

## PLOUGH VERSUS GUN

THE first disappointment at the outcome of the 22nd Zionist Congress has now given way to a more sober and unbiased view of the situation. Much as we deplore the absence of Dr. Weizmann's statesmanship from Zionist councils, much as we regret that Dr. Stephen Wise's moderate views have been lost on American Zionism, there are still some personalities serving on the Executive of the Jewish Agency who command the respect of Jews whatever political creed they may profess, notably among them Professor Selig Brodetzky. In his dual capacity as Zionist leader and leader of British Jewry, his presence holds out the promise that a way of co-operation with the Mandatory Power will be found.

As we go to press, the issue of Jewish participation in the forthcoming Palestine conference is not finally settled yet. We still hope that the views of British Zionists and of all those who believe in negotiation as the medium of political struggle, will in the end prevail. A policy based on violence is alien to Judaism, opposed to our ethical conception of a Jewish National Home and objectionable even from the point of view of practical expediency.

We know what terror means. Terror has driven us from land to land, has made us flotsam and jetsam, has murdered our families and killed our dearest. We condemn terror in whatever form it may appear and whoever may exercise it. For us there is no compromise with violence. It is no mere coincidence that our corresponding organisation in Palestine has always been in the forefront of the struggle against terrorism and in the attempts to come to a workable arrangement with the Mandatory Power.

There are, however, resolutions of the Zionist Congress which have not hit the headlines although they are far-reaching in their impact on future developments. Congress voted, for the coming year, a budget of £15 million for the Jewish Agency and its financial instrument, the Palestine Foundation Fund, and a £10 million budget for the Jewish National Fund. These two National Funds which between them will have an expenditure of £25 million in the ensuing months, are the guarantee for the continuance of the constructive work in Palestine. A programme of establishing over 80 new rural settlements, of purchasing vast new areas of land, of building new housing schemes in town and village, of tackling irrigation and amelioration projects, of expanding industry and research, will be put into operation without delay.

Here lies our hope and our pride. The work of upbuilding Jewish Palestine has been going on, during the past 25 years, despite political crises, Arab riots and the world war. This work will now be carried out at an increased pace whatever the political decisions may hold. This "activism" of the plough and hammer which has gained the admiration of the world, will, in the end, silence the "activism" of the gun and bomb.

## WHAT AFTER UNRRA?

IN June, 1947, UNRRA will cease to operate. Under its care are, at present, something like one million "displaced persons," roughly 400,000 Poles, 200,000 Balts, 150,000 Jews, 100,000 Ukrainians and 70,000 Yugoslavs. During the last United Nations Assembly, an International Refugees Organisation (I.R.O.) was set up which is to take over the task of resettlement and rehabilitation from UNRRA and the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees. It will, however, come into actual existence only after its constitution has been ratified by fifteen Governments who have to provide the funds. So far, after eight Governments have signed, a Preparatory Commission has been set up which will meet in Geneva on February 11th.

Till now, the initiative to entrust refugees to an

## Hans Erich Fabian (Berlin):

# "Vom Anderen Ufer"

*The following is an extract from an article "Vom anderen Ufer," published in the Berlin Jewish weekly "Der Weg." The writer, a member of the Board of the Berlin Jewish Community, is known for his special knowledge and unbiased judgment of the life of the Jews in Germany.*

We are surprised at any Jew who returns to Germany because our position is not showing any improvement. So far nothing has been given back of our property which was stolen under the Hitler regime and which enriched a great part of the German people. We are living on scraps allocated to us by the "Soforthilfe" or other charitable funds. Many of us call themselves lucky to have a suit and a pair of shoes, but there are others who do not even possess these bare necessities. We are accommodated in damaged and leaky rooms, under constant fear to be thrown out in favour of returning "denazified" party members. The few pieces of furniture with which we have been supplied are not our own. They were given to us by order of the local authorities and these orders are now being revoked.

We know of cases where the returning Jews could neither obtain a bed nor a chair and the relief quarters were not able to help them. According to the census of May 17, 1939, which was taken on the basis of the racial laws, Germany had 350,539 Jewish people and Berlin 82,457. Estimating that, on the average, a flat was occupied by four persons, 80,000 dwellings in Germany and 20,000 in Berlin were inhabited by Jews. Today, approximately 25,000 Jews live in Germany and 10,000 in Berlin, which means that roughly 6,000 flats in Germany and 2,500 flats in Berlin would be needed to house the few surviving Jews in a fairly decent manner. Up to now the German people did not make the slightest move to provide this accommodation out of the housing space formerly occupied by the Jews.

The Berlin Jewish Community recently launched through the press an appeal for the return of furniture and household goods which Jews had deposited with "Arians." This appeal did not meet with any response.

Shall we furthermore mention that anti-Semitism is still flourishing everywhere in

international agency has gone out from Great Britain and the United States, not infrequently, against the opposition of Russia. A recent remark in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, that "it is not yet certain whether the International Refugees Organisation under the United Nations will come into being" has, therefore, roused widespread surprise and anxiety.

"Something like 1,000,000 displaced persons and refugees in Europe will have no international body to care for them when the work of UNRRA ceases early this year," reads an editorial in "The Times." "The main task is to ensure that the I.R.O. when

Germany? Shall we mention the anonymous letters received not only by the Jewish Community but also by quarters who have nothing to do with Judaism, as e.g. the Berlin Rundfunk? Shall we recall that Jewish cemeteries just restored under considerable sacrifices, have been damaged? Shall we repeat that Jews at German universities are frightened to profess openly their faith, that in political life outspoken anti-Semites and notorious profiteers of Jewish misery are ranking foremost, that they are suggested for leading administrative and economic positions, that again Jewish shops have been soiled and Jewish people maltreated?

Many of us wish to leave Germany for reasons of utter distress and, therefore, we are perturbed that there are Jews who want to come back. If they return because of their disappointments abroad we can tell them that in Germany they will feel totally frustrated.

## Franz Rosenzweig Series of Lectures under the auspices of the AJR

### OPENING LECTURE

Thursday, February 20th, 7.45 p.m.  
Stern Hall, 33 Seymour Place, W.1.

**Rabbi Dr. LEO BAECK**  
"Judaism and Christianity"

Thursday, March 13th, 7.45 p.m.  
1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

Rabbi Dr. IGNAZ MAYBAUM:  
"Continental Jewry in the New Diaspora."

Thursday, March 27th, 7.45 p.m.  
1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

Dr. LUDWIG FEUCHTWANGER:  
"Jewish Past in England and Germany."

The lectures will be given in German. No individual invitations will be sent out. Admission free without ticket.

Further lectures will be given by Communal Rabbi Dr. ALTMANN and Prof. BRODETSKY. Details will be announced later.

it comes into being, will find workable schemes for immigration already prepared."

"The Economist" feels that a change in the attitude of the British Government may be due to the influence of the Military authorities in Germany who are said to be "somewhat impatient of UNRRA'S humanitarian approach" and are in favour of encouraging repatriation of "displaced persons" and their absorption in the local economy.

There is still scope for hope that the Foreign Office might revert to the moral principle and the constructive approach which it has advocated at UNO.

## Hanns Reissner (Bombay): REFUGE IN INDIA

The number of European refugees in India, Jewish, of Jewish descent, or married to Jews, reached its peak in 1945 when it stood at about 1,300. This figure is small compared with the total of Jewish refugees from Nazi oppression. It is even smaller, if taken against the total population of India (close to 400 millions). But it is substantial in view of the fact that India is no land suitable for permanent European settlement, and that the total of European pre-war residents, including professional soldiers, Government officials and missionaries, did not exceed 118,000.

Only 44 out of 1,300 refugees had acquired British citizenship before the war, in other words had then resided in India for five or more years. But mainly thanks to their individual efforts, the total of refugee residents of India had risen to 900 in 1939. Further 400 arrived during the war, partly via neutral countries and partly as transferees or evacuees from Near and Far Eastern territories.

As regards their activities, a census taken in 1943 covers a total of 1,120 refugees, including 127 doctors and dentists, 110 technicians and professionals, 68 merchants and businessmen, 20 manufacturers and 225 commercial and clerical employees, altogether 550 with 423 dependants (women, children and aged parents). Further 147 refugees were then in Parole Centres or Internment Camps, including those evacuees for whom the Indian Government acted as an official "host." Only 15 refugees were accepted as volunteers for the Army and Navy, but 56 doctors and dentists were serving with the Forces or Government, 10 technicians and 17 others were in Government employ (Ordnance Factories, Censors' Offices and the like).

The representative agency of the refugees in India is the "Jewish Relief Association" in Bombay, with branches in Calcutta and Madras. The total of paying members was 424 in 1945; this, however, includes several contributing commercial firms, Indian-Jewish charity trusts and individuals like Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir David and Sir Alwyn Ezra and others. The financial guarantee of the "Association" was acceptable to the Indian Government as a prerequisite for the grant of visas, and many a refugee, outward-bound to Shanghai in pre-war days, was taken ashore in Bombay on such guarantee. During the war, the Indian Government considered the advice and recommendations of the "Association" in reference to the release of Internees. In September, 1939, all male refugees, except the aged, were temporarily interned to allow a thorough examination of their credentials; out of 333 men interned, all but six were released. After the collapse of France, the Indian Government decided, for internal security reasons, to restrict 223 Jewish refugees, men, women and children, to camps. Out of this total, 191 were released by 1945, and next to all of the remainder of 32 were released in 1946, chiefly on their undertaking to leave India for another destination as Palestine or the U.S.A.

Besides, the "Jewish Relief Association" has assisted many refugees in finding employment and by granting loans and subsidies until they have become self-supporting. The

"Association" maintains one hostel, a circulating library in Bombay, an Information Bulletin and various other social and religious services. It has associated itself with hospitality for Allied fighting service men and, after the end of hostilities, with a drive for orphaned Jewish children from Europe.

Success in these various directions was due both to the support by the community as a whole and to the untiring efforts of individuals like Mr. A. W. Rosenfeld (who died while in London in 1946), Honorary Secretary of the "Association" for many years, and Sir Jeremy Raisman, late Finance Member of the Indian Government, whose human understanding and personal support is remembered by many who have reason to be grateful to him.

From its peak in 1945, the number of refugees has fallen below a 1,000 in the meantime, and a certain further number is likely to go, particularly families with growing children who are to have the benefit of education in congenial surroundings. They will remember India with profound thanks in their hearts for hospitality gracefully offered. Their minds will be enriched by contacts with a strange subcontinent full of contrasts—the icy majesty of the Himalayans and the sweltering heat of the jungle, the display of untold riches and untold poverty, the dwelling side by side of Hindu temples, Muslim mosques, Christian churches, Parsee fire-temples and Jewish synagogues. They have looked, from a safe distance, at the tragic mess to which Europe has deliberately reduced herself. Such experiences cannot fail to alter one's outlooks. India herself does not as yet present the model of a society which does away with prejudices of race and caste, ignorance and exploitation of the underdog; but a memento she certainly is.

### JEWES IN GERMANY

**Berlin.** According to a report published by the Jewish Community, Berlin, religious services are now being held in the following Synagogues and "Betraeumen":—Rykestr., Pestalozzistr., Thielschstr., Iranische Str., Joachimsthaler Str., Eichborndamm (Wittenau) and Levetzowstr.

For funerals the cemetery Weissensee is being used. The Jewish Community also maintains the Adass Jisroel and the Schoenhauser Allee cemeteries. The old cemetery Grosse Hamburger Str. with the grave of Moses Mendelssohn has been destroyed by the S.S.

The Jewish Community is also in charge of the Jewish Hospital, Iranische Str., which during the war had been administered by the "Reichsvereinigung."

**Dortmund.**—A new Communal Centre and synagogue was recently inaugurated in the presence of leading representatives of the British Military Government, the German local authorities, and the Churches. The Dortmund Jewish community can be congratulated upon the re-establishment of their Gemeindehaus, which enables them to start anew a Jewish cultural sphere. Dr. E. G. Loewenthal, who spoke on behalf of the Jewish Relief Unit, operating in Germany, conveyed to them the greetings and good wishes of the Jewish refugees in Great Britain who are organised in the AJR.

**Wiesbaden.** "Rebellion against Tyranny is obedience towards God," said Rabbi Ph. Bernstein, Advisor in Jewish affairs to General McNarney, when the new Wiesbaden Synagogue was consecrated. The celebration took place in the presence of the head of the American Military Government

### "WIEDERGUTMACHUNG AN DEN JUDEN"

*Dr. Peter Wilhelm Hawrand, a German Roman Catholic, recently wrote an article under the above heading in the "Frankfurter Rundschau," from which we give a shortened translation.—Ed.*

"... It will be a long time before we can hope to emerge from economic disaster, from spiritual darkness and from the guilt in which every German has his share. ... To get rid of this burden, we shall have to build a new material and spiritual world, but before everything else we must offer retribution for the wrongs done to the peoples which have suffered at our hands. ... We must start with those who since 1933 have suffered most of the wrongs and the greatest wrongs—the Jews. ...

We cannot recall to life the six million Jews who have perished, and there are many other things we cannot put right again. But there is one thing that can be done at once and that should be done every day: We can change our attitude towards this people fundamentally, an attitude which—in spite of some exceptions—is still essentially unfriendly. We can outlaw anti-Semitism in all its guises as a degrading remainder of mediaeval barbarism. Following Niemoeller's example, we must tend a brotherly hand to all Jews. For 4000 years the Jews have been the only people that believed in the one and true God—our God.

There are two things we have to remember: Humanity has never even begun to pay the debt of gratitude which all mankind, in particular Christianity, owe to the Jews. Anti-Semitism of any kind is as un-Christian as it is inhuman and against human nature.

And what have we done to repay the Jewish people for its bequest to humanity?

For more than a year the world has been waiting for tangible proofs of a change of mind in Germany, proofs of the Germans rejecting a way of thinking which alienated the whole world from them. ... The world has been waiting in vain. The world would turn to us in surprise if we did the first step, and there cannot be a better first step than our adopting a genuinely friendly and brotherly attitude towards our Jewish brethren. Has not the time come for the Church to drop the defamation of the Jews from her prayers? There is still a prayer for perfidus Judaeis, for the perfid Jews.

To make good the wrongs done to the Jews is much more than just outlaw anti-Semitism. ... Many Christians in Germany helped to tear down Jewish places of worship and Jewish cemeteries. Thus the Christians in Germany should voluntarily begin to rebuild the places of worship and to restore the cemeteries. ... I am surprised that the Churches have not asked the Faithful to make amends in this way. ... The Christian hierarchy has always resented sacrileges in its own field, but it ignored and overlooked the monstrous sacrilege that was done when all Jewish places of worship were burned down. If at that time the Church had not enough courage to stand up for the honour of God—the God of the Church—why are the German pulpits continuing in their silence instead of calling for the restoration and restitution of the wrongs done? ...

Our voluntary restitution must be to all those who have suffered at our hands. What we do to the Jewish people will also be done to all the other peoples who have given shelter and homes to them."

for Hessen, Mr. James R. Newman, Kultusminister Dr. Strang and the Mayor of Wiesbaden, Mr. Redhammer.

**Aachen.**—Mr. Alfred Loewendahl, Chairman of the Jewish Congregation, Wilhelmstr. 10, on the occasion of his 65th birthday was honoured in the local and the Jewish Press when high tribute was paid to his courage and helpfulness in times of persecution and privation. Mr. Loewendahl also acts as the Deputy Chairman of the Aachen Finanzamt.

**Mannheim.**—70 D.P.s after taking part in an intensive course obtained their diploma at the Technisches Lehrerseminar. They were trained to work as engineers, cobblers, joiners, etc., after their emigration.

**Harzburg.**—A sanatorium for Jews in need of convalescence was opened by the Central Jewish Committee in co-operation with the Jewish Relief Unit.

**Belsen.** Age groups in the Belsen Camp are as follows:—Up to 2 years of age, 1.7%; 2 to 6 years, 5%; 6 to 14 years, 1.4%; 14 to 18 years, 3.2%; 18 to 45 years, 91.5%; Over 45 years, 1.7%.

Eva G. Reichmann :

## SPIRITUAL HERITAGE

When the time comes to put on record the achievements of the Jewish immigrants from Central Europe who sought refuge in this country from Nazi persecution, it will be acknowledged as a merit that the Association of Jewish Refugees did not start its work with high-sounding phrases and ideologies. A sober, practical programme, inclined to action rather than speculation, promised to assist its followers in their burdensome task to adjust themselves step by step to the country that was to become the scene of their future lives. Jews, however, being what they are—eternally in search for spiritual purposes, ideas, *Sinn*—they would not fail to inquire at some juncture of their up-hill way whether, hidden behind their efforts for civic progress and social integration, there did not lie some deeper meaning of their joining in mutual companionship. Should we not, so it has been asked at the meetings of the AJR, evolve and pursue our own cultural programme, a programme which grows from our common past as well as from our future obligations and which we alone are able to do justice?

No doubt those who thus challenged the AJR were able to appeal to historical examples. Had not the Spanish exiles retained their special way of religious observance up to the present day and do not the Eastern European immigrants still practise their hereditary customs? The Jewish history on German soil had not to shun any comparison as far as intellectual achievements were concerned. Why, then, should the most representative organisation of German Jews refrain from aspiring to a cultural life of its own which would keep alive, and pass on, their spiritual heritage?

### Power of Persistence

Nothing can be objected against this conviction as long as it serves as an additional stimulus towards joining forces and imbuing them with spiritual ardour. Much, however, can be said against the claim to forge the idea into rigid organisational bonds. The very fact that the spiritual heritage of Central European Jewry is rich and manifold prevents it from being forced into a definite plan of proceedings. No party programme, however elaborately conceived, will help to uphold a tradition which, in the prevailing conditions, lacks the power of persistence. It is a good thing that our Jewish immigrants have joined existing Anglo-Jewish movements and established, within the frame of the greater organisations, branches that make their special contributions towards the common aims.

### MAX M. WARBURG

Much of the best, that was alive in German Jewry and shall continue to live on new soil, was personified in Max Warburg.

He was a personality. His life had both style and direction, which are not always combined. In him there were united wit and charm, which are not always together. In him spoke a live conviction, in which experience had become truth, and he possessed an amiability of conviction. Life had oft-times taught him to doubt, but he was a sceptic only with the object of penetrating to the truth. He lived in reality and yet in confidence.

This man stood in an historic time, and he understood it. In the first World War he had fought against illusions and had pointed out a real aim. In the years in which Germany cut herself off from the civilised world, he submitted a clear economic plan for a regulated emigration of the Jews from Germany—for Jews can only live in a realm of civilisation.

On both occasions he saw what lay ahead and saw what was at stake.

For him the cause of the Jews and the cause of humanity were inseparable. Jewish duty was to him a commandment and expression of his personality. Thus, he has always seen the task before himself which was meant for all; he fought for the great against the little, for the wide against the narrow. That is why he stood up for the comprehensive organisation of the Jews of Germany as well as for the participation of all Jews in the building up of Eretz Israel.

The memory of this man and of what he has meant to us remains a possession to us. Our gratitude will preserve it.

LEO BAECK.

History alone will judge whether these contributions will stand the test when being compared with those centres of Jewish tradition that were formerly transferred to the shores of this country. It is certainly not the value of this tradition alone that will decide the outcome. It may even be said that, in the question of the survival of a social group, the intellectual and moral virtues of its members play a subordinate part. The Sephardi survived as a distinct Jewish group for some, among other, reasons that do not apply to the present situation. In this country, they were the first to re-establish Jewish communities after three hundred years of exclusion. At the time of their expulsion from Spain, the Spanish language, to which they stuck so tenaciously, was a universal language owing to the extension of the Spanish Empire. Their Spanish tradition was kept alive by successive arrivals of groups of Marranos until well up to the middle of the 18th century.

### Doom or Chance

We Jews from Central Europe are finding in this country a tradition closely akin to our own. Whether this will be our doom or our chance as distinct contributors to Anglo-Jewish history is a matter of conjecture. We are without undue claims and pretensions. But being aware of what coined our past we feel the obligation of looking back at its significance and of building bridges that connect it with our present lives. This, in modesty as well as self-respect, is the purpose of a series of lectures on cultural subjects which the AJR is about to initiate in the next few weeks. That this new field of activities does not start with a comprehensive programme, but rather with a keen sense of limitation and restraint, testifies to our lack of improper self-assertion; that it will be called The Franz Rosenzweig Series of Lectures and inaugurated by a lecture of Dr. Leo Baeck indicates the sources of our confidence.

No adequate assessment has yet been ventured of the epoch of Jewish history that took place on Central European soil, of that epoch that ended the Jewish Middle Ages and gave new life to Jewry, both to its conservative and progressive forces. Tragedy and resentment are today apt to dim the judgment of advocates and critics alike. The AJR, in the midst of its strenuous work and practical planning, is not entering into competition with historians and philosophers of the future. But to those eager to learn, it offers inspiration and enlightenment through the guiding words of some of its chosen teachers.

## COMMUNICATIONS WITH GERMANY

### GIFT PARCELS

**Gift parcels** to individual receivers in all Zones of Germany (including all four sectors of Berlin and the Russian Zone) may now be sent direct through the Post Office and are not any more accepted by "Save Europe Now." The procedure is as follows:

**Food parcels (up to 7 lb. in weight)** may be sent once a month. Only non-perishable rationed food purchased with coupons, points or personal points, is permitted. No more than 2 lb. of any one article may be put in the parcel. Senders have first to obtain from the Post Office a **Customs Declaration Form** in which they have to state the contents of the parcel. The completed form and the packed parcel have then to be brought to the **Local Food Office** for being franked and, after this, to the Post Office for dispatch.

Parcels containing **second-hand clothing and shoes or mailable medicine** (as far as permitted by the customs regulations). In this case, too, a Customs Declaration Form has to be filled in, but the parcel need not be brought to the **Food Office** before dispatch. (Weight limit 11 lb.)

**Special regulations** have been laid down for the dispatch of **books, stationery, toys, and educational commodities for children**. They may only be sent to individuals in the **British, French and American Zones of Germany** (excluding the Russian Zone and all four sectors of Berlin) and not through the Post Office but through "Save Europe Now," 14 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2.

Labels may also be obtained from the AJR Clothing Collection Department.

## What the Press says . . .

### "UNDESIRABLE ALIENS"

*"If ever the Government runs short of matter for legislation it can find a good subject in the enactments governing the entrance of aliens to this country. The Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, was passed in 1919; the original Aliens Restrictions Act was passed on August 5th, 1914—the second day of the Four Years' War. The position to-day is totally unlike that which existed when either Act was passed. There are now, as there were not then, an acute shortage of man-power in this country and a great herd of displaced persons, seeking useful employment, in Europe. There ought to be some adequate instrument for bringing supply and demand into closer relation. What one would like to see is, first, a more liberal attitude towards immigration, a recognition that a respectable and intelligent alien may confer a benefit on this country by settling in it and not only benefit himself; and secondly, a revised statute designed to carry out this policy, giving the Home Secretary powers enough to keep track of the immigrant to make it easy to check and weed out any criminal element, but in other respects placing the minimum of obstacle in the way of men and women who pay us the compliment of wishing to live among us."*

Manchester Guardian.

### NEW TRAVEL DOCUMENT FOR REFUGEES

In our note on Travel Documents for Refugees in "AJR Information" (No. 12, December 1946), we stated that further details would be given as soon as they were available. We are now in a position to inform our readers that this Travel Document will be issued by H.M. Chief Inspector, Immigration Branch, Home Office, 10 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. A special form has to be filled in and sent to the authority together with two small unmounted photographs, duly certified by a responsible person, the Police Registration Certificate and any former passports or travel documents, together with a remittance of 7/6. Application forms are obtainable at the Head Office of the AJR. One of the effects of this new travel document is that residents of this country need not have any more to apply for a re-entry visa when travelling abroad. The agreements between Great Britain and various countries about the abolition of visas are, however, limited to British subjects only.

The Clothing Collection for General Relief amongst Jews in Germany goes on as before and gifts towards this purpose are urgently needed by the AJR Clothing Collection Department, 1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6 (Maida Vale 3913).

### VISITS

Arrangements have now been made to allow business men to visit the British and American Zones in Germany for commercial purposes. Applications can only be considered from persons who have a specific purchasing transaction in view.

Applications should be made to Sundry Materials Branch of the Board of Trade, 10 Old Jewry, E.C.2. They should be accompanied by firm enquiries for specific goods; the names of the German suppliers with whom they wish to deal, should be stated, and some evidence such as correspondence with German suppliers to show that they may be in a position to produce the goods required, should be given.

Business men wishing to visit property owned by them in Germany should apply to the German Division, Board of Trade, Millbank Street, S.W.1.

Applications from persons having a claim to property in Germany from which they were dispossessed by the Nazis cannot be accepted.

Mr. J. Hynd stated in Parliament that, whilst it was too early to contemplate any general removal of restrictions on visits of Germans to this country, there was no longer a complete ban and several visits have already been made by German political and religious leaders and in a few compassionate cases. "I look forward," Mr. Hynd stated, "to a progressive relaxation of the present restrictions."

## Interview with Max Brod

I had not seen Dr. Max Brod for some years; the last time we met was in Prague at the office of the *Prager Tagblatt*, late at night, and he was just writing up the review of a first night for next morning's edition. Now, we met again at an office, but this time it was the new and spacious building of the Hebrew Theatre "Habima," in Tel Aviv. For eight years the author Max Brod had been silent. He had been working as dramatic adviser to "Habima" and as composer of a few musical scores but no literature from his pen had appeared since he left Prague. Now a number of books will be published almost simultaneously, works which he had been preparing and writing for long eight years. One is a philosophical treatise, and in a certain sense a continuation of "Heidentum, Judentum, Christentum," called "Diesseits und Jenseits." It will be published by the Mondial Verlag, Switzerland, in two volumes. A new novel is also due to appear called "Eine Stunde vor der Suendflut," an episode from the author's childhood about 1900, which portrays the first clash between Judaism and Germanism, seen from the perspective of a child.

A third book in preparation is an essay on the many misinterpretations of Franz Kafka's Philosophy, and which claims Kafka for Judaism. The title of the essay will be "Franz Kafka's Glaube und Lehre," a supplement to his Kafka Biography. This Biography has so far appeared in six translations and the Schocken Verlag, New York, is publishing Kafka's works in ten volumes in German and English.

I inquired as to his compositions and Brod admitted that he had composed music from his early youth. His "Requiem Hebraicum" will be performed very soon in New York, and has already been heard in Palestine; two of his Palestinian dances were played at a recent Jewish music festival in Paris. Max Brod is still writing in German although, of course, he reads Hebrew fluently and lectures in Hebrew, but he still considers himself "a passive recipient" of the Hebrew language.

His political convictions have developed from his ethical theories. He condemns every form of terror and violence, but he thinks that we cannot give up our right to self-defence. English policy, within world policy, is at the moment not friendly towards Zionism, and Brod understands the disappointment

of Palestine Jewry. However, he believes that influential circles in Great Britain will, when the first opportunity arises, remember the words of Balfour and act in his spirit.

HERBERT FRIEDENTHAL.

### PERSONALIA

**Oberkantor Leo Gollanin** recently celebrated his 75th birthday in Berlin (Charlottenburg 4, Niebuhrstr. 70). His friends and admirers will be glad to learn that he survived the Nazi time in Berlin and will think with gratitude of his long years of service as Chazan of the Synagogue Oranienburger Strasse. We wish Oberkantor Gollanin, who is officiating again, that he may soon fully recover from the hardships he had to go through during the past years.

**Karl Mannheim**, the noted Sociologist, Professor of Education at the University of London Institute of Education and Lecturer at the London School of Economics, died on January 9. Before he came to this country in 1933, Professor Mannheim held the chair of sociology at Frankfurt University. He is the author of "Ideology and Utopia," "Man and Society in an Age of Reconstruction," "Diagnosis of our Time" and a great many other important works.

**Dr. J. A. Bondy** recently died in London seventy years old. He had been the chief editor of the "8-Uhr Abendblatt" and the "Berliner Börsen-Courier" and attended during his journalistic career most of the sessions of League of Nations. He came to England in 1939 after having lived in Geneva from 1933 onwards. His great experience enabled him to render valuable services to various Government Departments during the war.

**Mr. Moritz Dobrin**, the former owner of the well-known Cafés in Berlin, is celebrating his 75th birthday on February 2. As a member of the Board of the Jewish Hospital and of various other institutions in Berlin he was a most devoted and helpful Jewish Communal worker. After having been detained for three years in Theresienstadt, he now lives with his son in London.

## 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.

### THE RIGHT TO SUBLET

This is an important, but complicated, subject-matter. The attempt shall be made to explain it briefly in its outlines.

English Leases, before the time of increasing flat-dwelling, were usually made for long periods. Leases for 99, even 999, years, were and are frequent. Consequently the tenant, under Common Law, had most comprehensive duties, to do repairs, e.g. but also very wide rights, amongst them the right to assign the contract or to sublet at will.

In more recent years, however, landlords tended to exclude this right by a clause in the lease (a "Covenant") and to make assignment and sublease dependent on their previous consent, frequently required to be in writing. Such Covenants were unrestricted until 1927.

Sec. 19 of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, provided that the consent of the landlord may not be "unreasonably withheld." Tenancy agreements frequently embody this statutory provision; but even if they do not, the landlord is bound to it and is not at liberty to "contract out" of it.

The 1927 Act is not very well drawn, for it does not contain a procedure for the decision whether or not the landlord's objection to assignment or sublease is or is not "unreasonable." As a consequence, a tenant who unsuccessfully asks for his landlord's consent to an assignment or underlease, has just to "risk it or leave it." If he risks to give possession to the assignee or subtenant and the landlord sues him for ejectment (Raumung) alleging a "breach of covenant," then the outcome is dependent on the opinion of the County Court Judge. If the judge thinks that the permission was unreasonably withheld, he will give judgment for the defendant, otherwise for the plaintiff.

The tenant puts himself definitely in the wrong if he assigns or sublets without even asking the landlord in cases where the contract requires him to apply for the landlord's consent.

The rules set out above are to be qualified in two respects if the tenancy is covered by the Rent Restrictions Acts, i.e. in the case of all tenancies of unfurnished premises (houses, flats, rooms) with a rateable value (not rent!) not exceeding £75 (in London: £100, in Scotland: £90), then the rules set out above are to be qualified in two respects:

(a) Even in case the Judge thinks that the assignment or subletting was a breach of contract, because the landlord's objections were not unreasonable, he is not bound to order the eviction of the tenant, but can give protection to him. The Court of Appeal has held, however, in a very recent case that the County Court, as a rule and in the absence of very special circumstances, should not allow a breach of covenant to pass. As a consequence, the risk run by the tenant in every case where the objections of the landlord are not obviously "unreasonable," is not much smaller in the case of tenancies which fall under the Rent Restriction Acts than in the case of others.

(b) If a landlord is entitled by the terms of the lease to terminate the agreement, or makes use of that right by giving notice to quit, the tenant of premises which fall under the Rent Restriction Acts may remain in possession as a so-called Statutory tenant. But the Acts protect the Statutory tenant only as long as he lives on the premises or is only temporarily absent and has the intention to return. A Statutory tenant who assigns or sublets the whole of the premises is not protected therefore, neither is a Statutory tenant who sublets furnished rooms, and if the landlord of such Statutory tenant objects to an assignment or subletting of that kind, the tenant has to obey or to quit.

### ROBERT GRAVES: "KING JESUS"

(Cassell & Co., Ltd., London: 12/6)

This exciting book is the English opposite number to Thomas Mann's Joseph novels, a literary event of the first order, both for the author's profound scholarship in history, anthropology, mythology and linguistics and for the poet's wisdom, which tells the story of "King Jesus" as a moving tragedy even for those who will not be willing to accept his thesis. Since the days when Robert Graves was writing his famous books on Emperor Claudius, the author has been an expert on Palestine in the first century A.D. Taking its material mostly from Talmudic and early "heretical" sources, the work has a special appeal to Jewish readers, since it links up with Leo Baeck's studies about the Pharisees, about the gospels (in their quality as a source of history), with Buber's "Kingdom of God" and with Klausner's "Jesus of Nazareth."

Graves' Jesus is a real pretender to the throne of Herod the Great, being the son of Antipater and Mary, the temple virgin and heiress from the house of David. Antipater's execution on his father's command thwarted both the political and messianic plans of Simeon, the High Priest, who later went to the Essenes. These, as well as the Pharisees and, above all, Hillel, were to have a great influence on Jesus' upbringing. But Graves does not forget that the world in which Jesus moved was, in spite of the Maccabees, a strongly hellenized one, and here the author of the "Golden Fleece" comes in, who since his studies for that book has been puzzled by some close connections of early Hebrew legends with that of Indo-European origin. He does not lightly dismiss any oral, popular tradition, and thus he often finds some reality behind ancient myths—in his story of the Argonauts, for instance, he discovered that Chiron, the Centaur, belonged to a secret Horse Fraternity, a conclusion he has arrived at from anthropological research in Africa, and, on the other hand, he understands how to interpret symbols hidden behind facts. His mouthpiece is the "narrator," Agabus of Alexandria, an artistic "trick" by means of which Graves gives his story the colour of the first century A.D. and furnishes a precautionary distance to many a striking hypothesis.

Judas is Jesus' most understanding and faithful disciple, though resentful to his master's determination to sacrifice himself like a Greek deity of vegetation. He betrays him on Jesus' own order—"one of you 'shall' (not 'will') betray me." Jesus understood his kingdom as a spiritual task in the sense of a William Blake: "to build Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land." He hoped to quicken the messianic age by offering himself as a victim—to fulfil a prophesy of Zaccharias' (where the allusion to the thirty silver shekels is to be found).

The form of a "novel" is just a frame for the author's research: "Is it not better to believe that interpolations have crept in than to accept an historical untruth? . . . In iconotrophy the icons are not defaced or altered, but merely interpreted in a sense hostile to the original cult." But it is fiction after all, a poetical "mystery play," between heaven and earth, and astral myths play a great part as a background. Professor C. H. Dodd—in a recent talk—has welcomed the results on Biblical Research gained by collaboration of Jewish and Christian scholars in respect of the New Testament. There is much in Robert Graves' "King Jesus"—outside the topic itself—to inspire new research on some problems of the Old Testament.

LUTZ WELTMANN.

**NEW BOOKS.**—Arnold Brecht: "German Federalism" (Oxford University Press, London); Godfrey Scheele: "The Weimar Republic" (Faber and Faber, London); S. D. Stirr: "German Universities" (Gollancz, London); Franz Werfel: "Zwischen Oben und Unten," Nachgelassene Essays (Berman-Fischer, Stockholm); Albrecht Haushofer: "Moabiter Sonette" and Walter Kolbenhoff: "Von unserem Fleisch und Blut" (Berman-Fischer, Stockholm); Andrew Boyd: "The United Nations' Organisation Handbook" (Pilot Press, Ltd., London); Leslie D. Weatherhead: "It Happened in Palestine" (Hodder and Stoughton, London); Victor Gollancz: "In Darkest Germany" (Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London); Martin Buber: "Between Man and Man" (Kegan Paul, London); G. K. A. Bell (Bishop of Chichester): "The Church and Humanity" (Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., London); Anna Freud: "The Psycho-Analytical Treatment of Children" (Imago Publishing Co., London); G. Ernest Wright, "The Challenge of Israel's Faith" (S.C.M. Press, London).

## COST OF LIVING IN PALESTINE

The war has changed the economy of Palestine profoundly and has given it its greatest stimulus. Comparing the prices, the wages, the whole economic structure of Palestine with other countries, especially with this country, one has to take into consideration the different purchasing power of the Palestine Pound as compared with the English Pound.

Mr. P. J. Loftus, the Government statistician, has made very thorough investigations on behalf of the Government on the subject of the national income which he defines as annual value of the goods and services produced by the inhabitants of the country. Palestine's national income for the year 1944 (the last year for which official figures have been published) amounted to 123 million pound, whereas the corresponding figure for 1939 was 30 million. The greater part of this increase is due to an inflation of money values, but the increase in real income is also very great.

Up to 1939 no appreciable disparity between the purchasing power of Palestine Pound and English Pound existed and the wholesale price indices between Palestine and United Kingdom were not much different. The official price index published by the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics in Palestine and by the U.K. Board of Trade showed for 1939 for Palestine 85.3% and for England 90%. Between 1939 and 1945 the purchasing power of the Palestine Pound has fallen, as opposed to that of the pound sterling. And the Wholesale Price Index for October, 1945, in Palestine stood at 333 compared with 100 in August, 1939, but the corresponding figures for England were 173 compared with 100. This means that the purchasing power for the Palestine Pound in October, 1945, was 30% of its pre-war value, while that of sterling was 58% of its pre-war value; and on this basis one has to come to the conclusion that the purchasing power of the Palestine Pound would amount to just over half to that of sterling.

In Palestine, the view is widely held that the great price increases were the direct result of Palestine being compelled to obtain her main commodities from high-priced areas and not where they could be bought cheapest. The British maintain that the expenditure of the Military Authorities in Palestine is one of the decisive reasons for the great increase of the national income. The British Military expenditure in Palestine from 1939 to 1944 amounted to

roughly 113½ million Pound. Palestine seems to be the best example for John Maynard Keynes' thesis that in a war-time economy you can only achieve an equilibrium by withdrawing the consumers' purchasing power.

In this country we extended taxation up to the limit; we have Purchase Taxes, we have a very great Saving Campaign. In Palestine taxation did not and even to-day does not play any considerable part in the national economy. To-day taxation of income up to £300 is free. The next £300 are taxed with 5%. And the further next 7½%. After £1,900 there is a sur-tax. Thus even to-day the taxes are considerably lower as compared with this country, but the price level is such that a family of two persons with a child need at least £50 a month, comparable with an income in this country of £24 purchasing power. Out of the £50 which such a family need for expenditure during a month, they spend about 57.3% for food, 10.3% for rent (if they have got a pre-war flat), 7.8% for clothing, 6.3% for education, 2% for medical purposes, 2% for support of relatives, 4% for sundries, and 3½% repayments of debts. Such a budget is calculated for a clerical worker. With a manual worker the percentage for spending on food is rising up to 65%, and if someone has not got a pre-war flat, he has to spend 20% of his expenditure for rent. The question naturally arises whether a clerical worker is earning £50 a month, and to that the answer in the average is flatly "no." The average salary of a clerical worker is about £35 and therefore the wife has to work for a living. Salaries for women, especially clerical ones, are high in comparison with men. The average typist earns about £28 a month or more.

The high price level is naturally a great source of anxiety for the Jewish community as one feels that as soon as the seller's market ceases to exist, Palestine will not be in a position to compete with other countries, and Palestine being given political quietness is bound to be the export and re-export centre for the whole Middle East. Amongst other circles, "Aliyah Hadashah" has published a report on an investigation of an Economic Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Moses. This report is a very thorough study of all economic problems the Jewish population in Palestine will be faced with in the coming years.

M.P.

### UNCLAIMED PROPERTY IN PALESTINE

Property in Palestine valued at several million pounds, mainly land and buildings, is at the moment unclaimed. No trace has yet been found of the owners or their heirs. The Jewish National Fund regarding itself as the People's Trustee, has intervened in various ways. Before the war, many European Jews bought plots of land or houses through local companies who sometimes registered the property in their own names. In such cases, the J.N.F. urges the Company concerned to transfer the property to the Hemnuta Co., a subsidiary of the Fund. The Jewish National Fund bears the cost of maintenance and pays taxes. If the owners are traced, they are entitled to the return of their property or its present value against reimbursement of the expenses of maintenance. If, however, neither owners nor heirs appear within five years, the J.N.F. retains the right of development and ownership, compensating the original owner, if he does eventually appear, with the equivalent value in cash.

To cover cases where the property is actually registered in the name of the missing owner, the Jewish National Fund has entered into an agreement with the Administrator-General of the Government, whereby:—

1. The J.N.F. undertakes to advance the Government 15-year loans of up to 60% of the value of the property to meet arrears in taxation and to cover future taxation.
2. The J.N.F. receives a first mortgage on the property and the Administrator-General undertakes to consult the J.N.F. as to the use to which the property is put, and to apply to the Courts to appoint the J.N.F. as an agent or to lease to it any particular property, or to transfer it to the use of the J.N.F. in some other form, should the J.N.F. so require.

The agreement with the Government, indicates how the J.N.F. has won for itself *de facto* recognition as the responsible Land Institution of the Jewish People in Palestine.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### SHANGHAI

About 600 of the German Jewish Refugees who have been stranded in Shanghai since the outbreak of war in 1939 will, in the course of the next few weeks, sail for North and South America, and 400 will be admitted to Australia.

The American Consulate in Shanghai has begun to process visas of German Jewish Refugees for entry into the United States within the regular German immigration quota. Since the end of the war, only a small number of refugees—mainly religious leaders—have been permitted to enter the United States from Shanghai under certain non-quota classifications.

The Austrian quota for immigration to the United States is much smaller than the German quota. A number of Austrian Jews in Shanghai, disappointed by the lack of immigration opportunities, are returning to Austria in the hope of eventually reaching Palestine and other countries. Five hundred Jews who have spent the past ten years in Shanghai, will be repatriated to Austria in February.

### NATURALISATION OF REFUGEE ORPHANS

The Home Secretary has decided to accept applications for naturalisation from refugee orphans between the ages of 15 and 21 who came here before the War and have been in the country for at least five years. The applications have to be submitted by the Guardians. The procedure is free of charge.

### PARIS CONFERENCE ON JEWISH MIGRATION

Plans for a unified procedure regarding the issuance of travel documents to Jewish refugees and displaced persons from Germany and Austria temporarily admitted to Western countries on their way overseas, were drafted at the three-Power conference on Jewish migration held in Paris at the beginning of January.

The conference was presided over by the head of the French delegation, M. Bousquet, Director of the Department of Administrative Affairs. Britain was represented by Mr. Ashley Clark, Councillor of the Paris Embassy, and the United States by Mr. Drew, First Secretary of the Embassy.

### SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS

In the report by the Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews, of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, submitted to the 22nd Zionist Congress in Basle, it is stated that the outbreak of war led to changes in the Department, with immigration from Germany and Austria having come to a standstill and transfer to capital ceased. On January 1, 1943, Dr. Arthur Ruppin, Head of the Department, died and was succeeded by Dr. Georg Landauer. Since the beginning of war the Department enlarged its scope and now supports immigrants to Palestine from various countries in Central Europe. The financial means of its work was put at its disposal by the Council for German Jewry (now Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation). The Irgun Olej Merkas Europa, the immigration organisation from Central Europe, placed itself entirely at the disposal of the Department. As a result, the department shared in the organisation's Social Welfare and Cultural work by contributing to its administrative expenses.

In its now restricted sphere of work the Department can still devote itself to the immigration of those German Jews still left in Germany and Jewish Refugees from France, England and especially Shanghai trying to find their way to Palestine.

### LATEST FIGURES FROM THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, BERLIN

Age	16.6.1933		14.5.1939		1.11.1946	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 6	6,654	4.1	1,699	2.3	216	3.0
Over 6-14	15,122	9.4	3,503	4.7	248	3.4
.. 14-20	8,268	5.1	4,045	5.4	314	4.4
.. 20-30	23,183	14.5	4,327	5.8	774	10.6
.. 30-40	29,145	18.2	8,802	11.6	907	12.5
.. 40-50	27,598	17.2	13,340	17.7	1,475	20.2
.. 50-60	25,118	15.7	15,806	20.8	1,570	21.7
.. 60-65	9,368	5.8	8,120	10.8	670	9.2
.. 65	16,108	10.0	15,702	20.9	1,100	15.0
Total	160,564	100.0	75,344	100.0	7,274	100.0

The residential distribution according to occupation sectors as follows:—British Sector: 2,123 (29.2%), French Sector: 744 (10.2%), Russian Sector: 2,442 (33.6%), American Sector: 1,965 (27.0%)

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

The approximate 15,000 Jewish refugees in Italy present in miniature many of the problems the world has to face. I am a resident of an Italian refugee camp in the heel of Italy, a man who has gone through all the physical and mental tortures at the hands of Hitler's hordes, at present a member of the great family called "Displaced Persons."

Why I am still here? I ask myself and find that I cannot give a clear and categorical answer. I do not know. Nobody of us does know; I myself am unable to understand it. My thoughts drive me mad. I seem to feel everyone's eyes riveted on me with the question, why have you survived? It seems to me they all must ask that question; they cannot hide it. I seek the answer for myself. I seek it listening with my fellow-inmates to the wireless day by day with the hope to hear finally when we shall get away. Alas, since the end of war sixteen months have passed and we are still compelled to live in abnormal conditions.

Sixteen long months—like most of us I feel like a bird in a cage that is slowly dying from lack of liberty.

I faced death so often in Ghetto Lodz and in concentration camps in Poland and Germany, I looked into its eyes day and night during five years only sustained by the hope for a better future. I never supposed that after so many months of "liberation" we will still be in former concentration camps, while many of the Nazi-Germans are released and living at their homes.

I record all this, however, because so many people in Britain are now worried at the condition of the Germans without giving a thought to those hordes of "displaced persons" who find themselves broken in health, homeless, and separated from their families.

I ask the world whose is the responsibility?

The situation is going from bad to worse. At this moment it appears that our plight is rapidly approaching a tragic culmination. I view with great alarm what will happen to us if we refugees will have to stay here for another year.

ADEK FEUERSTEIN.

## FROM MY DIARY

We repeatedly pointed at the slow procedure of naturalisation of Service and ex-Servicemen as compared with other priority categories. We are, therefore glad to see from the "Ex-Serviceman" that the "Ex-Service (non-British) Association" has received an official communication from the Home Office which among others reads:—

"A scheme such as this (i.e., the priority scheme.—Ed.) is apt to begin somewhat slowly, but gathers momentum as it goes, and we are now dealing with a greatly increased number of cases. As experience of the work develops, the Inter-Services Naturalisation Board and the Home Office are continually trying out and finding ways and means of eliminating various difficulties and bottle-necks. For instance, in addition to the original Board held in London, separate additional Boards are now being held in British provincial centres, in Germany for men serving in the B.A.O.R., and in the Air Ministry for R.A.F. cases. Again, we have come to the conclusion that it will take too long for all the men to be interviewed by a Service Board, and we have therefore arranged that some of the shorter-service cases, in which we should in any case feel it necessary to make additional inquiries, should be sent direct to the Home Office after certification of the men's service."

After giving some further details, the letter goes on:—

"In these various ways I am doing all that I can to fulfil the assurance that applicants who served in H.M. Forces shall receive priority, and I am hopeful that it will be possible to dispose of all the Service cases by next summer."

Robert Neumann's latest novel "Children of Vienna" (Victor Gollancz, London, 7/6) has nightmarish qualities. It relates with an intensity which testifies to the author's power of descriptiveness, and with unrestrained realism scenes from beyond

the "iron curtain" that still separates us from the Continent. He portrays a group of children, among them a Jewish boy, who although young in years, are aged in experience.

Moral standards of our world of safety cannot be applied in circumstances where for years, human dignity has been deprived of its meaning. These lost and unprotected youngsters are not "bad" although in the eyes of the law, they may be criminals. The author shows that kindness and happiness could be kindled again in their hearts if someone would take the trouble to understand them and win them over.

The only one in Neumann's plot who tries the hard way is a Negro chaplain of the American Army and in doing so, he comes into conflict with the rules of discipline and the Army code. There is no happy ending in that story whose poignancy and tension grips the reader save that he finds sparks of humanity even in those children who have witnessed "man's inhumanity to man."

NARRATOR.

### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

The 6th Plenary Session of the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees held in London from December 16 till 20, was probably the last session of that Committee as its work will be transferred to the International Refugee Organisation, I.R.O., which is to come into operation in the course of 1947.

The Director-General, Sir Herbert Emerson, submitted to the Committee a comprehensive report on past activities and on the future programme until such time when the Committee is to hand over its work to I.R.O. Much valuable work has been carried out in the interest of the refugees. Although it was again stressed that the easiest solution of the refugee problem would be repatriation, it was clearly pointed out that many refugees and particularly the Jews, could not go back to their countries of origin. For them there was only one solution: emigration and resettlement.

A lengthy discussion arose on the budget for operational expenditure during the first part of 1947 amounting to £3,600,000. Since the Bermuda Conference, this operational expenditure has been borne by the United States and the United Kingdom. In future all member governments are to share in the budget.

Jewish refugees owe deep gratitude to the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees for the work that Committee has been doing in their interests, a work which is not known in its full extent to the individual.

The Association of Jewish Refugees attended the Plenary Session as observer.

### TRUMAN URGES ADMISSION OF REFUGEES

Congressional legislation to enable the entry of larger numbers of refugees into the United States was urged by President Truman in his Congress address on January 6. He charged that the United States had not done its part in admitting distressed persons and pointed out that only 5,000 entered the United States since last May. He also decried racial and religious bigotry in America and called upon every American to "fight these crimes."

### INCREASED C.B.F. Activities

The unanimous desire to increase the fund-raising activities of the Central British Fund was expressed at a Conference of C.B.F. workers from London and the Provinces held recently at Woburn House at which the AJR was represented. Detailed reports on the urgent needs on the Continent were given by Professor J. Weingreen and Mr. L. G. Montefiore and many suggestions as to the practical ways of ensuring the help and support of every Jew in this country were dealt with.

Jewish refugees who were fortunate enough to have escaped Nazi persecution, have a special obligation to relieve the plight of their brethren. It is hoped that they will contribute to the Central British Fund to the utmost of their ability.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

**URGENTLY REQUIRED** for young people who have been in Concentration Camps—furnished rooms with or without board. Up to 30/- per week excluding and up to £3 per week including board offered. Write: The Secretary, C.C.C., Bloomsbury House, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

**TO LET.** 1 double bedroom & 1 single bedroom, newly furnished in mod. house. Garage, 2 mins. buses, Golders Green Estate. 4 Cheviot Gate, N.W.2, off Hendon Way.

**CAN ANYBODY** who lives in the U.K. and whose property has been disposed of during the war by Australian Custom authorities give me any information about his experience and contact me? Dr. F. Rothenberg, 194 Broughton Lane, Salford, 7.

**BLIND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR**, age 35, fully trained, able to keep all necessary records. Also typing and knowledge of commercial correspondence, good references, seeks employment. Box 406.

**LINEN REPAIR** of any kind (except shirt collars). Mrs. D. Miloslawski, 113 Priory Road, N.W.6. (West Hampstead Tube), after 3 p.m., except Sat.

**FURNITURE** to be sold. Enquire Mendel, 11 Wandle Road, S.W.17.

**EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS COOK**, also Pastry-Cook, wanted at once for Buxton. Please send your application to Mr. Leitner, Somerford House, Buxton, Derbyshire.

**RELIABLE HOME-HELP** wanted part-time, knowledge plain cooking. Finchley 3712.

**REPRESENTATIVE** with best connections with London wholesalers wants further agencies in fancy lines (leather handbags, etc.) and toys. Best class references. Box 407.

**EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER** with very good connections seeks position. Box 408.

**TRAVELLER** in electrical and radio trade for provinces, required. Naturalised ex-serviceman under 30 preferred. Applicants please communicate stating terms, to Western and Continental Trading Corporation, 2 Cornwall Road, Bedford.

**MOTHER'S HELP** for small household wanted. Good wages. Box 409.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.** Lady Secretary Shorthand-Typist. Experienced International business, used to working own initiative, perfect German and English, possibly some French. Five-day week, good salary. Box 410.

**SALE:** 2 Balloon Tyres, perfect, 26. 2. Write Cramer, Y.M.C.A., Leicester.

**REPRESENTATIVE** calling on wholesalers and stores in Midlands & North of England, seeks additional lines. Fancy goods, toys, leather goods. Best references. Box 411.

**TO LET,** furn. room, Ealing. Middle aged lady only. Tel.: PER 5217.

**NURSE** wanted for old lady (not bedridden). Good salary, good treatment. Hepner, 16 Highfield Gardens, N.W.11. Tel.: SPE 8276.

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

**DOMESTIC HELP** required for small nice household (elderly couple). Leven, 18 Devon Avenue, Fleetwood, Lancs.

**SECRETARY** seeks part-time post. Used to respons. office and edit. work. Engl., French, German. Box 412.

### MISSING PERSONS

#### Inquiries from AJR

**Daniel, Lise,** from Stuttgart, for Martha Haarburger, Stuttgart.

**Lewin, Manfred,** born in Nov., 1924, at Koenigsberg, son of late Rabbi Reinhold Lewin, for Lore Lessheim, Australia.

**Lewinsohn, Ruth,** abt. 25 years old, from Leipzig, for Flora Zorn, Leipzig.

**Loewy, Robert,** born on 7.3.01 at Vienna, for Ria Friedrich, Zittau.

**Manneberg, Kurt,** abt. 23 years old, from Breslau, for Renate Jaerisch, Bad Homburg.

**Picard, Max and Heinrich,** from Munich, Landwehrstr. 44, for Georg Durner, Memmingen.

**Schreiber, Marcel,** born on 9.7.06, from Berlin, for Etelka Krell, Berlin-Neukoelln.

**Stern, Helene,** born on 26.10.06 at Frankfurt/Main, for brother Richard Stern, Arnstadt.

**Thermal, Franz,** lawyer, from Berlin, Meinekestr., for W. H. Simpson, London.

#### Inquiries from

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

**Goldschmidt, Emil,** London, for Myriam Goldschmidt, niece, b. 23.5.30, Koenigsberg.

**Gordon (or Herrmanns), Renate** born 3.12.1911, London, for father Martin Gordon, Lourdes.

**Gossler, Mary,** London, for Karl Gossler, Neunkirchen.

**Graf, Hilde,** London, for relatives in Austria.

**Gross, Adelin,** about 54 yrs., London, for Alfred Gross, Berlin.

**Haemmerle, Alma Irma,** London, for Red Cross.

**Horn, Moritz,** for Leib Engländer, Jelenia Gora.

**Jacobson, All,** for Dr. Frischmuth, Kassel.

**Kohut, Martha,** born 1912.

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# THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

## CONCERT PERFORMANCE IN GOLDERS GREEN

A well-attended Concert Performance of Mozart's Opera "The Impresario" was given on January 11 at Hodford Hall, Golders Green. The artists were Dorothy Bond (Soprano), Hilde Zweig (Soprano) and Richard Gandy (Tenor). The performance, which was directed by Dr. F. Berend, was preceded by a programme of arias and duets by Mozart. A grateful audience enjoyed Mozart's melodies and the fine way in which they were recited.

## AN IMPORTANT ASSET

The AJR wishes to draw the special attention of members and friends to its meetings in London and in the Provinces. The work of the AJR is not confined to the general activities in the interest of the refugee community nor to the advisory activities and to the publication of "AJR Information." Meetings, too, are an important asset. The lectures as well as the artistic performances are always highly appreciated by those who are present. They also help to strengthen the contacts between Headquarters and members and between the members themselves. It, therefore, lies in the interest of every member to attend AJR meetings regularly and to look carefully through the announcements published on this page as no individual invitations are being sent out.

## ELEANOR RATHBONE MEMORIAL

This issue contains an appeal on behalf of Children and Youth Aliyah for the Eleanor Rathbone Memorial. We reported already in the December issue of "AJR Information" that the AJR is represented on the Appeal Committee and we hope that many will contribute to the Memorial erected to commemorate one of the staunchest and most courageous fighters for the refugee cause whose

endeavours will never be forgotten within our community.

Contributions should be sent directly to Children and Youth Aliyah together with the subscription form attached to the appeal.

## MEMBERSHIP FEES

Following the reminder in the January edition of "AJR Information," many members have sent in their contributions. There are, however, a number of members and regular recipients of "AJR Information" who are still in arrears. We urgently ask them to send in their dues at their earliest convenience in order to enable us to keep them on our mailing list.

No individual reminders are being sent out, but statements may be obtained from AJR Headquarters on request if members do not know the amounts that are due.

## AJR LOCAL GOLDERS GREEN GROUP

Saturday, February 15th at 7.15 p.m.

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

S. ADLER-RUDEL

"The Zionist Congress in Basle."  
Facts and Impressions.

Mr. Adler-Rudel, who attended the Congress, will give some first-hand information on the proceedings and will also deal with the problems arising from its results.

Free admission without ticket

## JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE AMERICAN ZONE

**Augsburg:** Juedische Vereinigung, Haldenstrasse 8.  
**Darmstadt:** Juedische Gemeinde, Taunusstrasse 56.  
**Frankfurt/Main:** Juedische Gemeinde, Baumweg 5.  
**Freiburg i. Br.:** Oberrat der Israeliten Badens, Hansjacobstr. 8.  
**Fulda:** Juedische Betreuungsstelle, Schildeckstrasse.  
**Fuerth:** Juedische Gemeinde, Blumenstrasse 31.  
**Giessen:** Juedische Betreuungsstelle, Bahnhofstrasse 35.  
**Heidelberg:** Juedische Kultusgemeinde, Rohrbacherstr. 47.  
**Karlsruhe:** Oberrat der Israeliten Badens, Yorkstrasse 61.  
**Karlsruhe:** Juedische Kultusgemeinde, Kronenstrasse 21.  
**Kassel:** Juedische Gemeinde, Obere Koenigstrasse.  
**Mainz:** Juedische Gemeinde, Augustusstrasse 4.  
**Mannheim:** Israelitische Gemeinde, R 7, 24.  
**Marburg/Lahn:** Juedische Gemeinde, Schwanenstr. 8.  
**Muenchen:** Israelitische Kultusgemeinde, Herzog Maxstrasse 7.  
**Nuernberg:** Israelitische Kultusgemeinde, Wielandstrasse 6.  
**Offenbach/Main:** Juedische Gemeinde, Kaiserstrasse 106.  
**Pforzheim:** Juedische Betreuungsstelle, Hoehenstrasse 48.  
**Wiesbaden:** Juedische Kultusgemeinde, Geisbergstrasse 24.  
**Wuerzburg:** Israelitische Gemeinde, Valentin Beckerstr. 11.

## JEWISH LAWYERS IN GERMANY

A list of 81 Jewish lawyers (Rechtsanwaelte, judges and civil servants) in Berlin and all four zones of Germany has been issued by the Legal Adviser of the Jewish Relief Unit. Copies of the list may be obtained from AJR Headquarters. (Stamped envelope should be enclosed.)

## AJR MEETINGS IN FEBRUARY

Saturday, February 15th, Golders Green. Hodford Hall, Hodford Rd., N.W.11. 7.15 p.m. S. ADLER-RUDEL: "The Zionist Congress in Basle."

Thursday, February 20, 7.45 p.m.  
Stern Hall, 33 Seymour Place,  
Dr. LEO BAECK:  
"Judaism and Christianity."

Sunday, February 23rd, Richmond. Terrace House, 128 Richmond Hill, Richmond. 4.30 p.m. Dr. H. CAPELL: "Palestine Today."

## AJR GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5)  
Sunday, February 9th, 5.30 p.m.  
RAFT NIGHT. Dr. A. EHRLICH, Mrs. SCHANZER, Mr. H. LEVY & Mr. J. SCHWARZ will be in the Balloon.

Sunday, February 23rd, 5.30 p.m.  
General Meeting.

## AJR LEEDS

Saturday, February 15, Zion House, 307 Chapelton Road, Leeds 7, 8 p.m. Rev. E. F. EINHORN, M.A., Head of the Inf. Dept. of the World Jewish Congress: "How does the Paris Peace Conference and the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York affect the Jews in Europe?"

Saturday, March 1, Lower Hall of the Jubilee Hall, Savile Mount, Leeds, 7, 7.45 p.m. PURIM CELEBRATION: Songs, Recitals, Theatrical Play.

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