

ISSUED BY THE

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## HISTORY IN THE MAKING

IT is hard to see the markings of history in the rashly flowing developments of the present. But it is certainly not difficult to realise that our generation has been privileged to witness an event of historic dimensions—the re-establishment of the Jewish State after nearly 2,000 years. The effects of this decision will no doubt be felt among Jews all over the world but they are of the most immediate consequence to the Jewries on the Continent, in Cyprus and in some Oriental countries. The estimate of Jews in Europe who want to go to Palestine varies between 500,000 and 800,000; another 50,000 are interned in Cyprus. An immigration of such magnitude to Palestine is certainly not an obligation of the Government of the Jewish State but a responsibility upon the whole Jewish people.

In addition to these vast numbers of potential immigrants from Europe, there are the Oriental Jewries numbering approximately 800,000. Their situation, as outlined in a series of articles in "AJR Information," has long given cause for anxiety. The animosity of the Arab world towards the Jewish State may make their position untenable unless the Mufti fails in igniting the Moslem world and a change of heart on the part of the Arabs leads to co-operation with the Jewish State.

Even today, reports on the so-called "Holy War" should be accepted with caution; a cheap sensationalism as displayed in some sections of the Press complies neither with the reality nor is it helpful to any conciliatory moves. Both the question of security in Palestine and the tasks of immigration, land acquisition, agricultural settlement, establishment of new industries, building of towns and villages, are now in the hands of the Jewish people who, supported by U.N.O. and its international agencies, will have to tackle the job with all their resources and with all their goodwill towards their neighbours, Great Britain and the world at large.

## THE THIRD VOLUME

IT is satisfactory to note on looking back at the second volume of "AJR Information" that more progress has been made during the year 1947 in two of the most important fields of our activities, namely that of naturalisation and restitution.

Naturalisation is now proceeding at a greatly increased pace; the majority of the priority cases have already been dealt with and a substantial number of non-priority applications are now in the process of active consideration. It may not take longer than one or two years until the whole problem of naturalisation has been settled.

Some progress has at last been made in the field of restitution where the Restitution Laws for the American and French zones have been published. The Council of Jews from Germany and especially the AJR can justly claim that they can see now the fruits of their long and unflinching efforts although it will need, some time and no smaller efforts to extend the legislation to other zones and to the important field of compensation.

In the present issue, we are glad to announce that a new Bill for Doctors on the temporary register has been issued granting them the right to apply for permanent registration. All these successes are far from making us complacent. Our situation calls for unity, organisation and solidarity. Many problems common to our Group have still to be tackled; important political and social work awaits us in the months ahead. We open the third volume of "AJR Information" in the assurance of the loyalty of our members and in the faith that our actions will be worthy of our heritage.

Robert Weltsch:

## BIRTH OF THE JEWISH STATE

The decision of the United Nations Assembly to divide Palestine into two separate independent States does not seem to have put a definite end to the protracted struggle over the political future of the Holy Land. On the contrary, the struggle may now enter its decisive stage. But from the Jewish point of view the decision of Flushing Meadow is an everlasting landmark in Jewish history. It means the official recognition of the legitimate right—not the Jewish People as a whole, but—a certain Jewish community on ancient Jewish soil to free national life in its own state. For the first time since the extinction of the Maccabean realm, the idea of a Jewish State as a member of the community of nations has again been almost universally accepted. It happened exactly fifty years after Theodor Herzl wrote in his diary: "In Basel gründete ich den Judenstaat. Wenn ich es heute ausspräche, würde man es mit Gelächter aufnehmen, aber von jetzt in 50 Jahren wird die Wahrheit dieser Behauptung verstanden und allgemein anerkannt werden."

## Exact Prophecy

It must be admitted that these words have proved to be an astonishingly exact prophecy. True, the Balfour Declaration of 30 years ago and the Palestine Mandate of the League of Nations were an indispensable prelude to the present development. Without that act of British statesmanship and without thirty years of British protection and administration Herzl's dream could not have been realised in our generation. But at the time of the Balfour Declaration the world as a whole was not as aware as it is now, of all the implications of the Jewish question. The only seriously persecuted section of the Jewish People at that time were the Jews of Tsarist Russia, and Tsarism had been overthrown in the Spring of the same year. The driving force of Jewish nationalism was Russian Jewry, while the majority of Western Jewry stood aloof; but by a fateful coincidence Russian Jewry was cut off from World Jewry in the very week of the Balfour Declaration. Although after the first World War there was also a considerable wish of a certain part of the Jewish People to immigrate to Palestine, it can in no way be compared to the irresistible drive after the second World War, following as it did upon the unprecedented Hitler catastrophe. While the fram of the Balfour Declaration was not quite adequately filled in in the twenties, at the present time nobody doubts the necessity of a radical solution of the Jewish question which has manifested itself in such a tragic manner.

## No Alternative

It is difficult to find out whether the age-old Zionist contention that no other final solution for the Jewish question is possible than the establishment of a Jewish State, owes its success to its convincing logic or to the fact that none of the statesmen of the world was able or willing to produce an alternative idea. But this simple fact—the irritating fact that other countries refuse to absorb the remnants of Hitler's principal victims—gives additional strength to the Zionist argument. In any case, the UN decision has created a new status for the Jews. It was clearly understood that the Jewish State in the part of Palestine attributed to it did not mean only a declaration of independence of the Jewish community there, but determined the natural refugium of persecuted Jews all over the World. By taking in immediately some 150,000 Jews from the D.P. Camps, the Jewish Agency hopes to render more favourable the present composition of the population

which according to the frontiers assigned by UN would be 538,000 Jews and 402,000 Arabs in the "Jewish State."

I do not want to enlarge here on the difficult and very complicated problems of putting the UN decision into effect. This question is the subject of perpetual discussions and criticism all over the world, particularly in the British press and in the declarations of British statesmen. We all must hope that some organ of the UN, possibly the Security Council, will in time reconsider this point and make adequate provisions for keeping the peace in Palestine and guarding the new frontiers which the UN have envisaged. The Jewish Agency declared in the UN Committee that the Jews are prepared to undertake the task of maintaining security, but many of us believe that this would not be a very fortunate solution. Not only would it strain to the utmost the resources of the Jewish community and necessarily deprive many important civilian occupations of their manpower, but it would also lack the authority which an international force would command. It would be most unfortunate if the Jewish State to be established by a Jewish-Arab war, which would be an evil portent for the future because obviously the Jewish State cannot exist in permanent hostility to its neighbours and to the strong Arab minority in its own midst. But even an unofficial war, with the terrible vicious circle of bloodshed, reprisals and counter-reprisals would result in deep-rooted hostility. To a limited extent, this process seems to have already begun and must be stopped as effectively and quickly as possible; and this can be done only by the UN, if at all.

To overcome the present trouble and to reach the next stage, namely the actual upbuilding of all the institutions of a state and the absorption of the first wave of immigrants—will demand the highest ability and wisdom on the Jewish side, the active support of the Jews of the world and the goodwill of other nations.

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL

On December 9 the Medical Practitioners and Pharmacists Bill was passed. Amongst others, the Bill provides that temporarily registered doctors may now apply to the General Medical Council for permanent registration. The General Medical Council which will issue special questionnaires for this purpose must be satisfied that the applicant has rendered satisfactory service. As already stated in the September issue of "AJR Information," the Bill also provides for the registration of certain qualified categories of former Members of H.M. Forces and of War Refugees.

During the discussion, the Bill was welcomed by speakers from all parties of the House. Lt.-Col. Elliot described it as a dignified Bill, which also recalls to some extent the great days, when this country was not merely an asylum, but a citadel for those escaping from persecution abroad. Col. Stoddard-Scott stated that the only criticism he had to raise was that the Bill was probably a year or two late, as the temporary doctors, who had been in this country some for as many as eight or ten years, had had worry and anxiety about their future. The Bill, he said, regularises the position of some very highly distinguished refugee doctors. Sir Henry Morris-Jones said that the foreign doctors came to the rescue of this country to a remarkable degree in certain areas at a time which was certainly difficult, and that many of them had made sacrifices.

# FRENCH RESTITUTION LAW

On November 10, 1947, when the American Restitution Law was promulgated, the Commander in the French Zone of Germany enacted "Ordonnance no. 120 relatif à la restitution des biens ayant fait l'objet d'actes de spoliation." Unfortunately, the praise given to the American Law cannot be extended to that Ordonnance.

It is a piece of hurried legislation. It attempts to deal with a most complicated subject in 22 short articles as compared with the 95 very detailed clauses of the American Law. Many ramifications of the problem have been missed completely. The claims of Nazi victims who were forced to sell their property under duress are restricted in various ways. True, there is a presumption that they acted under duress. But if the deal was made before June 15, 1938 (an arbitrary date: "Aryanisations" had been going on for years before that date), the presumption can be rebutted by proof that a "just price" had been agreed upon; no attempt has been made to determine what a just price was; it is feared that this clause may lead to all sorts of subterfuges on the part of the "Aryanisers."

A purchase price paid has to be refunded, and this, in case the purchaser was "bona fide," even if the victim did not receive the payment.

## IN PARLIAMENT

### CALL-UP OF NATURALISED SUBJECTS

On November 25, Mr. Symonds asked the Minister of Labour in which circumstances British subjects by naturalisation are not called up under the National Service Acts; and, in view of the desire of such persons to fulfil all their obligations of British citizenship, if he will take whatever steps are necessary to enable them to do so. In his answer Mr. Isaacs, Minister of Labour, stated:

"Until the National Service Act, 1947, comes into force in January, 1949, the only men liable to be called up are those covered by a Royal Proclamation which was issued in May, 1944, and does not cover men who were not then British subjects. After January, 1949, Royal Proclamations will not be necessary, and naturalised British subjects will then have the same liability as other men of military age. I do not consider it desirable that a fresh Royal Proclamation should be issued for the special purpose of imposing liability on the small number of men to whom my hon. Friend refers."

On a further question the Minister stated that the men could volunteer. When his attention was drawn to the fact that in two cases volunteers had been declared ineligible by the Employment Exchanges, the Minister promised to look into that point. Asked, if he was aware that the period for voluntary service would be considerably longer than the compulsory period, the Minister said: "That is so, but I thought, if they were so terribly anxious to serve the country they would want to serve longer."

### ADMISSION OF ALIENS

In the course of discussion on the pending deportation of German citizens, who had entered the United Kingdom illegally, the Home Secretary stated that before reaching a definitive decision, he would take into account all circumstances and also consult the International Refugee Organisation. Asked by Mr. S. Silverman whether he would bear in mind that if he was looking for people who suffered badly from racial enemies and who were looking for refuge with the view of coming into this country, there were many people who would have prior claims, the Home Secretary stated: "One of the difficulties which confronts me in these cases is dealing with people who come illegally and who otherwise might have had good claims on our compassion."

### NATURALISATION

On November 27 the Home Secretary stated that 15,022 certificates of naturalisation had been granted between January and October, 1947. Approximately 19,300 cases, most of them in the metropolitan area, still remain to be examined. The Home Secretary added that the authorities were dealing with applications with considerable expedition, having regard to the important inquiries, which must be made before this great privilege is granted.

Profits, if earned by a mala fide possessor, and not otherwise, are to be given up; they go, however, not to the victim but to the Successor Organisation, on which also heirless and unclaimed property of victims from Nazi persecution devolves. This is hard on the individual victim, especially in case he has to refund an amount paid, because he cannot set off profits against this.

The hardship would be felt less if the profits would go to needy Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. However, under the Ordonnance there will not be Jewish Successor Organisations. One organisation for all the victims is to be formed in each land, and there is reason to believe that the funds will be used in the first line for Nazi victims on the spot. This would in so far be disadvantageous to the Jewish victims, as the number of Jews still in Germany (especially in the French Zone) is very small, most of them having been either exterminated or expelled. Much as the non-Jewish victims, who either survived or left relatives in Germany, have suffered, it would not be just, if the Jews would not have their adequate share in the heirless and unclaimed property, which to a high extent is of Jewish origin. The best political opponents of the Nazi-regime will resent this in the same way as the Jews do.

Restitution has to be claimed before the German Courts in the French Zone within 18 months, i.e. until May 10, 1949. Whereas, in the previous issue, claimants in the American Zone were advised to bring their claims before May 10, 1948 (not June 10, as was stated in error in last month's issue), claimants in the French Zone should go wary in all but very clear cases, as many doubtful points in the Ordonnance remain to be elucidated. W. B.

### JEWISH RESTITUTION COMMISSION

The new American Restitution Law provides for the establishment of a Successor Organisation who shall take over the communal, heirless and unclaimed property (see last issue of "AJR Information").

For this purpose a Jewish Restitution Commission with the following constituent members was set up in U.S.A.: Agudas Israel World Organisation, World Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Conference, American Joint Distribution Committee, Board of Deputies of British Jews, Central British Fund, Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Germany, Conseil Representatif des Juifs de France, Council of Jews from Germany, Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc.

The Council of Jews from Germany has appointed as its representatives to the Board of Directors: Mr. K. Alexander (London), Mr. M. Kreutzberger (Tel Aviv), Prof. N. Stein (New York).

### WAR DAMAGE IN THE NETHERLANDS

According to a Dutch decree, compensation for war damages may now also be claimed by British subjects, but only if they already possessed British citizenship at the time at which the loss or damage of the property occurred. The claims have to be submitted to the Office of the War Damage Commission, 130 Stadhouderslaan, The Hague, not later than February 29, 1948. It is understood that there is justified reason to hope for the promulgation of another decree, by which stateless persons outside the Netherlands or persons, who acquired British nationality only after the loss had occurred, may raise the same claims; if and when such a decree should be enacted, an announcement will be published in "AJR Information."

The question is of practical importance especially for those immigrants in this country, whose liftvans had been stored in the Netherlands. As far as the liftvans had been auctioned by the Germans, the owners, without regard to their nationality, may claim the proceeds. As far as the proceeds do not cover the actual value of the auctioned liftvan, or if the liftvan has gone lost by bombardment, the procedure for claiming compensation within the limitations described above becomes relevant.

### TELEGRAM AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

Telegraph Service to Germany, hitherto confined to the British and United States Zones of Germany and Sectors of Berlin, is now available with the whole of Germany. Private telephone calls are only admitted to the British and United States Zones of Germany, not to the other Zones or to any Sector of Berlin.

## JEWRIES IN ORIENTAL COUNTRIES

### III. TURKEY

Of the 65,000 to 75,000 Jews in Turkey, between 40,000 and 50,000 live in Istanbul and the remainder in Smyrna, Adrianople, Ankara, Bursa, Adana and other towns. Here the Jewish problem is merely a part of the larger problem of the non-Moslem minorities (Jews, Greeks and Armenians), all of whom are subject to disabilities. Ataturk had intended to set up a modern secular state in which all citizens would enjoy equal rights, regardless of race or creed. In reality, there is no such equality in modern Turkey. The Jews—like other minorities—have no share in political life. They are not admitted into the People's Party, which was till the end of 1945 the only party in Turkey. There is hardly a Jew in the civil service or in the numerous economic institutions established by the State (banks, industrial enterprises, etc.). When, for example, several years ago the Government acquired the electric corporation of Istanbul from its Belgian owners, it dismissed all Jewish employees with the exception of one or two indispensable experts. In the army, discrimination against members of minority groups is the invariable rule.

The same rule appears to hold good in economic life. During the centuries while the business of the Turks was politics and the business of the Jews was business, there was no conflict. Now that the Turks are becoming commercially conscious and ambitious, a degree of tension has developed—a minority problem in the sociological sense—for while the Jews are not a tenth of the population in the principal commercial centres, their number exceeds 10 per cent. of the business population. In the summer of 1934 the strain reached a point at which a hundred Jews fled from Edirne (Adrianople) to Istanbul. In the sphere of private business no less than in State-controlled enterprise, the minorities encounter ever-increasing difficulties. The semi-official associations (Birliks), which issue import and export licences and control prices, discriminate, though not overtly, against all non-Moslems. Contracts for public works are given mainly to Moslem firms.

### Special Measures

At the end of 1942, a special measure was adopted which clearly aimed at a complete elimination of the minorities from commercial and professional life. This was the one-time property tax, or capital levy, known as *varlik vergisi*. Although theoretically imposed in equal measure on all Turkish subjects, it was in practice levied at only a nominal rate from Moslems, whereas the non-Moslems had to pay such exorbitant amounts that in many cases they had to liquidate their businesses completely in order to realise the sums due. Even so, many found their assets insufficient to cover the extortionate tax. The penalty for default under the *varlik* law was forced labour in special camps established in Eastern Anatolia. Actually, only Greeks, Armenians and Jews were sent to these camps. As a result of the tax, many non-Moslem businesses passed into the hands of Moslems or the State, and complete economic ruin threatened the minorities. Only war prosperity enabled them to find their feet again.

As a result of the operation of the present regime, Jewish communal life is almost completely stifled. The local Jewish communities are allowed to deal only with religious and welfare matters, and administer the few Jewish schools and hospitals left, under the strict supervision of the State. Zionism has been outlawed mainly because of the all-round ban on independent political activity and on any form of association involving international affiliations. In the latter respect, the Zionist movement has shared the fate of Freemasonry.

In response to current international developments, tendency towards some measure of democracy set in in recent months. It has found expression in the extension of the freedom of the press, the establishment of an "opposition party" and other measures. In this connection, for the first time in the history of the Turkish Republic, two young Jews were admitted to the military academy (Harbiye), while several Jewish clerks were engaged by the State banks. In January, 1946, "Egyptian Gazette," a British newspaper published in Egypt summed up the plight of the minorities in Turkey as follows: "Reports by Greeks, Armenians and Jews all agree in one respect. These minorities prefer emigration to economic ruin or social humiliation as outcasts."

(To be continued.)

G. Warburg:

## CAN IT HAPPEN HERE?

Anti-Semitism in England has unfortunately become topical. Every Monday we can read reports of anti-Semitic meetings in the Eastern parts of London. Mosley is about to restart his Fascist Party with a new name but with the old programme. The Caunt case helped to round off the dismal picture. No person in his senses can deny that anti-Semitism exists in England and that it is growing again after a period of decline during the war, when anti-Semitism and treachery became almost synonymous.

Yet the fact that anti-Semitism exists in this country, even that it is growing, does not answer the question: Can it happen here? If by "it" we mean an exact replica of events in Germany, down to every detail, the answer is certainly "No." History never

repeats itself in minute detail. But if the question means: Can anti-Jewish discrimination and persecution happen here, then the answer is: It can happen in any country where there are Jews, provided the conditions exist under which virulent anti-Semitism will flourish. Some self-styled prophets go a step further. They say, it will happen here. Did it not begin in Germany as a small movement, that nobody took seriously? Did not German ministers and journalists call Hitler and his follower the lunatic fringe; did they not say it was a movement that could be killed by not paying attention to it? Does not exactly the same happen here to-day? But such "prophets" look only at superficial similarities.

## Psychological Conditions

The real question is: are the political, economic, social and psychological conditions the same as in Germany between the wars? Germany had lost a war and much territory. The inflation had destroyed the very existence of a whole social class, mass-unemployment later aggravated this social-economic upheaval. None of these conditions exist at the moment in Britain. The middle class has lost much of its wealth and influence, but has not been pauperised. Mass-unemployment does not exist. England has lost no war, those parts of the Empire which ceased to belong to it have been given up voluntarily.

In Germany the influential Conservative wing of politics, the bulk of the academic class and a large section of the Press had a strong anti-Jewish tradition which they displayed openly. Again none of these conditions exist in this country. Political anti-Semitism is still not respectable. Conservatives join with Socialists and Liberals in denouncing Fascist Jew-baiting. An openly anti-Jewish article in the Press (it is different with letters to the Editor) creates almost a sensation. The Churches and the Universities take part in the fight against anti-Semitism. In addition, the peculiar British electoral system makes the rise of new parties difficult. They need a steady growth over a long period before they can make a real impression in Parliament. The whole political system is more stable than in Germany and in most other countries.

## "Jew-Conscious"

Still, in spite of all this, it would be dangerous to act ostrich-like and ignore the signs of danger. The British people have become what is called Jew-conscious, thus strengthening the existing anti-Jewish undercurrent. A political movement is being created to use this undercurrent for its political purposes, when and if social and economic conditions develop to make this a possibility. The danger may not be acute at this moment, there are certainly no grounds for hysteria, but it would be equally wrong to ignore the portents. To-day it may be easy to fight the evil with legal measures without using semi-totalitarian methods. It is certainly not easy to frame laws against the Fascist, anti-Jewish evil which could not be misused to suppress freedom in general. But technical difficulties are no reason to do nothing at all. The people—Jews and Gentiles alike—who cherish democratic liberty have their part to play, firmly but without hysteria and without allowing themselves to be misused for political purposes of an outside character. The Government have the task to create such laws to assist those who want to uphold the true standards of democracy, liberty and tolerance. Human Rights and fundamental freedoms should be a reality and not merely fine words in Treaties and Conventions.

## LORD BALDWIN

Jews from Germany have added reason for commemorating Lord Baldwin, who passed away recently. Immediately after the pogroms in November, 1938, he appealed over the B.B.C. and in the Press for the admission of Refugees on a wider scale than before. A fund, bearing his name, was raised and became instrumental for the establishment of the Refugee Children's Movement. Many new immigrants, who otherwise would have perished, owe their lives to his efforts on their behalf.

## EVENTS IN ANGLO-JEWRY

The great event of the UN decision to reconstitute a Jewish State was celebrated by British Jews all over the country in a spirit of thanksgiving and dedication. In London, at a meeting in Kingsway Hall, the Shofar was sounded by Dayan Lazarus, the Deputy Chief Rabbi who also recited Psalm 98 and the Shehecheyanu. Prof. Brodetsky, the President of the Board of Deputies, said that it had been given to us to see the end of 1877 years of exile and the beginning of what would become the third Jewish State.

Gratifying news, too, was the announcement by Dr. Nathan Morris, Director of Anglo-Jewry's Education, that for the first time in 25 years, unmistakable progress had been achieved in Jewish education. Attendance of Talmud Torahs and religion classes which had hitherto steadily declined, had risen in the last two years by 3000, and the 11,000 pupils they had hoped for in five years had already been reached in two. Dr. Morris also reported that in Glasgow which has a Jewish community of 15,000, a secondary school with about 1,000 pupils had introduced Hebrew as a subject of instruction.

The Jewish Secondary School Movement in N. and N.W. London, it was stated at the annual meeting of Governors, now caters for 800 pupils between the ages of 5 and 18. Greater financial efforts are to meet the deficit for 1946-47 of £988 (in a total expenditure of £31,289).

Juvenile delinquency among Jews has decreased, while in the country generally it has considerably increased as a result of the war. According to Mr. Basil Henriques, J.P., the well-known social worker, this "amazing phenomenon" was "due to the excellence of the preventive work which is being done in the community."

A highlight of the unabated anti-Semitic campaign was the return to active political life of Sir Oswald Mosley, the discredited leader of the British Union of Fascists before the war, who announced the formation of a new "Union Movement." Though open air propaganda will probably be intensified, it is believed that at present anti-Semitism will be soft-pedalled in areas where breaches of the peace might ensue.

The situation generally was felt to be sufficiently serious to claim the best part of the debate at the Board of Deputies' monthly meeting where the Chairman of the Defence Committee, Mr. L. J. Hydeleyman, stated that unfriendliness to the Jews was now increasingly expressed openly and by a more varied section of the people. The nation's state of crisis, the food situation, the possibilities of unemployment were all factors which, if they deteriorated seriously, would be exploited for aggravating anti-Jewish feeling.

In the meantime persistent efforts are being made to organise action against the anti-democratic forces of anti-Semitism. At a two-day National Conference on Human Rights, called by the National Council for Civil Liberties, some 290 delegates of trade unions and political and cultural organisations, unanimously passed a resolution declaring it to be the duty of all democratic citizens to counter anti-Semitism which "leads inevitably to the demoralisation of the people." The Mayor of Willesden called a special meeting of the Borough Council to protest against the "growing menace to democracy and public order by anti-Semitic propaganda and provocation." For the same purpose an all-party deputation from Hackney which has a large Jewish population, saw the Home Secretary but expressed themselves as "not satisfied" with their reception.

In the field of internal Jewish politics, the authority of the Board of Deputies was again vigorously asserted against certain unorthodox moves by the Anglo-Jewish Association and the World Jewish Congress. "I shall not allow the Board to be destroyed, whether by a world organisation from outside or an Anglo-Jewish organisation from inside," Prof. Brodetsky declared. It was also stated that the Defence Fund is insufficient and that an appeal might be launched for £100,000.

## GALLUP POLL OF ANTI-SEMITES

Anti-Semitism still runs strong in Germany. Although Hitler lost the fighting part of the war, he won a partial victory on the ideological side. His arbitrary doctrine of racial superiority is still believed by many Germans.

To find the extent of anti-Jewish feeling in post-war Germany the Information Control Division of the Office of Military Government recently questioned a scientific sample of the total population of American-occupied parts of Germany. The survey followed the method of the Gallup Poll.

Sixty-one per cent. of the Germans in the U.S. zone have a positive anti-Jewish bias, I.C.D. concluded. This figure includes 39 per cent. who are "very seriously disposed to exhibit racial prejudice." And 22 per cent. who "easily go along with the more extreme positions and cannot be expected to counter any expression of anti-Semitism."

## Two Per Cent. Against

At the other end of the scale, only 2 per cent. were found to be "opponents of race hatred in any positive sense."

After a series of questions, I.C.D. sorted out the entire German population into these five groups with respect to degree of anti-Semitism:

Those with little bias, 20 per cent., who said, "Germans are the best workers in the world."

Nationalists, 19 per cent., who said, "Some races are more fit to rule than others."

Racists, 22 per cent., who said, "Some races are lower than others."

Anti-Semites, 21 per cent., who said, "I would not like to work under Jews" or "I would not like living in the same house with Jews."

Intense anti-Semites, 18 per cent., who said, "I would not like living on the same street with Jews," "I would not like working with a Jew," or "A composer's racial background may determine the beauty of his music."

A further question asked whether Jews should be encouraged to rebuild their life in Germany. Affirmative answers varied from 22 per cent. in the first group to only 7 per cent. in the last.

"Segregation, discrimination and open attacks," the report concluded, "have not been frequent, but a solid ground for such action has been noted in the hardening attitude of the German public toward the Jews."

Followers of right-wing political parties were found to be somewhat more biased racially than those who support left wing parties. Persons with low incomes and monotonous jobs were found to be particularly liable to anti-Semitism.

The Nazis' success in teaching their racial doctrines during the 12 years they were in power is evidenced by what I was told by an intelligent young German newspaper reporter. He has been passed by American authorities as "anti-Nazi." When I questioned him about refugee immigration into Palestine, he said:

"This immigration is being directed by a worldwide Jewish movement that has been in operation for centuries. Hitler tried to stamp it out, but he was not successful. Other activities of this movement include supplying arms and information to revolutionary movements all over the world."

The assertion that there is a Jewish conspiracy to rule the world was a basic part of the Nazi propaganda line.

From "Palestine Post"

Walter Levy:

## THEATRE IN PALESTINE

Theatre in Palestine is Hebrew theatre so far, though I hope that the Arabs will soon awaken to the need of a theatre of their own.

"Habimah" is the oldest Hebrew theatre in Palestine, being world renowned through their association in their beginnings with the great Moscow theatre and names such as Stanislavsky and Wahtangoff, and through extensive tours over Europe and America. "Ohel" and the "Chamber Theatre" are now close runners-up in the favour of audiences in Palestine, and also the cabaret theatres "Matateh" (which means "Broom") and "Li-La-Lo" (which means anything) both of whom enjoy immense popularity. No Hebrew dramatist of the force of a Schnitzler has so far arisen, and could not be expected to in the nature of things—and in consequence the Hebrew theatre had actors, but no playwrights; it had to fall back on a repertoire of Jewish authors and Jewish subjects mainly from East Europe, wherefrom also most of the audiences hailed. When European classics were chosen then with regard to their "Jewishness." So we find Gutzkow's "Uriel D'Acosta," Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Calderon's "Crown of David," and a Galsworthy play "Loyalties" on the repertoire list of the Hebrew theatre. However, in recent years has "Habimah" for instance increasingly brought great classics to the knowledge of the Hebrew public which are not necessarily "Jewish," and this in spite of the difficulty of lacking public enthusiasm and high costs. One finds on their repertoire Racine's "Phedre," "Hamlet," Dostojewsky's "Crime and Punishment," and lastly Sophokles' "Oedipus."

Of great importance was the emergence of the "Ohel" workers Theatre shortly after "Habimah" had settled for good in Palestine in the early twenties. The "Ohel" started as a group of amateurs, workers who spent their leisure on efforts to float a Socialist Hebrew theatre. They grew up to a full-fledged professional theatre with the help of the powerful trades unions organisation, the "Histadrut," which may be said to comprise within its ranks more than two-fifths of the Jewish community today. Theatre with them was not only an effort of "l'art pour l'art," it had besides its national also a social role to perform, it had to stimulate new social ideas and ideals. "Ohel" was different from "Habimah" in that it grew out of the soil of Palestine, it was cruder, it was uncertain of its style, but rather more expressive of the new life and turmoil. By and by, the "Ohel" too came to realise that national Hebrew theatre need not necessarily mean a purely Jewish repertoire, and they have to their credit a galaxy of performances of modern European authors like Shaw's "Doctor's Dilemma," and "Men and the Arms," Priestley's "Desert Highway" and "They came to a City." They also tried their hand at Moliere's comedies.

It is the "Matateh" cabaret mainly, now already more than twenty years old, that is persistent in its sarcastic attacks upon the shortcomings and blunders not only of the Mandatory power and the

British in general, but is even more outspoken as regards Jewish faults and deficiencies. Topical problems are judged—and solved in laughter not without tears.

A word may be said here about the organisation and administration of professional Hebrew theatres. They function as cooperatives, i.e. revenue is shared, and no new forces can be introduced without the consent of all the group. What is more, and is a serious handicap, the repertoire, too, is chosen by the cooperative and often other than purely artistic considerations are decisive. Until recently even the two most important theatres, "Habimah" and "Ohel," had no halls of their own in Tel-Aviv. But now both have halls and stages equipped with up-to-date machinery. All the theatres have their seat in Tel-Aviv, and have very often to go on tour to visit the other towns and outlying settlements.

One cannot speak of theatre without mentioning the audience. I mentioned already that the first immigrants were mainly of the manual labour pioneer type and that they came from Eastern Europe. Their preferences and idiosyncrasies determined theatrical fare. But after 1933, the year of Hitler's rise to power in Germany, a new type of settler arrived who brought with him the amenities of urban life and the need for urban cultural activity. The German Jews, who came in ever-increasing numbers after 1933, were in the main doctors, lawyers, merchants, industrialists; among them were also a number of actors, playwrights, and producers. They had to be reckoned with in the repertoire of the theatres, and indeed the window to the West in Hebrew theatre was opened more widely. But while "Habimah" secured the services of Max Brod as their adviser, and "Ohel" took Friedrich Lobe as their chief producer, no German Jewish actors were absorbed in Hebrew theatre. Some of these actors formed a new theatre, the "Hebrew Theatre," which tried to introduce modern European drama. But the audience failed them, the German and Western European Jews were not numerous enough to support this venture.

There is hope that the youth growing up in Palestine may reach a synthesis which finds expression in theatre repertoire, too. Noteworthy in this respect is the recent formation of the "Chamber Theatre," which resumed the shortlived tradition of the "Hebrew Theatre." The director of the "Chamber Theatre" is a young man from Prague who grew up in Palestine, but still remembers German and other Central European theatre; his actors are partly actors from Germany and young actors from Palestine, and they have ventured to perform such modern plays as Anouilh's "Antigone," Lorca's "Bloodwedding," and Capek's "Life of the Insects."

Summing up, I would say that it would be foolish to expect the Hebrew theatre to reach harmony now in a growing expanding community, in the general bustle of construction and turmoil. But achievements in the short time of twenty years augur well for the future.

## 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.

## MARRIAGE BY PROXY

The dispersal of Jewish Refugees all over the world often makes it impossible, or at least difficult, for them to meet in order to get married; e.g., a woman in England wishes to get married to an Argentinian, but cannot obtain the Argentinian visa before marriage, while the fiancé cannot afford travelling to England to marry here and return with his bride. Frequently, therefore, the question is being asked whether one of the parties can appoint an agent or proxy to take his or her place at the marriage ceremony and to contract marriage on behalf of the principal. The answer is that there are many countries where this form of marriage is permissible. Until recently it was doubtful whether a marriage celebrated by an agent would be recognised as valid in England. These doubts have been

dispelled by the Court of Appeal which a short time ago answered in the affirmative.

There exists, however, a further problem which is not yet decided. Suppose that neither party is in a country which allows marriage by proxy (e.g. England and Germany). Can both parties appoint agents and contract matrimony in a country which permits marriage by parties each of whom is represented by proxy (e.g. Mexico)? If this could be done, a woman in Germany would in Mexico get married to a man in England, thus acquire British nationality, leave Germany and arrive here as a British wife. The decision of the Court of Appeal leaves this point open, but it is not unreasonable to infer from it that this highly unusual and perhaps rather undesirable proceeding results in a valid marriage.

## PERSONALIA

Ricarda Huch died in Frankfort-on-Main at the age of 83 years.

Siddy Wronsky, one of the pioneers of modern Social Welfare, died in Palestine. In Germany, she was the founder and head of the "Archiv fuer Wohlfahrtspflege" and co-editor of the "Deutsche Zeitschrift fuer Wohlfahrtspflege"; at the same time, as a Zionist of long standing, she took a prominent part in the work of the Jewish social organisations. In 1933, she went to Palestine, where she founded the first School for Social Workers in the country and established a great library of Social Science.

Dr. Gustav Feldmann, formerly Stuttgart, who in Germany played a leading part in Jewish life, died in Jerusalem at the age of 75 years.

Max Pinn, formerly one of the managers of "Paltreu" (Berlin) and later an official of the Transfer Office of the Jewish Agency and the Anglo-Palestine Bank, became the victim of an Arab attack when riding in a bus from Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem. He devoted his energy and profound legal knowledge to the Jewish cause, and his untimely death will be deeply regretted by all those who knew him.

Dr. Siegfried Rosenfeld died in London at the age of 73. In Germany, he was Ministerial-Director with the Prussian Ministry of Justice. He always took an active interest in the work of the AJR.

Professor Carl Neuberg, formerly Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut Berlin, celebrated his 70th birthday recently in New York.

Dr. F. Rosenthal (Leicester, formerly Hamburg) has been appointed a member of the Editorial Board of the "Acta Haematologica," an archive for blood diseases printed in New York.

## RECTORS OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

For the 1947-48 term the following professors have been elected rectors of German Universities: University of Berlin, Johannes Stroux (Philosophy); Bonn, Heinrich Konen (Minister of Education of North-Rhine/Westphalia); Erlangen, Eduard Brenner (Philosophy); Goettingen, Friedrich Hermann Rein (Physiology); Greifswald, Rudolf Seeliger (Theoretical Physics); Halle, Otto Eissfeldt (Theology); Jena, Friedrich Zucker (Philosophy), Muenster, Emil Lehnartz (Physiological Chemistry); Rostock, Guenther Rienaecker (Chemistry); Tuebingen, Theodor Steinbuechel (Theology); Wuertzburg, Joseph Martin (Classical Philology); Technical University, Berlin, Jean d'Ans (Inorganic Chemistry); Technical University, Braunschweig, Ernst Schmidt (Thermo Dynamics); T. H. Darmstadt, Gustav Mesmer (Higher Mechanics and Strength of Materials); T. H. Dresden, Enno Heidebroek (Theory of Machines); T. H. Hannover, Otto Flachsbart (Mechanics and Strength of Material); T. H. Karlsruhe, Hans Jungbluth (Mechanical Technology); T. H. Stuttgart, Richard Grammel (Thermo Dynamics and Technical Mechanics); Marburg, Heinrich Frick (Theology); Frankfurt, Hallstein (Jurisprudence); Koeln, Kroll; Hamburg, v. Laun (Jurisprudence).

NEW BOOKS.—Edith Hoffmann: "Kokoschka, Life and Work" (Faber & Faber); Martin Buber: "Mamre" (Cumberlege, London); William Shirer: "End of a Berlin Diary" (Hamish Hamilton Ltd., London); William Goldman: "East End my Cradle" (A. & E. Publishers Ltd.); W. Friedmann: "The Allied Military Government of Germany" (Stevens & Sons, London); Ernst Wiechert: "The Forest of the Dead" (Gollancz, London); William B. Ziff: "The Rape of Palestine" (St. Botolph Publishing Co., London); Gordon Schaffer: "Russian Zone" (Allen & Unwin); Alfred Einstein: "Music in the Romantic Era" (Allen & Unwin); James P. Warburg: "Germany-Bridge or Battleground" (Heinemann); Thomas Mann: "Essays of Three Decades" (Secker and Warburg); Peretz Cornfeld: "Palestine Personalia" (Palestine Personalia, Tel-Aviv); Douglas M. Kelley: "22 Cells in Nuremberg" (W. H. Allen).

A. F. Schnitzer (Geneva):

## STATELESSNESS

In former years, statelessness occurred comparatively seldom. It used to arise as a consequence of exceptional circumstances like technical deficiencies in peace treaties, the neglect of exercising the right of option, non-registration of emigrants with their consulates, or it was imposed as an additional penalty in the case of certain crimes. Recently, however, it has become common practice to expatriate such persons who are considered undesirable for ethnic, political or racial reasons. In this connection it should be noticed that an individual expatriation can be fairly easily proved by producing relevant documents of the judgment or administrative act. In some cases a copy of an official gazette may serve as evidence. Numerically by far more important and yet more complicated in their ascertainment are the wholesale expatriations of large groups of persons, as they have been transacted by Soviet Russia, then Turkey, and eventually Nazi Germany.

By virtue of Ordinance 11 of the "Reichsbürgergesetz" of November 25, 1941, all German Jews, normally residing abroad, were deprived of their citizenship. Since Austria was part of the German Reich at that time, the above regulation is consequently effective in the case of Jews who came from Austria.

## Undesirable Principle

In principle the status of statelessness is undesirable, and it is a postulate that the expatriation should be deemed ineffective, unless the person concerned acquires another citizenship within a short time. Yet this postulate does not alter the fact that statelessness nowadays occurs frequently. The admissibility of wholesale expatriations cannot be contested according to existing law; the Swiss Federal Court, for instance, has recognised it on the occasion of an expatriation by decree of the Soviet Union.

Ordinance 11 of the "Reichsbürgergesetz" has not infrequently been treated incorrectly by foreign law-courts and authorities.

1. Some think the legislation of the Nazi regime to be null and void. This belief is completely erroneous. The National Socialist Government functioned effectively—only too effectively; its decrees were carried out. Furthermore, the Government was internationally recognised. The legality of the legislation can thus not be doubted.

2. Even now, after the removal of the National Socialist Government, the laws which were made during its term of office, have not been indiscriminately nullified; only certain particularly objectionable laws and decrees have been declared invalid. In Germany the abolition of such laws was brought about by the Allied Military Government and subsequently by the Control Council; in Austria too, the Government of the new Republic has by now made more than forty decrees on the strength of which a great number of rules and regulations of the Nazi epoch were set aside.

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

It has come to my knowledge that in spite of the many notices which have been published that our representatives in the field are no longer allowed to accept designated parcels, some people are still utilising these addresses for sending gifts to their named friends or relatives.

I should be glad if you would allow me the hospitality of your columns to inform your readers that instructions have now been given that any such parcels received in the field will, in future, be used for general distribution and will not be forwarded to the addressees. This, of course, does not affect our "Adoption Scheme."

Channels exist through all post offices for sending parcels to individual recipients on the Continent.

Gifts of food, clothing, toys and books for general distribution are gratefully accepted by the J.C.R.A. Supplies Depot, 36a Snow Hill, London, E.C.1, and the AJR Relief Department, 1 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6.

Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad,  
A. G. Jacobs,  
General Secretary.

3. In all cases where rules and regulations have been abolished, such an abolition does not have retrospective force. Retrospective effect is not assumed and would, in general, be impracticable, since in the meantime legal consequences have arisen by virtue of the now annulled laws. Marriages, divorce proceedings, and wills, of expatriated persons have no longer been treated e.g. in accordance with the laws of the countries of origin.

The Law concerning Imperial Citizenship (Reichsbürgergesetz), the ordinances based on it, Regulation 11 among them, have been abolished in Germany by Law No. 1 of the Military Government and Law No. 1 of the Control Council. It is within letter and spirit of these last mentioned decrees that the Law and its ordinances must no longer be applied in Germany, as from the time of abolition only. Yet legal effects of the Law and its ordinances—the expatriation is one of these effects—have not been removed. This interpretation coincides with the view of the Allied authorities concerned, and it would be desirable to have it confirmed by an official declaration, in order to counter incorrect opinions. The German authorities concur with this standpoint, as is apparent from official replies of the Berlin Police President.

In Austria Regulation 11 of the "Reichsbürgergesetz" has been abolished by Declaration No. 14 of May 13, 1945, which was expressly to take effect as from April 10, 1945.

4. New legislation concerning the questions of citizenship in Germany has so far not yet been enacted.

In paragraph 1 of the Statute concerning the Reinstatement of Austrian Citizenship (Staatsbürgerschafts-Ueberleitungsgesetz) of July 10, 1945, every person who was an Austrian on March 13, 1938, is still considered to be such. This decree may be well meant. Those persons, however, who were expatriated and are now no more on Austrian soil, are no longer subject to Austrian Sovereignty. Consequently they cannot automatically become citizens of the new Austrian Republic.

## Ordre Public

5. Another well meant objection against the recognition of the expatriation is to be found in the opinion that Ordinance 11 constitutes a discrimination, which runs counter to the "ordre public." Nevertheless, the application of Ordinance 11 cannot be excluded on two counts:

(a) The expatriation can be considered to be an unbearable condition only, if the expatriated person regards himself as discriminated against. In cases, however, where the expatriated Jew no longer desires to retain the citizenship of a country that has subjected him, his co-religionists, or members of his race to inhuman persecution, the expatriation cannot be regarded as a burden and is to be recognised.

(b) The exclusion from application of a foreign law with reference to the "ordre public" is admissible only, when the corresponding regulations of the laws of the country can be substituted for the foreign ones; the morally insufficient legislation concerning the maintenance of a wife and child might be cited as a suitable instance. The existence, acquisition, and loss of citizenship can—according to the unequivocal opinion of the authorities on International Law—only be derived from the Law of the country, whose citizenship is concerned.

6. Finally some foreign authorities hold that, on the basis of German Racial Legislation, they are unable to determine whether a person is Jewish or not. First of all it must be remembered that both for favourable (e.g. granting of refuge) and unfavourable purposes, note was taken whether a person was a member of the Jewish race. Furthermore, it is generally necessary in order to establish the nationality of a person, that its presumption should be based on the law in question with regard to descent, place of birth, etc. If, for instance, the German authorities declare that a person had lost his German nationality as a result of Regulation 11, such a declaration may only then not form the basis of a decision, when there are exceptional indications for the suspicion that the person concerned is not a Jew.

## Old Acquaintances

**Introduction:**—Even if you did not go to school with them, you are grown up with the people this column will deal with. All the once familiar names of prominence in every way of life surely creep up sometimes in your memories, and this column will give you every month the latest news about their doings now wherever they are, or may be.

**Travellers:**—Mady Christians' long expected visit to London will come true this month when the Broadway star plays and directs "I remember Mama" here. Her partner will be Fritz Valk; he takes Oskar Homolka's place who acted with Mady Christians while the van Druten play was a long run in New York.—Fritz Kortner from Hollywood arrived in Switzerland on his way back to Berlin where he will play at the "Deutsches Theater."—His friend Ernst Deutsch appears already in his second part in Vienna; after his success in "Professor Bernhardt," he plays now Shaw's "Teufelsschueler."—Both can meet Carl Zuckmayer often; the playwright is again "at home" in Germany and Austria, and writes simultaneously two scripts—for Helmut Kaetner, the most gifted of the younger generation of film directors, and for Gustav Ucicky . . . when he does not help to denazify Werner Krauss.—Lilli Palmer who came from Hollywood to London with her husband Rex Harrison, returns to the States after a holiday in Switzerland, where she saw Blandine Ebinger together with Kaethe Dorsch playing in "Schauspielhaus."—Erich Kaestner who is now editor of U.S. sponsored "Neue Zeitung" in Munich together with Egon Jameson-Jacobsohn and Walter Nissen, went on invitation of publisher W. Classen to Zurich.

**London Diary:**—Anton Walbrook's next film part will be "Pique Dame," and Dame Edith Evans will be opposite him for the first time in pictures.—Richard Tauber, for the first time after his serious operation last year, sang for Christmas in the B.B.C. and intends to go on tour to South America again.—Lore Leni-Cowan joined the "Screen Rights Ltd.," a company formed for buying and selling scripts.—Mischa Spolianski, whose hit-song "Voice in the Night" you probably know, wrote the theme music for the successful "It always rains on Sunday," and his colleague Hans May finished a new operetta "Carrissima" with a book by Eric Maschwitz for production in March in the West end.

**News from Abroad:**—In Ascona, Franz Fein died suddenly, aged 51, brother of actress Maria Fein and one of the foremost German translators.—Lotte Ehrlich, widow of comedian Max Ehrlich, left Holland to go to America.—Former Lawyer Dr. Erich Frey became citizen of Chile where he lives, and went to visit Carl Meinhard, former partner of Rudolf Bernauer, who survived seven years in a concentration camp and is now in Buenos Aires.—Walter Trier joined his married daughter in Toronto after many happy years in London, but will still do the funny cover drawings for "Lilliput."—Billy Wilder who started once as a journalist in Berlin, has Marlene Dietrich in his next Hollywood picture "A Foreign Affair," and was on location in Berlin to see the ruins of the "Romanische" again.—Comedian Max Hansen is in Stockholm as well known as he was in Berlin and Vienna before '33.

**From Berlin and Vienna:**—Henny Porten made her appearance again, and plays "Sophienlund" in Hamburg, where she met Claire Waldoff who came from Bavaria to entertain.—Lucie Hoefflich is director of Schwerin's theatre.—Gustav Gruendgens became director of Duesseldorf theatre and goes only occasionally to Berlin.—Rudolf Forster will play Bahr's "Konzert" in Vienna's "Josefstadt" with Gustav Waldau, Hortense Raky, who returned from exile in Switzerland, and Karl Paryla.—Erich Ziegel directed Hauptmann's "Vor Sonnenuntergang" in Vienna's Kammerspiele, but his wife Mirjam Horwitz is not in the cast.—Lothar Wallerstein produced "Boris Godunow" in "Staatsoper" in Vienna conducted by Clemens Krauss, while Christl Mardayn played "Madame Sans Gene" in "Volkstheater." **PEM**

## BOOKS FOR BELSEN

According to a recent information, the Belsen Hospital is in urgent need of Polish and Hungarian books suitable for general reading by the patients. Any readers who could contribute should send their literature to the AJR Relief Department, 1 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6, marked "Hospital Belsen."

## FROM MY DIARY

When I was in Berlin, I witnessed a very interesting premiere of a German film "Ehe im Schatten," dedicated to the memory of the actor Joachim Gottschalk, who in 1941 committed suicide together with his family because he did not want to be parted from his Jewish wife.

The story of a mixed marriage under Nazi terror transforms this film into a great human document. One sees the net tightening around the Jews, one sees scenes of their humiliation and suffering and glimpses at the horror of deportation.

The film runs in all four sectors of Berlin, a very rare event indeed, and is a big box office success. Unfortunately, neither the technique of the production nor the artistic level are commensurate with the greatness of the theme. Two good old friends are among the actors: Willy Prager and Alfred Balthoff (Berliner), two former members of the Jewish Kulturbund, who play parts in the film which they have experienced some years ago in reality.

I met still another good friend in Berlin, Fritz Wisten, the former Chief Producer of the Kulturbund who is now a Director of the "Theater am Schiffbauerdamm." Wisten told me: "I had thought that the plays which were banned under the Nazis could be produced now, but alas, the mentality of the German public makes this quite impossible. How differently did I visualise the time after the Nazi breakdown. There is not an inkling of a breach with the past nor of inner transformation; only a

forced silence in the hope that one day it will be different again. The infection was too severe. I believed in the liquidation of anti-Semitism but the desecrating of Jewish cemeteries in Berlin, the damaging of monuments to victims of Fascism are symptomatic of the attitude of a large section of the German people. All these facts have, of course, their effect on theatre life. Pure escapism in this situation is irresponsible, as it meets the inclination of the German public to shirk their duties resulting from their guilt." NARRATOR

### SWEDISH JEWRY'S RECORD

The small Community of 7,000 Swedish Jews carried the burden of relief for a by far larger number of fellow Jews, who found refuge in their country. Their manifold unselfish, generous and constructive activities are laid down in a well-made-up report, the English edition of which just reached AJR Headquarters. Since 1933, 3,326,600 Sw. crowns were raised for pre-war refugees from Germany and neighbouring countries, war-refugees from Denmark and Norway and for "the redeemed of the year 1945," who had survived the horrors of Concentration Camps. Amongst others, the report states that in view of the present labour shortage most of the post-war refugees (7,000) have been able to get employment. Apart from the immediate relief work, spiritual aid, vocational training, religious instruction, preparation for immigration are provided for in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmoe. This record of the present and past activities of Swedish Jewry will be an unforgotten expression of Jewish solidarity in our days.

### DER FLUECHTLING

Kehr nicht zurück in das verfluchte Land,  
Den Unterschlupf der abgefeimten Horde.  
Um seine Trümmer wittert noch gebannt  
Der Blutgeruch der Schlachten und der Morde.

Kehr nicht zurück. Der Boden zuckt in Qual,  
Verstümmelt, aufgeteilt und an der Kette.  
In Kellern haust das Volk, verhärtet und fahl,  
Der Hunger schlurft durch die verfallnen Städte.

Was willst du dort? Zerschossen und verbrannt  
Die trauten Zimmer, die dich hegen sollen.  
Die nahen Menschen, die du einst gekannt,  
Verarmt, verstreut, verdorben und verschollen.

Wo sind die Strassen, die du aufrecht zogst,  
Heimlich geborgen in dem Strom der andern?  
Wo ist der Park, in den du schwärmend bogst,  
Durch laue Nächte Hand in Hand zu wandern?

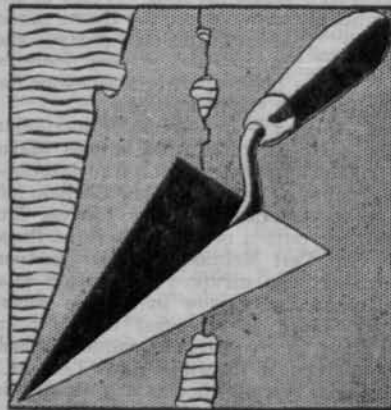
Du horchest in die Ferne ringsherum  
Nach Klängen, die vertraute Kunde bringen.  
Jedoch die deutschen Lieder bleiben stumm.  
Wer weiss, ob noch die deutschen Vögel singen.

Seitdem du glücklich dienstest deiner Pflicht,  
Wie viele graue Jahre sind verflogen.  
Wie anders zeigt der Spiegel dein Gesicht,  
Als der du warst, da du davongezogen.

Bleib, wo du bist, vereinsamt und verkannt.  
Wach auf aus deinen Träumen sehnsuchtsrunken.  
Kehr nicht zurück in das geliebte Land.  
Was Heimat war, ist ach so tief versunken.

INQUIT.

# PALSEC



# KERETH

### TWO NAMES

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



### YOU ARE INVITED

To write to '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.

### DEATH

Steer. On Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1947, Kate, beloved wife of Erwin H. Steer, of 20 Abbey Road, N.W.8.

### CLASSIFIED

#### Employment

Advertisements are subject to Control of Engagement Order.

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

AGENTS, keen salesmen, wanted for the sale of our 1st class spectacle frames, etc. (and in the season for sunglasses). Various districts still open. Nupro Ltd. Manuf. Opticians. HAM 2156. 229a West End Lane, London, N.W.6.

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

HOMEWORK wanted. Willing to do any kind of homework. Box 546.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN (junior) for my Export Office wanted, excellent prospects. Apply: Herbert Licht, 55 Berners Street, W.1.

JUNIOR MALE OR FEMALE clerk for Despatch Dept. wanted. Apply Herbert Licht, 55 Berners Street, W.1.

YOUNG MAN with experience in modern production methods of handbags, with some capital seeks partnership in handbag or other business. Box 547.

HANDBAG - FACTORY'S AGENT with first-class Wholesale Customers in London wishes to change manufacturer. Preferentially Ladies' Handbags of Plastic or Leather wanted, but also of good quality Rexin or other materials. Commission Basis only. Box 537.

SELLING-AGENTS, able to prove best results with Multiple Stores, wish to contact manufacturers who can produce substantial quantities of suitable commodities of any description, including cheap as well as good-class Toilet-Requisites. Box 536.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS doing regular business with London Wholesalers are open to represent one or two more manufacturers. (Travel-Requisites, Small Leathergoods, Art-Jewellery Toys, Stationery or similar lines). Box 535.

HOMEWORK wanted by Lady used to Fancy-work. Box 538.

EXCELLENT COOK wants part-time job, gentleman or business people. Tel.: PRI 2285.

AGENCIES WANTED in manufactured goods for London and Home Counties. Car available. Box 539.

GENTLEMAN, single, 41 years, efficient and reliable refugee, living in Holland, seeks position in U.K. in Office or Business. Box 540.

REPRESENTATIVE, calling Wholesalers Midlands, South Wales, wishes to contact Manufacturers of Household Goods, Toys, Stationery, Handbags, etc. Best references. Box 541.

METALS AND METAL SCRAPS. Wanted Merchant experienced in sale and purchase of metals and scraps as collaborator. Please write Box 543.

WANTED Lady for mending and repairing shirts, linen, etc. Private. Box 544.

WANTED COOK-HOUSEKEEPER for small modern flat in Hampstead. —Apply Box 548.

### Accommodation

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

WORKSHOP OR OFFICE accommodation, large room 18'x15' to let. Option, if desired, of adjoining rooms vacant April. Near Tottenham Court Rd. Box 545.

TO LET Bedsitting-room, nicely furn. gas fire, share kitchenette & bathroom. 1min. Kilburn Undergr. Station. Suits business lady or gentleman. Rent 32/6 weekly. Box 542.

### Miscellaneous

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

TO SELL: 2 AC Radiograms, 3 Piece Suite, Rolex Oyster Gold Wrist Watch, Gents Waterproof Sports Watch, Revelation Pigskin Suitcase, Forever Amber, Parker, Fountain Pen. Everything well kept, in really good condition. Owner going abroad. Phone GULLIVER 1973 after 7 p.m.

ENGLISH CLASSES held by qualified teacher. Priv. tuition. Partic. Dr. N. Stiebel, HEN 8974.

ENGLISH-GERMAN tuition, translations, business correspondence by professional teacher. Box 526.

MUSIC-LOVER, lady violinist (no piano) wishes to play sonatas with pianist. Box 534.

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.

THE NORTH-WESTERN REFORM SYNAGOGUE, Alyth Gardens, Finchley Road, N.W.11, require Male Choristers for the Choir. Please write in the first instance stating full qualifications and remuneration desired to the Secretary.

### MISSING PERSONS

#### Inquiries for Relatives

Kahle, Herbert & Mrs. Tilde, formerly Magdeburg, for Margaret Littman, née Aufrecht, 229 East Kingbridge Rd., New York 58.

#### Inquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1

Stern, Miss E., formerly 11 Tudor House, Tudor Grove, London, for Hias.

Engelbert, Mr. L., formerly "Sunneymaede," Wood Road, Hindhead, Surrey, for Hias.

Perl, Miss R., formerly Amsterdam, Holland, for Hias.

Cain, Mr. M., formerly 40 Belsize Park Gardens, London, for Hias.

Bueschel, Karl, 45 years old, formerly Antwerp, for Elly Roedinger, Vienna IX, Wasag. 19.

#### Inquiries from AJR

Friedmann, Josef and Paula, née Orgler, from Breslau, for Walther Scholz, Guben.

Holschauer, Hans, from Breslau, for AJR.

Jacobi, Lore, abt. 22, daughter of Fritz Jacobi, from Frankfurt/Main, for AJR.

Mannheim, Erich and Werner, abt. 32 and 34, from Berlin, for Mrs. Margot Lammertz, Berlin.

Oppenheim, Lilli and Lotte, from Berlin, for AJR.

Spitz, Vera, born on 23.1.09 in London, lived in Berlin, last known address in London, 109 West End Lane, N.W.6, for Maenne Kratz, Schliersee.

Sanger, Margot, born 1920, for Julius Kasparbauer, Hengersberg.

**AJR, MANCHESTER**

About 350 people from all over Manchester and the surrounding districts visited a Dinner Dance, arranged by the Herzl Society, Manchester, with support of the local AJR Group. The proceeds of the function are being used in aid of the new residential home for the aged and lonely refugees, which is called Morris Feinmann House. The Social was a great success. Addresses of welcome were given by Dr. Haas on behalf of the Herzl Society and Mr. Konig on behalf of the AJR.

Another function in support of the Old Age Home was held at the Midland Hotel. The local AJR Chairman, Lt.-Col. Friedlander, explained to the assembly that the AJR had purchased a building and that an appeal to raise approximately £2,500 was to be made. The principal speaker of the gathering was Rev. Carlebach of the South Manchester Hebrew Congregation. The appeal was seconded by an inspiring speech of Mr. Bochenek.

**AJR, LEICESTER**

The group arranged a well attended musical recital on November 30. Eva Simon, Soprano, sang from Schumann's "Dichterliebe" and Schubert and Mahler-Lieder. Her well-trained voice and the charming and natural way of her performing were gratefully appreciated by the audience. She was accompanied by Gertrud Heilbronn, who also played solos by Bach and Chopin. The members were welcomed by the chairman, Dr. W. Levy.

**AJR MEETINGS IN JANUARY**  
 Saturday, January 17th, Golders Green. Hodford Hall, Hodford Rd., N.W.11. 8 p.m. Mr. A. HOROVITZ—Dr. K. ALEXANDER: "Jewish Life in Germany."

**AJR GLASGOW**  
 (11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5)  
 Sunday, January 4th, "Gemuettliches Beisammensein."  
 Sunday, January 11th, "20 Questions."  
 Sunday, January 18th, Film Show.  
 Sunday, January 25th, Musical Evening (Unusual records).  
 All Meetings will commence at 6 p.m.

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

January 6th, ZIONIST BRAINS TRUST ON THE JEWISH STATE. Question Master: Dr. H. Capell; members: Mr. Janus Cohen, B.A., Major Lee, of the Jewish Agency Immigration Dept., also Mr. E. Speyer and Miss A. Nunberg.

January 13th, Mr. SIDNEY SALOMON (Press Officer of the Board of Deputies): "Antisemitism and Community Libel."

January 17th, A SOCIAL.  
 January 20th, Mr. E. JAFFE (Headmaster of the Beth Sefer Reali, Haifa): "Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv."

January 27th, A FILM SHOW: "Look Homewards, Wanderer" and "The Road to Liberty."

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**PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS**

A new budgetary year of the AJR has just started. The establishment of the Restitution Office, the contacts with the survivors of German Jewry, the work of the World Council of the Jews from Germany and, last not least, the issue of "AJR Information" considerably increased the financial responsibility of the organisation. The essential work can only be carried on, if every member contributes to the obligations involved. Whilst, fortunately, most of the AJR members are sending in their contributions whenever they become due, others have been in arrears for some time; it will only be possible to keep them on the records as members and recipients of "AJR Information," if they now send in their contributions without delay. AJR Headquarters also wish to stress again that individual reminders can only be sent out in exceptional cases, because administrative costs have to be cut down as much as possible. Members are, therefore, urgently requested to send in their contributions without waiting for reminders, or to ask for a statement, if they do not exactly know their account. The AJR gratefully acknowledges any co-operation in these matters, which, trifle as they may appear, are of utmost importance for the fulfilment of the responsible tasks lying ahead.

The Hampstead Jewish Youth Club formed a drama group, particulars about which may be obtained from Miss J. Bernstein, 18, Solent Road, London, N.W.6.

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**AJR LOCAL GOLDERS GREEN GROUP**

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Mr. A. HOROVITZ - Dr. K. ALEXANDER "Jewish Life in Germany" Impressions of a Journey

The speakers recently visited Berlin, Frankfurt-on-Main and Western Germany and attended the Berlin Conference of the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Juedischen Gemeinden in Deutschland." They established contacts with the newly constituted Jewish Communities and will be able to give a vivid picture of the facts, hopes and sorrows of the remnants of German Jewry.

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**CBF REPORT**

A comprehensive and well made-up Report for 1946 has just been issued by the Central British Fund. Since 1933 £4,100,000 have been raised for Jewish refugees in this country and for Jewish survivors on the Continent. At present, the Report states, many of the pressing demands made upon the Fund cannot be met, and the greatest difficulties in fulfilling essential obligations exist. To complete its task, the CBF needs the backing of the whole Jewish community in this country.



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