

F. R. Bienenfeld:

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Economic and Social Council has been authorized, by Art. 62 and 68 of the United Nations Charter, "to make recommendations for the purposes of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all." Consequently the Council set up a Human Rights Commission (chairman, Mrs. E. Roosevelt) and a Sub-Committee on Discrimination and National Minorities. The Secretariat collected reports of the various Governments and published a Draft Bill of Human Rights in April, 1947. Two months later, the Human Rights Commission met at Lake Success, and, after full discussion of the report, a Draft-Declaration and a Draft-Convention were published as a basis for further discussions at the session in Geneva from November 24 to December 17, 1947. Nineteen representatives of Member States, elected by the Economic and Social Council, participated. Specialised Agencies and non-Governmental International Organisations

(amongst them three Jewish Organisations) were admitted as Consultants under Article 71 of the Charter. Though the Jewish organisations differed amongst themselves in their approach, none of them was opposed to the suggestions put forward by the others. The Co-ordinated Board of Jewish Organisations, represented by Mr. A. G. Brotman, and the Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations, represented by Professor N. Bentwich and Mr. M. Winn, drew attention to specific Jewish requirements such as religious observance and detailed protection against discrimination, whilst the World Jewish Congress, represented by Mr. A. L. Easterman, Dr. G. Riegner and myself, by suggesting amendments, criticised the defects of the Drafts under discussion from a general point of view. It was characteristic of the spirit which governed the proceedings that this critical attitude was appreciated by the delegates of the Member States who accepted no less than ten of such amendments. One of the delegates, General Romulo of the Philippines, publicly, and with the obvious consent of all other delegates, expressed appreciation that the Jews, who suffered more than any other nation by the infringement of human rights, made extremely valuable contributions to the progress of humanity.

Essential Motions

It is impossible, in this short survey, to give a full report of all resolutions, important as they are, which concern freedom of movement, protection of the stateless, refugees and minorities, or the procedure for petitions; only some of the essential motions carried at the suggestion of the World Jewish Congress on general points, and of the other Jewish organisations on specific points, may be mentioned.

The original Draft-Declaration and Draft-Convention granted the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms even to individuals and parties aiming at the destruction of those very freedoms and rights. Following a suggestion of the World Jewish Congress, a new Article was inserted according to which "nothing in the Declaration shall be considered to recognise the right of any person to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms prescribed herein." Moreover, another Article was added in the Draft-Convention—and a corresponding change was made in the Declaration—whereby "any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes an incitement to violence shall be prescribed by the law of the State."

Another basic point concerned an apparently technical problem. The original Drafts intended to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms by prohibiting only discretionary administrative practices. The Congress delegate, however, explained that Nazi and Fascist Governments infringed fundamental freedoms by promulgating "laws" which, from the international point of view, were criminal in themselves. A motion was therefore carried according to which "all laws in any State shall be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations as embodied in the Charter as far as human rights are concerned." No national law, which is contrary to this rule, will therefore be recognised in future by international law.

Laws of Humanity

The original Drafts established the rule that no one should be convicted of a crime which was not punishable by law at the time of the commission of the act charged. This provision, if accepted without further qualification, would have been in contrast to the principle on which the Nuremberg Trial was based because the laws of humanity infringed by the Nazi Governments were not in force in Germany at the time when the crimes of the Nazis were committed. A new paragraph was therefore added whereby "nothing in this Article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for the commission of any act which, at the time it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations."

The Right of Asylum was rather restricted by the original Draft-Declaration which provided that everyone persecuted for racial, religious or political reasons had the right to escape only in case countries were willing to receive him. At the suggestion of the Congress delegation the Article was changed to the following text: "Everyone shall have the right to seek and be granted asylum from persecution; this right will not be accorded to criminals nor to those whose acts are contrary to the principles and aims of the United Nations."

In the Article dealing with freedom of conscience and religion, special mention was made of the freedom of religious observance at the suggestion of all three Jewish Organisations.

Both documents, the Draft-Declaration and the Draft-Convention were approved, and will be sent to all Member States for their observations in order to enable the next meeting of the Human Rights Commission in May, 1948, to pass final resolutions.

Everybody who participated in the meetings or watched the proceedings was impressed by the spirit which imbued all members of the Commission and by the sincerity of all delegates.

"THE HOUR HAS STRUCK"

WHILE the Arabs are making a desperate bid to prevent the implementation of the United Nations decision for the establishment of the Jewish State, and strife and bloodshed are rampant in the Holy Land, Jewries all over the world are preparing for the hard task of setting up the State and of making it fit to absorb the coming mass immigration.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann has sent a personal message to the Emergency Campaign of the Joint Palestine Appeal which has been launched in this country.

"This historic decision, greater in its solemnity and perhaps more momentous in its consequences than even the return from Babylon, has fired the imagination and stirred the ardour of every veritable Jew," he says. "This is our finest hour, and we must be worthy of it. We are reaping the harvest of the endurance, the sufferings and the sacrifices of unnumbered generations."

"It could be no light task to build up a State under the most favourable conditions, and with general sympathy and co-operation, but we are not spared enemies, and like our forefathers, we shall have to build with one hand, and defend ourselves with the other. The full weight of the task falls upon our people in Palestine. They are giving of their blood, as of their substance, and in full measure without stint or hesitation. They look to every Jew in the Dispersion to support them to free them from the supreme constructive struggle they are carrying through to victory on behalf of us all, and to bring home at last the refugees who have waited so long for deliverance."

"To the Jews of these islands has been given the honour of contributing £2,500,000 to the great work that must be done. What the generations of Moses and of Joshua, of Ezra and Nehemia did we are now privileged to do, and to renew what they created in the spirit and the form of our own time. There could be no loftier task, and no nobler opportunity for us, and blessed indeed are we that it should have come in our day. The hour has struck, the call has come, and we answer 'Hinnenu, we are here,' the message concludes."

NEWS FROM GERMANY

JEWISH ADVISER FOR AMERICAN ZONE

Dr. William Haber, Professor of Economics at the University of Michigan and former Executive Director of the National Refugee Service, has been appointed Adviser on Jewish Affairs to General Lucius D. Clay, commander of American occupation forces in Germany, and to General Geoffrey Keyes, commander of American troops in Austria. He succeeds Judge Louis E. Levinthal who returned to U.S.A.

DUSSELDORF HONOURS HEINE

In memory of the 150th anniversary of Heinrich Heine's birthday, meetings took place in his birth town Duesseldorf on December 13 and 14. In the "Neues Theater," the address was given by Professor Dr. Friedrich Hirth; in the "Opernhaus," Marianne Hoppe, Gustaf Gruendgens and Dr. Peter Esser recited from Heine's poetry and prose. The Municipal Council decided to convert the Annanasberg into a Heine Memorial. It is to contain, amongst others, Heine Archives and the Heine-Plastic by Kolbe.

NAZI LEGAL OFFICIALS ON TRIAL

The American Military Court in Nuremberg passed the following sentences against former high legal Nazi officials: Imprisonment for life for the Secre-

D.P.'s IN CENTRAL EUROPE

The "Times" recently published a comprehensive survey by Major-General Fitzroy Maclean, M.P., Head of the Special Refugee Committee, which was set up at the beginning of 1947 by the British Government in order to investigate the D.P. Problem. As far as the general position of the 1,500,000 Displaced Persons is concerned, the author says: "Many are kept from going back to their own countries by the memory of what they endured there in the past, others by fear of persecution under the new regimes which have been set up since the war. Such an existence, prolonged over a period of years, must inevitably lead to moral and physical deterioration."

About 250,000 D.P.'s are staying in Italy, about 400,000 in Austria and about 600,000 in Germany (200,000 of them in the British Zone).

In Italy, the Slavs, especially the Yugoslavs, are predominant. Their presence, partly to be explained by their hostile attitude to the present governments of their countries of origin, creates various political difficulties for the Italian authorities. The same applies to the Slav section of the D.P.'s in Austria.

In Germany, the author says, the problem is bigger but, from the political point of view, less immediately alarming than in Austria and Italy. On the other hand, the D.P.'s represent a "crushing burden on an economy which is already near disaster."

As to the liquidation of the D.P. problem the author states that, so far, the International Refugee Organisation (I.R.O.) itself could not yet be brought into existence, but that a Preparatory Commission of I.R.O., representing 17 governments, had started work.

Without waiting for the establishment of I.R.O. the British Government so far brought to the United Kingdom 30,000 D.P.'s.

"The displaced people in Germany, Austria and Italy," the author goes on, "contain much first-class labour material. Sweden, France, Belgium, the Dominions, and several South-American countries have declared themselves ready to accept them in considerable numbers. If the necessary legislation passes Congress the United States may also offer to take a quota. The present situation is thus highly anomalous. Unwanted man-power lies idle in one part of the world; in another there is an acute man-power shortage."

The author considers it imperative that the "member governments of I.R.O. raise sufficient funds to make an immediate and comprehensive start on resettlement. The charges for maintenance will dwindle in proportion to the rate of resettlement. In this connection, in the author's view, 'I.R.O. is to ensure, where possible, that Governments selecting labour from among the displaced persons of Europe do not confine themselves to skimming the cream from the resources available, while leaving the dregs to sink to the bottom.'"

The specific problems of the Jewish D.P.'s are not dealt with in the article.

taries of State of the Ministry of Justice, Schlegelberger and Klemm, the former Reichsanwalt of the "Volksgericht," Rothaug, and the former Landesgerichtsrat of the "Sondergericht" in Nuremberg, Oeschey; 7 years imprisonment for the former Secretary of State, Rothenberger; 10 years for the former Reichsanwalt of the "Volksgericht," Lautz, the former Ministerialdirigent Mettgenberg, the former Ministerialrat von Ammorn and the former Referent of the Ministry of Justice, Joel. The former Reichsanwalt of the "Volksgericht," Barnickel, the former Lay Judge of the "Volksgericht," Petersen, the former Senatspraesident of the "Volksgericht," Nebelung, and the former Senatspraesident of the "Sondergericht" in Stuttgart, Cuhorst, were acquitted.

Ruhr.—The Hamborn Jewish Community now numbers 27 members of whom 18 are men, 7 women and 2 children. The chairman is Mr. Max Mannheim, 308 Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse. The Oberhausen Community consists of 38 Jews, of whom 26 live at Oberhausen proper, 4 each at Dinslaken and Wesel, 3 at Walsum, and 1 at Haldern (nr. Wesel). There are in all five children below the age of 14. Chairman is Mr. Schleimer, 13 Gutenberg Strasse. Duisburg has appr. 40 Jews, the majority of whom used to live in that town before the war. The chairman is Mr. Paul Goldfischer, 13 Köhnen Strasse.

In all these towns the cemeteries are being rebuilt by the town authorities. Religious services are held in Hamborn, but the Oberhausen Community attend services together with the Jewish people in Muelheim-Ruhr and the Duisburg Community sometimes attend services in Düsseldorf.

Palatinate (Pfalz).—Of the 126 Jews, organised in the "Israelitische Kultus-Vereinigung der Rheinpfalz," with office at Landau, 3 live at Speyer, 15 at Frankenthal, 2 at Germersheim, 21 at Kaiserslautern, 3 at Kirchheimbolanden, 20 at Landau, 5 at Kusel, 24 at Ludwigshafen (and district), 9 at Neustadt (Haardt), 19 at Primasens, 5 at Zweibrücken. The Pfalz Community belongs to the "Landesverband jüdischer Gemeinden in Rheinland-Pfalz," Coblenz.

Frankfort-on-Main.—There are appr. 700 members of the Jewish Community whilst another 700 belong to the D.P. Committee. The Head of the Community is Mr. Max L. Cahn; Mr. Werba is in charge of the Committee. Endeavours are being made to have the building of the Philanthropin, the former Jewish secondary school, restored to the Jewish Community. The new "Wegweiser von Frankfurt a.M." lists the following Jewish organisations:—American Joint Distribution Committee (7 Sandweg), Juedische Gemeinde, (6-7 Baumweg), Hias and Jewish Agency for Palestine (29 Friedrich Strasse).

Trier.—The majority of the 37 members of the Jewish Community reside at Trier proper. A few live outside (Wawern, Iree, Stadtkyll, Nennig). There is only one child below the age of 10. The two Jewish cemeteries have been completely rebuilt at the expense of the municipal authorities. A Betsaal exists at 80 Paulin Strasse. The new Chairman is Mr. Bruno Susskind, 47 Saar Strasse.

Aachen.—The Community consists of 79 members (38 men, 39 women, 2 children). Regular services are being held by the Chairman, Mr. A. Lowendahl. The Old Age Home is under reconstruction. The relations with the authorities are satisfactory. Though the Community is small, it has a particular responsibility, being situated next to the frontier and thus having to assist transmigrants passing the town.

Heidelberg.—Of the roughly 290 members of the Jewish Community only appr. 10 per cent. used to live at Heidelberg and/or other parts of Baden before the war. The "Gemeinde" is led by Mr. H. Loebel, Neckargemuend (nr. Heidelberg). There is a remarkable "Gemeindehaus" with a beautiful synagogue, a library, a Students' Centre, a Kindergarten, a meeting hall, etc.

REGISTERED MAIL TO GERMANY

Letters, letter-packets and postcards for any place in Germany (surface and ordinary mail) may now be registered. Other classes of correspondence cannot yet be accepted for registration. The Small Packets service is also now available to the whole of Germany; the limit of weight is 2 lb.

JEWRIES IN ORIENTAL COUNTRIES

IV. YEMEN

The Jews of Yemen, who for hundreds of years have been cut off from direct contact with the centres of Jewish life, have nevertheless preserved their religion and culture in a remarkable manner. The first reports of the return of the Jews to Palestine in the early eighties aroused among the Jews of Yemen an intense Messianic urge, and during the past 60 years there has been a steady immigration of Yemenite Jews to Palestine. Over one-third of Yemenite Jewry now live in Palestine.

The number of Jews remaining in Yemen is estimated at 40,000, of whom 7,000 to 8,000 live in San'a, the capital. For years there has been a continuous trek of Yemenite Jews to Aden, which is to them the gateway to Palestine. About 4,000 Yemenite refugees are now in Aden and its vicinity, living under most trying conditions and impatiently awaiting immigration permits to Palestine.

The position of the Yemenite Jews has always been one of marked inferiority, bordering on pariah status. The Imam, the absolute ruler of the country, protects their lives and property on condition that they submit to Moslem ascendancy. The position of the Jews is exemplified by a number of humiliating customs, such as the ban on riding a horse in the towns, or carrying arms, or building houses higher than those owned by Moslems, etc. In the law courts, the evidence of a Jew is not accepted against that of a Moslem. A particularly degrading practice is the obligation of the Jewish community in San'a to clean the city latrines. Jews engaged in this work (the so-called "scrapers") receive a miserable wage and have to be supported by the community. When, a few years ago, the community found itself out of funds, the "scrapers" went on strike and ran away to the villages. Thereupon the heads of the Jewish community were arrested until the "scrapers" went back to work. There are, of course, no Jews in the civil service, the police or the army.

Anti-Jewish Practices

The most distressing of all anti-Jewish practices in Yemen is the compulsory conversion to Islam of Jewish orphans. According to the Yemenite laws, every Jewish child whose father or both parents have died is deemed to be the ward of the State, whose duty it is to rear and educate it as a Moslem. Even if the relatives of the child undertake to provide for it, the child is forcibly taken to an orphanage where it is converted to Islam. In order to avoid this fate the Yemenite Jews make their orphans marry at a very tender age, or more commonly they smuggle them out of the country. Anyone who assists in such escape is reported to do so at the risk of his life.

The economic position of the Yemenite Jews is going from bad to worse. Since the nineteenth-century a process of "nationalisation" has been going on in Yemen, one of the results of which has been the ousting of the Jews. The Government has monopolised the export trade, especially of coffee. It has also set up factories for the manufacture of textiles, soap, and other products, and forced the Jews, who are the best artisans in the country, to train Moslem workers, by whom in due course they themselves are displaced.

The only avenue of escape, emigration to Palestine, was for many years closed *de jure*. After the visit to Yemen in 1934 of the Mufti of Jerusalem, Amin al-Huseini, the Imam ordered the ban on the departure of Jews to be more rigorously enforced. In recent years there has been a relaxation, mainly due to the difficulty of the food situation. At present Jews are in practice able to leave Yemen; the authorities close their eyes to their flight to Aden and content themselves with confiscating their property.

The development of closer bonds between Yemen and the other Arab countries as a result of its entry into the Arab League, bodes no good for the Jews of Yemen.

Last December, in connection with the partition of Palestine, there were pogroms in Aden and San'a which cost many lives and destroyed much Jewish property.

POLISH SECURITIES

Until September 30, 1948, certain Polish bearer securities issued before September 1st, 1939, have to be registered with the Polish Consulate General, 52 Queen Anne Street, W.1, where further details of the scheme can be obtained.

WESTERN EUROPE RE-VISITED

A second visit to the three countries in Western Europe, which were occupied by the Germans during the War with such disastrous consequences for their Jewish population, gives a welcome opportunity to follow up recent developments.

When reporting on my first visit to Holland in "AJR Information" (July, 1946), I was able to point out that there was a stronger inclination for emigration in Holland than in Belgium or France. After the liberation, there were only 3,000 Jews in Holland, who had originally come from Germany, and by now almost 50% of these have emigrated, which means that only a small group of our closer friends has been left. Even a certain part of those who are still there continues with plans for emigration. The others, that have decided to remain, have taken steps to obtain their naturalisation. Since naturalisation involves in every individual case a legislative act, which has to pass both Houses of Parliament, the procedure is very slow. Only such persons whose claim for priority has been recognized for economic reasons, have prospects for naturalisation in the not too distant future. The fact that a certain "numerus clausus" is in practice applied to Jews, makes the procedure more tedious still. Amongst the approximately 800 persons naturalised during 1947 not more than 80-90 Jewish cases could be recorded.

Active Reconstruction

On travelling through Holland one finds that everywhere deliberate and energetic efforts are being made to further the reconstruction of the country. The whole scene, especially in commercial respects, strikes one as fundamentally different from what it was only a few months after the cessation of hostilities. The Jews actively participate in the reconstruction of the country, and I believe that a considerable part of those who are now resident there may be regarded as "settled." This does not mean that the refugees will be spared all difficulties in the future. Many hardships lie ahead of them, but gradually a more sympathetic attitude towards them seems to gain ground. Only recently they have been accorded equal status with Dutch citizens with regard to War Damage Compensation.

Traces of the bitter past can be noted not only in the features of individuals, but also in Jewish communal life. Time and again the community is shaken by grave disturbances. Mutual trust has not yet been re-established. We find that the policy which was adopted during the occupation, is still the subject of most violent disputes, and it is not only the policy itself but also the personal conduct of those responsible for it that has been fiercely attacked. It is known from press reports, that only a few weeks ago the authorities opened legal pro-

ceedings against Prof. Cohen and Mr. Asser, who were the leaders of the Jewish Council during the occupation, and who have now been charged with collaboration. After this happened, a verdict against these two men was published by a Court of Honour, which had been set up by Jewish organizations shortly after the liberation. This verdict has been hotly debated, and has frequently been described as an interference with a matter *sub judice*. It cannot be our task to express an opinion; here these facts are merely reported so as to show how strongly the tremors are still to be felt of disturbances, which date back to the time of the occupation and which are not conducive to the establishment of urgently needed inner calm and balance.

Restive France

Whereas a second visit to Holland gives the impression of a country deeply engaged in the process of reconstruction, France offers a different picture. Since my first visit to France in April, 1946, I was in that country repeatedly, and in particular my last visit at the beginning of this year has confirmed me in the belief that France is still far removed from recovery. Indeed, this time Paris, usually gay and colourful, appeared to be fatigued and exhausted. Prices soar in an inflationary tendency, whereas wages and salaries are obviously excluded from these rapid upward movements. The population is discontented, and it is well known, how this restiveness precipitated strikes and disturbances in recent months. The instability of the political future makes itself felt everywhere. The question which recurs again and again is: Will De Gaulle succeed in his bid for power or will his claim lead to a bloody Civil War? At present there is a dangerous mood in France, such as we only know too well. The feeling is rampant that things cannot go on as they do, since it appears that the measures so far applied to solve the grave crisis—probably a crisis primarily of an economic nature—have proved ineffective. We Jews are concerned with the question, whether De Gaulle's advance to power is a menace to the Jewish position. People acquainted with his personality and intentions have repeatedly assured me that De Gaulle is everything but hostile to the Jews, and that this was confirmed during his first stay in power. It is also pointed out, that he is the saviour of the Fourth Republic and could therefore not be considered a dictator. But—and this is the problem that remains—his personality is to-day surrounded by legendary mysticism, and experience has shown how a central figure, to whom mystical powers are attributed, can become the origin of trends which are detrimental to certain parts of the population.

Nevertheless, despite all these hardships and anxieties for the future, the Jewish refugees in France feel more at home than those in Holland. Life in France used to be beautiful, and knowing that the French people have weathered many a crisis, one hopes that they will withstand this crisis too, thanks to their vitality and elasticity. There is a deep conviction that the great principles of the Revolution, which have ever since influenced French life, will retain their virility to suppress all attempts on Liberty and Equality. Our friends hardly encounter any difficulties as aliens or refugees, although the question of naturalisation is still far distant for most of them.

Problem of Loneliness

Wherever one meets Jews in the three Western European countries, or in Germany for that matter, the survivors of the great catastrophe all suffer from loneliness. Only rarely is the family complete, never is the old circle of friends intact. This loneliness, which, at the same time is an isolation from general Jewish life, makes them more serious, more reserved, yet also more stubborn. We have emphasised time and again, that it is our duty to remove part of the loneliness from our friends by maintaining closest contact with them. They, too, look to us and they know that with our assistance they will find the way back into Jewish life, from which they have been excluded for so long. K. A.

DR. BAECK RECEIVED BY TRUMAN

Dr. Leo Baeck who left the country for a two months' visit to U.S.A. was received by President Truman recently.

EVENTS IN ANGLO-JEWRY

A Memorial Tablet in honour of "those of non-British origin who joined the British Empire Forces and laid down their lives in the war 1939-1945" was recently unveiled in the premises of the "Ex-Service (N.B.) Association," 3 Circus Road, London, N.W.8. The ceremony was opened by Brigadier, the Marquess of Reading, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., K.C., President of the Association, who in a moving address said amongst others:

"It is right to say that the public in general has not yet begun to realise how substantial was the contribution of those of non-British origin to the Armed Forces during the late war. . . . Between 6,000 and 7,000 men from Germany and Austria actually served. This was a high percentage, especially since the majority of the refugees were women and old persons." Lord Reading then referred to the early days of the Pioneer Corps and said: "Even in the days of the original Expeditionary Force, five Companies of Aliens went overseas. . . . The men were still 'enemy aliens,' but were recruited as full members of the Forces of a country at war with what was still technically theirs. . . . There were few Arms and Corps in which non-British men did not serve with distinction. They counted among them one Brigadier and many field officers, and many others with less outstanding results. It was a most creditable chapter in the history of all those concerned."

Amongst the distinctions conferred on British Jews in the New Year Honours List were the following ones: "Knight Bachelor" for Mr. M. E. Balcon, director and production head of Ealing Studios, and Commander G. E. Duveen, chairman, Royal Ear Hospital, London. Councillor J. L. Fine received the O.B.E. for public services in Stepney. Another signal honour was conferred on Mr. Moss Turner-Samuels, K.C., Labour M.P. for Gloucester, who was appointed Recorder of Halifax.

The Board of Deputies, at their monthly meeting, passed a resolution welcoming the "historic decision" of the United Nations and paying a "heartfelt tribute to the British people and its great sons who brought about the Balfour Declaration and who helped materially in the development of the Jewish National Home."

Lovers of art will be glad to hear that the Jewish Museum at Woburn House is open again. Lovers of statistics will be interested to learn that (according to a Ministerial statement) about 80,000 cattle, 40,000 calves and 70,000 sheep are slaughtered annually in Great Britain in accordance with the Jewish ritual.

In response to an intimation from the Home Secretary that he would receive a deputation after certain court cases had been decided, and in view of the announcement by Sir O. Mosley that he was forming a new party, the programme of which included the expulsion of the Jews from England, a deputation from the Board of Deputies saw the Home Secretary again. Mr. Ede again pointed out that no action could be taken which might interfere with the right of free speech and public assembly. He undertook, however, to consider the definite proposals which the deputation had submitted.

The same statement in effect was made to a deputation from the National Council for Civil Liberties, consisting of three M.Ps. (Messrs. Orbach, Austin, Pritt) and Mr. Michael Redgrave, the actor, and Mr. Hannen Swaffer, the journalist.

The Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen, at their annual conference, announced that they now had 26 branches and 6,000 members; they were co-operating with the British Legion and supporting the anti-defamation campaign of the Board of Deputies. Their new President is Lord Reading.

Racial discrimination in hotels and restaurants was denounced by Mr. Strachey, the Food Minister, as it might "do untold harm to the Government, especially if coloured visitors from the Commonwealth were refused service. It must be carefully guarded against." The Caterers' Association of Great Britain, representing 18,000 catering establishments, has now asked managements of hotels and restaurants to see that staffs are instructed to show courtesy and respect to all patrons, irrespective of colour, creed, or nationality.

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GERHART HAUPTMANN'S REQUIEM

For our parents and grandparents Gerhart Hauptmann was an institution. His "first nights" were national events in Germany. Hauptmann seemed to stand for everything liberal and humanitarian in his country. Alas, in 1933 he did not join Thomas Mann in his angry crusade against Nazi tyranny. We know Hauptmann—outwardly at least—made his peace with Germany's new masters and more than that.

As for the writer, his production was unabated by old age: in 1935, he published "Das Meerwunder—eine unwahrscheinliche Geschichte"; the play "Hamlet in Wittenberg"; the autobiographical novel "Im Wirbel der Berufung"; in 1937, the novel "Das Abenteuer meiner Jugend"; in 1939, the plays, "Die Tochter der Kathedrale," "Ulrich von Lichtenstein" and a book of verse "Aehrenlese"; in 1941, "Iphigenie in Delphi," which had a sensational success when first performed in Vienna; in 1942, the story "Der Schuss im Park" and, in 1944, one more play "Agamemnon's Tod."

On December 20, 1947, the German B.B.C. broadcast an interesting fragment, "Darknesses. A Requiem." Its few scenes deal with the life of the Jews under the Nazi regime. The fragment obviously is based on the writer's personal experience. We know of his friendship with a Jewish industrialist in Upper Silesia and we know that he went to his friend's town to attend his funeral after 1933. From this personal experience comes the plot of "Finsternisse".

In the Silesian town of Rahstadt Kommerzienrat Joel has died. The sculptor Kroner has arrived in Joel's house to cast the death mask. The inhabitants of the little town which owes its wealth and prosperity to Joel's factories are afraid—under the prevailing political circumstances—to attend the funeral. Of the dead man's non-Jewish friends only the writer von Herdberg has accepted the invitation to the family ceremony. Lutz, Joel's son, has found a piece of paper bearing words written by Joel immediately before his death: "O Lord, how long shall I cry, and Thou wilt not hear? I cry out unto Thee of violence, and Thou wilt not save." While Lutz is reading out these sentences he hears the dull rumbling of the truck which in the darkness of the night carries away the coffin.

The dead has left behind all his earthly belongings, but there is something which testifies more significantly to the departed man's character: the death mask. The sculptor Kroner, Joel's intimate friend for many years, is amazed that it represents a Joel quite different from the well-fed business man beaming with success and self-satisfaction. Now,

being dead, Joel seems to have returned to that ancient Jewish world. The scenes describing the events in the house in Rahstadt are interrupted by glimpses into this "other world" where the former Kommerzienrat sits at the same table with Ahasverus, the Prophet Elijah and John, the beloved disciple. They all "eat of the sponge full of vinegar" with which Jesus was to quench his thirst, of which, throughout the ages, the Jews, indeed every pure human being in this cruel world, have drunk. Here is the common humanity that binds Jew and Gentile if they are true to their mission. It is the writer, von Herdberg, who represents this purified human element in the play.

From the neighbouring room suddenly comes the sound of helpless sobbing: the non-Jewish housekeeper Zich has found the death mask.

But the play does not end with wailing, persecution and death. At the conclusion of the last scene, Ahasverus' voice is heard:

"Ich trage von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit die Last . . ."

Kroner: "Aber unsterblich durch die Ewigkeit."
Herdberg: "Nicht nur ihr Juden. Das trifft uns alle."

A. ROSENBERG

NEW BOOKS.—Isaac Rosenfeld: "Passage from Home" (Secker & Warburg); William Goldman: "A Start in Life" (Fortune Press); Stefan Zweig: "Balzac" (Cassell); Noel Coward: "Peace in Our Time" (Heinemann); William B. Ziff: "The Rape of Palestine" (St. Botolph Publishing Co.); Georg Schwarzenberger: "A Manual of International Law" (London Institute of World Affairs, Stevens); Prof. L. B. Namier: "Diplomatic Prelude, 1938-39" (Macmillan & Co.); Arnold Zweig: "The Case of Sergeant Grischa" (English version); Heinrich Mann: "Man of Straw" (Hutchinson International Authors Ltd.); Gustav Schwab: "Gods and Heroes" (English Version) (Routledge); Rudolf Nassauer: "Poems" (Methuen); Florence Greenberg: "Good Cooking" (The Jewish Chronicle); Albert Mueller-Payer: "Die deutsche Suende wider das Recht" (Franz Mittelbach, Stuttgart); Anne L. Landau: "The Contribution of Jewish Composers to the Music of the Modern World (National Federation of Temple Sisterhood, Cincinnati); G. M. Gilbert: "Nuremberg Diary" (Farrar, Straus & Co., New York); Koppel S. Pinson: "Essays on Anti-Semitism" (Conference on Jewish Relations, New York); Carl Zuckmayer: "Der Seelenbrau" (Suhrkamp Verlag, Berlin); F. M. Reifferscheidt: "Victor Gollancz' Ruf: Rettet Europa!" (Kurt Desch, Munich).

SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Siegfried Sassoon's fame is firmly established as that of a great poet of the 1914-1918 war. Though he had started as a writer before, it was the experience of war that made him a poet. He fulfilled his duty as a man and excelled in bravery as an officer, but he could not close his eyes to the horrors of war and human sufferings. Being a poet, he observed happenings more intensely than ordinary people do, and at the outset his senses rather than ethical considerations made him a pacifist. Without the experience of war his creative power might have been limited by aestheticism, detachment and aloofness. We can compare him with the sculptor Friedrich in Ernst Toller's "Wandlung," whose tools were sharpened by what he lived to see.

War experience resulted in an excursion into politics, and for a time, Sassoon was the literary editor of the "Daily Herald." But the post-war years disappointed the political idealist and the practice was bitter disenchantment. So he retired into a certain quietism, into the family circle, into the world of books and art and music and culture.

Sassoon's outlook is based on the conception that our individual life has, at the same time, a somewhat symbolic function. For him, there is, so to say, a *sectio aurea* between our personal existence and the part it plays in the universe. It is from this viewpoint that he interprets his own life, in exemplary autobiographies, in fiction with an autobiographical background as well as in the sublime poems which he collected in his sixtieth year of age: "Collected Poems," by Siegfried Sassoon (Faber & Faber, London: 10/6).

If one compares Sassoon's autobiographical prose with his poetry, one is reminded of Dante's "Vita Nuova" where the sonnets are interspersed with comments in prose. Although each book by Sassoon is a "self-contained" unit, his work, taken as an entity, gives us an insight into the poet's workshop and makes us realise the sincerity of the noble mind which his poems reveal. His books tell us of love and loneliness, despair and disappointment, death and enjoyment of life. But, at the same time, they reflect the most personal experiences of a man who had grown up in wealth and security and carefree leisure and whose world had been shattered during the first World War. For all their personal touch, they express a philosophy of life conditioned by the spiritual situation of our times.

LUTZ WELTMANN

PERSONALIA

Dr. Ernst Wolff has been appointed President of the German Supreme Court in the British Zone of Occupation in Cologne.

Ernst Wolff, the grandson of Eduard von Simson, was President of the "Anwaltskammer" in Berlin and Vice-Chairman of the "Grosse Justizpruefungs-Kommission." He lived in England since 1938, where he was the Chairman of several Refugee Lawyers' Committees who dealt with problems of new German legislation. One of these committees with which two members of the Executive of the AJR cooperated, worked out a comprehensive draft of a Restitution Law.

Prizes of 400 dollars each, given annually by the Louis LaMed Foundation for the best two Jewish books of the year published in English have been awarded to **Professor Martin Buber** and **Dr. Irving Agus**.

RICHARD TAUBER

The life of this great tenorist was as full of contradictions as his eminent artistic career. I saw Tauber for the first time on the occasion of the funeral of his mother, who died when he was a boy of nine. The Rabbi and the Cantor conducted the religious ceremonies and the father said "Kaddish."

His success, nearly from the start onwards, was fully justified. Since Caruso, there was no tenorist with such an excellent technique. This became particularly evident when he recited Mozart, Verdi or Schubert. Later his popularity was mainly based on his songs from operettas. His musicality was amazing. Who does not remember his arrangements of "Rosalinde" and "Vogelhaendler"? He himself composed "Old Chelsea," an English musical play. Through his voice even the most vulgar works became masterpieces. He was a singer, a composer and a conductor full of temperament. Comparatively young of age this great artist passed away.

MAGNUS DAVIDSOHN

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.

THREE NEW PUBLICATIONS

Some Private International Law Problems arising out of European Racial Legislation, 1933/1945, by S. W. D. Rowson (The Modern Law Review, 1947, pp. 345 ff.)

The Control of Alien Property, by Martin Domke, New York, Central Book Company, 1947, pp. 317.

Gesetz No. 52, by Hans Doelle and Konrad Zweigert, Stuttgart, C. E. Poeschel, June, 1947, pp. 392.

It is a rare occurrence that the legal problems which have arisen from Hitler's "Law" are being treated in legal literature by a lawyer who is not a refugee himself. Rowson's essay is such an exceptional case, because the author's dealing with the matter is thorough and sound and his understanding for the significance of the problems and their consequences in practice is perfect. Questions concerning the enforceability (or otherwise) of racial legislation in general, of denationalisation by decree of the Nazi Government, of matrimonial law under the Nuremberg Statutes and of the repeal of Nazi legislation are discussed in detail; the essay should be studied by every refugee lawyer.

The same circle of readers will be interested in the two other publications under review, the one by a Jewish Refugee now working in America, the other emanating from the Tuebingen Faculty of Laws.

Domke's work which is a supplement to his earlier "Trading with the Enemy in World War II" is almost incredibly comprehensive. Every legal matter which comes in any way into the orbit of enemy property legislation or jurisdiction is being dealt with, and a great mass of authority has been collected and quoted. One should look it up, whenever a question even remotely connected with the subject-matter arises. It is, of course, beyond human power to be really comprehensive when one has to deal with a plurality of legal systems at the same time and when a subject-matter is changing so frequently that it is sometimes necessary to examine whether a particular statement is still up-to-date.

Doelle-Zweigert deal with *one* law only (or rather with three fairly identical laws of the three Western Powers of Occupation) and moreover with a law of merely provisional character. Therefore, at first sight, it seems surprising that it is treated at such length at all. But many of the problems, all of which are considered with the greatest care and thoroughness, will not lose their significance, even when Law 52 has ceased to be in force. Special reference may be made to the introductory chapters on The Elimination of National Socialist Thought, on the Foreign (English and French) Language of Law 52 and the Foreign Legal Notions it has introduced into German legal practice, etc.

OUTSIDE THE JEWISH BORDERS

Outside the proposed boundaries of the Jewish State are, among others, three settlements of Jews from Germany—the largest one Naharia, a flourishing seaside resort and farming village with approximately 2,000 inhabitants; the other two are Shawe Zion, founded on a co-operative basis by the Jewish population of Rexingen, in Southern Germany and Regba, an ex-servicemen settlement.

Naharia

Travelling through the north of the country one is struck by the comparative calmness that for the time being is still prevailing in this district. You can still find Arabs visiting Jewish villages, as if to demonstrate hereby the degree of security enjoyed just by those Jews that live in western Galilee, outside the future boundaries of the Jewish State.

Nevertheless, there is deep anxiety in the Jewish villages about their future. Everything is still unsettled. But despite pessimistic views in some circles one hears also with satisfaction voices which

express themselves in optimistic terms about the possibilities of further development.

Naharia is singled out for special consideration. Naharia is the only bigger village among the nine settlements of this district and the only Moshavah among all the 33 places situated outside the future boundaries of the Jewish State. It is only natural that the inhabitants of a Moshavah are more uneasy about their future than the member of a Kvutza or of a Moshav like Shawe Zion, where the collective organisation of the settlement is better equipped to overcome the difficulties of its individual members.

A special problem is that of a potential exodus from Naharia. 100 to 130 heads of families are permanently employed in the factories of Haifa Bay and in workshops in Haifa. As the bus connections are becoming more and more difficult and as it is necessary to go home early, many employees are looking for accommodation in Haifa Bay or at Haifa itself.

The usual post-seasonal difficulties, this time coupled with the anxiety about the season 1948, add to Naharia's problems. Building activities which used to stimulate the labour market during the winter months, have almost entirely stopped.

But the people of Naharia are not dispirited. They have worked out plans to strengthen the economic structure of their village and a special scheme has been submitted to the Jewish Agency for consideration. This plan envisages public works, improvements for the Tourist industry, e.g. extension of the beach, installation of a swimming pool or a public garden, erection of breakwaters to render the beach suitable for fishing and to establish a shipping connection with Haifa.

In addition there are plans for the provision of work and employment. Top priority is being given to schemes for expansion of vegetable gardening and the provision of outdoor work. The local authorities had to be reorganised, and it can be assumed that the setting up of an emergency committee will lead to a concentration of all constructive forces of Naharia.

The party Aliya Chadasha had preliminary discussions about the measures to be taken and has demanded special assistance for Naharia from the national authorities. In an appeal to the population Aliya Chadasha emphasized that also in the future Naharia will continue to be an important Jewish Centre of Zionist upbuilding. A place like Naharia can play an important role in the shaping of the future relationship between Jews and Arabs, in its cultural, economic and social aspects.

Shawe Zion and Regba

Law and Order emanate from Shawe Zion and Regba. The agricultural products of Shawe Zion have now a better market than ever before and they obtain a good price for them. So far difficulties of delivery have not arisen. One takes precautionary measures, but when visiting Shawe Zion one hears in the first instance the same old demands, even at a time like this. A settlement like Shawe Zion should consist of 60 families and not of 35, the village requires additional land, particularly for cattle-breeding and corn-growing, etc.

As in all other settlements watch and work determine the character of the place. The difficulties for Shawe Zion are greater than for young Kibbutzim, the number of its younger members is smaller than theirs but even the older people stand up to the test.

Not far from Shawe Zion are the houses of Regba. Eighteen dwelling houses will be completed very soon, half of the budget provided by the Jewish Agency is already paid out. The whole conversation of this young group centres round money, capacity for work, and increase of the number of settlers. It is a great pleasure to see how much young people of the Central European Aliyah—mostly ex-Servicemen—have achieved during the first year of the settlement. They are all deeply imbued with the faith that no political development can disturb the work they have set out to do.

"Mitteilungsblatt." (Jerusalem)

Old Acquaintances

First Impressions:—When I arrived in Berlin, after an absence of fifteen years, the town was split in two parts over a first-night. Juergen Fehling directed the new Sartre play "Die Fliegen" in the "Hebbel-Theater," and the Russians were against Sartre, and all people leaning towards the West were for Fehling, who had not produced for a long time. The play was not so good, the performance not too well produced, but the audience was more than enthusiastic. I left the house, because I was under the impression, any moment now the late Fuehrer would make his appearance again—an outbreak of mass hysteria shook the audience. Theatre is still as important as it used to be in Berlin; the Germans take their entertainment as a substitute for real life. They don't lean back and relax when they go to a theatre; when they see a play about a revolution, they think they have done their share. Simply everyone was there: Langhoff, who runs the "Deutsche Theater"; Fritz Kortner, who came on a visit from the States; Paul Wegener, Eduard von Winterstein; Ernst Legal, who runs the "Staatsoper" in the former "Admiralspalast," and every dramatic critic, who, besides writing for one of the fifteen daily newspapers, runs his own weekly. No one wants to play "second fiddle."

Even old friends I met, did not ask me "how are you?" They just take it for granted that everyone coming from abroad is well off. They all seem to think that you get with your British passport eternal health, happiness and a fortune. They pity only themselves, and have no sense of solidarity. Nearly everyone I visited told me: What you see here is not the real Berlin: you must go to the waiting rooms of the railway station Friedrichstrasse to observe how people live. But they don't go themselves and see how the majority lives. Berlin looks exactly how you expect it to be after seeing pictures, reading reports and listening to traveller tales, and this is bad enough. Worse that the Berliner is used to it completely. They live amongst the rubble after two years of no war and take it for granted that you can play football any time of the day or the night on the Kurfuerstendamm because there is no traffic at all to speak of. There are still no buses, and only some trams and the underground, and only very seldom a military car passes by. I had a meal in "Stoeklers" without "Marken" and couldn't eat a bite of it: it cost 138 Marks. Later on I went to buy twelve new books and paid 103 Marks for all of them. The bookshop earns 50 Pfennig from the price I paid for Plivier's "Stalingrad," and has to sell ten copies to be able to buy one single cigarette. Its a cockeyed world in Berlin to-day.

Kaethe Dorsch appeals to refugees:—Ludwig Berger who returned from America to direct Goethe's "Stella" with Kaethe Dorsch in "Kammerspiele" will know himself that even the good German actors aren't so good any more as they used to be; they all shout too much. After the performance we went to Heinz Ullstein's flat and Kaethe Dorsch started to plead for Werner Krauss. "As you know I helped to save a lot of Jews during the last 15 years," Kaethe Dorsch argued, "and now I want you to help one silly actor who was only a fool, and you refuse. . . ." "There is a big difference, gnaedige Frau, you saved the Jews from Auschwitz, but Krauss is in no danger; no one wants to put him into a prison or concentration camp." Anne Ullstein, said "When an actor like Krauss is not allowed to act—it's like sending him to death." I told them, that Kortner, for instance, could not play for the last fifteen years; but they did not want to listen. It's a cockeyed world in Berlin.

Life, theatre and pictures:—Nearly every week a new theatre opens in Berlin again; the theatres are more important than the living quarters. And although the performances I saw were not good or important, the people go as a means of escaping from the dreadful reality of everyday life. Besides the picture "Ehe im Schatten," there is a new one "Zwischen Gestern und Morgen" which deals with the Jewish problem. It's again the story of a mixed marriage, well meant but not very good. The best performance during my stay in Berlin was in the cabaret "Ulenspiegel" in Nuernbergerstrasse. Guenther Neumann who wrote the lyrics and the music, knows what he owes to Hollaender and Spolianski.

PEM

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

As a non-Jew, I am reminded by the noble scheme of a Memorial Forest in Palestine of an experience, which I had in the course of my activities for the "German League for the Rights of Man" ("Deutsche Liga fuer Menschenrechte"). In spring, 1922, the first connections with personalities in France were established, especially with Professor Victor Basch, who coined the sentence of the "Bridge over the Abyss," and with Monsieur Gaston Moch, both of them French Jews. I remember that Moch once stressed the danger of War Memorials, which might perpetuate hatred between people even after the destructions have been forgotten. Since then, I often fought for the idea of commemorating our dead ones not by stone memorials but by trees. I therefore feel deeply moved by the plan of a Memorial Forest in Palestine for the martyred Jews. May this memorial at the same time commemorate all those who died for freedom and humanity.

Yours, etc.,

Otto Lehmann-Russbueldt.

115 Biddulph Mansions,
Elgin Avenue, London, W.9.

Dear Sir,

May I add some facts to G. Warburg's very important article?

It is not sufficiently realised that the Jews were excluded in Germany from most occupations except during the years 1918-33. They did not become postmen, railwaymen, etc., very seldom teachers. In short, the whole civil service—in Germany 25% of all occupations—was practically closed. As judges they could only become "Amtsrichter," at the universities no Jew could become "ordentlicher Professor." On the other hand, the workers did not like them in the factories either, let alone the officers corps.

After 2,000 years in Germany they had the choice to become craftsmen, lawyers, doctors, tradesmen, merchants, manufacturers, brokers, agents and artists, that's all. It was very difficult even to get jobs in the heavy industry for Jewish chemists or engineers. The political rights did not embrace the economic rights.

On the other hand, let me give you an example of the situation in England. An elderly social worker from Germany was invited by a County Council to run a hostel for land girls. Not only the girls were delighted, the County Council did thank and praise her. Of course she is an exceptionally kind person. But anyhow, please imagine for one moment a Jewess from Warsaw invited by a Landrat in Pommern to run a hostel for agricultural workers. The whole thing is unthinkable. It would have been the same in the case of a Jewess from Berlin. Her life would have been hell if ever there was a possibility of getting such a job.

After 2,000 years of life in Germany the German Jews were not promoted lieutenants in the German army. There is more than one captain among the Jews, who came to England to years ago. The worst was that not only "the bulk of the academic class . . . had a strong anti-Jewish tradition" as Mr. Warburg writes, but that it needed great personal courage for all the people all the time who wanted social intercourse with the landed gentry or captains of industry let alone again the officer corps—not to join the popular jibes on Jews.

Antisemitism was a common denominator in German "society." It was only the Elite, who was free from the disease, which was never recognised as such, the Elite in all classes, the Elite of all strata of society.

(Mrs.) G. Tergit.

FROM MY DIARY

It is not often that Hollywood deals with the intricate problem of anti-Semitism, but it would be wrong whenever such an attempt is made, to expect an educational film which certainly would not be very popular and thereby miss the purpose.

"Crossfire" is such a case in point and I think it was a good idea of the producers to present the anti-Semitic problem in the guise of a thriller.

A soldier kills a Jew, not because he knows him but because his anti-Semitism explodes against this individual Jew. Hatred, somebody in the film says, is like a gun which is bound to go off in a given set of circumstances.

There is only a slight dose of didactics in the film, but this I think goes home better than a story whose purpose from the very beginning is too obvious.

In the December issue of the "Jewish Monthly," published by the Anglo-Jewish Association, Professor Norman Bentwich deals with "Refugee Influences on Anglo-Jewish Education." After mentioning the contributions of Jewish Refugees to the general life of the country in industry, arts and science, he gives a detailed description of their specifically Jewish achievements. Training centres for Palestine (Haksharah Kibbutzim) have been built up by Zionist youth organizations of a mainly Continental composition, such as the Orthodox Brit Chalutzim Datim (Bachad) and the Socialist Hashomer Hatzair.

With regard to other fields of Jewish cultural work, Professor Bentwich says:

"Parallel with the creation of the centre of Talmudic learning is the effort to establish in England a centre of modern Jewish Scholarship. 'Jewish Science' (Juedische Wissenschaft) was the characteristic contribution of German Jewry to

Judaism from the early part of the nineteenth century. And some of the German and Austrian refugees have contrived to keep alive that love of Jewish learning in the country of refuge. Scholars like Dr. Maybaum and the late Dr. Mittwoch were active in that enterprise during the war; and courses of lectures were multiplied amid the air raids. Since the end of the war the movement has had the inspiring lead of Dr. Leo Baeck, himself a distinguished scholar, the former spiritual chief of German Jewry, the revered head of the Representative Council of Jews in Germany, and later the spiritual guide of the concentration camp in Theresienstadt. Round him a new Society for Jewish Study was established, in which scholars from the Continent are associated with British Jews.

Another aspect of the enlarged intellectual activity is the outburst of reviews and magazines touching every aspect of Jewish life, which begin to exercise a sensible influence on Young Jewry. A very considerable part of the writing is done by those who have come from abroad, and who, in a few years, have been integrated into the community. So it is that the refugee influence makes for a popular cultural revival which may enable a reinvigorated Anglo-Jewry to make up in some measure for the terrible destruction of Jewish scholarship and Jewish life in Europe."

"Sadismus oder Wahnsinn" is the title of a book (Publisher, Ernst Bretfeld, Greiz), in which Jeannette Wolf reports on her experiences in the Concentration and Labour-Camps, since she was deported in 1942. The book, which is strictly confined to an account of observations made by the author herself, is a document which will be indispensable for the historian, who, at a later date, will have to write the history of a time, in which force and sadism reigned in Germany. The author, who sur-

vived these horrors, now plays an active part in the life of the Berlin Jewish Community.

One of the many victims of the incidents in Palestine, is Hans Beyth, a leading figure in the Children and Youth Aliyah Movement. He had been in constant touch with the many children who have found a new home in Palestine. It was on such a journey, when he was preparing for the transfer of orphans from the internment camps in Cyprus to Palestine, that the convoy in which he travelled from Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem was ambushed. He leaves a widow and four children.

NARRATOR

COUNCIL OF JEWS FROM GERMANY

The Nueva Comunidad Israelita in Buenos Aires has joined the Council, who is now represented also in the Argentine.

A new Restitution Office under the auspices of the Council has been opened in Belgium at the office of the Comite Israelite des Réfugiés, 44 Rue Vande Weyer, Brussels.

AUSTRIAN STATUTE

A Statute which might be of interest to Austrians now in this country has just been published. This Statute, dated July 2nd, 1947, numbered 193, provides that statute-barred rights may be enforced up to June 30th, 1948, provided the period of prescription has expired after December 31st, 1945. A right, however, which could not be claimed after February 12th, 1934, for political reasons may be enforced up to June 30th, 1948, if the period of prescription has expired after February 12th, 1934. Such enforcement is not precluded by a judgment which has been delivered before the coming into force of the present Statute if the action has been dismissed as statute barred because of expiration of the above-mentioned periods of prescription.

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VACANCIES for men and women (skilled and unskilled), also homework should be reported to AJR Social Service Dept. MAI 9096

AGENT, res. M'chester, covering Lancs., Yorkshire, own car, seeks additional Agencies Art. Jewellery-Fancy Goods. Box 549.

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

MAID REQUIRED for small modern house. Comfortable home and good outings. Liberal Wages. Apply Mrs. J. Liss, 31, Oakdene Park, Finchley, London, N.3.

GENERAL MAID wanted in modern labour-saving house. 2 people, good home and wages, liberal outings. Mrs. F. Kubelka, 108, Corringway, W.5. Wedn., Thurs., 3-6. Phone PER 3708, or PRO 4330 any time.

HOMEWORK in Leathergoods or any kind wanted. Box 550.

AGENCIES WANTED in Manufactured goods for London and Home Counties. Car available. Box 552.

NATURALISED, 35 years of age, married, though in well paid position in catering, I am longing to return to pre-war commercial occupation. Highest credentials, proved organiser, born Salesman with travelling experience, office-routine, correspondence, driving licence, most adaptable. Any responsible position considered, also agencies or directorship. Box 556.

BOOKKEEPER in respons. position considers change. Thoroughly experienced here and abroad. Final figures. Best ref. Box 553.

REPRESENTATIVE with best connections to wholesalers required by leading manufacturers of ladies fashionable buttons. Box 557.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED by wholesaler for Midlands, North England and Scotland for Fancy Jewellery, Buttons, etc. Good connections with stores and retail firms essential. Commission basis. Write, giving particulars, experience, references! Box 555.

EXCELLENT COOK, elderly Viennese lady, wants position in small mod. flat. 1-2 persons. No rough work. Write to Mrs. Mehl, "Trelawn", Blackacre Rd. Theydon Bois, Essex.

Accommodation

ACCOMMODATION of any kind wanted. AJR Social Service Dept. MAI 9096.

ACCOMMODATION with full board for couple (or mother and child) in exchange for housework of one partner only. Two in family, out weekdays. 1 Woodside, Erskine Hill, N.W.11, SPEedwell 8136 after 8 p.m.

BOARD and lodging for 1 or 2 gents. 5 mins. Met. Stat. Preston Rd (14 mins. to Baker St.). Tel: ARNold 4186.

HOUSE with 7 rooms and big shop, Finchley Rd., N.W.2, to be sold because of emigration. Furniture for 3 rooms to be taken over. Offers under Box 551.

Miscellaneous

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

SPANISH LESSONS by exp. teacher. Letters transl. and compos. Mod. terms. Extens. foreign experience. Dr. B. Isaak, 90 King Henry's Road, N.W.3.

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LOAN of £1000 wanted for purchase of lease. 5% interest, good securities. Box 558.

YOUR SHIRTS, Linen, etc., repaired in your own home. CUN 2565.

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OZELOT COAT in very good condition to sell privately. MAI 2103.

MISSING PERSONS Inquiries for Relatives

Herzberg, Lilo, daughter of pharmacist, Dr. Georg Herzberg, Klein-Machnow, for Mr. Herbert E. Lorch, 15 George St., Mansion House, London, E.C.4.

Inquiries from HIAS,

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1
Heiman, Carl (Chaim), formerly Vienna, Praterstr. 37, for Schmiel and Fajga Scharf, Paris.

Inquiries from

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

Friedlaender, Alice, née Strom, last known in London, E.1, for Paul Lenz, Berlin.

Loebel, Georg and Mrs. Ruth, about 50 years old, owner of a hat factory, formerly of Breslau, for cousin Dr. Hans Kurnik, Berlin-Friedenau.

Loewe, Kurt, formerly of Breslau, c/o Eugen Wienskowitz, for Hedwig Urban, formerly Schweidnitz.

Schmidt, Dr. phil. Karl Hermann, born in Rosswien on the 11.9.94, emigrated from Austria to England in 1938, last known in London, for son Alexander Schmidt, Munich.

Schneider, Ing. Eugen and Mrs. Erna, née Hirschberg, formerly of Riga, for uncle Albert Wasbutzki, Berlin-Borsigwalde.

Inquiries from AJR

Meissner, Arthur, abt. 56, and son Werner, abt. 19, from Berlin-Schoeneberg, Heylstr. 3, for Lotte Rossée née Sommerlade, Berlin.

Meyer, Eva, from Herford, Arndtstr. 6, later Berlin, born abt. 1926, children's nurse, for Jewish Community, Herford.

Neumann, Leo, born 20.2.89, former owner of the firm S. Blasse, Breslau, for Grete Dobrick, Bamberg.

Rosenthal, Ulla, wife of the late Moritz Rosenthal from Berlin-Grunewald, Hubertusbaderstr. 26, or other heirs, for AJR.

"TRANSMARE"

In the middle of the war, the AJR started preparations for the search of relatives and built up the "Transmare" Index which, at a later stage, was linked up with the register of the United Kingdom Search Bureau. Considerable information on the fate of relatives and friends left behind came through, though, in view of the mass exterminations, unfortunately, the contents had to be very sad in most instances. Not seldom, however, "Transmare" was also able to pass on to inquirers the first messages from those who in one way or another had managed to survive. Whilst at present, though at a reduced scale, reports on the date and destination of deportations are still coming through and are being passed on to the inquirers, "Transmare" has now also become active in the reverse way: People on the Continent want to find out the present whereabouts of friends whom they presume to be in this country. A survey of the past year shows that the "Transmare" Department has been able to find out the addresses in four out of five cases of this kind. This result was only possible because no stone was left unturned in order to overcome existing difficulties. Many people had frequently moved during the war, others had re-emigrated overseas, others, e.g. those who had come over as young girls under the Children's Immigration Scheme, had married meanwhile and had thus changed their names. It is also encouraging that the response to announcements under the column "Missing Persons" in "AJR Information" proved highly successful.

AJR MEETINGS IN FEBRUARY
Wednesday, February 18th, Stern Hall, 33 Seymour Place, W.1, 8 p.m. Mr. L. J. HYDLEMAN, J.P.: "Antisemitism and Fascism."

AJR GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5)
Sunday, February 1st, "Living Newspaper," A report of Palestinian Newspapers.
Sunday, February 8th, Nomination Meeting for 1948/49 Council.
Sunday, February 15th, "My Hobby," Dr. Hirsekorn: Postage Stamps & Medicine; Mr. Mundlake: Painting; Dr. Loewensohn: Books.
Sunday, February 22nd, "A Talk by Rev. Wulik."
Sunday, February 29th, Annual General Meeting.
All Meetings will commence at 6 p.m.

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February 3rd, SHLOMO AUERBACH: "Saul Tchernichowsky."
February 10th, Miss HELENA CHARLES, Assistant Organiser of Palestine House: "A Christian looks at Zionism."
February 17th, Mr. ROBERT WELTSCH: "A political survey."
February 24th, Mr. JOHN M. SHAFTELESLEY, Editor of the "Jewish Chronicle": "Problems of Anglo-Jewry."

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EXHIBITION GALLINER—HOROVITZ

The B'nai B'rith Leo Baëck (London) Lodge recently exhibited works of two of its members, Leo Horovitz and Arthur Galliner.

Horovitz, the sculptor and silversmith, showed plaques, among others his father's portrait and objects of religious art, Menorahs, a Mazzoplate, a "Sederschuessel," excellent pieces of finest craftsmanship. Galliner, in about fifty exhibits, gave an idea of his artistic activities in this country. In water colours he reveals his impressions of the Shropshire, Wales, Cornwall landscape. In his portrait drawings Galliner delineates the expressive features of Jewish personalities, Leo. Baëck, Dayan Lazarus, Magnus Davidsohn, Dr. Mattuck, the Hon. Lily H. Montagu, Prof. F. Simon, C.B.E., F.R.S. (Oxford), people who show in their attitude the grave responsibility laid upon them, a small selection only of the many portraits which are Galliner's artistic contribution to the history of the spiritual life of our time.

A newly re-established Jewish Congregation in Germany is in urgent need of a **Sefer Torah**. If anybody should be able to be of assistance, he should contact AJR Headquarters.

A **Wheel-chair** is urgently needed for Jewish incurable cripple in Berlin. Any offers would be most gratefully acknowledged by the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, 7 Endsleigh Place, London, W.C.1.

MEETING

under the auspices of the Association of Jewish Refugees and the Leo Baëck (London) Lodge.

Wednesday, February 18th at 8 p.m.
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The AJR Relief Department

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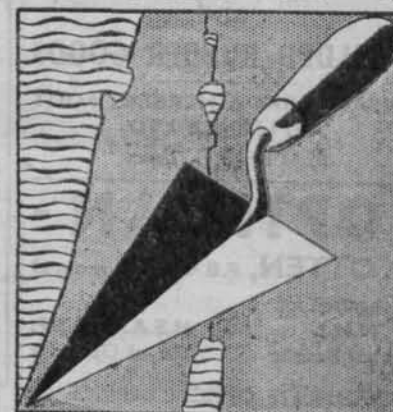
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