

A WORLD CHALLENGE

THE Palestine debate at U.N.O. has set a unique precedent. For the first time since this international body was created, the views of the Americans and Russians in a main political issue were identical. Both the representative of the American delegation, Mr. Herschel Johnson, and Mr. Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, supported the proposal for a Jewish State as outlined in the majority report, and accepted the principle of partition. The opposition came mainly from the Eastern countries led by the two new members of Pakistan and India, who linked up with the Arab States to a kind of Moslemic-Asiatic bloc.

The division between those countries and the American-European powers was indeed interesting. The fact that Soviet Russia has made a common stand together with the Western powers, may open up new perspectives for international co-operation. It would not be too daring to predict that Palestine, which so often in the past was the centre of world events, should once more become the turning point in history. The Jewish question may have shown Russia and America that in spite of their daily political frictions, there is much common ground in settling the burning and intricate problems which beset humanity at the moment.

RESTITUTION IN GERMANY

For a long time, preparations for a legislation on restitution have been going on. The "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" has been very active in this matter. Discussions with the authorities concerned in this country, in Germany and abroad have been taking place almost every day.

Refugees frequently put the question, why the "Council" or the AJR does not take them into their confidence, and why this paper does not regularly report on the progress achieved. There are various reasons for this reluctance. Firstly, premature announcements may easily raise unjustified hopes. Secondly, to some extent the conversations with the authorities have to be confidential. Finally, the position changes so frequently that a report may have become obsolete until it has reached the reader.

At the time of going to press, the position is as follows:

No legislation on restitution exists. The only exception is the Thuringian Restitution Law; even here, however, the validity has been variably claimed and disclaimed by the occupying authorities in power.

The Draft of a Restitution Law was considered by representatives of the three "Laender" in the American Zone with the assistance of American and Jewish experts and passed in Spring, 1947. It was, however, not enacted because legislation for all four zones of Germany was thought preferable.

Thus negotiations aiming at a Control Council Law for the whole of Germany commenced in Berlin. These conversations have now been going on for half a year. There was agreement between the Powers with regard to the ultimate issue; there was a remarkable agreement between the American and the British, even about the details, with the exception of one single question. At the moment, however, it seems that all attempts to reach complete agreement have proved futile. Probably the statute will now be promulgated in the American Zone only, whereas, the British authorities, in preparing their own legislation, issued an order, by which owners of confiscated property of Nazi victims have to register with the authorities.

It is obvious that it would be detrimental for all concerned, if, in the end, there would be a different legislation for the different parts of Germany. Often enough claims concern economic entities e.g. business-undertakings, which are located in different zones. It would also certainly be unjust, if the chances of a Nazi victim would depend on the question, in which zone his property happens to be situated. There is, finally,

the special problem of Berlin, where about one third of German Jewry lived, and which is essentially administered by the Magistrat and controlled by the Allied Kommandatura. The Magistrat is now also considering legislation on restitution; again, however, Four Power-agreement will have to be reached for giving effect to it, this time "on Kommandatura level."

In the terminology of all the conversations referred to, and of all the draft laws considered, restitution means only the return of identifiable property such as real property, business undertakings, movable property, if traceable, etc. That does not mean that the victims shall not be indemnified for their other losses and money claims. It is the intention that the Restitution Law or Laws shall be followed somewhat later by legislation on indemnification.

It is hoped that legislation on restitution will prove satisfactory within the limits given by circumstances. Probably it will cover all property taken from the Jews in Germany between January, 30th, 1933 and May, 8th, 1945. It appears there will be the legal presumption that transactions of property entered into by a "persecutee" in these fatal years were made under duress and can be declared void by the victims. This legal presumption can only be disproved in exceptional cases. The nature and scope of such exceptions was one of the most contested points. Another problem was, whether and to what extent the price has to be returned by the Jewish vendor. It is to be expected that such "repayment" will only be due if the original payment was put "at the free disposal" of the victim. Here again, it is most debatable when under the prevailing circumstances the possibility of such a "free disposal" is to be assumed. In most of the cases, for instance, the former Jewish owner emigrated after the sale and was, by the transfer restrictions, practically deprived of his "reichsmark" proceeds.

One problem which played an undeservedly large part in the discussions and which—in spite of all attempts of the "Council"—has so far proved the stumbling block for a complete unity between the American and the British Authorities is the question of the so-called heirless and unclaimed property. This is property the original owners of which perished without heirs or which is not claimed by the persons entitled for claiming.

There is unanimity insofar as such property shall go to a number of so-called successor organizations, which will use these means for the victims of Nazi persecution generally. There is agreement between the American

[Continued page 2]

NOVEMBER

23

Sunday 3 p.m.

AJR CONCERT

EMBASSY THEATRE
Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3

FRANZ OSBORN (Pianoforte)

ANNA POLLAK (Mezzo-Soprano)
(by permission of the Administrator of
Sadler's Wells Opera)

JOHN HENDRIK (Tenor)
(by permission of Arthur Lane Dubarry Co.,
Prince's Theatre)

Accompanists:

PERCY KAHN (for John Hendrik)

Dr. F. BEREND (for Anna Pollak)

Invitation with Programme and Order Form
is attached to this issue of "AJR Information."

PRICES: £1.1.0, 10/6, 7/6, 5/-, 2/6

Hans Reissner (Bombay): INDIA IN TRANSITION

The present writer has often wondered how we Jewish Refugees have looked to erstwhile neighbours and foreign nationals who gave us shelter. The recent disturbances in Punjab which he happened to witness have supplied the answer, on a scale, though, much larger than anything that had taken place in Hitler's realm prior to the outbreak of war. 1.2 million Evacuees had reached West-Punjab during the month ended Sept. 11th. Another 600,000 were expected in the immediate future. The number of Refugees moved or moving in the opposite direction was more or less of the same order.

Continued from front page

and the British (but not with the other Powers) that Jewish property of this kind should go to a Jewish Organization or Organizations. There is, however, no agreement as to the composition and the situs of the successor organizations and the utilisation of the funds.

The "Council" repeatedly pointed out that one should not overestimate the amount of property which is neither claimed by the owner nor by an heir. True, more than 200,000 German Jews perished, but most of them left at least some relatives who managed to emigrate in time and who would be entitled to act as legitimate heirs. The "Council" also stressed that this question could easily be dealt with at a later stage, because there can be anyhow no heirless and unclaimed property before the time limit (probably one year or longer) for claiming has expired. It would, therefore, be particularly regrettable, if just this question would ultimately postpone Restitution Legislation on the broadest possible regional basis in Germany.

W.B.

UNITED RESTITUTION OFFICE

As a result of negotiations, carried out with good feelings on all sides, the following bodies, without in any way sacrificing their individual identities, have come together through their common interest in the restitution of property on the Continent to create a "United Restitution Office": Association of Jewish Refugees; Committee for Industrial Development from Overseas; Association of Democratic Lawyers from Germany; Ex-Service (N.B.) Association; Parliamentary Committee on Refugees; The Refugee Aliens Protection Committee. This United Restitution Office has received official recognition for claims in Germany by the Foreign Office, German Section.

The Office is a development from the office established by the Association of Jewish Refugees. Two branches have now been established: one, as before, at 8 Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3, and the other at the office of the Refugee Industries Committee, who have just changed their title to the Committee for Industrial Development from Overseas, at 5 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. Both offices will work in the closest co-operation. Both will be circulated with official information and will be equal in status. The Manager of the former is Dr. F. Goldschmidt, and of the latter Dr. R. O. Munster.

The activities of the United Restitution Office, as far as claims in Germany are concerned, have been announced in the March issue of this paper, when the AJR Restitution Office was established. It is appreciated, however, that restitution is not limited to Germany, and for that reason both branches are creating separate departments to deal with claims in other parts of Europe, in regard to which it will be in constant and close touch with the Authorities.

Both offices will be open at the following hours: 8 Fairfax Mansions: Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 3 to 6 p.m., Sunday from 10.30 to 12.30; 5 Lower Grosvenor Place; Monday and Thursday from 4-6 p.m. and by appointment. (VIC 0285).

Sights were strangely reminiscent of the November days, 1938. Littered pavements, looted shops, burnt residences, desecrated religious buildings, some adjacent to local police stations whence protection was called in vain; members of minority communities sometimes receiving shelter from friendly neighbours, the wealthy ones seeking protection in international hotels pending the arrival of privately chartered aircraft. We have been through all this ourselves, and our heart went out towards those who are now in distress. As was the case with us, the majority of those afflicted had not been politically

REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS

The following statement has been made to the United Restitution Office by the Foreign Office German Section:

"1. A General Order has been promulgated by Military Government in the British Zone of Occupation ordering any person who has, or at any time since January 30, 1933, has had, possession, custody or control of identifiable property of which any person was deprived under duress during the Nazi Regime, by reason of his race, nationality, religion or political opinions, whether authorised by legislation or procedures which purported to follow forms of law or otherwise, to make, within six months from the date of this Order, a declaration of such possession, custody or control and to deliver it (in triplicate) to the Landrat of the Kreis or Oberbürgermeister of the Stadtkreis in which he resides.

2. Similar declarations must be made by any person who has knowledge of any specific since January 30, 1933, of such property, and must be delivered (in triplicate) to the Landrat of the Kreis or Oberbürgermeister of the Stadtkreis in which he resides.

3. In order to ensure that declared property is adequately protected, the Landrat or Oberbürgermeister to whom the declaration has been made has received detailed instructions of what steps he has to take. These included forwarding one copy of the declaration to the "Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung, (Britische Zone)," Bad Nenndorf, Land Niedersachsen. In the case of property situated in Berlin or elsewhere outside the British Zone of Occupation, all three copies of declarations are to be forwarded to the above address and the Landrat or Oberbürgermeister will hold such property in custody pending further directions.

4. The General Order also provides for the submission of claims by persons in respect of property of which they were dispossessed under the Nazi Regime. Such claims will be forwarded (in triplicate) direct to the "Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung," and must be filed on or before December 31, 1948, (not 1947—The Ed.). Claims filed after that date will be inadmissible.

5. Many dispossessed persons now living outside Germany have already submitted claims either to Norfolk House or to Stadthagen. (Claims submitted to the AJR Restitution Office have been forwarded to Stadthagen, the former seat of the "Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung."—The Ed.) These claims are in the course of being acknowledged but it has been found that in a large number of cases the necessary essential information has not been supplied. Members of the public who have already submitted claims are therefore advised to obtain copies of the forms mentioned in paragraph 7 and to determine whether the information provided in the original claim met the full requirements as set out in the forms. If it did not, they are recommended to re-register their claims and forward them to the address given in paragraph 3.

6. The Order does not relate to any property having at the date of transfer a total value of less than 1,000 Reichsmarks.

7. Forms for either (a) giving information regarding property which has been transferred, or (b) for making specific claims to property under Paragraph 4, will be obtainable in about a month's time when a further announcement will be made."

The above-mentioned Registration forms are not yet available. Readers are advised, not to apply for them now but to wait for an announcement in the December issue of "AJR Information," which will also contain further details on the registration.

active and were unable to appraise an emergency for which they had no individual responsibility. Yet, the impartial observer was able to appreciate the undercurrent of economic dependence and social fear which had been at the root of the pent-up antagonism between different communities, until the disturbances deteriorated into a mad race between revenge and counter-revenge.

The lessons of Punjab have an obvious implication on the shaping of the political future of Palestine. Partition must be preceded, and not followed, by the setting-up of administrative machinery (which had been sadly missing in East Punjab). Resettlement should precede partition, unless there is a truly neutral international force on the spot to remove real or imagined apprehension on the part of minorities during the period of transition.

The present writer has been anxious to avoid apportioning blame between the parties involved in Punjab (though he holds a strong opinion in this regard). He, however, wishes it understood that disintegration as witnessed in Punjab and likely in Palestine, is an indication of political shortsightedness on the part of both parties, at an age which seems to call for integration and more integration.

With British India divided into the Indian Union and Pakistan it is generally acknowledged that the requirements of economic, medical and educational rehabilitation will be all the more drastically felt in the two successor Dominions. The need of recruiting experts from overseas for such purposes has been admitted in the recent Report of the Central Pay Commission, Delhi, 1947. While adhering to the principle of "equal pay for equal work" without discrimination of race, etc., allowances analogous to the overseas pay schedule of commercial firms are recommended "on the ground of special capacity or expert knowledge." Admission, however, is suggested "on a contract basis," for particular assignments and for an agreed period of service. This will differ radically from the pre-war system of visas which had enabled experts amongst Central European Jewish Refugees to take up residence in India for an indefinite length of time, to pursue any lawful occupation and to change employment according to convenience.

In future, Indian requirements on one hand, and availability of experts on the other only will count. Englishmen will be welcome irrespective of past political antagonism, and so will be Germans. Ex-war internees have been released for special technical assignments in India rather than repatriated. Jewish displaced persons will likewise be eligible if otherwise suitable. It has been stressed in public discussions and newspaper articles in India that "the British authorities were not slow in seeing their chance of benefitting their country by the knowledge and brains of the foreigners." However, mere humanitarian impulses or financial guarantees will probably be discounted. Competition will be keen, and qualifications will have to be proved by degrees or other conclusive evidence.

TRAVEL PAPERS FOR AUSTRIANS

During the past months Jewish refugees from Austria, who applied to the Home Office for a Refugee Travel Document were advised to ask for an Austrian passport, which was again obtainable in this country. It is now understood that refugees, who state that they do not want to travel on an Austrian passport, may also apply for a Refugee Travel Document at the Home Office.

ARGENTINE

Jews residing in the Argentine who were born in Germany are barred from obtaining Argentinian citizenship under recent rulings of the courts. The courts insist that they are to be lumped with other Germans who are forbidden to become citizens under a wartime order aimed at Germans and Japanese as enemy aliens.

SHANGHAI

According to the "Shanghai Echo" the number of refugees in Shanghai, which had amounted to about 15,000 last September, has meanwhile come down to 8,655 persons, in view of the progress of re-immigration and repatriation.

CANADA

The Canadian Government agreed to increase the number of D.P.'s to be admitted to the country from 10,000 to 20,000. Of the 2,114 D.P.'s who are being recruited to work as tailors in the Canadian clothing industry, half will be Jewish.

Herbert Freedman (Friedenthal): BERLIN—TO-DAY

It was in the afternoon. A car took me from the British Airport in Berlin to the hotel on Kurfürstendamm. The streets were empty. A few jeeps and military lorries drove along. A few people pushed their barrows. An unreal stillness lay over the city. For the first time after eight years I looked again into the faces of Germans. I do not believe in the collective guilt of a people. But those whom I saw—were these the innocents or the murderers? Had they once worn the black SS uniform or the brown jackets of the Storm Troopers? How do the faces of the guilty look?

I left the hotel and walked along streets among which I had lived for a long while. I knew the houses from where Jews had been dragged and where the new masters had triumphantly moved in. I now passed those houses which formed a macabre lane of burned out ruins; trod over debris which for two years now had been piled up on the pavements, through districts which were wiped out. I felt two conflicting sensations; sadness and deep satisfaction.

The sadness came from the experience of someone who makes a journey into his own past and finds out that his memories do not fit the reality any more; that the face of a town, once dear, was distorted into a terrible grimace. We once thought that cities were something permanent and men ephemeral. The few friends whom I found in Berlin had hardly changed. But Berlin had come to an end.

Still, there was a deep satisfaction within me. We have long lost the belief in worldly justice, yet as never before I felt that here a kind of cosmic balance had been restored. When I left Berlin in 1939 the streets echoed with the marching steps of a megalomaniac Reichswehr: the people radiated arrogance and haughtiness. The hand of fate has destroyed that monumentality and taken the arrogance from the faces, has pulled down the houses of the new masters so that they could not enjoy their stolen property. The number of maimed and blind in Berlin is legion—"And the Lord walked through the houses of the Egyptians..."

I asked a Jewish actor who had lived for three bitter years in hiding, "You are a highly sensitive person. How can you live in this world of ruins without becoming depressed?" He smiled.

"Without these ruins I could not stand it here. They are the only reminders that our sufferings had not been in vain."

But the stillness of the streets is only superficial. The energies of that once most vital city of Europe are running amok in intrigue and corruption, hatred and cynicism. The conflicts of the world are projected into Berlin as if through a magnifying glass. Within the small space of the city, the four big powers clash in daily friction. The German parties, which are their satellites, are extending this conflict with unmitigated hatred. The press, with the inflated number of fourteen dailies and a host of weeklies, brings these differences into the open and reflects, as in a distorted mirror, the fourfold partition of the City, of Germany and of the world. In that hysterical atmosphere local differences appear as world conflicts. Everyone talks of war. War seems to many the only possibility to free Germany from the deadly embrace of those quarrelling giants. Reconstruction and democracy are just bitter jokes. Even if the psychological situation would be sounder, reconstruction would still be far off as there are no labour, no materials, no licences. The only building proceeding is that of shops for luxury goods and fancy articles.

The rich in Berlin are very rich and the poor are very poor. The people bring their china, pictures and jewels to those shops where there are plenty of customers—by no means all of them Americans. No-one sells what he pretends to. Hairdressers offer butter, chemists cloth, shoemakers potatoes. Waiters whisper in the ears of their patrons the latest quotations for cigarettes and chocolate. Economy runs wild in that town of two currencies (the pound sterling is quoted at 40 marks officially and 500 marks in cigarette "currency"). Everything in Berlin has its price—people and things, the denazifications and careers. The madness of the inflation after the first World War celebrates its

resurrection against the macabre background of ruins. Into this world of hectic and feverish activities, the Jews are dragged—8,000 who are living in the City and another 7,000 in the three U.N.N.R.A. camps on the outskirts of Berlin. No-one can escape the morbid intoxication of the town; neither the powers of occupation nor the German Police, neither Gentile nor Jew.

The winter is approaching and with it the deadly fear of intolerable hardships. There are no coals, no potatoes. "Sauve qui peut."

And after the winter—war? The threat of war throttles progress and recovery. And who is guilty—the Russians or the Americans, the Nazis or the Jews, the Communists or the Social Democrats—the others, or they themselves? Always the others are guilty. The German confession of their own sins has not come, nor their re-education through the Allies. The war in Germany has taken on a new, though bloodless, form—the war of everyone against everyone, and its poisoned weapon is resurrection. (by Courtesy of "Zionist Review")

JEWRIES IN ORIENTAL COUNTRIES

This is the first instalment in a series of articles on the Jewish situation in Oriental countries. They have been compiled from material which was submitted by the Jewish Agency to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.—The Ed.

EGYPT

Egyptian Jews number at present between 70,000 and 80,000, of whom 35 to 40,000 are in Cairo, about 30,000 in Alexandria, and the remainder in Tanta, Port Said, Mansoura and smaller towns.

During the last two generations the Egyptian Jews have lived in security and made their contribution to the country's development. Members of such well-known families as Cattawi, Moseiri, Harari, Suares and many others have played a prominent part in trade and industry, banking and public works, as well as in agricultural development, and held important posts in Government service. This liberal period, however, seems to be drawing to a close. The winds of extreme nationalism which have begun to blow in the Arab East are shaking the position of the Jews in Egypt. Moreover, with the attainment of real independence, the overwhelming Egyptian, and particularly Moslem, majority is asserting its predominance in all walks of life and rendering the Jewish position more and more precarious. The founding of the Arab League with headquarters in Cairo has still further clouded the outlook.

One of the reasons of the weakness of the Jewish position is the fact that only a minority of them are Egyptian citizens, the majority being either "Stateless" or foreign subjects. Under the Capitulations, the Jews, for obvious reasons, preferred the nationality or protection of a European power. When that regime came to an end, many Jews applied for Egyptian citizenship, but this was granted only in rare cases. Stateless Jews live in perpetual uncertainty. For travel abroad they are given a *laissez-passer*, but only very reluctantly, and their re-admission to Egypt is an act of grace; the threat of expulsion is ever-present.

Inasmuch as most Egyptian Jews are not Egyptian nationals, they are seriously affected by the anti-foreign tendency prevalent in the law and practice of the Egyptian Administration. It is extremely difficult nowadays for a non-Egyptian national to obtain a licence to open a new business. Jewish firms find themselves constrained to take in Egyptian partners so as to obviate official obstruction. A recent order, justified as it may be on its own merits, that commercial firms must keep their accounts and conduct their correspondence with the Government in Arabic, is a serious handicap for Jewish businessmen and clerks, most of whom have only an imperfect knowledge of that language. There are practically no Jews in Government employment. Egypt is faced generally with the serious problem of finding employment for its growing white-collar proletariat. The Jews are naturally the first to be crowded out.

Nevertheless the Egyptian Jews have so far been able to maintain themselves in economic life, but

What the Press says . . .

Because one house-painter started a revolution it is not to say that all house-painters could start a revolution. However, the Nazi Party started in Germany, it did not start with a few moth-eaten eccentrics, mostly elderly, and the Kaiser Wilhelm; and this is a fair description of the British Fascists . . .

Moreover, they have no Hitler, no Goering; nor Goebels, nor ever could have; because such persons would despise them equally for their lack of gifts, and for their loyalty to a leader in decay, which is, indeed, their most enduring quality.

Certainly there will be an attempt to revive Fascism, after we grow thoroughly weary under our difficulties and before we have worked our way through them. But if it is to be dangerous it will be made by somebody too clever to be called a Fascist.

Let us keep our wits about us and scan politics with a vigilant eye lest this new dictator steals on us undetected.

Rebecca West, in the Evening Standard

their position is now in jeopardy as a result of the increasing political agitation against them. Fanatical Moslem organisations, such as the "Moslem Brotherhood," and Fascist organisations, such as "Young Egypt," indulge in open incitement against the Jews. About three weeks before the November riots, 1945, the latter association called upon the Jews formally to dissociate themselves from Zionism and repudiate its aspirations. The association threatened that a refusal would be regarded as an act of hostility against Egypt and all Arab countries. Anonymous letters to the same effect were sent to the Chief Rabbi and other Jewish leaders. This incitement bore fruit. On November 2nd, 1945, a protest strike against the Balfour Declaration was proclaimed for the first time in Egypt. Jews and foreigners alike were forced by the crowds to close their shops. The rabble paid no heed to the artificial distinction made by the Egyptian leaders between Jews and Zionists; they assaulted the Jewish quarters indiscriminately. A number of synagogues were destroyed; Scrolls of the Law were burned in the streets in Nazi fashion; many Jewish shops were looted. At the same time churches and shops belonging to non-Jewish foreigners were also attacked.

The head of the Sufi sheikhs challenged the Chief Rabbi in an open letter to identify himself with the opposition to Zionism. Yielding to pressure, the Jewish leaders produced the usual disclaimer. The grave anti-British riots in Cairo and Alexandria of February and March, 1946, have revealed that the November riots had been but an initial outburst of the upsurging of xenophobia, of which the Jews were the first, because the easiest, target.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN

According to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27 September 1947 the number of aliens, who emigrated from the United Kingdom to non-European countries, numbered 5,005 in 1946. About 75% of the emigrants went to the United States. These figures include, of course, all kinds of aliens.

The "Board of Trade Journal" also states in its issue of 11th October that during the first 6 months 1947 57,702 persons of British Nationality emigrated (against 13,291 during the first six months 1938). Most of the emigrants (47,007) went to the British Dominions or Colonies (11,093 to British South Africa, 9,842 to British North America, 5,716 to India, 4,843 to Australia).

The "Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Juedischen Gemeinden in Deutschland" held a session in Berlin from October 19 to 22. The "Council of Jews from Germany" and the AJR were represented by Mr. A. Schoyer, Dr. K. Alexander and Mr. A. Horowitz. Full report follows next month.

John F. Oppenheimer (New York):

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS

Such a flood of books—fiction and non-fiction—dealing with problems of interest to AJR readers have recently been published here that it is impossible to report on all of them. The five dealt with in this article seemed to this reviewer important for special reasons. There might be other books of equal value, such as Sinclair Lewis' "Kingsblood Royal," the recent best-seller dealing with the race question, or as David Davidson's "The Steeper Cliff" dealing with man's struggle against fear on the background of the experiences of an American officer in Bavaria and his search for an anti-Fascist editor, or James Ramsay Ullman's "The White Tower," a best seller last year, in which the author assembles a Swiss, French, German, Austrian, English and American mountain climber in war-time Switzerland and shows their thoughts and actions when unsuccessfully trying to climb a kind of Matterhorn. However, the merits of those books lie either in the established reputation of their authors or in the virtuosity with which they handle plot and style.

Quite different is Hermann Kesten's "Ferdinand and Isabella" (A. A. Wyn, Inc., New York, 1946, 347 pp.) which grows out of his previous study of Catholic Spain ("I, the King") in the medieval age. This is the history of the inquisition under Torquemada and the expulsion and extermination of the Jews of the Iberian peninsula on one hand and the unification of Spain under Isabella's and Ferdinand's reign on the other. All the atrocity, religious fervour, intrigue, adventure, the clash of medieval culture with the dawn of a new age are masterly interwoven into a glaring, exciting and cruel picture. Besides Ferdinand and Isabella, there are Torquemada and Mendoza, Kings Henry of Castilian and Louis of France, Archbishop Carillo and Columbus, the Christians, the Moors and the Jews. Scenes of bucolic peace are followed by torturing cruelty surpassed only in our century by Hitler's henchman. Nobody will read the chapter "Torture Chamber" without drawing parallels between the edicts of 1481 and Hitler's ill-famous racial laws, or between Torquemada's torture chambers in Spain and the Gestapo cellars in Hitler's Europe.

The same Hermann Kesten lapses 400 years ahead when writing his most engrossing novel "The Twins of Nuremberg" (L. B. Fischer, New York, 1946, 616 pp.). If this firework of irony, humour, phantasy and reality would have been written with an equal concentration to the one employed in his "Ferdinand and Isabella" one could call it the only

work of fiction which was up to now able to catch the startling inconsistencies of the political scene between the two world wars. Unfortunately there is a gap of more than 15 years, 1923 to 1939, in the middle of the book, leaving events and characters completely undeveloped for this period. Both parts in itself are stirring enough and each one contains material for at least another score of novels.

The twins, Primula and Ultima, and Primula's twin-sons, Alexander and Caesar, represent the two Germans known to the world. How they grow up, develop, clash with each other, intrigue against each other, love each other, is the symbolic expression for many tragedies of our time. I like to quote Thomas Mann to characterise this most unique work: "A fascinating mixture of elements of fantasy, grotesqueness and fairy tale, with the most glaring present reality."

Among the many books dealing with the Nuremberg trials, Victor H. Bernstein's "Final Judgment" (Boni and Gaer, New York, 1947, 290 pp.) is outstanding because the author bases his report only on documents submitted to the Nuremberg court but hardly previously quoted in public by the hundreds of reporters in their lengthy reports cabled to all corners of the globe. Many readers will remember Vic Bernstein as the able and meticulous European representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency during 1938 and 1939 when he wrote his stories from Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Amsterdam. There is no statement in his book which is not based on facts and documents. An excellent appendix and register, the pulsing of human heart and a precise but eloquent style add to the value of "Final Judgment" which should find readers everywhere where people are searching for an elimination of the evils of our time.

Turning back to fiction Laura Z. Hobson's "Gentleman's Agreement" (Simon and Schuster, New York, 1947, 275 pp.) is singled out because it reached the top of the best-seller list against all odds and stayed there for many weeks. The author is the daughter of the late M. Zametkin, a yiddish writer formerly connected with the New York Jewish Daily Forward. Her novel deals with everyday social anti-Semitism and discrimination in the U.S. A reporter assigned to the task of writing a series of articles on anti-Semitism decides to disguise himself as a Jew to get as close to the facts as possible. How he himself, his family, his sweetheart, his colleagues are affected and involved in this artificial Jewish life is developed with great talent, a real understanding

for the problem and with a skilful pen. Even readers inclined to dismiss anti-Semitic discrimination as propaganda will believe the smaller but daily tragedies of this story. And this is the merit of the book. All those, however, more familiar with that serious social disease will feel that Miss Hobson remains on the surface.

Last mentioned but by no means of least importance is Fritz von Unruh's voluminous oeuvre "The End is Not Yet" (Storm Publishers, New York, 1947, 540 pp.). It is his first book written in and for America since he arrived in 1941 from France after Albert Einstein and Thomas Mann had appealed directly to President Roosevelt for his admission to the U.S. He was almost silent in these six years, and became a painter of a peculiar quality. In a postface to this novel he writes: "The strangeness of this epic . . . prevented a number of American publishers . . . from offering it their hospitality. Only a young editor's (Alexander Gode) faith in this work . . . made possible its final publication."

This book shows that Unruh is at base a dramatist. Each chapter is slowly and dramatically developed to its climax mostly even retaining the rule of unity of place and time. He has captured, as Richard Wright said, "the Gothic madness of Nazism, the inhumanity and irresponsibility of its leaders, and the great problem which it posed and still poses for all mankind." Nobody will forget the love scene on the roofs of Notre Dame, or Hitler's attempt to revive a dead girl comparing himself with God resurrecting the "Jew-Jesu" from the death. There is the grotesque plot of the dispossessed monarchs of Europe, led by Wilhelm II., to restore their dynasties. There are the refugees, communists, socialists, Christians, Jews, there are Himmler and Goering, Schirach and Hess, Niemoeller and Mackensen, Rabbi Wolff and Dr. Sauerbruch. There are hundreds of characters playing their role like marionettes in a puppet theatre. The scene shifts from Verdun to the Obersalzberg, from Hitler's private chambers to secondary refugee hotels in Paris, to the German Embassy and the Bois de Boulogne, to the Gestapo cellars and to a peaceful meadow in Neuilly where a butterfly is born. The whole fantastic story evolves around the theft of Hitler's last will by a Polish dancer and the endeavours of the Gestapo to regain this precious document. This work is not a masterpiece of form, it has its mannerisms and shortcomings but through all this pulses the heart of a poet and humanitarian and those who are willing to follow him to the end will be rewarded time and again by the genius of this great German writer, one of the few to resist the political evils of our time courageously since Donaumont and not stopping to fight since "The end is not yet."

LAW and LIFE

Legal Advice Hours (for persons with limited means only): Wednesday 5-6.30 p.m., Sunday 11 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT

A short while after those refugees who came to this country before the war and have not been naturalized yet, have been freed from the obligation to apply for a Labour Permit before taking up employment (see separate note in this issue), it has become necessary to impose similar restrictions on the bulk of the population, whether British or alien. Regulations as were known during the war, proved equally indispensable to fight the economic difficulties consequential to the war. They have been fixed by the Control of Engagement Order of September 18th, 1947 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1947. No. 2021).

This Order determines (1) the nature of the restrictions it imposes, (2) who is subject to them, (3) who is exempted and which kind of employment is exempted.

The gist of the order is that persons who come under its scope shall, as a matter of principle, neither seek nor obtain employment otherwise than through application to a local Labour Exchange or other approved employment agency. Consequently employers must not seek to engage employees falling under the order by other means.

The order applies to everybody who has attained the age of 18 years and has not attained the age of 51 (not 50!) years in the case of a man or 41 (not 40!) years in the case of a woman.

Amongst the personal exemptions the following are of special interest: (a) a woman who has living

with her a child of hers under the age of 15 years, (b) a person whose employment is of a casual nature or who is not employed for the employer's trade or business, (c) an alien who (not having resided in this country before the war) still requires a special Alien's permit. Also, a special exemption may be granted to employer or employee—it is not to be assumed that this will happen frequently.

Of greater importance than the personal exemptions are the provisions referring to exempted categories of employment.

They comprise whole industries like agriculture, coalmining, merchant shipping, fishing and work in docks, as well as the Forces and Women's Services. They also apply to part-time employment, not involving more than 30 hours service weekly, to employment without remuneration and to any employment in a managerial, professional, administrative or executive capacity.

It is the last group of exemptions which probably will lead to the greatest amount of argument. Official pronouncements have tried to elucidate the matter. But they are not "law," though the order is. Also, they can naturally not be exhaustive. It has been stated, e.g., that shorthand typists and clerks are not within the scope of the exemptions. This may be true in many cases, but on the other hand there are undoubtedly a considerable number of clerks who do administrative or executive work, and, similarly, there are not a few women secretaries doing this type of work though they may have started as ordinary typists.

NEW BOOKS: Frieda Wunderlich: "German Labour Courts" (Cumberlege, London); Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel: "A Book of Quotations" (Cresset Press); Gilbert Waterhouse: "A Short History of German Literature" (Methuen); Walter Hollitscher: "Sigmund Freud" (Kegan Paul); A. G. Hebert: "The Authority of the Old Testament" (Faber, London); In Memoriam Joseph Hermann Hertz, "Tribute to Late Chief Rabbi" (Soncino Press); Jeannette Wolff: "Sadismus oder Wahnsinn" (Ernst Bretfeld, Greiz); F. A. Kramer: "Vor den Ruinen Deutschlands" (Historisch-Politischer Verlag, Koblenz); Franz K. Grosse: "Die falschen Goetter" (F. H. Kerle Verlag, Heidelberg); Jaques Barzun: "Von menschlicher Freiheit" (Hermann Rin Muenchen); R. W. Cooper: "The Nuremberg Trial" (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Mddx.); Josef Greiner: "Das Ende des Hitler-Mythos" (Amalthea-Verlag, Zuerich); Siegfried Kracauer: "From Caligari to Hitler" (Princeton Uni. Press).

PERSONALIA

Kommerzieller Richard Unger, formerly owner of the well-known Kempinski Restaurants, died in U.S.A. at the age of 81 years.

Yehudi Meuhin and Wilhelm Furtwaengler played in Berlin at a Charity Concert for the benefit of the Jewish Community.

FIRST JEWISH FILM IN GERMANY

A film, called "Lang ist der Weg," is being made in the Bavaria Film Studios near Munich. It deals with the fate of an Eastern-Jewish family between September, 1939, and the liberation. The idea originated from Israel Becker, who plays the main part. The film script has been written by Dr. Georg Kuelb.

OLD AND NEW TASKS

At a moment, when a number of refugees have been naturalized and others may expect their naturalization within the near future, the question may arise, as to whether an organisation, which had been created for the purpose of protecting the interests of refugees, still has its *raison d'être*.

What does the term "refugee" stand for? The term "Jewish refugee" has undergone a certain change in the course of time. It no longer signifies the temporary condition of the fugitive in the place of his refuge. It has become a permanent designation of that group of human beings who, as Jews, had to leave the country of their birth because of Nazi persecution. The term taken in this sense will retain its validity, irrespective of the fact, whether or not they have found a moral and legal right of domicile in the country, which has granted them refuge. The denotation "refugee" points to the spiritual origin of a specific class of people, and at the same time it indicates their close fellowship with men and women all over the world who have suffered an equal fate.

By this it should be obvious that the solution of one difficulty does not imply the disappearance of the typical characteristics of the group as such. Furthermore it should not be overlooked that even in legal and administrative respects a distinction is frequently made between a British born and a naturalized British subject, and this difference is in some cases, where British-born parentage is demanded, even transferred to the coming generation. This means that one cannot divorce oneself from the group, even after a successful settlement of the

problem of legal status. This, in turn, involves the obligation to think of those who have not yet reached this particular goal.

Refugees who have not yet been naturalized have the same old problems that we all had to face about a year ago. It is clearly our task to give assistance in the mastering of these questions.

Naturalization does not solve all our difficulties with one stroke of the pen. It is far from being a panacea. Taken by itself it does not alter the economic situation nor does it settle the professional worries of those that had to acquire a new profession or trade. The financial problem of those, that were compelled to build up a new life without reserves, remain. The considerable and ever-increasing clientele of the economic and social departments of the Association may serve as a telling proof for the correctness of this thesis. Our people instinctively feel that help and understanding can best be expected from those who have experienced the same hard fate as they themselves. In trying to establish a home for old people the AJR has set itself an important new task.

Our work of assistance for the Jews on the Continent has in no way diminished. In this connection a new factor has entered into the scope of our activities since the end of the War. The German and Austrian Jews, who have survived in Germany, Austria, or the occupied territories look to the AJR as their firm prop in the reconstruction of their Jewish life. It is not so much material assistance that is sought, but rather a call for spiritual support and advice, in short it is a request for practical help in all questions that they are unable to solve with their own resources. In furtherance of this task the AJR conducts an extensive correspondence with the Jewish communities on the Continent and their leading personalities.

These links have been strengthened by another step too: the "Council of Jews from Germany" serves as a basis for wide international co-operation. The Plenary Session of the Council, which took place in London, the seat of the AJR, in June, 1947, was warmly welcomed by the Jewish public all over the world. Those people who would doubt the existence of our specific problems, must, time and again, be referred to the fact, that the strongest supporters of the Council are, apart from the AJR, the organisations in the United States and Palestine, bodies, which have hardly ever had to deal with questions affecting the legal status of their members. Within the frame of the activities of the Council, the AJR has an especially important function, since its Headquarters are in a country which is—geographically—nearest to the formerly occupied Continent, let alone the fact that its well organised structure highly qualifies it for such an extensive work.

The Council simultaneously shoulders the work that arises in connection with the problems of restitution. Owing to the preliminary work of the Association in London, the Council has been recognised by the appropriate British Authorities as the Representative of the Jews from Germany, in so far as problems of restitution are concerned. Indeed the Council has been charged with the task of creating the official Restitution Office. We take our full share in the negotiations concerning the preliminary work for suitable legislation and new important functions will have to be undertaken immediately following the enactment of the laws, now in preparation.

We refugees have both the possibility and the duty to contribute to the shaping of Jewish cultural life in the world. We are in the position to do so thanks to the experience, which we were able to gather in the former Jewish centres on the Continent. In constantly increasing measure "AJR Information" develops into an instrument by which we are able to convey to our Jewish surroundings ideas that are in harmony with our own mode of thought.

It is pleasing to note that the number of those who, after their naturalization, think that the work has lost its significance, is exceedingly small. The great majority of our friends knows, that it is not the naturalization alone, which the AJR advocated tenaciously and so successfully in their own interest. Our friends are surely aware of the fact that there are other things at stake, which concern them as much as the rest, and in these questions they must not occupy a position of chilly isolation—for their own sake and that of the others.

EVENTS IN ANGLO-JEWRY

Anti-Jewish manifestations were taking up the greater part of Anglo-Jewry's attention during the past month. A deputation from the Board of Deputies, consisting of Prof. S. Brodetsky, the President; Mr. A. G. Brotman, the Secretary; Mr. S. Salomon, the Press Officer; Mr. L. J. Hydleman, Chairman of the Defence Committee, also Messrs. Neville Laski and Barnett Janner, M.P., were received by the Home Secretary to whom they expressed the anxiety of the Jewish Community at the increase of antisemitic incitement in the East End of London and elsewhere through the abuse of free speech. They also made it clear that in asking for protection against libel and slander against communities they were not suggesting legislation for Jews alone, but that any steps to be taken should be of general application. Mr. Chuter Ede gave an assurance that Fascist activities were being "carefully watched," though he said he was not aware of any evidence of any general increase in antisemitic activities in the country as a whole.

Moves to counter Fascism were made by a large number of trade organisations and municipal bodies including the London County Council which passed a resolution calling upon Mr. Ede to make full use of his powers to deal with "seditious utterances." An attempt to fan anti-Jewish prejudice at the Conservative Party Conference at Brighton was foiled and the suggestion that the Conference had any kind of antisemitic feeling repudiated. The Conservative M.P. for Hampstead, Mr. Charles Challen, was reported to have said: "Ignorant, uninformed, senseless people are using the deplorable acts of the Palestine terrorists to start anti-semitism in England. It strikes a sense of horror in any decent Christian."

The subject also duly exercised the Board of Deputies at its first meeting after the summer recess, when a report of the Executive Committee was adopted calling for an appeal for defence, primarily for the combating of anti-Semitism in Britain, and for the protection of Jewish civil and religious rights in Britain and if necessary abroad. The Board also adopted a resolution of its Palestine Committee welcoming the UNSCOP majority proposals as "a basis for the solution of the immediate problems of the Jewish people and Palestine" and as "an international recognition of the necessity of establishing a Jewish sovereign State in the Land of Israel."

A new venture likely to command the undivided interest and support of the community is the establishment of a Jewish Child's Day to be held each year on the seventh day of Chanukah. Its objects are to assist Jewish D.P. children on the Continent, in Palestine and England who are in need of care. The sponsors are, jointly, the Central British Fund and Youth Aliyah who will divide the money raised by the Jewish Child's Day proportionately between them.

The infliction of intermarriage which has been a problem in Anglo-Jewry for some time past, received some peculiar public notice when the only Jewish Chaplain in the B.A.O.R. commented on the increasing number of marriages between Jewish soldiers and German girls. It was stated that many of the soldiers originate from Germany and lack any Jewish background and upbringing.

A staunch and well-tryed British friend of the Jews passed away last month: Dr. Hensley Henson, former Bishop of Durham, who from the very beginning of the Nazi régime felt passionately that the persecution of the Jews was a humiliation of all Christians. "I cannot give adequate expression to the horror with which persecution of the Jews in Germany fills my mind," he said in 1938. "I cannot believe that the conscience of civilised people will be untroubled by the situation." Another British friend of our people who died recently was Sir Arthur Wauchope, a former High Commissioner for Palestine, who had implicit faith in the Jewish ability to overcome obstacles: "Your energy is too great to submit to defeat," he said on leaving Palestine in 1938.

LETTERS TO GERMANY

Letters, letter packets, commercial papers and samples up to the normal international limits of weight (4 lb.) may now be sent to the whole of Germany.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

Whenever someone returns from Germany, having studied the life and work of the surviving Jews and having gained a certain impression of their wishes and needs, he, as a rule, stresses one point in particular (being aware that material relief from Britain can be rendered only on a limited scale)—and this is to have supplies of good books, both fictional and non-fictional. True, the book production in Germany is, under the circumstances, quite remarkable, but this does not or cannot cover the requirements of our people. For they are not in a position either to buy or not particularly keen to acquire the mostly topical literature.

This you may safely take for granted: whatever so far has been done by Jews in Britain in this respect is gratefully acknowledged both by relief organisations and by those Jews who benefit from such gifts. However, I may perhaps be allowed to say a word about the actual needs so as to facilitate the selection of the books which are most urgently required. As far as Jews in towns are concerned, books primarily in the German language, really good ones, are wanted, fiction of all kinds, not necessarily by Jewish authors exclusively, not too outdated, and non-fiction including school books which, at least to some degree, keep pace with events and developments of the last two decades. What I am getting at is to advise people to select their literary gifts carefully as regards their contents, their age and their condition. To be honest, it is sometimes felt that there are people who clear their shelves, trunks and lofts of old and incomplete reading material which, at that, looks shabby and torn. Also from a general cultural and educational point of view, this should be avoided by all means. The same applies to prayer and other religious books; in this connection, Hebrew-German texts are always more welcome than Hebrew English ones. Moreover, modern books on Jewish history and on present-day Jewish life in the world (in German) are needed, also material which helps the beginner as well as the more advanced to learn and to study Ivrit. And, finally do not forget the Children—unfortunately, there are not too many—and send good children's books, fairy tales and suitable stories.

This outline, which I hope will appeal to your readers, mainly applies to Jews in towns with whom I am chiefly concerned. The cultural needs of Jews in camps are of a somewhat different nature, and as you know, still larger.

Yours, etc.,

E. G. Lowenthal.

(The writer of the above letter, an Executive Member of the AJR, is the Field Director, Germany, of the Jewish Relief Unit, B.A.O.R. Books are accepted at the AJR Relief Department, 1 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6.—The Ed.)

FROM MY DIARY

It was with mixed feelings that we welcomed the Vienna State Opera to London. Much as we enjoyed their high artistic standard we could not but recall that not a few of them have been with the State Opera throughout the years of the Nazi occupation and the war when this stage was one of the most representatives of Nazi Germany.

Whatever may be said about Mr. Clemens Kraus' standing as a conductor, his early associations with the Nazis are not disputed. Of course, it is always awkward to discriminate in the world of arts but the discrimination was started by the others—not by us.

Clemens Kraus' and others' invitations to London are among the many symptoms of how quickly the world is forgetting things past.

In this connection a report of the Vienna correspondent of the "American Christian Science Monitor" is not without interest. There was no need for Austrian Nazis to go underground because "they can and do—live more comfortably and perfectly unmolested above ground," he writes:

"Registered Nazis, together with their families, total some 1,750,000 or one-quarter of the Austrian population. In addition, there are tens of thousands who for formal reasons were not liable to registration though they whole-heartedly supported the Nazi system and could be expected to turn collaborationist again if it became possible and profitable," the correspondent says.

Lola Stein's novel "People Like You and I" draws very poignantly the background of the years 1933-1939 and their impact on lives of Jews and half-Jews in Germany. All her chronological enumeration of events, large and small, and the network of laws drawn more closely from year to year recalls very vividly past anxieties and humiliations.

Though the characters of the book are not always clearly drawn as a mirror of those years, the book has certainly to tell a story worth while recording. (Lindsay Drummond, 9/6).

NARRATOR

SYNAGOGUE MUSIC

One of the main difficulties in reviving Jewish religious life on the Continent was the lack of synagogal music for the Services. An appeal, made by the AJR in conjunction with the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad found a strong response, and the helpfulness of many friends and organisations here and overseas and of institutions such as the Jacob Michael Collection of Jewish Music in New York, enabled the AJR Relief Department to put valuable material at the disposal of Congregations in Amsterdam, Budapest, Berlin, Koeln, Bonn and other towns.

A Medical Dictionary (English-German), against or without payment, is very badly needed by a Doctor, who, after having survived Nazi-persecution, is doing responsible medical and social work in

a Jewish Community in Germany. Offers should be sent to the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, 7 Endsleigh Place, Taviton Street, London, W.C.1.

MAGNUS DAVIDSOHN 70 YEARS OLD

For those who saw and heard Magnus Davidsohn during the High Holiday Services it seems hardly credible that he reaches the psalmist's age on November 2nd. His majestic voice still sounds vigorous and, like a glorious instrument, obeys the slightest intention of its master.

Coming from Upper Silesia, he was the Chassan of the Synagogue Fasanenstrasse from the day it was consecrated in September, 1912, until it was destroyed in November, 1938. At the same time, he was a teacher at the Jewish schools and, later on, the Lehrerkademie des Preussischen Landesverbandes. As a scholar, he deeply penetrated into the history and theory of Synagogue-Music.

Since he came to this country he has been acting as the Chassan of the New-Liberal Congregation. Here he works to-day, upholding the great tradition of the German Cantorate on Sabbath and Holidays, officiating at marriage and funeral services and teaching the children. He also arranges the well-known Sunday Concerts, which, for many years, have been an indispensable spiritual recreation for the refugees who are unable to visit public Concerts.

Thus Magnus Davidsohn may feel the truth of the Psalmist's words, which for more than 50 years he has been reciting every Friday evening: "They grow forth, too, in old age, full of sap and green."

HEINRICH STERN.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Employment

Advertisements are subject to Control of Engagement Order.

WANTED: Vacancies for men and women (skilled and unskilled)—also temporary. AJR Social Service Dept. MA1 9096-7.

COOK WANTED. Strictly orthodox. Might suit couple. New modern hotel. Hotel Rubens, Bath Rd., Bourne-mouth.

CUTTER (FOREMAN) for Trimmings Factory (Textiles) required. Excellent wages for reliable man. Sabbath and Jewish holidays free. Subject to Labour Permit. Phone: CAN 1812.

GLASS BUTTONS, experienced workers wanted. Good wages. Five day week. Famox Ltd., 91/92, Turnmill Street, CLerkenwell 3355.

ADVERTISER is prepared to put small capital and service into a small established manufacturing or wholesale, or export business. Write particulars to Box 518.

SUB-MANAGER wanted, single, age 28 to 32, for Export-Factory with worldwide connections. Required well educated young man of good health and honest character; keen worker. Good remuneration: Salary and bonus. Box 519.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER required for business family. Modernised flat, Baker Street district. Good wages and outings. Apply 39, Edgware Rd., W.2. 9.30-5.30 or write.

WE HAVE AN OPENING for 2-3 men or women experienced in toy making. Apply Mr. James, 246 High Holborn, W.C.1.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, at present in Poland, experienced in nursing invalids, wants employment in this country. Offers to Abrahamsohn, 43, Manville Rd., London, S.W. 17.

AGENCIES WANTED in manufactured goods for London and Home Counties. Car available. Box 520.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC HELP wanted. Real home for suitable person, nice house and garden in Ealing. 3 adults in family, pleasant own room, good working conditions and outings. Tel.: PER 6387.

APPRENTICE WANTED for International Bookshop. Offers with career to Box 523.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Techn. University Vienna, Ex-Service, British Nat., technical, administr. and comm. exp., Languages, seeks position. Mr. A. Lee, 29 De Vere Gardens, Ilford, Essex.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED on commission basis to carry additional line suitable for newsagents, toy shops and stores. Apply with references to Box 524.

REPRESENTATIVE REQUIRED to visit grocers, caterers, institutions, etc. Excellent lines, good commission. Candidate must be energetic and efficient. Apply to: Gorney Ltd., 35 Northumberland Street, Manchester, 7.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, 40-50, for widower with grown-up family of 3, who are in business all day. Daily help given. Good position for right person. References required. Morris, 57 Park Street, Bridgend, Glam.

Accommodation

ELDERLY LADY needs nice room, full board, in good family. FLA 5823.

HOME WANTED in London for elderly lady, preferably in small household. PRIMrose 2607.

WANTED PAYING GUEST, gentleman only, for comfortable bed-sitting-room in modern flat Maida Vale. Centrally situated. Phone: CUN 8406.

HOME FOR PAYING GUESTS. Attractive single and double Bed-sittingrooms with full or partial board. P. B. Gottschalk, 3, The Croft Primrose Gdns., N.W.3. Phone: PRIMrose 6483.

Miscellaneous

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

LEICA OR CONTAX wanted. Eric O. Sonntag, 59 Bickenhall Mansions, Baker Street, W.1. WELbeck 6802.

FOR SALE second hand gent's suit navy blue w. grey str., med. size, excellent condition. Box 521.

FOLDING BEDSTEAD new or second hand wanted. Offers Box 522.

WANTED to buy one Continental single Bedstead and two eiderdowns. Phone HENdon 1032.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR
Beith, sisters, daughters of Wilhelm Beith, for Margarete Lehmann, Bernau.

Brandes, Ludwig Hermann, born on 21.12.25, Berlin, lived at Wimbledon, for Alice Schreiber, Falkenstein.

Feinlicht, Miss M., abt. 35, for Hilda Preisz, on behalf of a friend in Paris.

Meyer, Dr. Alfred, 52, Professor of Psychiatry, from Krefeld and Bonn resp., for Jewish Relief Unit.

Muschkatblatt, Karl, came from Shanghai to England, for nurse Lisel Kraus, Cologne.

Nelson, Emil, from Berlin, for Fanny Gehwolf, Munich.

Sostberg, Gertrud, born 1921, from Berlin-Lichtenberg, for Alice Schlegel, Bavaria.

Inquiries from

Jewish Refugees Committee, Tracing Dept., Bloomsbury House, Bloomsbury St., London, W.C.1.

Dann, Walter, and his wife, daughter of Paul and Selma Lowenthal née Schoenfeld of Bielefeld, for Lisa Monte-Corboli, Rome.

Freund, Hildegard, last address Altringham, nr. Manchester, for Johannes Walle, Berlin.

Greiner, Erich, for Max Koehler-Sterz, Lauscha.

Gross, Elisabeth, née Ruebe, for Margarete Guenther, Weinboehla, nr. Meissen.

Harmelin, Karl, born 1907/08, formerly Vienna, furrier, for Eveline Bukovsky, Vienna.

Jomak, Gustav and Franziska, née Reikovski and son Lambert, tailor, formerly Dirschau, last address Birmingham, for Caecilie Klawa née Frank, Germany.

Kraschl, Chilli, from Austria, for sister Fini v. Rahden, Bremen.

Schalit, Albert, born 1922 in Chemnitz(?), in connection with property in Germany.

Scharf, Dr. Robert, abt. 48 years old, born in Vienna, formerly Berlin, at Ostram-works, for Arnost Schladnich, Teplice-Sanov.

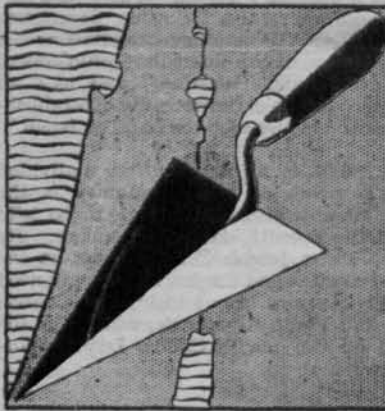
Stern, Katherine, née Seyten and daughter Alexandra, for Lilly Erdwien, Hassendorf.

Tennenbaum, Wilhelm, formerly Vienna, owner of Marcus Neumann & Co., for Karl Oroszlan, Amsterdam.

Weiss, Eugene, engineer, abt. 55 years old, born in Topolcan, connected with firm "Humus" in Nove Zamky, for his nieces in Prague.

Zipfel, Fred, for Herbert Kaemmerer, Berlin-Chalottenburg.

PALSEC



KERETH

TWO NAMES

which link the business interests of the Yishuv with Anglo Jewry. 'PALSEC' is short for the Palestine Securities & Agencies Ltd., organized to act for any friend of Palestine who wishes to have property or business interests in the Homeland. 'Kereth' has been appointed sole representative in this country for the vital projects of the 'Kereth' Housing & Mortgage Corporation Ltd., of Haifa.



YOU ARE INVITED

To write to 'Palestine' at 4, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.1, for full particulars of the 'Palestine' Service. Your interests and the interests of Palestine are best served by this public service organization.

EMPLOYMENT PERMITS

According to the recently issued Aliens Employment Order, 1947, aliens who entered the country before September 3, 1939, may now take employment without the consent of the Ministry of Labour. As before, they have, however, to report any change of employment to the police, and they are also subject to the Control of Engagement Order and any other regulations, which apply to all residents of this country, British subjects and aliens alike.

The position of pre-war refugees, who, on their return from a journey abroad, were admitted by the Immigration Officer on condition that they should not take any employment without permission, is as follows: If the employment restriction was entered by the Immigration Officer before July 23, 1947, it is revoked by a General Order of the same date; this alien is, therefore, in the same position as those, who never left the country. If, however, it is imposed by the Immigration Officer after July 23rd, 1947, it remains in force, unless it is revoked by the Home Secretary subsequently. It is understood that an employment condition is imposed in exceptional cases only and that the alien, affected by it, is at liberty to apply for a removal.

On inquiry, the AJR was informed by the Home Office that in view of the relaxation of employment restrictions the Secretary of State has reviewed also the position of pre-war refugees, who wish to set up in business or engage in professional practice on their own account. The Home Secretary has decided to relieve these aliens from the requirement that his permission must first be obtained. This relaxation applies not only to ordinary commercial trading, whether alone or in partnership, but also

to directorships of companies, to minor industries or manufactures carried on in the homes and the activities such as letting rooms or keeping Boarding houses. As regards the professions, the position of foreign doctors and dentists, who have been subject to a measure of control by the Secretary of State under special arrangements which have been agreed with the governing bodies of those professions, will remain unaffected. Apart from this proviso, the pre-war refugees will be free to engage in other professions, subject to the possession of the appropriate qualifications and to the observance of any standards which are required by the law or practice relating to the profession in question.

None of the relaxations mentioned in this note refer to refugees who arrived in this country after the outbreak of war.

With reference to our report on the newly founded "Primrose Jewish Youth Club," the "Hampstead Jewish Youth Club" wishes to draw our readers' attention to the fact that their organisation is also open for young Jewish people in the Hampstead district. Particulars may be asked for from the Honorary Secretary, Hampstead Jewish Youth Club, Hampstead Synagogue, Dennington Park Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

The AJR has been informed about a vacancy for a **Dental Mechanic in Kenya**. The applicant should be a first-class man with experience in plastic (incl. Jacket Crowns), gold and orthodontical work. Passage will be paid. Single man preferred in view of acute housing shortage, but otherwise applicant could first come alone and later his family after he has found suitable accommodation.

Particulars should be sent to AJR Headquarters.

AJR CONCERT

Readers of this issue will see from the enclosed invitation that this year's AJR Concert will take place on Sunday, November 23rd, 3 p.m. at the Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. Franz Osborn, who again kindly agreed to participate, need hardly be introduced to members and friends of the AJR. John Hendrik (Tenor) of the "New York New Opera Co." is at present Leading Man in the "Dubarry" performance at Prince's Theatre; Mr. Percy Kahn, well-known by his collaboration with Richard Tauber, has consented to accompany him. Anna Pollak (Mezzo-Soprano) is a member of the Sadler's Wells Ensemble and will be accompanied by Dr. F. Berend.

The choice of the artists promises a well balanced programme, which will appeal to friends of classical and popular music alike. It now depends on the members and friends of the AJR to secure a full success of the function by their presence.

AJR Glasgow

On the second evening of Rosh Hashanah a "Weihe-Stunde" took place, at which the Chairman, Rabbi C. Cassell, gave a most moving sermon. The service was attended by over 60 members and was followed by a social gathering.

FOOD PARCELS TO GERMANY

The AJR is in touch with several institutions and firms inside the Sterling area, who send food parcels to Germany, in order to prepare a scheme, by which parcels to be sent to friends on the Continent could be ordered and paid for in this country. Readers, who would be interested in this scheme should write their address to the AJR Relief Department, 1 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6, so that particulars may be sent to them, if and when it should become possible to put the scheme into operation.

AJR MEETINGS IN NOVEMBER

Sunday, November 23rd,
AJR CONCERT
3 p.m., Embassy Theatre

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY
Meetings, every Tuesday, 8 p.m.
57, Eton Avenue, N.W.3

November 4th, Mr. ZVI VARDI
(member of the Executive Council of
the Zionist Federation): "Survey of
the Political Situation."

November 11th, Mr. ISRAEL
COHEN (former Secretary General of
the World Zionist Organisation):
"Great Personalities in Zionist History:
Herzl, Nordau, Wolfsohn, Otto
Warburg."

November 18th, Mr. WALTER
ZANDER (Secretary of the Friends of
the Hebrew University): "Jerusalem,
the Spiritual Centre of the Middle
East."

November 25th, Mr. K. C. TUER-
KISCHER: "1,300 Years of Arab
History."

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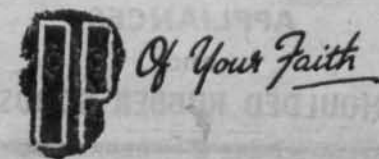
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