg described his experience as late UNRRA director of the Belsen Camp. Rabbi Kopul Rosen stressed that the rehabilitation work of the B.C.F. transcended all Jewish parties and was to be shared by Zionists and non-Zionists alike. No intelligent Zionist would wish to receive in Palestine wrecks of human beings. The appeal was then launched by Mr. Harry Sacher.

EMIGRATION OF D.P.'s VIA HOLLAND

A transport bottleneck in the emigration of D.P.'s was broken recently, permitting the departure from Amsterdam of 455 emigrants to Australia on s.s. "Johann de Witt," under the sponsorship of HIAS. Further transports have been arranged for between the Dutch Government and HIAS; the next transport will leave Rotterdam for U.S.A. with 222 emigrants.

M.P.'s VISIT D.P. CAMPS

Mr. Mayhew recently stated on behalf of the Foreign Secretary that arrangements have been made for Members of Parliament to visit Displaced Persons Camps in the British Zones of Germany and Austria. The delegation will consist of Mr. Berwick, Mr. Hobson, and Major Beamish.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

It looks as if efforts are being made in Germany to induce emigrated Jews, especially the so-called intellectuals, to go back to that country, and for some of them a real problem seems to have arisen. Hans Erich Fabian, in the February issue of this paper, has unequivocally voiced his opinion against such return. However, he has dealt with this important question from an individualistic point of view only. That is not sufficient and is even misleading because the Jews are not mere individuals but members of a community. Therefore, it is not the conditions under which the individual will live here or over there which should be taken into primary account apart from the fact that they cannot be compared objectively. As a community we have our honour and our pride, our ancestors and our tradition. We do not wish to revel in punishment, hatred or revenge against our persecutors, but who can expect that a self-conscious Jew would or should return to a country which has inflicted upon him and his community sufferings unparalleled in history. No thought should be given to the question where he would live more comfortably, in his former homeland or outside. He is bound to meet people in Germany who either have taken part in the atrocities or have profited by them and with whom he naturally would not have any contact. But he will also meet people who had not the courage and strength—like those who possessed both and paid with their lives—to make a stand against the disgraceful actions and who now ought to blush with shame and penitence. Every Jew who wants to be respected must avoid such encounters for psychological and ideological reasons. All the more so as the poison of Nazism has not been eliminated and may become effective at any time. We need not renew the oath of the Spanish Jews of 1492, but we should be so sure of ourselves that we avoid any contact with people who out of their midst have produced the initiators of those secular wrongs. We cannot and must not forget it. It is not for us to listen to the call of return, hard as it may be for the individual.

Dr. Fritz Rathenau,
Bilthoven (Holland).

RATIONS OF D.P.'S

According to a statement by Mr. Hynd, the announcement that the rations of displaced persons in the British zone had been brought to the level of the German population did not mean that they had been reduced, but that the scales for the German population had been increased. Mr. Hynd was not prepared to give instructions that in future displaced persons were to receive the same rations as the occupation forces.

DISTRESSED PERSONS SCHEME

The Home Secretary stated that between November 18 and February 16, about 700 persons had arrived under the scheme. This means that the total number of arrivals since the scheme came into operation amounts to about 3,200 persons.

NATURALISATION OF ORPHANS

The following details about naturalisation of refugee orphans between 15/21 years (see February issue of "AJR Information") have become known meanwhile. The application forms are being distributed by the Refugee Children's Organisation under whose auspices the applicant came over. The forms have to be returned to the Organisation which passes them on to the Home Office. The Home Office will then arrange for inspectors from its Children's Branch to interview the young people at suitable centres. It is understood that, at the moment, priority is being given to young people approaching the age of twenty-one.

FROM MY DIARY

Two new Jewish reviews have recently made their appearance. "Jewish Affairs" is a monthly journal of the World Jewish Congress, British Section. In its second issue, Mr. S. Silverman, M.P., calls in an article, "The Congress Idea," for continued co-operation between Jewish communities all over the world until basic Jewish rights are secured. An article by Mr. M. Orbach, M.P., is devoted to the problem of fighting anti-Semitism in Great Britain. Dr. N. Barou writes on "The position of Jewry in Europe" and Dr. M. L. Perlzweig on the "Zionist Congress and after."

The other new review is a pictorial, "New Life," exquisitely laid out and in style and appearance comparable with American magazines. The reader is, however, somewhat surprised at the preponderance of articles on things Russian and he will not always agree with the conclusions of the editor. A contribution by Arnold Zweig, "Jewish outlook 1947" is interesting.

The Bulletin of "The Wiener Library" again contains useful bibliographical material. A magazine "Civvy Street," published by the Ex-service Publishing Co., E.C.1, carries an article, "Common Sense," by A. J. Rowe, which talks common sense on anti-Semitic reactions in this country to the events in Palestine.

A new feature in the German press is the reappearance of economic reviews. There is "Die

Wirtschafts-Zeitung" (Verlag Kurt E. Schwab, Stuttgart), on the lines of the former "Deutscher Volkswirt," a "Handelsblatt" in Duesseldorf, the monthly "Neue Produktion" in Ulm, "Der Wirtschaftsspiegel" (H. W. Doeblin Verlag, Wiesbaden), "Neue Nachrichten fuer den Aussenhandel," issued by Verlag fuer Wirtschaftliche Informationen in co-operation with the Deutsche Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, the Forschungsstelle fuer Handel and the Statistische Zentralamt, and the "Europa-Archiv" (Oberursel-Taunus).

In Heidelberg appears the "Betriebs-Berater" and in Berlin (Deutscher Zentralverlag), the monthlies "Die Versorgung" and "Die Wirtschaft." The same publishing house is also responsible for the fortnightly "Arbeit und Sozialfürsorge." Another economic review in Berlin is published by H. Luchterhand-Verlag, Frohnau, under the title "Blätter für Steuerrecht, Sozialversicherung und Arbeitsrecht."

NARRATOR

MAIL TO GERMANY

Letters and letter packets up to the maximum weight of 1 lb. may now be sent to the whole of Germany. Registration facilities are not yet available. The rates for ordinary letters are 3d. for the first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz., for air mail letters 5d. for the first oz. and 3d. for each additional oz. Post cards (non-illustrated only) can be sent at a rate of 2d. for ordinary mail and 2½d. for air mail.

NATURALISATION OF WAR WORKERS

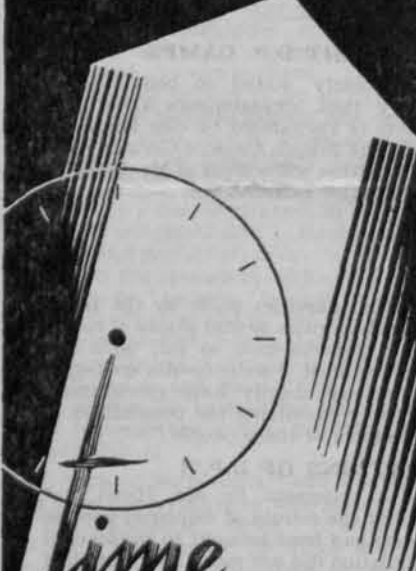
Naturalisation has been considerably speeded up both in the case of ex-soldiers and of civilians (See "AJR Information," March, 1947). Generally speaking, it is not in the interest of the applicant to hamper the work of the authorities by unnecessary inquiries. It may, however, be argued that meritorious as the work of refugees might be who have assisted this country by either scientific work or export, the work of those who contributed to the war effort by long years' war factory work should be appreciated at least to the same extent. The AJR would welcome any information indicating whether or not this point of view is being duly considered in practice.

REFUGEE CHILDREN

A warning to clergymen not to baptise Jewish refugee children without first consulting Lord Gorell, their official guardian, has been issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury. "Clearly these children and young people should not be thus divorced from their parental faith without consultation with the person who is in loco parentis to them," the Archbishop said.

"The Jewish Community," Dayan H. M. Lazurus, Deputy for the Chief Rabbi, told the "Jewish Telegraph Agency," "deeply appreciates the Archbishop's directive against undue religious influence on Jewish refugee children to alienate them from the faith in which they were born and reared."

PALESTINE



Time
IS NOT ON OUR SIDE!
BUILD PALESTINE NOW

SUPPORT THE **JPA**

JOINT PALESTINE APPEAL
37 GT. RUSSELL ST. LONDON W.C.1

MISCELLANEOUS

ACCOMMODATION urgently wanted. —The Sbcial 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 and unfurnished.

LEICA OR CONTAX wanted. Eric O. Sonntag, 159 Bickenhall Mansions, Baker Street, W.1. WELbeck 6802.

RE-UPHOLSTERING, also Carpet Repair work done on customers' premises.—A. Fahn, 6 Lithos Rd., N.W.3.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER required by Jewish couple. Small modern house, Broughton Park, Manchester. Comfortable home, no washing, liberal outings and excellent wages to suitable person. Box 421.

EXPERIENCED MANAGERESS required for West End workroom, producing highest class Ladies' Belts. Five Day Week. Good remuneration. Write Box No. 423.

SECRETARY wanted, commanding English, shorthand typing, book-keeping. Hampst. office. Box 424.

GENTLEWOMAN, Austrian, middle-aged, good cook, wants cook-house-keeper post with professional lady or gentleman in mod. flat. Ex. ref. Box 425.

TOYS & HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Representative with wholesale customers only, now open to represent further reputable manufacturers. Ia references. Box 426.

ROOM nicely furnished, opp. Shepherds Bush Station, business gentleman only. Box 427.

TO LET, well-furnished bedroom or bed sitting room in Bedford. (1 hour London.) Box 428.

PIANO tuning and repairs. 30 years experience. Perez, 8 Brondesbury Rd., N.W.6.

AGENTS for plastic play balls, watch straps, ladies' belts, wanted. Box 429.

PROFESSIONAL man, family (1 child), want temporarily furnished accomod., wife will assist with house, child. Box 430.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, reliable, for small Guest House, Bournemouth-West, wanted. Homely atmosphere, good wages and outings, permanent or seasonal. Daily help kept. Best references essential. Box 431.

COOK-GENERAL, single, exper., only with best refs. (Charwoman given), required for modern house, 12 mins. from Vict. Station. Comfort. home, liberal outings, excell. wages to suitable person. 3 adults in household. Czech or Austrian preferred. Box 432.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR

Gutman, Ignatz or Ignacy, musician, from Vienna, for E. Riegelhaupt, Sheffield.

Hentschel, Albert and Dr. Elisabeth, née Simon, from 1934-1944 in Jerusalem, now in London, for Mrs. Hirschner, Berlin.

Nonnewitz, Paula, from Berlin, for Steffi Lange, Berlin.

Weinstein, Betty, from Berlin, for Steffi Lange, Berlin.

Wolkowsky, Noah, for Herta Loewenthal, Berlin.

Inquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1

Frank, Friedl, for Erich Bloch, Berlin.

Ross, Alfred, formerly Rosenberg, baker, for Isaac Muschinsky, Berlin.

Manasse, Helene, née Hess, born in Strassburg, for Helena Hess, Hannover.

Holzer, Dr. Armin, for Consul Carlos Thoss, of San Cristobal.

Klein, Max, Dr., med., born in Leipzig, about 1910, for Dr. Albert Braunstein, 43 Yehuda Halevi Str., Tel. Aviv.

Bier, Albert, born 29.7.1886, and Bier, Fanny, née Marx, born 16.2.1893, for Erna Bier, Armadale, Australia.

Faerber, Erich, Rechtsanwalt, born 1893 in Berlin, for Kaethe Hesse, née Faerber, Berlin.

Berger, Gisela, née Ornstein-Eis, for Lazar Eis, c/o HIAS Shanghai.

Bareinski, Gitla, born 1922, for Leni Berger, Houston, Texas.

Inquiries from

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

Halford, Toni, London, for cousin Leopold Weissfeld, Munich.

Hosker, Stella, London, for Adelheid Fehlaue, Berlin-Wilmersdorf

Seegall, Dr. med. with wife and daughter, from Berlin, for F. E. Bayer, Bad Pyrmont.

Stamm, Ludwig and Gerda, née Seegall, from Frankfurt/M. for F. E. Bayer, Bad Pyrmont.

Weiss, Francois, abt. 20 yrs. old, form. France, for Werner Isaac, Nice.

Koslowski, family from Breslau, for Alice Levy-Silon, Brussels.

NEW JEWISH MONTHLY

Send 1/6 for Specimen Copy

THE JEWISH MONTHLY

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

R. G. ROLLINGS (FROM LIBERTY'S)

Practical Upholsterer. Re-upholstering of your Furniture and making of new Divans and Couches with or without room for Bedding. Carpets repaired and French Polishing. Estimates Free.

21 Prospect Rd., Childs Hill, N.W.2

Telephone: HAMpstead 3454

Attention of Manufacturers of SOFT TOYS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, COAT HANGERS, HANDBAG and associated trades.

We can supply ex stock for the above purposes: SILK and COTTON PRINTS, WHITE COTTON, BLACKOUT MATERIAL, PARACHUTES, PARACHUTE CORD, GLAZED WHITE AND PALE BLUE LINEN WASTE in Large Pieces

Werner Cleaning Waste

PRImrose 2288-9, 6625. Ltd.

1-5 Lawn Road Works, Lawn Road London, N.W.3.

PLASTIC BELTING

BELTS

W/STRAPS

SAFETY STRAPS

FANCY JEWELLERY

Brent Novelties Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

1/4 Shortlands Mews, London, W.6.

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

Export of General Goods to all Markets

D. MEYER

Telephone: GERrard 3391

58 Gt. Marlborough St., London, W.1

THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

LECTURE BY Dr. I. MAYBAUM

The second lecture of the Franz Rosenzweig Series of Lectures under the auspices of the AJR was given by Rabbi Dr. I. Maybaum on "Continental Jewry in the New Diaspora." Mrs. E. Reichmann, who was in the chair, welcomed the speaker who was well known by his various publications and whose views, though often controversial, were always of particular originality.

Dr. Maybaum characterised the difference between Eastern and Western Jews which to a high extent reflected the difference between East and West in the medieval and modern history of Europe. Western Jewry was transformed by being confronted with Western culture. Whilst sometimes Western Jews had severed their connections with their Jewish heritage, we should also be proud of the positive Jewish values of German Jewish history from Mendelssohn to Franz Rosenzweig. The emigrated German Jews who were now living in a new diaspora were the trustees of this specific legacy.

The last two lectures of the series will be given by Dr. N. Barou on April 14 and Professor S. Brodetsky on April 28. Details may be seen from the announcement in this issue.

AJR MEETINGS IN APRIL

Monday, April 14, 1 Broadhurst Gardens, 7.45 p.m. Dr. N. BAROU: "The Jews in the World."

Monday, April 21st, 33 Seymour Place, W.1. 7.45 p.m., GENERAL MEETING.

Monday, April 28th, 7.45 p.m.

33 Seymour Place.

Professor S. BRODETSKY: "The Future of British Jewry"

AJR GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5) Saturday, April 5th, 7 p.m. Seder Evening.

Sunday, April 20th, 5.30 p.m. Mr. H. J. DALLMAN of the Editorial Staff of the "Scottish Daily Express": "The News behind the News."

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Monday, April 14th 8.15 p.m. prompt FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON RD., N.W.1 Prof. NORMAN BENTWICH, O.B.E., M.C. "Judaism in Many Lands"

Chairman: Dr. Leo Baeck All welcome. No Collection

GORDON PLASTICS

29 Mortimer Market London, W.C.1

Tel.: Euston 1941

Manufacturers of Thermo-Plastic Fancy Goods

ENQUIRIES INVITED

PRIORITY MAINTENANCE SERVICE

1/3 per week all minor repairs—everywhere in London and suburbs—for your rooms, and your gas, water, electric boiler & sanitary installation IN YOUR FLAT—YOUR HOUSE—YOUR SHOP—YOUR OFFICE—YOUR FACTORY

All kinds of repairs, renovations and decorations. War Damage repairs.

ADVANCE BUILDING & DECORATING CO. LTD.,

Temporary Office: 28 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3.

Manager: Erich Suessmann

Primrose 6991 Ask for our Representative

GLASGOW

At the Annual General Meeting reports on organisational and practical activities as well as on the finances were given by the Chairman, Rabbi K. Cassell, the joint Hon. Secretaries Mr. B. Doctor and Miss Friedenstein, and the Treasurer Mr. H. Levy. During the past period a number of interesting meetings have taken place but it was regretted that the attendance was sometimes unsatisfactory. A restaurant is being run under the auspices of the club. The pleasant collaboration with London Headquarters was stressed.

The following members of the Council were elected unanimously:—Rabbi K. Cassell (Chairman), Mr. Max Doctor (Vice-Chairman and Joint Hon. Treasurer), Miss Susskind (Joint Hon. Treasurer), Mr. Bernard Doctor (Hon. Secretary), Miss Hirsch and Mrs. Shearer (without portfolio).

MUSIC MATERIAL FOR CONTINENT

There is an immediate demand for music material (piano and chamber music and music for beginners of piano and violin) in a great number of Jewish centres on the Continent. In Bergen-Belsen, for instance, a chamber orchestra has been estab-

lished. Also urgently needed are collections of Jewish (Hebrew) songs.

Suitable material should be sent for further dispatch either to the AJR Clothing (Relief) Department, 1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6, or to the World Jewish Congress, 55, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1.

BOARD MEETING

On Sunday, March 23rd, a Board Meeting of the AJR was held with Mr. A. Schoyer in the Chair. Mr. K. Alexander reported on recent activities, stressing particularly the tasks which the AJR has still to fulfil despite the fact that a good number of its members had meanwhile become British subjects. He especially referred to the part which the Association was playing within the Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany and emphasised the importance of the official recognition which had been accorded by the Control Office for Germany and Austria to the newly established Restitution Office. Dr. M. Bergenthal surveyed the position of non-registered doctors and Dr. Ruth Horovitz spoke on the position of refugee teachers. A lively discussion followed.

In the afternoon Mr. Schoyer, just back from Germany, gave a talk on his work and experiences in Germany. Mr. S. Adler-Rudel reported on the meeting of the Preparatory Committee in Geneva for the establishment of I.R.O.

Parcel Service to Germany has been opened—but

Thousands of Jews in Germany and Austria have no relatives abroad. They entirely depend on

GENERAL RELIEF

Send at once Rationed Food and Clothing to the

AJR Relief Department

1, Broadhurst Gardens, London, (Finchley Rd. Tube Stn.) N.W.6 Telephone: MALDA VALE 3913

SPACE DONATED BY S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN Wines and Spirits Importers and Exporters 1 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

Portrait, Commercial, Industrial PHOTOGRAPHY

Speciality—Children's Portraits taken at Home or in Studio.

Phone for appointments: TUD 7579

JUVIN LTD.,

(Manager—J. WEINBERG)

27, BANCROFT AVENUE, N.2

SPRINGTIME

especially suitable for REST or CONVALESCENCE

Reduced terms until 15th MAY

"ARVONIA"

ABERSOCH, NORTH WALES

Tel.: Abersoch 85

New Life

A JEWISH PICTORIAL MONTHLY

devoted to Jewish affairs in this country and throughout the world. In the current issue Arnold Zweig writes an Epilogue to Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. Other contributors include H. L. Austin, M.P., Prof. H. Levy, Leo Koenig, David Martin. Special feature: "British Policy in the Middle East" by John Platts-Mills, M.P., LL.B., with a comprehensive Oil Map. Reviews of books, theatre, films, music, etc.

32 pages; art cover; lavishly illustrated; price 1/-

SENIOR PRESS LTD.



37 Grays Inn Rd., London, W.C.1

C B F
means Rehabilitation

BIRTHS

On March 18th, 1947, in London, for the Jews on the Continent, and the children brought to the United Kingdom after years in Concentration Camps—the CENTRAL BRITISH FUND APPEAL

Have YOU sent your GIFT to this new "child" which is destined to help thousands of children who are in desperate need on the Continent?

If not send by return post to:—

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

or
CENTRAL BRITISH FUND,
Woburn House,
Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1

BOURNEMOUTH—W.
"ASHDALE" Private Guest House,
23 BEAULIEU ROAD.

Highly Recommended. Situated on beautiful "Allum Chine," 5 min. walk to Sea and Bus. Gasfire, H. & C. water in Bedrooms. Excellent Food. Reasonable Terms.
Prop.: E. & H. Bruder. Phone: Bournemouth 1947

PHOTOGRAPHIC

DEVELOPING : PRINTING
ENLARGING : COLOURING
COPYING

FOR AMATEUR & TRADE

WEDDING PHOTOGRAPHS
ANYWHERE

PORTRAIT :: COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL :: DOCUMENT
COPYING :: ADVERTISING

ERIC O. SONNTAG, LTD.

159 Bickenhall Mansions
Baker Street, W.1
WELbeck 4802

excellent printers ltd.
are now in a position to accept
orders for Letterheads, Invoices,
Statements, Price Lists and all other
kinds of printing.

Estimates free of charge.
Ring EDGware 3450
for all your requirements.



Dr. Herbert's

**FOOT
APPLIANCES**
and
MOULDED RUBBER GOODS
**EMSA-WORKS & HERBERT FOOT
APPLIANCE LTD.**
BLACKBURN, Lancs.

- OPTICIAN -

A. OTTEN, F.B.O.A. (Honours)

Recognised for On
N.H.I. H.S.A. & H.S.F.
Optical Benefit List of Opticians

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE

118 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3
(Opposite John Barnes and
Finchley Road, Met. Station).
Telephone HAM 8336 or HAM 0548

The foundation of a perfect figure



CORSET SILHOUETTE LTD.
LONDON SHREWSBURY

BURLINGTON RESTAURANT
169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

The formerly
well known Continental atmosphere
LICENSED FOR BEERS & WINES

Quick Luncheon Service

Maximum Charge - 2s.
(for Three Courses)

Soup, Joint, Veg. and Sweet

Special Hot Suppers - 2s.
PARTIES CATERED FOR
(Receptions, Weddings, etc.)

S. Balsam, Manager

RADIO LATEST MODELS
REPAIRS UNDER GUARANTEE
SETS BOUGHT - SOLD - EXCHANGED

Lamps of Distinction.

Great Selection of Electric Fires

FALCON RADIO & ELECTRIC LTD.

Tel.: HAM 5339

158 Finchley Rd., CORNER FROGNAL (late Electric House)

Golderstat Photocopies

the perfect reproduction of documents,
illustrations, catalogue pages, blue-
prints, etc. in any size, also enlarged or
reduced. Quick and inexpensive.

GOLDERSTAT PHOTOCOPIES
GOLDERS HOUSE, 54 GOLDERS GDNS.,
Phone: SPE 5643 N.W.11

FOOT SUPPORTS

and Repair acc. to Plastercast

FOOT SURGERY

Chiropodist H. L. Gerber,
9 Cricklewood Broadway,
GLA 4867 By appointment only. N.W.2

**NEWMAN'S
COSY
SLIPPERS**

by

NEWMAN'S SLIPPERS LTD.
BLACKBURN

**Paper : Boards : Bags
Boxes : String : etc.**

JOSELCO LTD.

7 Ludgate Broadway,
London, E.C.4.
Tel. City 2974.

AGENT (on Commission basis) WANTED

REMODELLING of Ladies Hats
of all kinds
Models in Stock

Jeannette Friedmann

Now 48 Blenheim Gardens, N.W.2

At Home : Monday to Friday, 2-7 p.m. Nr. Willesden Green Station

MR. R. BEUTHNER

is now at a Travel Bureau at the following address:

**78 New Oxford Street
London, W.C.1**

Tel.: MUSEum 9351/2

Watch for next Advertisement

UPHOLSTERY

of all suitable furniture.

COUCHES AND DIVANS

(also with room for bedding), in various sizes
Own Manufacturing. 43 years in the Trade

H. GLASER, Upholsterer

432 Finchley Road, N.W.2 HAM 5601

LICENSED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE



**A. BREUER
TYPEWRITERS**

EXPERT SINCE 1912
43 BUCKLAN CRESCENT,
SWISS COTTAGE, N.W.3.
PRImrose 5139

Repairs ★ Overhauling ★ Maintenance

Sauerkraut Cucumbers

and all

Continental Delicatessen

HOME PRODUCTS STORES Ltd.
160c Finchley Road, Corner Frognal
LONDON, N.W.3. Tel.: HAM 5020

TELLODONT

PLEASANT

ANTISEPTIC

EFFERVESCENT

MOUTH WASH

In Tablet Form

PRICE

In packets of 25 tablets 1/-

In bottles of 100 tablets 3/4
(Including P. Tax)

Prepared by

**E. TELL Manufacturing
Chemist**

1 LOWER JOHN ST., PICCADILLY, W.1.
Tel: GERard 1979

MIRRO FURS, Ltd.

HIGH CLASS FURRIERS

176 West End Lane, N.W.6
(near West Hampstead Tube Station, Corner shop)

Latest American
and

Continental Styles
Repairs and Remodels
Dyeing and Cleaning

Telephone : HAMstead 4721

Manager: A. Spiegel (formerly Berlin W.50)
Licensed Valuer

**ZENITH
TAILOR
SERVICE LIMITED**

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

**REMODELLING
ALTERATIONS**

**257 FINCHLEY ROAD
LONDON, N.W. 3**

(near Finchley Rd. Underground Stat.)

FURNITURE REPAIRS

BY FIRST-CLASS EXPERT.

ALL KINDS OF CARPENTERING, POLISHING,
REMODELLING, ETC. 45 years in the Trade.

EDMUND DEUTSCH,

7, RANDOLPH CRESCENT, W.9
Tel.: CUN. 1827

Colibri
always at your service
for LIGHTERS : WICKS : FUEL : FLINTS
SMOKER'S COMPANION : PIPE-CLEANERS
COLIBRI LIGHTERS 1/- 250/252 REGENT ST. W.1.

HEBREW & JEWISH BOOKS

(Also purchase)

Taleisim and Religious Requisites
Hagadoth, Mazzo Covers, Cups

M. SULZBACHER

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

**BRITISH AND IMPORTED
CIGARS**

MATANZAS LTD.

292 Regents Park Road
London, N.3

Tel.: FINchley 3198 Manager: F. Weinberg

**Valentine & Wolff
Insurance Brokers LTD.**

59 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W.C.1

Tel.: TEMple Bar 0842/3/4

All Types of Insurances with
Lloyds and all Companies