

A PLAN FOR PALESTINE

THE report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine is now being discussed at the General Assembly of U.N.O. As always when independent groups of people probe into the problem of Palestine, their findings constitute an acknowledgment of Jewish achievement there and of the need of alleviating the Jewish plight in many parts of the world by mass immigration into Palestine. Within the last year, two such bodies have made their recommendations—one, the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry, set up by the Foreign Office and the State Department, and the other constituted by the United Nations. Although the Anglo-American Committee came to a unanimous vote on their report, the Foreign Office did not take note of the recommendations of a body which it had itself charged with that mission.

The report of UNSCOP recommended unanimously the termination of the Mandate at the earliest possible date and the independence of Palestine with a transitional period to be as short as possible. According to the plan of the majority (the representatives of Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay), Palestine shall be constituted into an Arab State and a Jewish State, and the City of Jerusalem. The Arab and Jewish States shall become independent after a transitional period of two years. During the transition period, the United Kingdom shall carry on the administration of Palestine under the auspices of the United Nations. If so desired, the administration shall be assisted by one or more of the United Nations.

The majority report proposes 150,000 Jewish immigrants into the Jewish State during these two years. Should the transitional period continue for more than two years, the Jewish immigration should be allowed at 60,000 a year. The proposed Jewish State will include Eastern Galilee, the Plain of Esdraelon, most of the Coastal Plain and the whole of the Beersheba sub-district, which includes the Negev.

Three members (the representatives of India, Iran and Yugoslavia) proposed a minority plan on the lines of an independent Federal State. While the majority report has been welcomed by the Jewish Agency as a basis for further discussion, the minority report has been rejected as completely incongruent with Jewish requirements. As the idea of a Federal State is in the first instance based on mutual co-operation of Jews and Arabs, the idea falls with the rejection of one of the two partners to co-operate.

A two-thirds majority at the General Assembly will be required to bring the majority plan to realisation. Judging from the re-action in the British Press, the delegation of the United Kingdom may be reluctant to accept the responsibility for administering Palestine in the transition period. Although this suggestion seems more in the nature of meeting the military requirements of Great Britain, giving her ample time to re-arrange her bases in the Middle East, the question of implementing the report may, indeed, be well in the foreground of the discussions. There may also be some doubts about the responsibility that it is proposed to place on the United Nations. Among points particularly scrutinised, is the observation in the majority report that any recommendation may be imposed, and that in addition to Great Britain, another member or some other members of the United Nations shall share the responsibility.

It is difficult to foretell at this moment the outcome of the debate, but it is none the less a factor of major significance that the Special Committee which the United Nations set up for the investigation of the Palestine problem, has confirmed the right of Jewish immigration into Palestine and acknowledged the claim for a Jewish State.

THE HAMBURG TRAGEDY

The fight for and against the 4,500 refugees on board the "Exodus 1947" transports was mainly a fight for and against principles, carried out on the backs of wretched human beings, amongst them aged and ailing, orphans and pregnant women.

Article 6 of the Palestine Mandate states that "the administration of Palestine, while assuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish Agency referred to in Article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including state lands and waste lands not required for public purposes."

The view of the Jewish Agency for Palestine is that this article gives a right to unrestricted immigration, and, moreover, that there is a moral claim to it in the case of survivors of Nazi persecution in Europe. The British Government on the other hand maintain that the administration of Palestine may limit immigration to a certain number, as was fixed once by the White Paper of 1939, and at present has been fixed at 1,500 per month. They used to send would-be immigrants without certificates to Cyprus, where they had to wait their turn to re-enter the Holy Land. However, when the refugee boat "Exodus 1947" entered the three-mile zone of Palestine, the British Government suddenly decided to send the refugees back to France, from where they had embarked. The grounds on which the Government acted, are obscure. Their stated reasons that the camps in Cyprus were overcrowded were soon superseded by the fact that two refugee vessels, coming after the "Exodus 1947" were again diverted to Cyprus. Apparently they wanted to create a deterrent precedent.

It is no easy thing for people to return to a Continent whose soil is drenched with the blood of their families and whose countries are haunted with the ghosts of their memories. The refugees refused to disembark in France. If it was wise to persuade them to take such a line, may be arguable. There are some who are of the opinion that they should have waited in France for their turn to come to Palestine as "legal" immigrants. However this may be, the one principle which has been recognised by all Western powers and has become the basic policy of UNRRA, IRO and all Governments dealing with displaced persons, should certainly be upheld: that no refugees should be returned to the countries from which they had fled. But it was not, and the seemingly impossible happened that those 4,500 Jews were re-deported right into the heart of Germany.

The gruesome spectacle which was pre-

sented to the world had various aspects. One aspect was the "lesson of re-education" which had been given to the thousands of Germans watching crying Jews being man-handled and herded by British troops into trucks and cattle trains. According to "Tribune" the disembarkment in Hamburg was vividly reported through Hamburg radio: "In reminiscent phrases the announcer added that after all the Jews had been cleared from the 'Runnymede Park,' a hundred were taken back to the ship and made to clear up the dirt." The story, as "Observer's" Hamburg correspondent puts it, must have warmed the heart of many a German and made them feel that at last the British were coming round to the German view on Jews.

The second aspect concerns the refugees themselves. They will never understand why legalistic reasons or political difficulties can make a civilised power force back Jews to Germany.

Responsible organs of the British Press have warned the Government against such lack of human understanding. Alas, an action which has tremendously damaged the reputation of Britain's good name in the world has taken its fateful course.

It would, no doubt, have been possible to transport some of the refugees to Cyprus and some to Great Britain, and/or other places of the British Empire. For the British officers and soldiers, this task of forcing Jewish refugees into camps in Germany has certainly been the most distasteful in their career.

"A thoroughly bad decision by the British Government has left them open to slander and misrepresentation," the "Evening News" said, and "The Times" commented: "The objections to the landing of these refugees in a land overcharged with the tragic memories of former martyrdoms are manifest. The decision to send them to Germany has been strongly and naturally criticised. No decision could have been more distasteful." The "Manchester Guardian" summed up the position by stating: "Belsen can never become a Paradise for Jews, even if it were to be named 'Bevinstadt.' The lack of imagination on the part of the Government is frightening. Most Ministers do not read foreign newspapers; if they did they would blush for shame at the way the name of Britain has been dragged down by this affair."

Referring to public reaction in America, the "News Chronicle" wrote:—"Seldom has there been such universal condemnation in the Press of a single action of any foreign Government."

We can but hope that all concerned will endeavour to find quickly a way out of a thoroughly distasteful situation. H.F.

FROM THE JEWS IN GERMANY

"JOINT" IN RUSSIAN ZONE

The Joint has been granted permission by the Soviet military authorities for limited operations in the Russian Zone of Germany. Given the right to send in monthly food parcels to some 1,200 survivors in the Russian Zone, it is the first voluntary organization to be allowed to provide relief assistance in the area. The Soviet authorities in Berlin also indicated a willingness to permit the Joint to visit Jewish communities in the Russian Zone to check on the effectiveness of the distribution of relief packages. These cities include Magdeburg, where there is a concentration of Polish Jewish survivors, Dresden, Halle, Leipzig, Erfurt, Chemnitz and Schwerin.

VICTIMS OF FASCISM IN BERLIN

About 20,000 persons resident in Berlin are recognized as victims of Fascism. 8,000 of them are political anti-Nazis, 12,000 victims of the Nuremberg Laws, such as Jews from Concentration Camps, near relatives of Concentration Camp victims, bearers of the Yellow Star or half-Jews who worked in the camps of the "Organisation Todt."

Victims of Fascism receive a red card which entitles them to slightly higher rations and, if they are unfit for work or over 65 years old, a pension of 170 marks per month. They are also entitled to two rooms per person though practically, in view of the housing shortage, most of them have hardly one room for themselves.

An Order of October 17, 1945, instructing the Oberbürgermeister to handle requests by victims of Fascism favorably had, according to a recent publication by "Der Weg" (issued by the Jewish Community), little effect.

Berlin.—Rabbi C. E. Cassell, Glasgow, the last Rabbi of Frankfurt (Oder), spent about two months in Germany, in particular in Berlin, in order to study the spiritual needs of the Jews in Germany. He conducted a number of services and established contact with various Jewish communities.

A first transport of 295 re-emigrants from Shanghai arrived in Berlin recently. They were welcomed at the Goerlitzer Bahnhof by the Deputy Mayor Dr. Friedensburg, Mr. Ottomar Geschke and Mr. Heinz Galinski of the "Hauptausschuss der Opfer des Faschismus" and Dr. H. E. Fabian of the Jewish Community Berlin.

On the occasion of Max Liebermann's 100th birthday a memorial service was held at the Schönhauser Allee cemetery. The Academy of Art placed a wreath on the tomb.

On Tisha Be'Av, the restoration of the Adas Jisroel Cemetery was celebrated; the address was given by Rabbi Dr. M. L. Munk.

Hamburg. The Jewish hospital in Hamburg, which owes its origin to the Salomon-Betty Heine Stiftung of 1843, and which, after having lost its premises in the Eckerhofstrasse, had moved to Schaeferkampsallee in 1941, has under tremendous difficulties, been able to carry on its activities, and has now facilities for 50 in-patients. An Old Age Home in the Sedanstrasse will be opened in the near future.

Cologne.—A small "Outpatients Department," supervised by Dr. Herbert Lewin, has been established in the bomb-shattered building of the former "Israelitische Asyl für Kranke und Altersschwache."—A Jewish library is gradually being built up.—A WIZO group has been formed.

Mainz.—A new synagogue—a project strongly supported by the French occupation authorities and financed by the German administration—was consecrated in the presence of high-ranking French officers, representatives of the German governmental departments, and of what is left of the Jews in the Rheinessen area. The former gymnasium of the Feldbergerschule has been transformed into a modern but moderately designed synagogue, and the French Army Chaplain, M. Kalifa, will conduct services. At the opening ceremony short addresses were delivered by Mr. Max Gruenfeld, Chairman of the Mainz Jewish community, Mr. Addi Berndt, Coblenz, President of the "Landesverband der jüdischen Gemeinden von Rheinland-Pfalz," Staatskommissar Dr. C. Epstein, Wiesbaden, acting on behalf of the Government of Greater Hesse, Dr. Kraus, the Mainz Oberbürgermeister, General Jacobsen, Governor of Rheinessen, and Col. Julit,

in the name of the Governor-General of Southern Rhineland and the Palatinate. Rabbi Kalifa also spoke. The wishes and greetings of the Jewish Relief Unit were expressed by Dr. E. G. Lowenthal (Düsseldorf/London). The Jewish communal library, comprising more than 2,000 volumes, which were safely stored by the Mainz Public Library since the November night of 1938, has now been returned to the Jewish community and will be stored in the new synagogue building.

Krefeld.—The Jewish Community consists of 104 members, 54 women, 41 men and 9 children, of whom one is German and eight are Polish. About 75% of this community are over 50 years of age, and 30 of these persons did not live in Krefeld before the war. The congregation also looks after the cemeteries of 26 former communities in the neighbourhood.

On June 30, the Rev. Asher from Melbourne who is touring through Germany addressed the congregation. It was, as the chairman, Mr. Fritz Leven stated, for the first time after the war that members of the congregation had the opportunity of listening to the speech of a Rabbi.

Westphalia.—There are at present approximately 1,100 Jews living in the Province of Westphalia which forms part of Land North Rhine/Westphalia. Those 1,100 live in the following Jewish communities:—Greater Dortmund (189), Herne (31), Witten (22), Bochum (48), Gelsenkirchen including Wanne-Eickel (103), Recklinghausen (19), Hagen (130), Siegen (15), Münster (64), Hamm including Ahlen (40), Bielefeld (74), Paderborn (49), Minden (45), Herford (34), Detmold (47), Lemgo (45) and Warburg (71).

Bielefeld.—The community consists of 74 members including people living in neighbouring small towns. On the whole the position is described as satisfactory. The relations with the German Municipal Authorities are good. The cemetery is rebuilt at the cost of the town. A Betsaal is put at the disposal of the community in a building belonging to a non-Jewish Lodge. Services are held every Friday night. The greater majority of the Jews in Bielefeld are in business, even some of those who have settled in Bielefeld since the end of the war have opened small factories.

Osnabrueck.—The community comprises 79 members of whom 44 are living in Osnabrueck, and 35 in smaller surrounding places. The younger people wish to emigrate, mainly to countries other than Palestine. By far the greater majority are usefully occupied. They work either as business men (textile trade) or as cattle or horse dealers. Whereas the synagogue was destroyed in November, 1938, the "Gemeindehaus" was returned by the German authorities to the Gemeinde, and a "Betsaal" opened where services are held every Friday night.

Hagen i.W.—The community, comprising Hagen proper and a few smaller towns scattered over the South-Western part of Westphalia, now numbers appr. 130 members. 60% are over 50 years of age. Jewish classes are held every Saturday afternoon.

Essen.—There are now 150 Jews, their average age being 47. Great efforts are being made to get a small portion of the once remarkable synagogue building (burnt out in 1938) rebuilt so as to have a proper Betsaal. A Jewish Youth group is in existence.

Düsseldorf.—For the third time within a short period a Düsseldorf Jewish cemetery was desecrated. 40 out of 45 tombstones of the cemetery at Düsseldorf-Gerresheim were badly demolished by as yet unknown elements. Strong protests were made by the Jewish community both to the municipal authorities and the German regional government. The Police are trying hard to trace the perpetrators considerable rewards being offered by the German authorities. A protest meeting took place at Gerresheim when, apart from the chairman of the Jewish community, representatives of political parties, of the churches and the inter-denominational Association of former Nazi Persecutees expressed their horror at the still prevailing antisemitic spirit.

Göttingen.—A Jewish historical Committee has been founded at Göttingen, its aim being to collect documents relating to the history of the Jews in Germany, in particular to the last fateful decades. The publication of a periodical "Churban Bejt Szlissi" is planned.

RESTITUTION IN AUSTRIA

The Fourth Austrian Restitution Act is now on the Statute Book, numbered 143. It deals with business names ("Firmennamen") which were cancelled or altered under pressure exercised by the Nazis. The Act provides that such pressure has to be assumed if cancellation or alteration has been enabled only by deprivation of shares in businesses in the sense of the Third Restitution Act. If a name has been altered the previous name can be entered in the Commercial Register. If a name has been struck out (cancelled) from the Commercial Register it can be restored, provided the new business is, from the economic point of view, the continuation of the previous one, and further provided that persons are interested in the new business who either themselves or their predecessors were owners of, or partners in, the former business. The latter condition has to be ascertained by a statement issued by the competent chamber of commerce. If the name of a person is contained in the style who was owner of, or partner in, the business at the date of alteration or cancellation of the style, and if such person is no more owner of, or partner in, the new business, then the consent of the said person or his or her heirs is required.

It should be noted that the provisions of the Act in question are applicable only if application for restoration of the previous business name has been filed within one year from the coming into force of the Act, viz. before August 8, 1948. That period may be extended by an order of the Ministry of Justice. It is likely, although not yet certain, that the time limits set up under the various Restitution Acts will be extended by Ministerial orders in such a way that all of them terminate at the same date.

It is intended to enact four other Restitution Acts which are expected to be published before long.

An Austrian Statute called "Wiedereinstellungsgesetz," published on August 21, 1947, numbered 160, provides for the re-employment of employees who have lost their jobs after March 4, 1933 (the overthrow of parliamentary regime in Austria) for political or racial reasons. It is presumed that loss of employment is due to political reasons unless the employer proves that termination of employment was due to other reasons. The persons concerned are entitled to obtain their previous job, provided they raise the claim until December 31, 1948. A special committee has to decide upon all claims under that Statute. The procedure is stated in the Statute in detail. Claims can be raised only by persons resident in Austria.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK LEGISLATION

When Austria was liberated the patent and trademark legal situation was a very complicated one owing to the great many orders and rules enacted by the Germans in order to repeal Austrian law and replace it by German jurisdiction. The activity of the Austrian Patent Office was resumed in autumn 1945, but German law remained in force. This situation was thoroughly changed by two statutes of May 9, 1947, published in the Austrian Law Gazette on July 18, 1947.

German law is repealed by these Statutes and Patent and Trademark Law as it was in force on March 13, 1938, is re-introduced, with some amendments; the most important is the centralising of all trademark matters with the Patent Office in lieu of the Chambers of Commerce which have had to deal with trademark matters hitherto. The Patent Office will open a new Patent—and a new Trade Mark—Register. The Acts contain very carefully worded provisions regarding the maintaining of existing rights by entering them in the new Registers. It is noteworthy that existing patents and trademarks remain in force in Austria only if entered in the respective new Register and that such entries are made on application only. The periods within which such applications have to be filed will be fixed by a Decree to be issued by the Ministry for Commerce and Reconstruction and announcements will be published in the press, but the owners of those rights will not be notified individually by the Patent Office. Such individual notifications would, of course, have been quite impossible. Owners of Austrian patents and trademarks will, therefore, have to look for their rights themselves. From now on, maintaining of patents by paying the prescribed annual fees and renewal of trademarks can again be effected.

It can be expected that in the course of the Austrian restitution legislation a statute (presumably the eighth "Rueckstellungsgesetz") will provide for the restitution of patent rights of which the rightful owner has been deprived by Nazi laws.

Hans Klee (Geneva):

REFUGE IN SWITZERLAND

At present (in autumn, 1947), there are still approximately 12,000 refugees in Switzerland; half of them are Jews, whereas the other half consists of political refugees, Protestants, Roman Catholics, Greek Orthodox, from different European countries. This number is small, if one bears in mind, that since 1933 and above all since the outbreak of World War II, there were—in succession—almost 280,000 refugees in Switzerland, who have now left, either in groups or individually, to return home to their countries of origin, or for destinations overseas. It should be clearly understood, however, that the number of émigrés, present at any one time in Switzerland, has never exceeded 100,000, and thus corresponds roughly to the number of foreign workers, who came to Switzerland in 1946 from Italy alone. Most of the Jewish refugees, who had formerly been resident in Italy, France, Belgium, and Holland, have returned to these countries; smaller groups have gone back to Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, and Hungary. In addition there was an Aliyah to Palestine, which should be noted. This was mainly composed of Hungarian and Roumanian Jews, who had been brought to Switzerland—almost without exception—with the transports from Bergen-Belsen, reported at the time; there were also some Jews from Poland, Germany, Yugoslavia, and Austria, who took part in the Aliyah. Migration overseas was chiefly directed to the United States; and owing to the recently better organised administration of the distribution of the quotas, several hundred refugees obtained the opportunity to migrate in the last few months.

Those refugees that have remained in Switzerland can be classified in the following way: (a) There are those who—in consequence of the policy of the British Government—are compelled to continue waiting for Palestine Certificates, (b) those who cannot yet go to the United States, because they were born in a country whose quota is exhausted for the time being, and (c) there is a considerable number of persons, who have no chance at all for further emigration. On the whole there is a preponderance of the older age-groups, with Germany, Austria, and Poland as countries of origin.

Until recently Switzerland maintained the principle, that she could be considered for transit only and that accordingly—sooner or later—the day of departure had to come even for those, who, for reasons recognised by the Swiss Government, were unable to return to their countries of origin. The harshness of this principle was mitigated by a practice, thanks to which the police has not exercised its powers to press for a departure during the last two years; in particular, no demands were made on Jewish refugees to return to the countries, which had persecuted them. The refugees, however, as well as their freely elected and officially recognised representatives, a great many charitable organisations, and numerous well-meaning Swiss friends were of the opinion that the time had come to abandon even the principle of 'Transit Only' itself. Switzerland's economic position, which compares extraordinarily favourably with that of almost any other European country, and her present labour market, enhance a more liberal solution.

Finally it appeared to be an expression of plain justice, that Switzerland, too, with the resources at her disposal, should accept a visible share in settling the refugee problem. In March of this year, the Swiss Federal Council made a decree which meets the justified demands only partly. Yet its real value lies in the fact that it officially breaks—for the first time—with the principle of 'Transit Only.' In accordance with the text of the decree and its officially issued rules of application the aged and sick, children and some other categories of persons will be granted a permission for permanent residence ('Daueraufenthalt'), provided that certain conditions are fulfilled. It is a decisive defect of the new regulation that it does not entail a general permit for employment, which latter is solely connected—according to Swiss Law—with the establishment of 'Domicile' ('Niederlassung.'). Consequently permission to work must be applied for from case to case. This means that the refugee will remain—in future, too—the object of a frequently complicated interplay of Federal and Cantonal authorities, such as aliens' police, labour exchanges, and housing officers. In short, the refugee has not

advanced to the position of the most favoured foreigners, i.e. the 'domiciled,' which position was formerly held, as a matter of course, by tens of thousands of Germans. Those Germans, to a considerable extent, later became Switzerland's Fifth Column—all this ought to speak in favour of granting their victims, loyal and democratic elements, the privilege of 'Domicile.'

Equally weighty is this further defect in the decree: The categories of persons eligible for permission of permanent residence are by far too restrictive. It is the aim of the "Fluechtlingsvertretung in der Schweiz" to achieve that in addition to the aged and sick—the number of the children in question does not exceed fifty—all those should be allowed to remain in Switzerland, who have no reasonable chances for re-emigration and who cannot be expected to return to their countries of origin. They represent a useful, able-bodied group, and are altogether a socially valuable element, so that also the granting of the right of 'Domicile' to them would not impose a heavy economic burden on their hosts.

Thus the position of the refugees in Switzerland has become again subject of discussions, both in its legal and practical aspects, especially since the decree of the Federal Council is shortly to be converted into a statute by regular parliamentary legislation. The necessary criticism of certain measures does not detract from the recognition of the fact that Switzerland has been a safe shelter for thousands of Jewish refugees who were in peril of their lives. Nevertheless we must not—for the sake of justice—forget those, who were turned back apparently for reasons of State, when they approached the Land of Pestalozzi and Henri Dunant full of confidence in search for help. The war with its horrors is gone; they succeeded in temporarily altering given standards. Today elementary demands of humanity have regained their place. The International Refugee Organisation (I.R.O.) and many other institutions of international co-operation will have their seat in Switzerland, and she herself will actively participate in the work of these bodies, sooner or later. Thus we may hope, that in future the position of the refugees in Switzerland will rest on the principle of human equality, in accordance with the liberal traditions which are so deeply ingrained in the Swiss people.

Robert Haeger:

HITLER STILL "WANTED"

Halfway down page 170 of a hefty volume entitled Consolidated Wanted List of the Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects is the following entry:

Name: Hitler, Adolf.
Central Registry File No. 1.
Sex: Male.
Nationality: German.
Date of Birth: '89.
Rank: Reichsfuehrer.
Reason Wanted: Murder.
Wanted by: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium.

Sandwiched thus between two fellows named Hiss and Hirschfeld is the world's top war criminal, still listed as "wanted" by the Central Registry (CROWCASS) because it "has not been officially told he's dead," according to British Major C. V. J. Lewis, present chief of the organisation.

Major Lewis explained that only three countries were noted as wanting the Fuehrer because "there just wasn't space to list them all."

Hitler is just one name among approximately 40,000 in the 624-page, three-volume Wanted List. Nine-tenths of these are Germans thought to be prosecutable for war crimes, an additional 1,000 are suspects and 3,800 are wanted as witnesses.

The closely-printed pages are filled with names, but very few big ones. The leading thugs and villains of Nazidom have been erased from the book, most of them by the first Nuremberg trial. Himmler and Goebbels eliminated themselves. Two other Hitler henchmen are still on the books, however,

What the Press says . . .

The Trades Union Congress, profoundly disturbed by the sound of Nazi slogans upon British lips and spurred on, no doubt, by the recollection of the fate of their German colleagues, have called upon the Government firmly to stamp out the Fascism which today, only two years after the end of the war, is proclaiming itself openly in Britain.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that their warning will not go unnoted by the public or their appeal unheeded by the Cabinet. Great Britain is moving with increasing momentum into deeply troubled times. Anxiety and the strain of shortage will be our constant companions for many weary months. Only by the exercise of discipline, wisdom and unremitting labour shall we avoid the more dreadful spectres of hunger and real want.

It is in times like these that men of moderation and good will are apt to plead in vain, and that extremists come into their own.

No democracy, on peril of its life, can ignore this danger. We cannot ignore it today. Incredible as it may seem, in the last few weeks we have heard voices crying for Hitler in London streets. Every week-end, in the old provocative way, Fascist meetings are held in the East End of the city.

The old gospel of hate is being poured forth in the same strident accents as we used to hear before the war. The banner of the B.U.F. has been laid aside for the present and the black shirts have been compulsorily folded away. But these are the only differences. The old propaganda and incitements to violence are being heard again . . .

We are a happy people in that this disease has not attacked us for many generations. But we are not immune. We must be very watchful.

News Chronicle

JEWS FROM STERIA AND KARINTIA

Jewish refugees from Steria and Karintia are requested to contact the Jewish Community in Graz, Grieskai 58, and to give them their present address, their residence in Steria and Karintia before March 12, 1938, and a list of all damages suffered under the Nazi Regime, especially a list of their immobile properties, factories, businesses and undertakings which were aryanised, further their claims for mortgages, banking accounts, payments for "Judenabgabe" and "Reichsfluchtsteuer," claims for pensions, etc.

though both are generally thought to be dead.

Nazi party chief Martin Bormann and Otto Abetz, one-time ambassador to Vichy are still "live" entries. Bormann has been reported spotted scores of times in scores of places since the war's end—always falsely. Both war crimes and intelligence officers have reported that there is no special search organised for Bormann, although all leads and rumours about him are meticulously followed.

Mjr. Lewis said that with the above exceptions his files no longer contain the names of internationally notorious war criminals. He pointed out that many of the wanted might be of great importance to one country or a single locality, but internationally the big game hunt was over.

CROWCASS records are a compilation from lists submitted by all Allied nations, Mjr. Lewis explained, and are therefore all-inclusive. Though the organisation is staffed only with officers of the four powers occupying Germany, its files are used by "all Allied nations," he said.

Major Lewis predicted that the list of 40,000 wanted persons will soon shrink to less than half that number in the files' next revision "because of lack of evidence and other reasons." The present compilation, dated March, 1947, includes about 36,000 Germans and 4,000 other nationalities.

The French, with demands for 12,000 German offenders, lead in submitting names of wanted persons, Mjr. Lewis said. The next most ambitious would-be prosecutors are the Belgians, who want 3,000, and the Czechs and Poles, who have submitted 2,500 names each. (From "Palestine Post".)

Lutz Weltmann : A NEW NAME— but not a new author

Herbert H. Freedren is very well known to the readers of this monthly—he is nobody else but Herbert Friedenthal whose remarkable short story about the death of Salomon Maimon ("The Everlasting Nay"—M. L. Cailingold, London) had been published here three years ago.

When he read it in Berlin—about ten years ago—it struck me not only because it was a felicitous choice of a topic treated by a promising young author in an adequate, personal way, but because here was a writer at work who did not lower the standards of contemporary literature, a feature which the ghetto had in common with its Nazi surroundings. Should a critic have followed the example of Moses Mendelssohn who wrote (I must quote from memory) he would not mind being a lenient critic if he could help to clothe a Jewish orphan that way, or should he be more adamant like that critic of Adolf Menzel, who reproached the master for the betrayal of his genius because Menzel (so he said) gradually wasted his great talent in order to support his sisters. Truth lies somewhat in between these extremes. In the case of Herbert Friedenthal the critic had no need to decide between one of those alternatives, he could give his "everlasting Ay": here was a story-teller with both imagination and a precise factual style in the making.

In the German version he was forced to omit the names of Goethe and Kant, one of Mr. Hinkel's smaller chicaneries of censorship imposed upon the Kulturbund. The theatre of this Kulturbund is the hero of H. H. Freedren's new novel "Grist to God's Mill" (Godfrey & Stephens Ltd., London: 9/6), which was serialised in Germany before under the title "Wasser auf Gottes Mühlen" as the first work of an emigrant in the weekly issued by the Berlin Jewish congregation. In this book the author follows his device that a refugee writer must deal with some special theme if he wants to attract some interest in this country. The story of the Jewish theatre in Berlin under the Nazis is indeed worth telling. There was quite a lot of achievement and

above all, it was an unique sociological phenomenon. Theatre has always been a certain mirror of society. And what sort of a society was reflected in this theatre? A society in disintegration, an uprooted society, a society balanced on the zero point of existence, a society with a German past and a society with a Jewish persistence: Actors, actresses, producers, managers, etc., obsessed by their art, which they took so serious as though nothing had happened outside, timeless theatre people with their eternal intrigues, jealousies and love affairs. But at the same time, these actors and actresses, Jews more or less "by accident," as human beings they reveal their inmost Jewishness. Freedren portrays these characters at his best as a historian—and it is exciting history indeed, the story of this community with the background of the inertia of an appealing world and the November pogroms—but sometimes he approaches the type of "Schlüsselroman" to such a degree that the legitimate freedom of an artist seems to do violence to the destinies and the personalities of the models.

A crossing over the Atlantic of some members of the ensemble serves as a frame-work, an interesting variant to Chaucer's, Boccaccio's, Goethe's and other famous frame-novels, as the story-teller is a partner and a spectator at the same time, and it is his mind which recalls the story.

We witness a world of catastrophes in Germany and at sea; the quieter theme of a troubled marriage involved in it; guilt and suffering of human souls struggling in the upheaval of our time, and a great symbol of Jewish fate presented with pensive and fascinating skill.

PERSONALIA

During the Edinburgh Festivals Berthold Goldschmidt conducted the Macbeth-Performance which took place in the presence of H.M. the Queen.

Moritz Mayer-Mahr, the famous pianist, died in Goeteborg at the age of 78 years.

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.

ANGLO-JEWISH CAUSES CELEBRES

"Anglo-Jewish Causes Célèbres" is the title of a lecture delivered, in 1941, before the Jewish Historical Society of England, by Professor Norman Bentwich. The text has now been printed in vol. XV of the Society's "Transactions" and makes most interesting reading, not only for the lawyer.

The lecture treats from the lawyer's outlook a selection of cases concerning Jewish matters which have been heard in British Courts during the last 250 years and thereby throws light on the development of the Community. It ranges over a wide field of family relations and legal incidents connected therewith.

The validity of a clause in a testament whereby a Jewish testator makes a legacy dependent on the beneficiary's not marrying a non-Jew has, e.g. been contested as early as 1718 and as late as 1944. Bentwich shows the development of the problem and the strikingly divergent aspects under which the Courts dealt with such a clause formerly and in recent times.

"Mixed Marriages and Legitimacy" are another chapter, dealing mostly with the vagaries of the members of one Jewish family, the Goodmans, who through their mixed marriages and illegitimate relations kept the Courts busy for decades and provided English Private International Law with its most famous leading case on Legitimacy by subsequent matrimony.

Jewish Marriage Law and Jewish Divorce Law played once a much more important part than today; one of the old cases set out by the author contains the feature that a Jewish marriage was invalidated, because one of the witnesses did not eat kosher meat and rode and smoked on the Sabbath day!

The particularities of the Jewish usages concerning marriage settlements caused litigation in 1757 and in present times—the most recent case has

come up after Professor Bentwich's lecture was delivered and printed.

The importance of Jewish Charities has been stressed in Law and Life before; the last part of Professor Bentwich's lecture deals with significant cases in that province of law.

NAZI COMMISSAR IN JEWISH FIRM

An interesting and highly satisfactory decision was given in the High Court this June. It was the case Frankfurter v. W. L. Exner Ltd., and the circumstances were briefly as follows:

Frankfurter, a Jew, formerly resided in Vienna. He carried on a leather business and acted as the agent of the defendants, an English Company, who, from time to time, sent him goods for sale. After the position of Jews in Austria began to get difficult, the plaintiff started to remit funds to the defendants on account of the goods before they had been sold, and thus a credit balance of some £2,000 in his favour was created.

After the invasion of Austria by the Nazis, they appointed a commissar for the plaintiff's business and forced Frankfurter to advise defendants that he could not legally dispose of his credit balance without the consent of the commissar.

The commissar then sold the goods of the defendants, but did not remit the proceeds to them. The defendants debited the plaintiff's credit balance with the purchase price. The plaintiff now resides in this country as a refugee. He sued the defendants for his credit balance, without deductions. Mr. Justice Romer decided that the Nazi decree under which the commissar had been appointed was confiscatory in character and operation. English courts, therefore, would not recognise or enforce the claims of the commissar to property here. The claim of Frankfurter to his credit balance was considered situate in this country, and accordingly had to be satisfied without regard to the claims and acts of the commissar.

"REDISCOVERY OF JUSTICE"

F. R. Bienenfeld: "Rediscovery of Justice." George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London. Price 15/-.

The author starts from the centuries old controversy: Supremacy of Divine or Natural Law (Objective Justice) or Supremacy of Law made by the State. He points out that the German Historical School of Law which came into existence at the beginning of the 19th century has denied Natural Law altogether and, by exposing the variety of laws in the different countries, has made the national spirit of any single State the only source of legal authority. According to the principles adhered to by that School, "Justice was no longer placed above Law, power no longer served Justice; Justice, on the contrary, became the servant of the Law. The ominous doctrine of the Power State was born" (p. 15).

The author explains convincingly that Justice is an idea common to all mankind, based on the permanent claims of the children in the nursery towards their brothers and parents. He therefore, deals in Part One of the book with "Justice in the Nursery" and shows that already in the nursery the five contradictory demands for Justice can be observed, which are called Equality, Liberty, Fair Rewards, Privileges and Nationalism in Private Law and Theocracy, Anarchy, Individualism, Self-Determination and Social Co-operation in Public Law. The struggle for those rights of Man consists in the struggle between them because every of those demands, if fully recognised, would destroy all the others. "The function of Justice in every society is always the settlement of conflicts between the contradictory eternal social demands" (p. 54).

In the present era, the learned author declares, "all nations have grown up and, as the ancient faith in the one divinely appointed earthly representative of the Lord has disappeared, "Mankind is confronted to-day with the tremendous problem of a fatherless society" (p. 137). He describes the various attempts to overcome this emergency in showing the differences in the conception of government in Great Britain, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and China, and by Nazism and Fascism. The four first conceptions have proved their worth. And although they are contrary to each other in some respects, they are in harmony in others. Based on these deliberations, Bienenfeld sets up "A Minimum Bill of Human Rights," divided into "Minimum Rights of Individualism" (p. 203), "of Self-Determination" (p. 210) and "of Social Co-operation" (p. 218). I think, everybody will subscribe to the author's well-considered remarks in the concluding chapter (p. 234 sequ.) that "Justice, by its very nature, must refrain from completely fulfilling any one of the eternal social demands, in order to protect all others. . . . Justice is instrumental in protecting and guaranteeing to a limited degree the object of every eternal desire." The author concludes his book by quoting Isaiah's famous prophecy which, as he puts it, "expresses humanity's eternal desire for Justice and peace."

The book is full of original and interesting ideas. One may or may not agree with all the conclusions expressed by the author, every reader will find in this work of a distinguished expert on International Law inspiring references to some of his own experiences. The book testifies of a profound knowledge of the literature concerned and of a sound judgment on world affairs. It does not deal with the Jewish problem as such, but the conclusions arrived at by Bienenfeld are of special importance and interest just to Jews as the group of human beings most interested in the defence of Human Rights.

DR. PAUL ABEL.

NEW BOOKS: A. H. Hourani: "Minorities in the Arab World" (Oxford University Press); Julius Braunthal: "The Paradox of Nationalism" (St. Botolph Publishing Co. Ltd., London); Tibor Mende: "Europe's Suicide in Germany" (St. Botolph Publishing Co., London); Anna and Maxa Nordau: "Max Nordau, A Biography" (A.P.C. Book Service, London); William McGovern: "From Luther to Hitler" (George G. Harrap, London); Felix Mendelssohn: "Letters" (Paul Elek, London); Frederick Hertz: "The Economic Problem of the Danubian States" (Gollancz, London); Dr. Rudolf Semmler: "Goebbels" (Westhouse, London); George Loukomski: "Jewish Art in European Synagogues" (Hutchinson, London); Morris Ginsberg: "Reason and Unreason in Society" (London School of Economics and Political Science and Longmans).

Maurice Pearlman: LIFE IN CYPRUS

(Recently, Mr. Maurice Pearlman, a distinguished writer and foreign correspondent, disguised as a homeless refugee, lived for one month like any other refugee in a camp in Cyprus. This is his eye-witness story).

I am writing this on the sands of a pleasure beach near Famagusta, on the east coast of the Isle of Cyprus. It is my first day of freedom. This morning I was released from the refugee camp where I spent a month living as a refugee before revealing my identity. As I walked to liberty through the barbed wire gate, opened for me by an armed British guard, I left behind me 16,000 Jewish refugees, many of whom may have to wait a long time before they can follow my footsteps to the free side of the wire fence. That is their punishment for committing three major blunders: choosing the European continent for their birthplace; surviving the Nazi death camps; attempting to safeguard their future by seeking to enter Palestine.

Guarded Compounds

There are ten camps on the island. Each was originally constructed to house 2,000. But three have been enlarged in the last few weeks to hold an additional 3,000. Only eight are at present in use. Four are of Nissen huts and four are tented compounds. Three are sited at Caralios, 3 miles from Famagusta; five are between Xyloimbou and Dhekelia, just off the main Larnaca-Famagusta highway. The perimeter of the camps is rigidly defined by double walls of barbed wire. At each corner stands a high watchtower from which powerful twin projectors shine all night long. The compounds are guarded by armed British sentries. The camps are run by the British army. The costs are borne not by the British taxpayer, but by the Palestine Government, to whose budget Palestine Jews contribute about 80%.

The army upkeep is minimal. It covers bare existence needs. Refugees live 16 to a Nissen hut, 12 to a tent. They receive a bed, sometimes a straw pallias, two blankets, two plates, a bowl, knife, fork, spoon, a towel and a comb. They have no chairs, no tables, no cupboards for their meagre belongings. They have no light in their tents or Nissen. They wash—when there is water, which, for all except one camp, is very rare—in communal wash-houses. There is one communal unpartitioned multiple-seat pit latrine for every 200 people. Each camp has five for men and five for women. They eat the 2,500 calories a day army rations in a communal dining room and leave after each meal with the longing for another course. The day holds little for them beyond frustration, idleness and bitter thoughts.

To live under such conditions for a day or a week may be fun for healthy youngsters. For babies and middle aged, for the sick, the war-maimed and the pregnant, it is not so pleasant. And these conditions need to be endured not for a week but for months, and possibly years at the current immigration rate. Of the 1,500 Palestine immigration certificates a month granted by the British Government, 750 have so far been allocated to Cyprus. At this rate, the latest batch of refugees will need to wait nearly two years before they move. And this rate is not constant. It is dependent on the number of refugees who successfully run the British blockade. Britain's grim immigration policy is applied with mathematical precision. During the 17 hour journey from Famagusta to Haifa, one of the refugee women gave birth. The authorities took note of this and deducted one certificate from next month's quota.

Living Conditions

Small wonder, since this is to be the refugee's lot for so long a period, that the combined secretariat of the camps decided this month to request the visit of an International Red Cross Investigation Committee. These refugees have already tasted their fill of barbed wire. They have survived the concentration camps. They have lived in D.P. camps. They have sought escape from the frustrations of camp life and the grim associations of European lands where their families have been murdered. They have lost all their possessions. They seek a constructive future with their own folk in their homeland. Now they find themselves once again in a camp, one again behind barbed wire, once again in bondage. Freedom is still the goal that eludes, privacy the boon that slips from their grasp. Neither Nissen nor tent spells ideal shelter. In winter the

one is cold, the other drips. In the present hot weather, both stife and burn. And the sites are sand-swept. Family life withers when six married couples have to sleep in the same tent. Sharing an unpartitioned communal latrine is irksome and unpleasant, particularly for women, the aged and the sick. The grim lack of water for drinking, washing and laundering is a grave menace to health. The attention of the authorities has been drawn by the Palestinian medical mission to the danger of epidemic. Verbal reports have been submitted bi-weekly since early month. The position remains unaltered. As I write, German prisoners of war are sporting about on the beach, unguarded. They are allowed to bathe, walk about the town, meet their girl friends, drink and eat where they please, without an escort. "I.J.I's," Illegal Jewish Immigrants as the army terms them, are confined to their barbed camps. They are not allowed to sea bathe—even under escort, even though they are near the beach, even though this would considerably ease the problem of cleanliness.

Faith Upheld

Yet though I have seen my fellow inmates in all phases of the emotional range, I have never seen them cowed. I have seen them bitter, angry, frustrated. But I have never seen them defeatist. Nor are they always at the lowest rung of the emotional ladder. At festival time, I have seen them sing and dance. I have witnessed open air dramatic presentations on an improvised stage with hurricane lamps as footlights which have reminded me of productions in a Palestine Communal settlement. And only the play of the watchtower projector over the barbed wire has reminded us that we were in Cyprus. Something in their long suffering seems to have steeled them. And despite all the daily grimness of their current lives, proximity to Palestine and the presence of the Palestinian emissaries in their midst sustain their hopes. They sing a song in the camps which talks of Cyprus as "Erev Eretz Yisrael"—the doorstep of the Promised Land. It is this which revives their faith.

A Correspondent writes:

LEO BAECK IN PALESTINE

This summer, Leo Baeck, participated in the Congress of Jewish Science in Jerusalem. Leo Baeck, one of the last representatives of the "Wissenschaft des Judentums," and one of the great interpreters of its nature and problems was welcomed enthusiastically. He visited the new settlements in the South, and expressed his admiration for the idealism of the settlers.

The large community of Jews from Central Europe welcomed Rabbi Baeck with an especial joy and emotion. In the three main cities meetings were held at which Dr. Baeck addressed many thousands of listeners. To the members of the "Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa," the representation of the immigrants from Central Europe, he enunciated the particular problem that they will have to solve in Eretz Israel.

Leo Baeck took a special interest in visiting the settlements of Jews from Central Europe. In Naharia, he saw an extensive area where the "Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa" are going to build a memorial for the deceased Central European Jews and an agricultural school to develop the best traditions of Central European Jewry.

Leo Baeck devoted especial attention to the arrangements which the "Solidaritaetswerk" of the "Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa" had instituted for Jews from Central Europe. In the new settlement of Cholon, some half hour's distance from Tel Aviv, built on desert land, he was received by new immigrants and friends and met men and women whom he had last seen in Terezin.

In the Old Age Homes of the "Solidaritaetswerk" in Haifa and Tel Aviv, he found an atmosphere which brought back to him memories of past years among German Jewry.

Wherever he went everyone expressed the wish that Dr. Baeck should associate himself more closely with our country and should soon come again.

EVENTS IN ANGLO-JEWRY

(This is the first of a monthly column on current problems and events in the Anglo-Jewish community—The Ed.)

British Jewry, fighting the national crisis which threatens from outside, is also involved in a hardly less serious communal crisis. The succession to the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, who died in January, 1946, is still undecided, the delay being due to a tug of war between Zionists and non-Zionists. The same disagreements continue to cause concern about the future of the 187 year old Anglo-Jewish representative body, the Board of Deputies.

The man who plays a foremost part in both these vital developments, the President of the United Synagogue, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, was 70 years old on September 8. Among the outstanding recent achievements of this leader of Anglo-Jewry is the inauguration of the Central Council for Jewish Religious Education.

A notable event in London's Jewish educational life was the first anniversary of the London Board of Jewish Religious Education which, under the chairmanship of Dr. Nathan Morris, embodies some 100 sets of synagogue classes, schools, Talmud Torahs, with more than 350 teachers and well over 10,000 pupils.

This expansion of religious life sharply contrasts with what the JEWISH CHRONICLE has described as "something like an exodus" of Ministers and Chazanim from this country to posts abroad, especially in the Dominions. Among the reasons for this emigration are both dissatisfaction at an "inadequate status" and material considerations (in spite of the United Synagogue's recent decision to raise the salaries of all their officials by 10%). Similar reasons are feared to be responsible for the community's failure to make good the losses thus sustained, notwithstanding the labours of a revitalised Jews' College and a number of Yeshivot (the latest of which is the Staines Theological College).

Much thought is also given to the whole problem of Anglo-Jewry's choice of trades and professions. The need is felt to direct a large number of boys into other than the so-called "Jewish trades," i.e. clothing, furniture and jewellery. It is suggested that the important work of Jewish productive technical training and vocational guidance be undertaken by O.R.T. which has so far confined its labours to training Jewish refugees.

To a substantial degree the growing problem of this vocational readjustment and the difficulty of extending the "Jewish trades" has of course to do with the increasing antisemitism in England. The more violent manifestations of this symptom of Nazi Fascism will probably be curbed after public opinion has aroused itself against the pogromist incitement, mainly so far in the East End, by the avowedly Fascist "League of Ex-Servicemen." The militant reaction of the "Jewish Legion" which seceded from the official "Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen," is deplorable.

According to the NEW STATESMAN AND NATION, "millions of Labour supporters in this country have watched and learned the lesson of the Weimar Republic."

THE OLD AGE HOME

As mentioned in previous issues of this paper, the AJR considers it its duty to set up a home for old people. The necessity is growing; many friends of the AJR would like to spend their "Lebensabend" in surroundings in which they really feel at home. Others would be in a position to bring to this country their nearest relatives if they could find suitable accommodation for them; here again such a home would serve a very useful purpose.

The AJR is very much indebted to those of its friends who have spared no pains in helping to collect the necessary funds, and to find a suitable place for the Old Age Home.

More funds are needed, however, and the AJR appeals to all members to contribute to this scheme, the importance and necessity of which is undeniable.

Everyone who is prepared to help should write to the Secretary, AJR Old Age Home Housing Society Ltd., 8 Fairfax Mansions, N.W. 3, and state the amount he would be willing to contribute. As a matter of course, he will only be asked for his payment when the project becomes a reality.

FROM MY DIARY

It is one bright spot amidst the tragic plight of homeless people on the Continent that this human crisis coincides with a shortage of labour in various countries which might serve as reception areas. There were always experts who emphasised that refugees and immigrants were not a burden but an asset for the country which admitted them. That this conception also applies to Great Britain is shown in the latest Broadsheet issued by PEP (Political and Economic Planning) of July 4th, 1947. The position is accentuated by the fact that, according to PEP, about 600,000 residents of the country have made definite plans to emigrate, and that the total number of would-be emigrants is reckoned to be about one million.

The two main sources of new man power are the Polish Resettlement Corps of about 86,000 men, and the European Voluntary Workers coming from the Displaced Persons' camps. Any possible friction between resident labourers and new immigrants could in the view of the authors be avoided by a close collaboration between the Government and the Trade Unions. As to the status of the newly admitted persons, the Broadsheet proposes that they should be permitted to move from one job to another in the same industry if they have a valid reason for doing so, and that they should be given the right to appeal to tribunals against decisions of local labour exchanges. It is also advocated to establish tribunals for the reconsideration of rejected applications for naturalisation. On the other hand, stricter

policy is in so far proposed as the political reliability of the prospective immigrants should be more carefully examined by the selecting boards on the Continent.

The Broadsheet also contains interesting statistical material on the alien population in Great Britain. It is estimated that the number of aliens (not including juveniles under 16 years of age) was 287,000 in 1945, and declined to 260,000 in 1946 by repatriation, re-emigration, naturalisation and natural decrease. Whilst by June, 1935, only 2,500 emigrants from Germany were in the United Kingdom, refugees from Germany and Austria numbered 55,000 adults and 18,000 juveniles in September, 1939. The number of refugees from all countries in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the war was about 90,000.

The documentary evidence which has been submitted to the Royal Commission on the Press by the National Union of Journalists confirms only our misgivings about a certain sensationalism which is more and more taking place in reporting matters of Jewish interest. The evidence has been prepared by the professional body of British newspapermen, comprising 9,500 journalists in this country.

Many of the chapters dealing with "misleading stories," "irresponsibility producing contradiction," "sensationalism" are quoting examples of reports on Jewish affairs. A special appendix is devoted to the terrorist scare which at the end of last year swept through the British Press. To give only one of the

many instances cited, on the occasion of last year's opening of Parliament, the headlines shouted "5,000 police guarding the King," "30 uniformed policemen in 40 Yards," emphasising that every available man was mustered against the Jewish terrorist threat. A week later, Mr. Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, replied to a question in Parliament that the number of policemen employed was less than in the previous years.

The evidence deals further with stunts such as the mysterious "Stern Gang girl" which was for some time at large in the headlines, the "Man with a Gruff Voice" who was reported to be making hoax 'phone calls, and other bogies.

The Memorandum of the National Union of Journalists concludes with the significant footnote by the Editors:—"The only acts of terrorism actually committed over the whole of the period covered by this examination were against Jewish places of worship—burnings, desecration of holy scrolls, smashings of windows and furnishings inside the synagogues at Clapton, Dollis Hill, Bayswater and in Bristol."

Unfortunately, the verdict of this professional body does not seem to have any effect upon current methods of reporting.

True, the majority of British newspapers feel bound, from time to time, to denounce anti-Jewish actions in editorials. But the editorial denouncements will be of no great value if their news columns continue to incite the public with Jewish horror stories.

NARRATOR

PALSEC

A company to serve your interests in Palestine—it will build your house, administer your property, safeguard your investments...



YOU ARE INVITED

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS Employment

NURSES AND NURSE-COMPANIONS who are looking for positions, should apply to the Social Service Department of the AJR (Tel.: MAI 9096-7) which sometimes receives inquiries from members.

WELL-KNOWN IMPORT AND EXPORT firm is anxious to secure the services of an active salesman to visit the London Shipping Houses; salary, commission and expenses. Box 508.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED by efficient manufacturer of Ladies' belts. Must have first-class connections with dress and Coat trade. Box 509.

ADVERTISER, Businessman is prepared to invest moderate capital and service into manufacturing or wholesale business. Write particulars to Box 510.

TRAVELLER REQUIRED with car on commission basis, with good connection in Essex and South Coast for toys, games, sports, fancy goods, etc. Applications with references to Box No. 511.

WHO can repair dolls for Fancy Goods wholesaler? Box 512.

WHOLESALE in Fancy Goods, Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Stationery require several travellers for London Area, South Coast, South West England and East Anglia. Box 513.

FANCY GOODS Wholesalers require Manufacturers to contact them with up-to-date Novelties for Xmas trade. Box 514.

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

REPAIRS: Linen, shirts, underwear by expert. Phone: WIL. 1450.

NANNIE OR MOTHER'S HELP, between 20 and 40 years of age, widow not objected to, required principally to take care of baby age 16 months, in house situated on sea-front. No rough work, daily woman employed. Good salary, good home. Apply Mrs. Liss, 76, Beach Road, Newton, Porthcawl, S. Wales.

FIRST-CLASS Housekeeper required for business couple, four rooms, modern flat. Appointment by telephone HAMpstead 0457 after 7 p.m. or write: 3 Green Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.

LADY BOOKKEEPER, Shorthand Typist required by Insurance Broker. 5 days week. Box 515.

COVERED BUTTONS experienced workers wanted. Good wages. Five day week. FAMOX Ltd., 91/92 Turnmill Street, CLERKENWELL 3355.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY requires position as working housekeeper to one or two Gentlemen. Excellent references. Available November. Reply to Mrs. Elliot, 3, Aylmer Rd., East-Finchley, N.2.

AGENCIES WANTED in manufactured goods for London & Home Counties. Car available, first class references supplied. Box 517.

Accommodation

WANTED: Accommodation of any kind—Vacancies for men and women (skilled and unskilled)—also temporary. AJR Social Service Dept. MAI 9096-7.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, full or part board, in first-class house nr. Belsize Pk. to let. Gottschalk, 3 The Croft, N.W.3. PRIMrose 6483.

TO LET large single well-furn. Bed-Sittingroom, Central Heating, H & C., Bath, Telephone. Breakfast if desired. Bus stops outside house, Tube 5 mins. Business man only. Good ref essential. MAI 9040. Between 8-10, 1-2 or Sunday morning.

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. **BUILDER'S BUSINESS** fully licensed for sale in good London district. Cheap rent (£52 p.a.). Shop also suitable for other business. Box 516.

MISSING PERSONS Inquiries from AJR

Isdell, Joseph, last known address Phoenix Hotel, 19 Princess Street, London, W.1, for COREF, Brussels.

Heimann, brother of Hans Adolf Heimann, former teacher of painting in Manila, for Jewish Community of the Philippines.

Spitzer, Alice (Rosa Liesel), dress-maker, from Vienna resp. Prague, Regierungsrat a.D. Arthur Mueller, Baden, near Vienna.

Winternitz, Grete, née Schubert, from Jungbunzlau, for same inquirer.

Cohn, Helene, born on 3.6.98 at Dirschau near Danzig, for Irmgard Klein, née Luedke, Delmenhorst.

Linkowitz, Lothar, from Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Jenaerstr. 7, for Max Klein, Koeln.

Sperber, Jacques, son of Charles Sperber, for Erika Reiner, Bucarest.

Loewenherz, Dr. Ing. Eugen, from Berlin, Maassenstr. 13, for Harun-el-Raschid Bey, Germany.

Trier, Klaus, born abt. 1915, from Magdeburg, for Hermann Altenburg, PoW.

Lewin (Arthur?), from Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Holsteinische Str. 32, for Frida Kaphan née Schey, Berlin.

Inquiries from Relatives
Rosenthal, Henny & Trude, from Roedelheim, for Paula Stern Markus, 144 Derwentw. Rd., Gateshead 8.

Inquiries from HIAS
37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1

Sternberg, Rosi, née Adler and Klaus, formerly Berlin, for Gertrud Stieglitz, Berlin.

Inquiries from Jewish Refugees Committee, Bloomsbury House, Bloomsbury St., London, W.C.1.

Schweinfurter, Dr., and family, from Zuckmantel, emigrated from Troppau, for Eberhard Fellmann, Huebeck, Germany.

Seidl, Marie, born 14.8.1914 in Wuerbenthal, for Emma Seltenheim, Vienna.

Siebert, Martha, born 15.4.1895, in Domnau, East Prussia, last known at Brighton, for British Red Cross, on behalf of her brother in Germany.

Simion Paul, born about 1926 in Berlin, for Leopold Gruenfeld, China.

Skalowski, Elfriede, about 37 years old, for sister Mrs. Hildegard Franz, Berlin.

Spiero, Bettina, née Belmonte, from Berlin, for cousin Florinda Wellermann, née Belmonte, Hamburg.

Spitzel, Dr., born 12.5.1896, specialist for women's diseases, from Hamburg, for Gertrude J. Tiedje, Pinneberg.

Spitzer, Janka, née Steiner, aged about 50, born in Nagydem/Gyoer, emigrated from Vienna, for niece

SURVEY OF COMMUNAL PROPERTY

A most valuable service to Jews from Germany has been rendered by the ' American Federation of Jews from Central European ' constituent member of the " Council of Jews from Germany " by the publication of a survey on former Jewish communal property in Germany.

The book, sponsored by the American Jewish Committee, is the result of an extensive enquete. It reviews the previous organisational strength of German Jewry, recounts its destruction, and contains assessments of communal properties in practically all former Jewish communities. Beyond this compilation of facts and figures, it is, however, a most important contribution to the history of German Jewry, and will, when the time is ripe, become an indispensable document for the historian. It keeps on record internal Nazi orders issued before the November pogroms in 1938.

In its statistical part, it shows the local distribution of German Jewry, the " Binnenwanderung " from the small communities to the large cities in the course of the past century and detailed lists of the properties owned by the Jewish communities in Berlin, Frankfurt and Hamburg. The gradual growth of Jewish community life and the legal status of the communities are described in a chapter called " History in retrospect."

The American Federation is to be congratulated on this publication to which innumerable former Jewish communal workers contributed and which has been edited by well-known Jewish experts on history, statistics and communal life.

URGENT TELEGRAM SERVICE

The urgent service for Overseas telegrams to most countries was restored on September 1. The charge is double that for ordinary telegrams to the same destination.

AJR GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5)
Saturday, October 4th, 8 p.m. The Rev. E. S. EINHORN: " The Work of the World Jewish Congress, specially in Refugee questions."
Sunday, October 26th, 5.30 p.m. Dr. C. ROSENBERG: " Heinrich Heine als Juedischer Dichter."

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

October 7th, SIMCHAT THORAH
 Dance at Regal Ball Rooms (see advertisement).

October 14th, Mrs. MIRJAM WARBURG: " Youth Aliyah's Children, the Aliyah that goes on."

October 21st, Mr. SAUL MYER: " Survey of the political situation."

October 28th, LITERARY EVENING. H. H. Freedén (H.H. Friedenthal) will read from his latest novel " Grist to God's Mill."

Books will also be discussed by Mr. E. Speyer and Mr. C.C. Aronsfeld.

ANGLO - JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Monday, 13th October, 8.15 p.m.
FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON RD., N.W.1
 Rabbi Dr. Alexander Altmann, M.A.
" REFLECTIONS ON THE AMERICAN JEWISH SCENE "
 Chairman: H. S. Schildkraut, Esq.
 All welcome

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PEACE IN OUR TIME

A Play by Noel Coward. The Lyric Theatre

If England had been invaded in 1940, what then? Mr. Coward presents his ideas on the subject by means of the " regulars " of a saloon bar in London throughout the occupation. Albrecht Richter, a high ranking Nazi official, with the most polished manners, who to the disgust of some of the customers frequents the Bar, explains at the beginning (November, 1940) that leniency will be the motto of the Nazi regime, with the purpose of bringing about a friendly atmosphere and co-operation so that England may become a useful colony. Jews and Communists will have to be deported or liquidated, but there is to be no more violence than absolutely necessary. The fear of a resistance movement, too, is negligible, since America has certain agreements with the Nazis, Canada is too closely allied to America to be feared, India is, as usual, occupied with internal trouble, and Australasia—well, that's 13,000 miles away. With this position at the outset, what will the Englishman's attitude be? The editor of a left-wing paper who considers it wise to adapt himself to the circumstances, and is not above taking a few drinks with the Nazis is brought into direct conflict with the somewhat exaggerated patriotism of Miss Braid, who silences him with a manifesto of her political beliefs, culminating in a eulogy of " This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land." But in spite of the Nazis' arrogant self-confidence, the indomitable English spirit is not to be subdued, and a resistance movement is growing rapidly both at home and abroad; all the young are members, and so are the elderly, though perhaps only in spirit. At last, when the time is ripe in May, 1945, there is a rising.

This is a very broad outline of Mr. Coward's new play, now running at the Lyric Theatre; the acting is of an unusually high standard, and the production,

supervised by the author, leaves very little to be desired. The play introduces many dissimilar but typical English characters, and hence a variety of interesting opinions and prejudices, and though the problem is now a completely hypothetical one, it is well worth a visit, in spite of the fact that it will probably be the view of many refugees from Germany that Mr. Coward has treated the Nazis in a manner far too gentle and euphemistic. M. K.

YOUTH CLUB, HAMPSTEAD

Following on to Mr. L. G. Montefiore's article on " Orphans from D.P. Camps " in the September issue of " AJR Information," readers will be interested to learn that the Committee, under whose care these young newcomers are, has taken a further step to lead the boys and girls to a normal life by opening " Primrose Jewish Youth Club and Settlement " at 26-27, Belsize Park, London, N.W.3.

The new Club, founded ca. six weeks ago, already consists of about 200 members. Mr. P. Y. Mayer has been appointed Club Leader, and Miss F. Hafka, Matron.

From September 22 onwards, L.C.C. Classes will be run at the premises, open to all Jewish boys and girls who apply for membership. At present, P.T. Games, Swimming, Dancing, Table Tennis, Chess, Library, Canteen, English, Discussion-group, Concert party have started and Football teams will be formed.

Helpers are needed, especially to help to run the canteen (7.30-10 p.m.) and to bake at home.

As there is no general Jewish Youth Club in Hampstead, quite a number of local Jewish boys and girls have joined the Club.

The Manager of the AJR Restitution Office, Reichsgerichtsrat a.D. D. Cohn resigned because he emigrated to U.S.A. He is succeeded by Amtsgerichtsrat a.D. Dr. F. Goldschmidt.

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