

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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Hans-Erich Fabian (Berlin):

HERE AND THERE

It takes four hours to go by plane from Berlin to London, yet four months to get into the plane. The difference, however, between the situation in Berlin and London is more disproportionate still. Although postal services between the two cities have been restored, the lines of communication are not as close yet as one might expect. Indeed, only a few years have elapsed since Jews first left Germany, in order to build new homes for themselves in Great Britain. Yet during this short time the development of the Jewries in the two countries has been essentially different, and this divergent development persists in its course to the very day.

No doubt in Great Britain, too, the Jews originating from Germany lived through difficult times, being subjected to the "Blitz" and internment, yet they never ceased to enjoy a certain measure of security. The world around them was by no means hostile; on the contrary, in many cases distinctly friendly even. Despite all the hardships that were occasioned by the war, they were able to proceed with their plans for settlement and

had, at the same time, an opportunity for reconstructing Jewish life, as they had known it in Germany. In short, they were able to adjust themselves to their new surroundings. In Germany, however, where Jews had been outlawed, they were exposed to hatred and persecution. Life in general had become impossible, let alone Jewish activities. We are only too familiar with detailed reports, so that a summary reference may suffice here.

It is self-evident that the divergence of development that exists between 'here' and 'there' has had its influence on our entire social behaviour. Thus it comes, that those, who managed to find new homes in the meantime, have to re-orientate themselves in their approach to their brethren in Germany. Both groups must learn how to understand each other again, even in such cases where close friendships used to exist formerly. The gulf that has arisen because of the different developments in the immediate past requires a bridge. Yet this is quickly built, especially as both sides have the goodwill for a mutual understanding, and the solution of this human problem becomes easier through our common past.

In spite of the difference in past experiences, there is a certain homogeneity in the present position. It is lamentably true that the people who came from Germany have not always been completely integrated into their new environment. The refugees, particularly those that came to Britain in their later years of life, are easily recognisable. They often live in certain districts, have their own Jewish institutions and frequent their special places of entertainment. These tendencies have eventually led to some segregation.

Conditions in Germany are somewhat similar. The Jews are by no means part of the German people today. True there are links between Jews and gentiles. Yet the forcible separation, which had been effected by Nazi decree, was not removed at the time of the liberation. In Germany, too, the Jews often live in their own circle, which, although not limited spatially, has a distinct influence on intellectual life. The gentiles have so far neither sought nor found a new relationship with the Jews and the Jews, on the other hand, owing to their past experience are filled with a certain suspicion, a distrust which is frequently not unfounded, if one bears in mind that in present-day Germany anti-Semitism is still rife.

Despite the similarity of the situation different conclusions must be drawn. On the one hand, with regard to post-war Germany,

there is the obvious necessity not only of stamping out the remnants of the past (notably anti-Semitism), but also of providing facilities of migration for those who wish to leave Germany. Conditions in England, on the other hand, are different. In England it matters above all, that the people take roots, that they do not merely maintain external relations with their environment, but that they are integrated into the world around them. They must become British citizens in the full meaning of the term.

Life in England today, with all its burdens, is still significantly better than that in Germany. There is sometimes an unfounded optimism responsible for the thought that one could contribute to the reconstruction of Germany. It is true, there is a scarcity of men in Germany, who would be suitable and ready alike, to act as leaders of the community. The question, however, remains whether these people could do effective work in prevailing circumstances. Experience so far has not always been very encouraging, and some of those who returned to Germany, motivated by idealism, would today rather leave the country again.

These facts have been pointed out so that all who are engaged in work for Jewish refugees should seek their task in the following directions: The immigrants should become part of their new surroundings, and leave their cultural and social isolation, in which they can often be found at present. Such a policy does obviously not mean that the refugees should deny their origin or write off their past. On the contrary, German Jewry can be proud of its history. It can, indeed, it should build on its meritorious achievements. Yet we must not be content with retrospection.

When we demand of the refugees to remain conscious of their origin, then they must maintain their relations with the Jews remaining in Germany and understand their situation. Unfortunately, it is—even today—not widely enough known yet, that the Jews now living in Germany have had certain tasks to perform, which they have shouldered until now and have to master in the future. The Jewish communities in Germany have, in addition to the re-institution of religious services, maintained homes for children and the aged, conducted cultural and welfare work, and given assistance to Jewish "infiltrates" from the East, with the scanty means at their disposal. Credit for these achievements is not forthcoming from all quarters; this is largely due to the fact that most of the work has been done in quiet. This, however, should be no reason to underestimate the effort. The communal work of the Jewish congregations in Germany invites the co-operation of everyone.

ROSH HASHANA 5708

If we look back at the year, as we should, on Rosh Hashana, and not only as individuals, but as members of the larger community, we see with sorrow that two of our wishes have remained unfulfilled: neither the gates of Palestine nor the doors of the camps on the Continent have been opened. Again, as last year and the year before, we have to cast blame upon a world which has been so vociferous in condemning the Nazi crimes, but has not done anything to free their "liberated" victims. This disrespect of human liberties on the part of nations who fought for their restoration has caused deep frustration and procrastination, not only among the hundreds of thousands on the highroads and in the camps on the Continent, but among the Jewish population in Palestine, which has been eagerly waiting to receive them. What sad a spectacle has been presented to the world by the treatment of the refugees on the boat "Exodus 1947."

Deeds of violence, unprecedented in Jewish life, have dimmed the Palestine picture, and ill-advised administrative measures and terrorist outrages have followed each other in a vicious circle.

When surveying recent events in the Jewish world, such as anti-Jewish demonstrations in English towns, anti-Semitic incidents in the capital of Argentina, anti-Jewish manifestations in Germany, and increasing anti-Semitism in all parts of the old and new world, one feels that the position of the Jewish Diaspora is far from being secure, and that now, as never before, we are in need of a centre in Palestine.

Many of us have been granted a new citizenship after long years of statelessness. This privilege carries a great responsibility towards those of our kith and kin who are still seeking for a home and haven. It is our duty to see that the great ideas for which millions have perished during the war, are kept alive and brought to realisation for the most tortured of all minorities—the Jews.

IN PARLIAMENT

DOCTORS AND PHARMACISTS

A Bill providing for the permanent registration of doctors and pharmacists with foreign qualifications was presented to the House of Commons by the Minister of Health on August 4. It deals with three categories of medical doctors: 1. Doctors whose temporary registration will come to an end on December 31, 1947. These doctors shall remain registered for a period of six months from the passing of the new Act, during which they may apply for permanent registration. The General Medical Council must be satisfied that the doctor has rendered satisfactory service. 2. The same procedure for being admitted to the permanent register is provided for doctors who have served in a medical capacity in any of His Majesty's Forces (including His Majesty's Dominion, India and Burma Forces) and who are resident in the United Kingdom otherwise than for a temporary purpose. 3. Finally the Act shall apply in the same way to doctors who have been permitted to enter or to remain in the United Kingdom in view of circumstances attributable to war. In these cases the General Medical Council has also to be satisfied that the applicant is of good character, and that he has been selected for employment in a hospital or other institution of medical service approved by the Government.

The Bill also empowers the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to make bye-laws for the registration of pharmacists with foreign qualifications either without an examination in the United Kingdom, or subject to certain relaxed requirements as to an examination.

The Bill could not be passed through both Houses of Parliament any more before the Summer Recess. There was, however, no opposition when it was read the First Time on August 4.

NATURALISATION

On July 31, the Home Secretary gave the following figures about naturalization of aliens: "From the resumption of naturalisation on January 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, 13,415 Certificates of Naturalisation were issued. Only 160 applications were refused. My Department is now able to deal with about 1,600 applications a month. There were, on June 30 last, 23,070 applications outstanding, and at the present rate of progress I hope that all outstanding applications originating in the provinces will be disposed of early in 1948. As regards the Metropolitan area, however, where the majority of applicants live, a much longer time must elapse, because the number of police officers available for the necessary inquiries is limited."

Asked by Mr. Hutchinson whether he would state the procedure followed by his Department in considering applications for naturalisation, the Home Secretary, Mr. Ede, answered: "An applicant for naturalisation is required to have certain statutory qualifications, namely, five years' Crown service or residence in this country or in His Majesty's dominions; good character; and adequate knowledge of the English language, and the intention to reside in His Majesty's dominions. No special procedure is followed by my Department but careful inquiries are made to check these qualifications and to satisfy me that the applicant is one whose character and general background render him suitable for naturalisation."

The Annual Return showing particulars of all aliens to whom Certificates of Naturalisation have been granted in 1946 has been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. The statistical summary shows that during the year 644 re-admissions to British nationality, and 3,630 new admissions were granted by the Home Secretary. The majority of the newly naturalised persons came from Germany (1,521) and Austria (512); amongst the other mainly represented countries were Czechoslovakia (162), Italy (130), Russia (112) and Poland (60).

DENAZIFICATION

On July 28, Mr. Mayhew of the Foreign Office gave the following information about denazification: All authority for denazification has not yet been handed over to the German authorities. The decision of the German authorities can be reversed by the British authorities, and the German authorities have no right to reverse earlier ruling made by the British authorities. Asked by Mr. Bramall whether all authority would be handed over to the Germans so

that His Majesty's Government would not continue to take the responsibility for the faults of the denazification boards, Mr. Mayhew stated that it was the British policy to hand over the denazification. He went on to say that according to a decision by the Council of Foreign Ministers there should be uniformity of treatment in the various zones, and that discussions were in progress in order to bring this about. Colonel Gomme-Duncan asked: "Is it not time that this witch hunting all over Europe stopped?" "Certainly," answered Mr. Mayhew, "we want to get the whole problem of denazification behind us." To a further question Mr. Mayhew replied that the chairmen of the denazification courts were now all German, but that the findings of the tribunals were still subject to British confirmation.

VISITS FROM GERMANY

On July 24, Mr. Warbey asked the Home Secretary whether he would authorise the British Passport Control Officer in Germany to grant short-term visas to German nationals who have a known record of active opposition to Nazism and have proved themselves friendly towards the allied cause or who have been the victims of racial, religious or political persecution, provided that friends or relatives in this country could give a guarantee of accommodation and maintenance during their visit.

The Home Secretary answered: "When a short-term visit is contemplated and not residence for an indefinite period, it is my practice to authorise the Passport Control Officer in Germany in suitable cases to grant visas to German nationals for the purpose of journeys to this country. In such cases the Passport Control Officer advises the applicant as to the procedure for obtaining the necessary permission to leave and to return to Germany. The fact that an individual has been granted authority to visit the United Kingdom does not, however, necessarily entitle to an exit permit to leave Germany, nor does it entitle him to transport at Government expense."

VISAS FOR TOURISTS

On 29th July the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, made the following statement on the policy of admitting foreign visitors: "As regards the nationals of many European countries, visas for journeys to the United Kingdom are no longer required. As regards nationals of other countries, if an applicant wants to come for a period not exceeding six months, the Passport Control Officer is authorised to grant him a visa without reference to the Home Office. The visa is authority for the journey and does not govern the length of his stay here. The length of stay is in the first instance determined in each case by the Immigration Officer in the light of the information given by the foreigner as to the object of his visit. The Minister responsible for dealing with any applications for extensions of stay is my right hon. Friend the Home Secretary."

EXIT PERMITS FROM GERMANY

On July 30, the Foreign Secretary stated that arrangements had now been made whereby exit permits from Germany would in future be issued with a minimum of delay.

STINNES AND HUGENBERG

On July 30, Mr. Bevin stated that Hugo Stinnes, Junior, had been released from internment in August, 1946, because there was nothing in his records to justify his continued internment. Alfred Hugenberg was released from internment in June, 1947, because he was no longer considered a danger for the occupation. He was, however, debarred from holding any position of influence and changing his residence without police permission. His accounts were blocked and he could not dispose of his property.

ANTI-SEMITISM

On July 31, Mr. John E. Haire asked the Home Secretary if he would take notice of the increase of anti-Semitism in this country; and institute an inquiry into the growth of Fascist and semi-Fascist societies. The Home Secretary replied that the activities of these organisations were closely watched, and no special inquiry needed to be instituted for this purpose. Their influence was negligible, and it would be an exaggeration of their importance to suggest that their activities had resulted in any significant increase of anti-Semitism.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANISATION

On August 4, Mr. Mayhew on behalf of the Foreign Office, made the following statement on the International Refugee Organisation: "The provisional budget for the International Refugee Organisation as laid down in its constitution and approved by the General Assembly in 4,800,000 dollars for administrative expenses and 151,066,500 dollars for operational expenses. The Preparatory Commission has adopted 75 per cent. of this Budget as a Budget for its interim activities. I understand that, of the 20 Governments who have signed the constitution either with or without reservation, the following countries have subscribed a part of their contribution: Australia: £165,934; Belgium: 1,000,000 Belgian francs; Dominion Republic: 15,706 dollars; Guatemala: 2,550 Swiss francs; Norway: 5,000 kroner; United Kingdom: £500,000.

In addition, the United Nations has made a loan of 1,000,000 dollars and U.N.R.R.A. a loan of 2,000,000 dollars.

The 750,000 displaced persons are being maintained at present partly out of advances in kind made by the authorities in the zones of occupation in Germany and Austria and partly out of the above funds."

EMPLOYMENT OF DISTRESSED PERSONS

On July 29 Mr. Piratin asked the Minister of Labour whether, in order to augment manpower he would circularise all aliens who have come in on compassionate grounds, calling on them to enter the essential industries. In his reply, Mr. Isaacs stated that in general aliens admitted to this country were subject to the condition that they may only take employment which is approved by him. Thus he would be in a position to satisfy himself that the work which they wished to undertake is work of a useful nature. There was nothing to prevent aliens admitted on compassionate grounds from applying for employment. On a further question by Mr. Piratin, whether all aliens who were brought into this country on compassionate grounds were aware that they might apply for employment, Mr. Isaacs answered that it would be difficult for him to say they were all aware of it, but that he hoped the publicity given to this statement would bring it to the notice of them all. Finally the Minister stated that an alien directed to an industry which was undermanned, was expected to remain in that industry, although not in that particular employment; otherwise people would be floating into and manning non-essential industries.

ECHO OF THE COUNCIL MEETING

Detailed reports on the First Plenary session of the "Council of Jews from Germany" have been published by the Jewish press in this country as well as abroad. The "Aufbau" stresses the historical importance of this first gathering of Jews from Germany now scattered all over the world. The "Mitteilungsblatt" of the "Aliyah Chadasha" in Palestine concludes its description of the proceedings with the words, "The shadows of all the victims hovered over the whole session, filled it with mourning, but also with responsibility." The "Schweizer Informationsdienst," issued by the Swiss refugee organisation, published particulars on the position of Jews in the various Continental countries, as reported by the delegates at the session. "La Semana Israelita" in Buenos Aires also carried a detailed report.

The importance which the Jews in Germany attached to the Session is reflected in the articles published in "Der Weg" (Berlin) and the "Juedische Gemeindeblatt fuer die Britische Zone" (Duesseldorf). "The session gave evidence," says "Der Weg," "that the emigrated Jews from Germany have strong links with each other and with the Jews still in Germany. It also showed their readiness of mutual help in order to overcome the present difficult situation." The Duesseldorf Gemeindeblatt also contains an article by Dr. K. Alexander on the work of the Council. The main parts of the resolutions adopted at the session were reprinted in "Der Tagesspiegel" (Berlin). The Jewish Family Magazine, a publication issued in German, by and for Jewish refugees in South Africa says: "The Council of Jews from Germany in the formation of which the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain took a foremost part, has been rendering many valuable services to the Jews from and in Germany since its inception."

REFUGEES IN THE U.S.A.

Interview with Mr. H. MULLER, Vice-President of the Federation of Jews from Central Europe, by A Special Correspondent

Q. How is the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe Organised?

A. The Federation is the central body comprising approximately 40 groups of Jewish immigrants who have come from Central Europe to the U.S.A. as victims of Nazi persecution since 1933, especially from Germany. Twenty-two of these organisations are in New York; the others are to be found throughout the States in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other large centres. The Federation is concerned with all problems which are of common interest to the group it represents, such as problems of immigration, naturalisation, restitution and all the other questions resulting from the status as so called "enemy aliens." It also gives advice and assistance in those matters to individuals. The Federation is a constituent member of the American Jewish Conference and thus connected with the activities of the American Jewish community at large; the Federation was among the founders of the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany."

Q. Have the New Immigrants been absorbed in American Life?

A. The United States of America are a country that was built by immigrants from many lands. Immigrant tradition still is alive in the minds of most American families who cherish their foreign heritage and are proud of the struggles of their forebears who made the country into what it is. There can be no doubt that this immigrant tradition has been helpful to the recent newcomers from Europe who boarded their ships as refugees and disembarked as immigrants.

In some respects the recent immigrant group differed from previous newcomers by its education and social background.

A competent American sociologist once said that our group is the most highly skilled and best educated group ever to enter the United States in large numbers. A large majority of this group originates from relatively high social and occupational levels and from economic conditions which were comparatively secure before Hitler's rise to power.

Without self-praise, we may add that the overwhelming number of individuals found no particular trouble in adjusting themselves to strange conditions and started their way from the bottom of America's social ladder. Most of the immigrants were happy to be free and safe and changed over to new occupations and overcame the handicaps placed upon them by former high standards of living.

In recent months, however, due to certain retrogressive trends in the economy of the country, the position of a rather large number of new immigrants, especially among the older age groups, has deteriorated; many of them lost their jobs and are at present unemployed. It is both an urgent and difficult task for the Employer Services maintained by the immigration groups, to help solve this important problem.

Q. Have they adjusted themselves economically to American standards?

A. The American community is already beginning to take stock of the intellectual and economic contributions of our group. Recently, a competent research group, headed by Professor Maurice R. Davie, concluded a survey of new and independent businesses established by post-1933 refugee-immigrants. This survey analysed a representative group of 270 new firms most of which were founded between 1938 and 1941. New York City was discovered to be the legal seat of 74% of these new businesses, the rest being distributed all over the American Continent. 87% of the owners were Jewish, the rest of other denominations. As to the countries of origin, the newcomers from Germany dominate with 180 new firms, or 66.4% of the group under study, 35, or 12.9%, are from Austria, the rest from other European countries.

Employment has been given to over 8,600 persons, 80% of which are American and only 20% of which are recent immigrants themselves.

Of the 271 firms reporting, 123 are in manufacturing and have introduced new products and new processes to America or made other valuable contributions to U.S. export and import trade, not to forget the effort of the war economy.

This study, which Professor Davie has published

in book form under the title "Refugees in America," marks a hopeful beginning of recognition of the merits of our group in the economic field. The achievements of outstanding artists and scientists have always been widely acclaimed by the American public. These facts as well as the war record of many former refugees as regular soldiers and officers in the U.S. armed forces may be taken as promises for a continued progress of the adjustment of former refugees to their new homeland.

Q. Which are the Prospects of Immigration?

A. As it is commonly known, President Truman made a statement on December 2nd, 1945, by which he instructed the Administration to facilitate immigration into the U.S.A. to the fullest extent within the existing immigration laws and to give special consideration to D.P.s. and to orphans. However, it took more than six months until the first transport of some 100 refugees arrived in New York from the U.S. zone in Germany; it took another few months to increase the number of immigrants and thus to reduce the loss of quota numbers. According to the existing law, quota numbers not used in a certain quota period are definitely lost and cannot be transferred to the following year.

We were told that the reason for this unsatisfactory execution of the Truman programme is that there are not sufficient personnel or officers or screening facilities. We think that it should be possible to overcome such difficulties when the lives of people are at stake who suffered so terribly for many years and now long to start life anew and to become reunited with their families and friends.

We are especially interested in having the Truman immigration programme extended to other zones.

It is our hope that the so-called Stratton Bill, introduced into Congress by Rep. Stratton of Illinois, will be passed and become law. This Bill provides for admission of an additional 400,000 D.P.s. during the four years after the law will have come into force. We are glad to say that the Administration is in favour of this Bill which was inaugurated by the newly founded Citizens Committee under the Chairmanship of Earl G. Harrison, former Commissioner for Immigration and Naturalisation. Only recently Cardinal Spellman raised his voice in support of the Bill.

However, one has to bear in mind that there are strong tendencies at work to prevent extension of the present immigration laws. The centre of this opposition is formed by large groups of veterans.

L. G. Montefiore:

ORPHANS FROM D.P. CAMPS

Members of the U.N. Palestine Commission visiting Displaced Persons' camps in Germany and Austria will put hypothetical questions to the inmates. "If you were offered a choice, to which country would you like to go?" In fact, there is no choice offered. It may be of interest therefore to consider the case of a small group, seven hundred in all, of young displaced persons who came to Great Britain two years ago, and who can, in some measure, exercise a choice. The conclusion I have arrived at is that, on the whole, given suitable surroundings, the young D.P.s settle down happily and are not anxious to renew their travels. The orphans from the Concentration Camps have become much more like ordinary people. Much less than when they arrived, do they have one goal and one goal only. Those who have near relatives in Palestine or in America or in Canada want to go to those countries, but they are usually content to wait. All of them, or very nearly all, have made many friends. Both the language and the country have become familiar and even dear to them, especially to those who have been in Scotland. Naturally there are exceptions, boys and girls who declare they can only hope to be happy in Palestine, or negatively those who say they can never be happy in this country. There is nothing extraordinary in this. Young people, even those who have suffered such appalling hardships, drop roots easily. They become acclimatised and respond readily to those prepared to welcome them. The suspicions they cherished on arrival are dying out. They are beginning to realise that those who look after them have no arrière pensée; and no desire

What the Press says . . .

Throughout the pattern of the world's story there runs a dark thread. It is a sombre and an evil thread. It traces the tribulations of the Jews. From Herod to Hitler many tyrants have bestridden the path of these people. Burned into their memory is the colossal tragedy of Europe, with its aftermath of flaming hope and its ashes of frustration.

Now across the blackened desert of Europe stagger the people of the new Exodus, bent beneath their burden, their eyes still fixed on the Promised Land. . . . Terrorism. There is no excuse for terrorism here. Fired synagogues, broken windows, violence toward our fellow British citizens—there is no place for these things. There is no place in Britain for the apostles of Hitler's satanic creed.

These incidents are as shameful to us here as the hanging in the Holy Land of the two British sergeants is to the mass of right-thinking Jewish men and women. Every decent Christian man and woman will join in the effort to stamp out by precept and example the behaviour of these petty mobsters.

Ganging up against peaceful people merely because of their blood or religious beliefs is an act which reeks of the methods of the bullies Hitler led.
—Evening Standard.

LETTER HEADS OF LIMITED COMPANIES

The new Companies Act which was passed on August 6, contains an amendment moved by the House of Lords (see April issue of "AJR Information") according to which it is not any more necessary to state a naturalised director's country of origin in catalogues, circulars, show-cards and business letters.

The dates at which the various clauses of the Act come into effect will be announced by the Board of Trade and it is understood that it may take about three or four months, until this particular clause will be brought into force; the date will be published in "AJR Information" as soon as it is known.

During the transitory period the previous nationality has to be mentioned as before, but applications for exemption may be submitted to the Bd. of Trade.

PROPERTY IN GERMANY

The scheme of exporting personal property from Germany to which we referred in our announcement in April (page 27) applied so far to the British Zone of occupation only. Now the scheme has been extended to the British sector of Berlin. The address of the appropriate authority in Berlin to whom completed forms should be sent is:—

H.Q. British Troops Berlin, 831 H.Q., C.C.G. (B.E).
Berlin B.A.O.R. (for property control)

except, so far as may be possible, to meet the various desires and preferences. When, and if the time comes for emigration, there are few, I hope and believe, who will depart without a genuine pang of regret. For the first time since 1939 they feel that they are not regarded as encumbrances, as guests of whom their hosts would gladly be rid as soon as possible. The difficulties have been very considerable. Most of the group are boys and girls between the ages of 17 and 20, too old, in most cases, to be sent to school or to be received in families, even if post-war conditions made the last course possible. They have lost their parents and arrived with no friends except those who had been in the camps with them. So they clung together and even now feel lonely if separated entirely from other members of the group. But new interests have arisen. There have been visits to Boys' Clubs, and holidays spent in the country or by the sea side. There have been games and dances and some at least of those things which should form part of normal adolescent life. Such amenities have a civilising influence. Above all else, each boy and girl knows that there are other human beings deeply interested and ready to go more than half way in reciprocating affection. One need not worry if occasionally advantage is taken, or a few deceptions practised. It would be inconceivable if this were not the case. But, by and large, the orphans have played fair. How tragic and sad a thing it is that the same methods cannot be used with not just seven hundred, but seven or seventy thousand Jewish D.P.s. But in "crisis" Britain, that is not possible.

Herbert Friedenthal: FIRST NIGHT

Writing under the name of Herbert Freedon, the author has just completed a new novel entitled "GRIST TO GOD'S MILL" which will be published by Godfrey & Stephens in the course of September (priced at 9/6). The following is part of a chapter which narrates the re-opening of a Jewish theatre in Berlin after the November pogroms 1938

The theatre lights went up again. The wide sweep of the stalls and the circles was once more brilliantly illuminated. The ceiling lights glowed brightly and the programme girls in their neat black costumes were posted on the red carpet in the gangways.

In innumerable homes women were sitting staring at the telephone in the desperate hope that it would ring and bring them some news of their kidnapped husbands. In innumerable homes people sat and stared at their ruined existences, their plundered goods and their mishandled bodies. And here in the Jewish theatre the lights went up, the curtain rose, and the footlights illuminated the stage.

There was no apparent difference between the routine of this performance and that of all the others which had preceded it. The dressers and the Wardrobe Mistress scuttled around in last moment despair as usual, and actors and actresses sat in their dressing rooms hastily putting the finishing touches to their make-up. But there was something else, something which spoke of a sinister tension, it was the unusual silence which lay over the dressing rooms, usually a babble of sound. No one laughed; no one quarrelled with his neighbour. What had to be said was said in little more than a whisper, but there was very little to say.

"I'm still wondering what made the Ministry decide to let our theatre re-open," said Letter as we stood together in one of the dressing rooms.

"Certainly not any sympathy," I replied, "I can't imagine a theatre ticket bringing much consolation to a woman who has just received the ashes of her husband from a concentration camp."

Bergmann was rubbing stinking grease paint on to his face at that moment. "It's perfectly clear," he said, in a reproachful voice as though we ought to have realised the explanation ourselves without bothering him. "It's as clear as daylight. They're afraid of the reaction in America. And it's only out of consideration for Franklin D. . . ."

For the first time for days we laughed, though the laughter was bitter. After this Bartholomew's Night? What a grand demonstration of humanity!

"I don't think there's a political reason at the back of it," said Simon. "In fact I don't think there's any particular reason at all. Just consider: there's a department at the Ministry established just for us; for four years it's done nothing but occupy itself with our affairs, giving employment to readers, censors, clerks and secretaries; an inflated organisation which has become an end in itself, the sort of organism whose rump goes on living even when it's head's cut off; an organisation that doesn't want to lose its reason for existence. That's all, and nothing more."

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.

DEATH DECLARATIONS

As early as in February, 1946, attention of the readers of this column was drawn to the fact that in the case of hundreds of thousands of victims of Nazi oppression, whose death cannot be proved by death certificate, the necessity was likely to arise to apply for a Declaration of Death. The hope was expressed that a special procedure to obtain such a Declaration easily and without cost might be enacted at a later date. These hopes have not been fulfilled so far, apart from the special statute enacted in the British Zone of Germany (see April issue of "AJR Information") which usefully facilitated the procedure of the German Statute on Declaration of Death of July 7, 1939.

Consequently the legal position is still so complicated that it is not possible to give a satisfactory survey to the public. However, here are some of the points to be taken into consideration before deciding whether, where and how to apply for such a Declaration of Death.

The first question is in which country the property is situated or the claim is to be made for the pursuance of which the death of a Nazi victim has to be proved. After this, it has to be considered, whether in the case in question the Courts of the country, where the property is, have to apply to the country's own laws or those of the nationality or the last domicile of the Nazi victim.

Merlingk sat there and took no part in the conversation. I had not spoken to him, but I felt that he was near to tears.

"Did you happen to notice Merlingk?" I said to Simon as we went towards the stage.

"He's a bundle of nerves," Simon replied, "but he'll pull himself together when he gets his cue."

It was 7.25 and the first bell rang. We went on to the stage and looked through the spy-hole into the auditorium. The stalls were empty. We looked at each other significantly but made no comment. Then we went into the foyer. The ticket attendants looked at us helplessly as we passed. The only people present were three men in hard felt hats carrying brief cases. It was not difficult to guess what they were. But then the door opened and an old woman came in. She seemed highly amused about some private joke and chuckled constantly to herself. A man on crutches was the next patron. Then came a blind girl led by a nurse. One or two old people and cripples followed.

We stood together silently and watched the scene. A few paces away stood the three Gestapo officials. They were silent, too. The eerie nature of this demonstration robbed us of speech.

The bell had rung a second time, and now it rang for the curtain to rise. It rose and the play began. Before that audience. There was the parlour in the Scottish boarding house with the fire burning. It was evening. The stage was empty. In the grate a fire whose flickering light was reflected on the door.

At first the voices of the actors trembled uncertainly as the footlights fell on to their faces before the empty auditorium, but then they pulled themselves together and played magnificently. They were supposed to be a little tipsy after much champagne at a ball. The gramophone blared out a rumba, and the actors laughed and danced. In the stalls the mad old woman chuckled endlessly and in one of the boxes sat three men still wearing their hard felt hats and with pencils and note-books in their hands—the representatives of the power which held the strings and let the actors move like marionettes.

The curtain fell. There was a tenuous little rattle of applause. Bathed in sweat Merlingk sank into a chair, behind the scenes. With his hands in front of his face he began to moan his litany again: "I can't go on. I can't go on."

Stroking his beard Simon stood beside him. "Thirty-eight," he said.

Merlingk fell into an exhausted silence. "Thirty-eight," repeated Simon significantly.

Merlingk looked up. "What do you mean?" he asked with a faint show of interest.

"Just that up to the present thirty-eight men have been released. And you helped. You played very well this evening. Carry on, young man. Carry on."

Merlingk got up and staggered off to his dressing room. He felt too tired to wipe off the grease paint, and he sat at his table supporting his head in his hands and staring into the mirror. And from the mirror a face smeared with red and green grease paint stared back at him hopelessly—the mask of the player. Then he murmured audibly: "Tyrants come and go, but the theatre goes on for ever."

The actors had taken their curtain calls and bowed to the thin applause, but Wengen, the producer, had not been with them. Upstairs in his office Loxanty sat at his desk, his face green and yellow as though he were suffering a particularly violent attack of his old complaint. But it was not so this time; he had just been informed by telephone that on receiving the Ministerial order to release Wengen the Camp Commandant had replied regretfully that the prisoner in question was already dead.

PERSONALIA

Georg Kareski, a former President of the Berlin Jewish Community and Revisionist leader, died in Ramat Gan, Palestine, at the age of 68.

During the forthcoming season, Furtwängler Knappertsbusch, Josef Rosenstock, George Solti and Johannes Schueler will conduct the orchestra of the Berlin State Opera as guest conductors.

REPORTS ON BELSEN

Two books published on Belsen have brought the ugly and humiliating story of that place of misery again into the limelight.

One, "Belsen Uncovered" by Derrick Sington (Duckworth 8/6), is the personal story of the first British officer to enter the camp on its liberation and the last to leave it after a stay of five months. The directness of its approach and the forthrightness of its writing leaves a deep impression on the reader. It is no doubt the best account which has so far been given on this subject.

The second book, "Straight On," by Robert Collis and Hans Hogerzeil (Methuen & Co., 10/6) is written by two observers who have worked and lived the story themselves which is written with extraordinary simplicity and is a useful addition to the documents on man's inhumanity to man.

NEW BOOKS, Franz Werfel: "Between Heaven and Earth" (Hutchinson International Authors, Ltd., London); Otto Erich Deutsch: "Schubert, a Documentary Biography" (Dent, London); Elise Baumgartel: "The Cultures of Prehistoric Egypt" (Oxford University Press); Adolph Goldschmidt: "An early Manuscript of the Aesop Fables of and Avianus Related Manuscripts" (Cumberlege, London); Rainer Maria Rilke: "Poems from the Book of Hours" (Vision Press, London); Rainer Maria Rilke: "Five Prose Pieces" (Cummington Press, London); Jean-Paul Sartre: "Reflexions sur la question Juive" (Paul Morihien, Paris); Ernst Cassirer: "The Myth of the State" (Oxford University Press, London); Nathan Zukerman: "The Wine of Violence. An Anthology of Anti-Semitism" (Association Press, New York); Herbert Eulenberg: "Heinrich Heine" (Aufbau Verlag, Berlin); "Denk ich an Deutschland in der Nacht" (Verlag Volk und Zeit, Karlsruhe); Maurice R. Davie: "Refugees in America" (Harper & Brothers, New York); "Statistical Handbook of Jewish Palestine," 1947 (Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem).

The Suhrkamp-Verlag, Frankfurt, includes amongst its forthcoming publications, the following: Thomas Mann—"Josef, der Ernaehrer," Franz Werfel—"Das Lied von Bernadette," W. Willkie—"Unteilbare Welt," Ernest Hemingway—"Wem die Stunde schlaegt," Stefan Zweig—"Sternstunden der Menschheit," Thomas Mann—"Ausgewählte Erzählungen."

The Home Office, Aliens Department, moved from 10 Old Bailey, to Princeton House, 271 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

The Trading with the Enemy Department of the Board of Trade has now moved to 7 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3. (Telephone: Avenue 5282).

Hans Liebeschuetz:

BACKGROUND OF A CATASTROPHE

The dispersal of German Jewry, which in the course of the late 18th and 19th centuries had become an organic community of social and intellectual importance, has exercised a deep influence both on the fate and the structure of Jews all over the world. Even now, after the complete defeat of Nazism, our situation remains critical under the impact of tremendous events, and Jewish policy which tries to voice our interest in the councils of the world has changed its style since Berlin, Frankfurt and Hamburg are no longer Jewish centres.

Was the catastrophe of 1933 brought about by the mad wickedness of one man and his gang, or was it a deeply rooted reaction against the assimilation of German Jewry? Whatever the answer may be, I do not think that the experiences and possibilities of comparison in many countries bear out the thesis of a particular antagonism blocking co-operation between Jewish and German individuals for ever, but it seems obvious that since the seventies of the last century a rather deeply rooted political differentiation developed which accentuated the contrasts of faith and race and created a special situation. When, at this period, the state of power politics and economic trends on the Continent created a nationalistic imperialism amongst the German middle class, the overwhelming majority of the Jews, who economically formed a part of this stratum, saw danger signs and did not follow.

Bismarck's solution of the main political and social problems in 1871 and 1878 had made headway for the influence of Romanticism among the educated classes. But the average Jewish citizen stuck to the philosophy of enlightenment which—powerful in the age of Lessing and Mendelssohn—had promoted emancipation and seemed still to appeal to German audiences in the works of young Schiller

where the rights of the decent individual were vindicated from intrigue and violence on the side of the powerful. Consequently, we often find the Jewish doctor and lawyer as local leader of the rising Labour movement, while the more temperate rank and file of German Jewry flocked to the smaller left wing middle class parties which kept up a certain amount of reserve towards the imperial regime and tried to safeguard a stronger control of the governments by the people. It was the natural thing to do, but it did not really help to establish the power of genuine liberalism in Germany. The fact that, under William II, Sonnemann's "Frankfurter Zeitung" always remained a dissenter in the desert is typical of the isolation of its political creed.

When the defeat of 1918 and the formation of a republican regime increased the influence of Jewish intellectuals in public affairs for some time, this antagonism, which Treitschke had seen first in 1880, was accentuated. True, there were also Jewish individuals who tried to solve the great problem of assimilation by supporting German nationalism, and the creed of the Stefan George circle offered an approach in some interesting cases: Ernst Kantor-

wicz's controversial book on the Emperor Frederick II, a learned and well done eulogy on the "Eternal Idea" of the mediaeval Empire, became the classic of this attitude. On the whole, however, such an accentuated nationalistic outlook was rather uncommon amongst German Jews.

Though nothing we have done or have refused to do had a decisive influence on Hitler's rise to power and his obsession, our political situation in Germany was nevertheless one of the pre-suppositions which made the rise of Nazism easier. I think that Hitler's fanatic anti-semitism, which he had brought from Lueger's Vienna, had been very important for his first ascent to fame during the anarchical period of the inflation in the early twenties. But, while he himself kept it up in full strength to his death, its political relevance did not remain the same during the decisive crisis in the beginning of the thirties. The Jew became the symbol for the political antagonism which the Government needed. Goebbels' agitators could make him represent both liberal institutions—stigmatised as effete and responsible for inefficiency—and Marxist Socialism, the "arch-enemy of the German mind."

We Jews in this country ought to study the history of this conflict of political opinions, not so much because of the possibility of parallel developments but just because the different conditions in the democratic West and the intensely political atmosphere of the present period demand a great amount of knowledge and an active self-criticism.

Lutz Weltmann:

GOETHE — 1947

The year 1932 did not add much to the portrait of Goethe. The centenary of his death was a rather tired and official affair. The most interesting contribution was a negative one: the Spaniard Ortega y Gasset voiced his doubts in Goethe's suitability to lead in a disintegrating world, Goethe—so he said—had not the courage to live his life, he shirked decisions and he always was a runaway. The 200th centenary of Goethe's birthday looks more promising. In this country there was, with a few noticeable exceptions, a decline of interest in German literature after the 1914 War—and Goethe was a victim of this attitude. Not so in this war: Goethe was the representative of "the other Germany," valuable research was done in order to scrutinise how it was possible that the German people could move so far away from his ideas, and Goethe was discovered not only as a leader for Germany's educational reconstruction, but as a light shining in the darkness of the post-war world.

Towards the end of the 1914-18 War we had Friedrich Gundolf's fundamental work on Goethe, which left its mark more in Germany than abroad. During the 1939-1945 War another Jewish Germanist, Professor Fritz Strich, of Berne University (formerly of Munich), completed another epoch-making work, which is likely to be translated in many languages of the civilised world: "Goethe und die Weltliteratur" (A. Francke Verlag, Berne: s. fr. 16). The Goethe portrait of the year 1949 will largely depend on this fascinating book.

Only a few examples can be given to show how Strich understands to make his "Geistesgeschichte" live. It is a well-known fact that Goethe's "Werther" established not only the author's fame abroad—in England, by the way, the book was translated from the French version—but roused the interest in German literature. To the unpolitical German this novel was, in the first instance, a love story ("Jeder Jüngling wünscht sich so zu lieben, jedes Mädchen so geliebt zu sein!"), the hero's maladjustment to the world is just an addition to it. For Europe and, above all, for France, just this maladjustment was a challenging criticism of the old order of society, the revolt of sentiment against conventions which was to herald the political revolution. Each interpretation is one-sided, the love story and the social novel belong together, Goethe knew already what modern psychology was to discover: that failure in love creates maladjustment in society. Modern psychology helps Strich to a convincing explanation for what made Napoleon a permanent admirer of "Werther": he saw in the unhappy youth his own dangers and "compensated" them as a "man of action."

Goethe resented the label "author of Werther" after growing out of the mood which created that work, and its "immorality" stuck, indeed, long enough on him to retard the effect of his later works.

The same applies to "Faust I," but "Faust II" is the more topical work for our times. Why did Goethe hesitate so long to finish the tragedy? Partly because Goethe realised that "beauty (Helena) was not enough." The problem of life in and for a community rose in a changing world. The Faust who harmonises his own urge for activity with the benefit of the community is, in a recent English interpretation (Professor Roy Pascal's of Birmingham University) the man who can be redeemed. Before 1933 we used the words "Faustic" and German more or less as synonyms. We know now that the "Faustic soul" contains the bad potentialities of the German character as well—Thomas Mann will deal with this problem in a new novel "Dr. Faustus"—and, perhaps, the "two souls in Goethe's bosom," his longing for the infinite and his dearly achieved compromise of accepting the world, fought in him throughout his life-time... the "absolute" and "moderation," "storm and stress" and classical "harmony," the "German" and the "European." The word "European" is not meant to exclude America ("If I were twenty years younger, I would go to America") or the East (Spinoza was, in a sense, one of its exponents).

Parallel literary movements do not always coincide in time. Goethe had its effect on European romanticism, and European romanticism was the contemporary of the "Junge Deutschland"—the latter being progressive, German romanticism, to which Goethe was antagonistic, reactionary in politics. Carlyle (and Matthew Arnold) paved the way for the ethical humanism of "Wilhelm Meister" in this country and—through Emerson—in the new world. Anglo-Saxon Puritanism, an outlook hard to reconcile with Goethe's conception of life, became the mouthpiece of Goethe's "Weltanschauung." The first biography about Goethe, the still very readable Lewes, was written in England. The creative artist, the lyrical poet in Goethe, however, was appreciated and established here much later by Barker-Fairley and Professor L. A. Willoughby (London University). It is not until now that the topical value of "Wilhelm Meister" has been discovered for education in a world out of joint: education for a community, education for leisure, Goethe as the last example of "homo universalis" (Lancelot L. White).

Germany did not heed Goethe's warnings. Now his message goes to the world. It looks as if there will be a break between the East and the West, along the Elbe, where Roman, Western civilisation halted. There can still be "one world." The world of a working compromise of moderation, the acceptance of the middle way, the "playing the game" without ever protesting radicalism. U.N.E.S.C.O. cannot do any better but study Goethe's educational philosophy to achieve its aim. Goethe knew it when he conceived the idea of "Weltliteratur" in 1827.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

I read in the latest edition of "AJR Information" that it is your intention to alter the name of your organisation, omitting the word "Refugees." The reason appears to be that many members now feel that they have settled down here and do not wish to be counted as refugees any longer. I myself would advise you against such a decision. In the eyes of the British more than one generation is required to make a foreigner into an Englishman. In addition it is by no means a shameful thing to be a refugee. The French "Réfugés" continued to refer to themselves as such after 200 years in Berlin, and I remember that right up to the end a house in the Friedrichstrasse was called "Maison de Refuge." So, let's stick to the old name, and don't let's call ourselves Englishmen before the time is ripe.

Yours, etc., Kurt Rosenberg,
18 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow, W.2.

Dear Sir,

I am particularly struck by the article under the heading "What's in a name" and mainly by its underlying implication to change the name of the Association in order to adapt it to changed circumstances.

I for one feel strongly that the aims and intentions of the past and present splendid work of the Association for all those who have gathered together under its leadership as well as those who have benefited from this work are and have been very clearly defined and expressed in our Association's name. There is very much indeed to me and I am sure to many others in that name and I do not see any good reason to have it changed. You have sailed well, very well indeed under the old flag and I feel you should keep it flying with the colours unchanged to which we old members are so well accustomed.

Only, but only if a majority of members should wish to change the whole scope of the Association it might be felt justified to change the name at the same time. But this, of course, will mean a re-forming of the Association as such and to give it an entirely new basis.

This as far as I can see is not the intention. So why not stick to the good old name under which everyone concerned has known us, and which means so much to us old members I say this although I am not a Refugee any longer having become a naturalised British subject some time ago.

Yours, etc., Walter M. Ruppin,
32 Wentworth Road, Harborne, Birmingham 17.

FROM MY DIARY

In former times, summer holidays used to be a period of relaxation, and one was permitted to forget the sorrows of every-day life. Such an unreserved holiday mood does not exist for the Jew of our days whatever his private position may be. It is, however, perhaps more than a coincidence that just during the holiday weeks, we are also reminded of events in our past history. The 9th of Av links up present-day Jews with the generations before them, and, at the same time, should make them realise that they have to work for a better future. This was the spirit in which the promoters of the Memorial Forest, Yaar Yiskor, arranged some secular assemblies on this year's Tisha Be'av.

At one of these meetings, at the Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, an audience composed to a high degree of refugees had the opportunity of listening to two Jewish M.P.'s, Mr. Benn Levy and Lieut.-Col. H. Morris, and to the Rev. I. Levy, who had done tremendous work in Belsen immediately after its liberation. It was particularly appropriate that time was not wasted for cheap propaganda speeches, but that, on the contrary, the speakers were critical towards themselves, and tried to analyse their own approach to the Jewish problems of our days. Mr. Benn Levy, the well-known playwright, confessed that, coming from an old-established family in this country, he had lost his connections with Jewish community life. The distance from which he now tried to tackle the manifold paradoxes arising from

his Jewishness, gave his address a particular flavour.

Whilst Mr. Levy had to pave for himself a new path to Jewry and Jewishness, the Jewish continuity of Lieut.-Col. Morris was uninterrupted. Being the son of Russian-Jewish parents, he described himself as "a refugee once removed." It is perhaps one of the best indications of the healthy political atmosphere of this country, that Jews who play a prominent part in public life, at the same time identify themselves with the community from which they originate. True, this type also existed in pre-Hitler Germany, but it was usually confined to a certain level of local political activities, whereas the Jewish politicians in a wider national stratus were often rather reticent about their own people.

It is the object of the Yaar Yiskor Committee to collect funds for a forest to be planted in Palestine in memory of the millions of killed Jews. Such a sacred cause deserves a somewhat discreet approach. Under this aspect, it is to be hoped, that the Tisha Be'av function was a successful means to a noble purpose.

Now, as the High Festivals are coming closer, members of the AJR will receive a letter by which they will be asked to contribute to Yaar Yiskor in memory of their dearest ones. It is the desire of the responsible personalities of the AJR who, by signing this letter, have associated themselves and the survivors of Nazi persecution with the cause of Yaar Yiskor, that the appeal may find a fine response.

The "Juedische Rundschau," (Marburg), has sent me a volume of poems by Nelly Sachs, published by the Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, which is extremely well made up and carries impressive drawings by Rudi Stern, Berlin.

In her poems, which Nelly Sachs calls "In Den Wohnungen Des Todes," she mirrors the sadness which pervades the survivors of the internal tragedy. Some of her elegies reveal a great strength of expression and some are visionary.

Another book of great interest is an anthology of German poetry of the last twelve years, "De Profundis," edited by Gunter Groll and published by Kurt Desch, Munich. It contains verses by seventy authors, most of whom have gone through concentration camps and illegality.

Here is a poem by an eighteen years old girl, Dagmar Nick, no doubt a literary discovery of major importance.

FLUCHT

Weiter, weiter. Drüben schreit ein Kind.
Lass es liegen, es ist halb zerrissen.
Häuser schwanken müde wie Kulissen
durch den Wind.
Irgend jemand legt mir seine Hand
in die meine, zieht mich fort und zittert.
Sein Gesicht ist wie Papier zerknittert,
unbekannt.
Ob Du auch so um Dein Leben bangst?
Alles andre ist schon fortgegeben.
Ach, ich habe nichts mehr, kaum ein Leben,
nur noch Angst.

NARRATOR

PALSEC

A company to serve your
interests in Palestine—it
will build your house,
administer your pro-
perty, 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.

BIRTH

A son (Peter Robert Leonard) was born on Sunday, August 24th, 1947 at the Princess Beatrice Hospital (Maternity Ward), Earl's Court, London, S.W.5 to Edith (née Daniel, formerly Kronisch), wife of Rudolph J. Friedmann, of 36 Parliament Court, London, N.W.3.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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.

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.

DOMESTICATED LADY required for light duties, very nice home, in select part of Birmingham. 3 in family, daily help kept, generous salary, all inquiries answered. Box 487.

SENSATIONAL RELIEF POSTER-WRITING offers good existence, no skill necessary, taught in 3 lessons, moderate fee. Write Box 488.

GIRL OR WOMAN wanted for light housework in Jewish Private Old Age Home. Good home offered to suitable applicant. Apply to Mrs. Wertheim, 159 Green Lanes, N.16.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted as partner by Ladies' belts factory, output up to 3,000 belts weekly. Must have first-class connections to gown and coat manufacturers. Box 489.

SILVER FOX FUR, large skin, excellent condition, for sale. What offers? Box 490.

SELF-CONTAINED ROOM or small flat furnished or unfurnished, wanted by quiet lady. SPE 3813.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER wanted for elderly couple in small modern flat with every convenience. Good wages. 8 Ashley Court, Frognal Lane, N.W.3, HAM 7271.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER wanted half day or full time job. Box 498.

SECRETARY (LADY) bookkeeper, shorthand typing, P.A.Y.E. used to work on own initiative seeks position. References. Box 499.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, possibly Junior, knowledge of German desirable, room, heating and lighting inclusive wanted by organisation. Box 500.

ONE OR MORE ROOMS wanted for sorting and packing, incl. office, approx. 400 sq. ft. N.W. London. Box 501. Apply Box 507.

EXPERIENCED Shorthand-Typist, English and German, seeks new position. Box 502.

OWING TO DEPARTURE urgent sale in family, out all day. Good wages, of Good Will of well-known Guest help provided. Applicants under 35 House, Continental style, in beautifully with excellent references, write to situated hired furnished house North Box 506.

Wales Coast. Best Clientele. Good TO LET: Furnished single bed-sitting stock of inventory, etc. Lease after room, 3 minutes West Hampstead agreement. Suitable for country lovers. Station. Phone HAM 5826 after Steady income. Moderate price. Box 530 p.m.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY required by city bankers. Proficient in German and English, good at figures and capable of writing own letters. Good salary. Box 504.

ELDERLY CULTURED LADY, blind but not very much dependent on others, wants comfortable home in good family. Daughter sends regularly parcels from America. Box 505.

TO LET. Furnished room in mod. flat with garden. Ealing. Middle-aged lady only, prefer. German Refugee, who could give 1 hour's help in easy housework. Phone PER 5217.

COOK WANTED. Breakfast and Assistance to Chef. Might suit couple. Hotel Rubens, Bath Rd., Bourne-mouth.

MIDDLE-AGED AUSTRIAN LADY wants position as Cook Housekeeper with Gentleman, or companion nurse to convalescent Lady. Excellent testimonials and references. Box 491.

WANTED working housekeeper/receptionist for Doctor's surgery. Household consists of one lady only; age up to 60 years, some furniture may be brought. Box 492.

UNDERWOOD No. 3, 14 inch, perfect working condition, for sale. Box 493.

ARE YOU looking for business accommodation? If you cannot find it, we can assist you by offering you our West-end business address for accepting your mail and telephone messages. Box 494.

ADVERTISER wants working partnership in small manufacturing firm or workshop. Cafe considered. Only sound propositions. Box 495.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN seeks position of trust. Security if necessary. Representation considered. Box 496.

TO LET in Holland Park, First floor

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR

Auerbach-Kuhnau, Dr., Lady Solicitor from Berlin, for AJR.

Loew, Fritz, from Gleiwitz, commercial traveller, for Heinz Karsthoof.

Heinemann, Max, born on 18.6.21 at Frankfurt/Main, last known address: 192 Adelaide Road, London, N.W.3, for Dr. H. W. Oppenheimer.

Schueck (Landsberger), Prof. Dr. Franz, formerly director of the Urban Hospital, Berlin, for Ilse Mueller, Munich.

Schueler, Betty, came from Berlin to England in March, 1947, for Wirtschaftsbater W. Lessler, Berlin.

Feldmann-Rappoport, Lotte, from Berlin N.W., Flensburger Str., for Margarete Loewenthal, Berlin.

Inquiries from Relatives

Goldstein, Adolf, last known address, 94, Dartmouth Rd., N.W.2, for T. Wolff, 25 Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.3.

Inquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1

Froelich, Ernst, born 1883 in Vienna, for Maria Froelich, Vienna.

Spitz, Vera, born London, formerly Berlin, for Witold Jugowski, Berlin.

Inquiries from

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

Schroeder, Dr. ing. Alf, born 1896 in Nuremberg, emigrated from Braunschweig to Manchester or Birmingham, for Prof. Dr. Otto Kirschner, Munich.

Schueck, Wolfgang Erhard, c/o Mrs. Adler from Rehbruegge, born 6.9.1919 in Wuerzburg, son of Dr. Walter and Ella Schueck, for his mother.

HOW PAUL EPPSTEIN DIED

The "Mitteilungsblatt" of the "Alija Chad-ascha" in Palestine published a report on the trial of the Kommandant of the Theresienstadt Ghetto, Karl Rahm. The proceedings also shed some light on the death of Paul Eppstein, one of the leading personalities of the "Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland," who had been "Judenältester" of the Ghetto. One of the witnesses of the trial, Eppstein's successor, Dr. Murrelstein, stated that in September, 1944, Eppstein had been "accused" of having tried to leave the camp without permission. Though Eppstein pointed out that he had Rahm's general consent to leave the Ghetto at any time, he was arrested on the charge of attempted flight, and taken to the "Little Fortress." When the former S.S. supervisor T. Hochaus who had witnessed Eppstein's arrival at the "Little Fortress" inquired some days after, what had happened to Eppstein, he was told by the Deputy Kommandant Schmied: "if you want to see Eppstein, you'll have to climb on the roof where the washing is hanging to dry." "I went up," Hochaus said, "and saw Eppstein lying dead on the neighbouring potato field. Afterwards four coffins were brought, three of which were filled with wood, and the fourth contained Eppstein's body. This was done because the Jews of the Ghetto should not know of Eppstein's death, and hiding of the whole matter was ordered by S.S. Officer Joeckl." "This evidence," the report of the Mitteilungsblatt concludes, "leaves no doubt whatsoever that Eppstein did not die a natural death but was murdered in Theresienstadt."

Eppstein was one of the most capable responsible officials of the "Reichsvereinigung." Originally a lecturer of Economics and Social Science, his practical work was always based on a profound knowledge and a gift of analysing general trends. On the other hand, his theoretical studies never became abstract but were determined by practical experi-

ence. It was this rare combination of an outstanding scientist and a gifted administrator which brought him more and more into the foreground during German Jewry's darkest years. His days were filled with an incredible amount of activities, ranging from lectures at the "Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums" to negotiations about the booking of passages for emigrating Jews. At the same time, in spite of his manifold obligations, his mind always remained open for the creations of literature and music.

The news about the circumstances under which he found his death will be mournfully received by his friends in this country.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE BRITISH ZONE

The following new list of the Jewish communities in the British Zone has been published in the "Juedisches Gemeindeblatt fuer die Britische Zone":

Aachen, Wilhelmstrasse 10; Amrum Wittduen; Bielefeld, Laerstrasse 9; Bochum, Rombergstrasse 10; Bonn, Rochusweg 70; Bremen, Osterdeich 17; Bremerhaven; Delmenhorst, Gasparri Barracks; Dortmund, Schwanenwall 27; Duesseldorf, Koenigsallee 27; Duisburg, Mainstrasse 22; Emden; Eckernforde, Gustav-Fronssenstrasse 8; Essen, Walddamm 147; Eutin/Holst. Albert Mahlstedt-Strasse 6; Friedrichstadt, Am Binnenhafen 17; Goettingen, Planckstrasse 12; Goslar, Breite Strasse 72; Hagen, Uhlandstrasse 5; Hamburg, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 309; Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 38; Hamm/Westf. Jaegerallee 30; Hannover, Rumannstrasse 26A; Herford, Borrestrasse 10; Heine, Schaeferstrasse 14; Hildesheim, Goethestrasse 17; Itzehoe, Breite Strasse 27; Koeln: Koeln-Ehrenfeld, Ottostrasse 85; Krefeld, Bismarckstrasse 118; Leer/Ostfr.; Luenen, Neue Suelze 9; Minden/Weser, Koenigsstrasse 7; Muelheim-Ruhr, Kampstrasse 7;

M.-Gladbach, Kaiserstrasse 136; Muenster/Westf., Prinz-Eugen-Strasse 39; Neumuenster, Werderstrasse 25; Northeim, Wilhelmstrasse 28; Oberhausen, Woerthstrasse 5; Oldenburg, Caecilienstrasse 9; Osnabrueck, Turnerstrasse 5; Paderborn, Winfriedstrasse 62; Recklinghausen; Rheyt, Koenigstr. 62; Seesen/Harz, Jakobsonstrasse 22; Siegen/Westf., Wiesenstrasse 37; Verden/Aller; Warburg/Westf., Kasselerstrasse 7/14; Witten, Bahnhofstrasse 34; Wanne-Eickel; and Wuppertal, Laurentiusstrasse 7.

AJR, LEEDS

A lecture by Professor Martin Buber about "Jewish Chassidism and the Love of one's neighbour in Jewish mysticism" was arranged in conjunction with other Jewish organisations. In July, a film show with two Palestinian pictures, accompanied by a talk by a Chalutz from Palestine took place, and the anniversaries of Theodor Herzl and Bialik were commemorated by the chairman, Dr. Glaser. There was also a gramophone recital with accompanying talks by Mr. A. Lorand and Mr. M. Gornitzky. All functions were well attended.

AJR, MANCHESTER

A very successful Garden Party in aid of the Central British Fund was held at Sedgley Park. About 300 people were present and ample entertainment was provided for old and young. Lady members had volunteered to act as hostesses so that every visitor was welcomed and made at home right from the beginning. Some other ladies had arranged for a Kindergarten where toddlers could be "parked." An address was delivered by the Chairman, Lt.-Col. Dr. R. Friedlaender. As a result of the function £70 could be put at the disposal of the C.B.F.

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