

## THE FOURTH VOLUME

WITH the current issue, "A.J.R. Information" enters its fourth year. Many of the problems which were in the foreground when this journal was first started, have disappeared, but others no less pressing have taken their place, and the hope for an unending period of peace, so strongly felt during the war, has faded in the light of present realities.

Two issues are dominating the work of the Association of Jewish Refugees in the coming year. One, the question of restitution of Jewish property in Germany and the other one, the ever-growing problem of employment of certain age groups of refugees in this country. The number of persons who asked for the help and advice of the A.J.R. was never higher than during the past year.

May the fourth volume see their problems brought nearer to solution and may it, like its predecessors, render its services to the community.

## CAPTAIN H. BEAUMONT

JEWISH refugees in this country have much cause to mourn the death of Captain Hubert Beaumont, M.P., Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means from 1945 until ill-health compelled his retirement from the House last October.

He was leading among those in Parliament who took up the cause of Jewish refugees and was a fervent advocate for the removal of restrictions and other discriminations. We owe to no small degree to his quiet but firm handling of our case that today we are integrated into British life as citizens.

On January 1, 1946, he said, in his New Year's message to A.J.R., that "this year may be a red letter one in the history of the Jews, and one in which they secure a greater measure of freedom and movement and are able to throw off the many shackles which now impede their progress." It was in that year, that the most decisive progress was made in the field of naturalisation.

Captain Beaumont introduced the A.J.R. to many of his colleagues and through his guidance, more and more M.P.s became acquainted with the problem of refugees in this country.

## UNITED RESTITUTION OFFICE

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## CO-ORDINATION OF RELIEF

The first International Conference on Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation held in Paris in November was an important innovation. It is significant of the kind of Conference it was that the initiative for holding it came from the leader of the South African Jewish Appeal, Mr. Max Spitz, because of the criticism which was being expressed in South Africa with regard to South African Jewry's partnership with the Joint Distribution Committee. There was a good deal of other criticism of the J.D.C. and the best thing the J.D.C. could have done was to call this Conference to allow the various fund-raising bodies in the different countries and the Communities and the organisations which benefit by the relief work to air their grievances and express their views.

There are many things that stand out in my mind after this great Conference, but most of all Dr. Joseph Schwartz's opening speech and closing speech. We are inclined to forget the tremendous change that has come over Jewish life since Hitler was finally defeated, and Dr. Schwartz, the Director of the J.D.C., did well to emphasise this change. "The progress of Europe's Jews towards revival since liberation day constitutes one of the greatest stories of human achievement of our time," he said in his opening speech.

He went on to enumerate: "Today in Europe over 900 organised Jewish Communities are functioning again. Over 400 Synagogues have been rebuilt. Over 85,000 students, children and adults, are attending schools established in the various Jewish Communities. Books are being published again. Journalism flourishes. More than 525 medical institutions, hospitals, dispensaries are functioning again on behalf of Europe's Jews. More than 325 child care institutions are operating for Europe's Jewish children."

Dr. Schwartz, of course, spoke of the necessity for large numbers of Jews to leave Europe for other lands, and especially for Israel. Emigration to Israel was one of the main subjects of the discussions. The first regular session of the Conference was devoted to emigration and immigration. And here something unexpected emerged. We were told in reports that moved the whole Conference of the conditions of Jewish life in North Africa and other Moslem countries. No one will say that our D.P's in Europe are living under good conditions now, but the representatives of the D.P's rose at the Conference and declared that the Jews in North Africa and the other Arabic countries were living under conditions so much worse than their own that they yielded their priority to them.

There was also some facing of facts with regard to the emigration to Israel. And Dr. Schwartz summarised the feeling of many speakers when he stressed the priority of the work in Israel. "We must have mass immigration to Israel" he said, "but the question was raised at this Conference which work should have priority. Some feel that all Jews should leave their lands and all should go to Israel. Others feel that priority should be given to those Jews who are in danger where they are. We decided with the Government of Israel that first priority should be given to clear the camps. Another priority was given with regard to the Jews of the Arab countries. It is important to build up the Jewish land. It is an opportunity that comes once, and we must use that opportunity. Not for political reasons or for Zionist reasons, but for reasons of practical self-aid. We must help to build a strong independent State of Israel."

"But let us stop writing off Jewish Communities in Poland, in Sweden, and in other countries," Dr. Schwartz continued. "I don't know how long Jews will live in this or the other country. I know that there are today Jews in this or that country. Those Jews want to live there and we must help them to live. We do not engage in prophesy. We are engaged in realistic work."

Mr. Neikrug, the representative of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, HIAS, said that in his own opinion there would be no mass exodus of Jews from Europe.

Out of the 1,300,000 Jews in Europe, he expected that only about 200,000 would emigrate. The rest would remain. "Emigration," he said, "is not the only solution to the Jewish problem."

I think everyone was impressed by the fact that the official language of the Conference was Yiddish. Six million Jews in Europe had been exterminated, all the large Yiddish-speaking Communities in Europe were destroyed. Yet here at this great Conference, attended by representatives of Jews from all countries, the official language, in which the proceedings were conducted, was Yiddish.

Jewish education and cultural problems and Jewish religious education also played their part at the Conference. But the most important question before the delegates was probably that of co-ordination, namely how the J.D.C., how American Jewry with its enormous funds is to work together with the

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Continued from front page.

other organisations and with the local Communities. There have been complaints that American Jewry arrogates to itself a position of priority, almost of exclusiveness in the work of Jewish recovery.

The representative of South African Jewry, for example, said that he had found among the D.P.'s and the Communities a complete ignorance of what any other Community outside America and the J.D.C. were doing for their rehabilitation. There is a feeling in South African Jewry and elsewhere that relief work should now give way to constructive rehabilitation, and that organisations like the OSE in health work and the ORT in vocational training, should be given greater support. It was urged that the Health Department of the J.D.C. should co-ordinate its work much more with the OSE; that the reconstruction department of the J.D.C. should co-ordinate its work much more with the ORT; that the emigration department of the J.D.C. should co-ordinate its work much more with the HIAS.

No resolutions were taken, but the summing up of the feelings and views expressed at the Conference very strongly emphasised that there must be closer co-ordination between the various departments of the J.D.C. and the organisations working in specific fields, above all the ORT and the OSE. We do not yet know what measure of such co-ordination will be effected, but immediately the Conference closed, Committees of the J.D.C. and of the organisations concerned started consultations.

The important question of finance remains. It was stated by Dr. Schwartz and others that funds were not coming in so well for relief work and reconstruction work as in the past, and that the outlook was not hopeful. Not because American Jewry had no money or did not want to give money, but because there was an ideological conflict within American Jewry.

What are the difficulties in the American United Jewish Appeal? Mr. Moses Leavitt, Vice-Chairman of the J.D.C., explained. "The creation of the State of Israel has stirred the American Jewish public to such a pitch that many groups, responsible and irresponsible, are preparing for separatist appeals for this, that or the other purpose, all trading on the name of Israel. Our State Department reports that fifty new Committees have requested registration to campaign in the United States for one or another purpose in Israel. This development may have the most serious effects on the United Jewish Appeal for 1949. The whole tendency of the last generation to centralise fund-raising so that the maximum amount of money can be obtained and the great cost of administration and collection reduced is threatened by this new wave of separatist appeals."

What of the future? Many of the speakers, especially the key speakers, held out the hope that before long, "in the not-too-distant future," as Mr. Edward Warburg, the Chairman of the J.D.C. said, "there will be an end to the vast task of relief undertaken in such terrible and discouraging circumstances at the end of the war and after a decade of systematic persecution and murder of Jewry by Hitler."

**JOSEPH LEFTWICH,**

Director, United Jewish Relief Appeal

## IN PARLIAMENT

# UNREGISTERED DENTISTS

*There are in this country a number of dental surgeons with German qualifications who, in spite of the undisputed shortage of dentists, are not permitted to work in their profession. Whilst until 1937 refugee dentists from Germany were admitted to the Dentists register, applicants after 1937 received refusals from the Medical Council on the ground that their standard was considered as insufficient. In fact, these rejected applicants have the same qualifications and took their degrees at the same universities and partly almost at the same time as their admitted refugee colleagues. For many years, the A.J.R., in conjunction with the dentists concerned, has been trying to achieve the admission of these unregistered dentists. Whilst these endeavours are still going on, the following brief discussion at Question Time on December 9 reflects the present position:*

Mr. Beswick asked the Minister of Health (1) if in view of the grave shortage of dental practitioners in this country, especially in the schools dental service, he will see that the services of qualified dental practitioners who came to this country before 1939 will be fully utilised; (2) how many of the qualified dental practitioners who took refuge in this country before 1939 are refused permission to register and practise in this country; and for what reason some were allowed to register but others refused.

Mr. Bevan: The admission of foreign-trained dentists to the dental register is, under statute, a matter entirely for the General Medical Council.

Mr. Beswick: Does not my right hon. Friend accept some responsibility for the fact that, on the one hand, there is a grave shortage of dental practitioners in the country, and that, on the other hand, there are people in the country at present who are doing only menial jobs, but who could serve a useful purpose? Could not he use, if not his legislative powers, at least his personal influence in the matter?

Mr. Bevan: I cannot promise the House a thing that it would be quite improper to do—to interfere with the General Medical Council in the exercise of duties statutorily imposed. If the General Medical Council does not consider that these dentists are up to the standard required for British dentists, I certainly should not prevail upon them to alter that rule.

Dr. Segal: Would my right hon. Friend, perhaps, point out to the General Medical Council that there is a very strong feeling on the matter in certain parts of the country, and, perhaps, prevail upon them to do the right thing in the matter?

Mr. Bevan: Everybody always wants to do the right thing. The question always is, What is the right thing?

Mr. Benn Levy: Is my right hon. Friend aware that as a result of the advice from the General Medical Council at least one case that I could quote to him exists of a first-rate dentist who had to emigrate to America, where he has now received a first-rate appointment?

Mr. Bevan: I should like to see the evidence on that matter. As I said, this is a statutory duty on the General Medical Council, and I am not answerable in the House for its decision.

Mr. Baird: Is it not the fact that no dentist, whose qualifications have been obtained by his going through the curriculum required for the standard of this country, has been refused registration?

Mr. Bevan: Certainly, so far as I understand it, the General Medical Council has carried out its duties scrupulously, as Parliament intended it should. If there are some dentists, or people who claim the qualifications, who suffer hardship, I would point out that the purpose of the statute is generally to protect people against being operated upon by incompetent dentists.

Mr. Beswick: Is my right hon. Friend aware that some of these practitioners were allowed to register, but that after a certain date an apparently quite arbitrary line was drawn after which no further applications were allowed from people who, though they had the same qualifications, were of a particular race? Would he look into that aspect of the matter?

Mr. Bevan: I should be astonished to find that there has been any racial discrimination whatsoever. I certainly will make inquiries at once into that allegation.

Dr. Segal asked the Minister of Health how many dentists with foreign qualifications have been refused registration in this country; and whether he will consider the possibility of their recruitment for the School Dental Service.

Mr. Bevan: Approximately 1,200 since 1935, inclusive, when foreign dentists began to enter this country from the Continent in appreciable numbers.

My right hon. Friend the Minister of Education has no objection to the employment in the School Dental Service of any foreign dentists, provided that they are legally entitled to practise dentistry in this country.

Dr. Segal: Where any doubt may exist about the qualifications, could special facilities be granted for retraining, in order that they may equip themselves for entry into the School Medical Service?

Mr. Bevan: Dental schools in this country are already fully occupied in training our own people.

### VISA TO U.K.

In a case referring to members of a Czechoslovakian family who are now resident either in France or in Austria, the Home Secretary stated that he did not feel able to grant visas to this country. "If every person," he went on, "who had the same claims to come here as these people, was admitted, the population to this country would be very enormously increased." With regard to the fact that one son of the applicant was already in England, the Home Secretary said that this son had been granted admission for the purpose of carrying on studies. Whilst this permission had been extended from two to three years, concessions like that could not be used as an excuse for bringing in the whole of the family.

### NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES

On December 16, the Home Secretary stated that the grants of naturalisation were brought to the notice of the District Police and were published in the London Gazette. Asked by Mr. Sutcliffe, how it was possible that immediately after naturalisation a number of Poles in Somerset had received letters advising them to join the Labour Party, Mr. Ede said that the London Gazette was available to members of the Labour Party and that, certainly, no communication had been made from his office to the Labour Party.

### CHANGE OF NAMES

On December 16, the Home Secretary stated that he did not intend to introduce legislation to make it obligatory for all persons taking posts obtained by public election and all applicants for official positions to give in addition to their present name also any other names from which they may have changed.

### PARCELS FOR EUROPE

On December 13, Sir H. Lucas-Tooth asked the Minister of Food, "in view of the fact that his regulations prevent persons in this country from sending to friends in Europe parcels containing foodstuffs which have been taken off the ration, whether he will now consider altering the scheme so as to allow senders to include some percentage of foodstuffs which have ceased to be rationed."

Mr. Strachey replied: "I am at the moment looking into this and will let the hon. Member know the outcome."

### WAR DAMAGE IN AUSTRIA

According to an Austrian Law of June 16, 1948, a Fund for interest-free loans for the reconstruction of dwelling houses and flats and for the replacement of household effects has been provided for in cases in which the damage or destruction has been caused through acts of war. The law applies equally to the property of Austrian and non-Austrian nationals. Leaflets about the particulars and claim forms are obtainable from the "Oesterreichische Staatsdruckerei," Vienna III, Rennweg 12 (a) on payment of a fee of 3 Schillings.

# RESTITUTION ORGANISATION AT WORK

Since we reported in the October issue of "A.J.R. Information" ("New Step towards Restitution") on the establishment of the "United Restitution Office" (URO), much progress has been made within this organisation. The work in the various offices has greatly increased in the past few weeks, especially as a result of the impending time limit for the registration of claims in the American Zone. While in London and in Israel the work of the old "United Restitution Office" continued without interruption, on November 1 the "American Federation of Jews from Central Europe" opened its branch office of URO in New York. On December 1, the Paris Office started its work. Thus the four outside offices of URO are in full operation.

In the German zones no less progress has been made. Dr. Kurt May and Dr. Ernst Marcus are acting as the representatives in the American Zone and recently established their own office in Frankfurt/Main. Mr. Max Schindler is the representative in the British Zone. The opening of his office is imminent. It is hoped that the representative for the French Zone who has already been appointed can enter the Zone in the very near future. The appointment of some more representatives is envisaged.

## GRADUAL CLARIFICATION IN ISRAEL

*Haifa, December, 1948*

It would perhaps be premature to pretend that things are settling down, as many problems, political and economical, remain to be solved, but a certain stability is setting in. In Jerusalem, cease-fire is for the first time, since many months, really being observed, and one can walk through the streets, "extra muros," without being endangered by snipers. The numerous barriers of bricks and barbed wire are being dismantled, damages on buildings repaired, but business life is still rather slow to restart. Traffic between the city and the coastal plain is becoming normal, no permits are required any more, and rates have been greatly reduced.

At the other fronts, quietness generally prevails, except for sporadic incidents. There is, however, no relaxation in the military state of preparedness, and the efficiency is continually being increased. A quaint addition to our forces has come from the villages of the Druses in Galilee, after their liberation. These tribes of mixed old-Syrian and Arabic origin, with a very mystic belief, are renowned as brave and good fighters; they have, always been on good terms with their Jewish neighbours, and had greatly resented the dictatorial treatment by foreign Arabs who had occupied their villages.

Another sect, Persian in origin, the Bahais, whose centres are Haifa and Acre, and with a rather important number of adherents in Europe and America, has also declared its allegiance to the State of Israel.

In the government quarter of Tel-Aviv, the so-called Kyriah ("suburb"), this former German settlement, Sarona, is gradually being transformed. The result is a strange mixture of German village architecture, enlarged by annexes, and modern offices, especially inside the modest buildings; roads are being metalled, and pleasure grounds laid out. There is a continuous stream of visitors during business hours, mainly to the various controllers' offices and the licensing sections; and the activity of a beehive, with the unavoidable amount of red tape. As a matter of fact, here, as in most other places of administrative activity, organisation has been set up from the scrap, and with much efficiency. Whether this seat of the Provisional Government is also of a provisional character, will depend on the definite solution of the Jerusalem problem.

Confidence in the present situation is proved by the way the new currency has been accepted without the least reluctance, and this in spite of the financial strain caused by nearly a year of warfare, and the cost of settling the relatively very great number of new immigrants, exceeding 100,000 since the beginning of the year. Another proof is the decline in the quotation of gold coins by about 20% from the height reached a few months ago. All local securities are very stable at the Tel-Aviv stock exchange, and a great economical animation is expected, once peace has been restored.

HANS MOSBACHER.

So far only these three Western Zones have been included within the range of the activities of the office. When legislation for restitution will be promulgated in other parts of Germany, the activities of the organisation may extend correspondingly. Our special concern remains Berlin where there is a large number of Jewish interests invested, but, unfortunately, Berlin has still not moved in this direction.

A special position within the organisation is held by the office for Britain and the representative in the British Zone. The British Foreign Office, which, from the beginning, had shown great interest in the plan, has officially recognised the office in Great Britain and has granted all facilities to the Zone representative which might be helpful to his work. The London Office is operating as a Limited Company under the name "United Restitution Office (London) Limited" and works both from the premises of the "Association of Jewish Refugees" and of the "Committee for Industrial Development from Overseas." A number of other interested organisations will be invited to serve on the Board of the London Restitution Office. It has already proved a great advantage that the office can operate under official recognition and that the representative in the Zone is provided with official facilities.

In the American Zone the official recognition by the American Military Authorities can be expected at any time and will most probably be issued at the moment when this report goes to print. The authorisation to appoint our sole representatives as "Zustellungsbevollmächtigte" has already been given. In an increasing number of cases the outside offices could forward registrations in which our representatives have been nominated as "Zustellungsbevollmächtigte."

The Financial Control Committee of URO, consisting of the representatives of the three financing organisations, has met several times in London and in Paris. The whole problem of financing the organisation and particularly the intricate problem of financing the apparatus in the Zones, had to be discussed at these meetings and arrangements, in collaboration with the Foreign and Military Authorities, had to be made accordingly.

The Coordinating Committee has successfully tackled the difficult task of building up the administration of the new institution. Directions had to be given to the outside offices and to the representatives in the Zones in order to coordinate the work, which is all the more difficult as the activities in the various countries differ in accordance with the local legislation and requirements. Uniform Powers of Attorney for the relations between URO and the claimants had to be drafted; directions for fees or for handling the cases free of charge had to be given. Propaganda all over the world had to be initiated and the outside offices were asked to keep in contact with the Press. The Coordinating Committee and its office are being kept well-informed about the work of the outside offices and the Zone representatives.

Apart from the handling of individual cases, URO has to keep in contact with the Allied and German Authorities, to look after the arrangements of custodianships and to study current legislation and jurisdiction on the subject. It has to make available such material to its local offices and to all those who are interested in the ever-expanding problem of restitution, especially to lawyers.

Much work has still to be done. The organisation has only started its activities now. It will learn by experience, but it can already be said to-day that it fills a gap and that very many claimants could not proceed with their cases without the existence of URO.

## RE-NATURALISATION OF NAZI VICTIMS

Laws have been promulgated in Hessen and in Bavaria, according to which an expatriation pronounced under the Nazis for political, racial or religious reasons, may be declared null and void on application. The application may be submitted by the expatriated person, or any of his family members affected by the expatriation. The application is admissible until January 1, 1950. The Law does not apply to those expatriated persons who, meanwhile, acquired a foreign nationality, unless they cease to possess this foreign nationality, when becoming Germans again.

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### British Jewry and Israel

The relations between Britain and Israel were foremost in the minds of British Jews as the first anniversary occurred of the famous U.N. decision to establish a Jewish State. While H.M. Government still persisted in withholding recognition, the Chief Rabbi declared that the association of Britain and Israel was grounded not in the shifting expediency of politics but in the enduring traditions of the Hebrew Bible which had always been the glory of "the great and liberty-loving England." The presence on the same platform, at the Anglo-Palestine Club, of Sir Robert Waley Cohen, President of the United Synagogue, speaking, too, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Janner, the Zionist M.P., served as welcome proof of the far-ranging agreement in the Community on this crucial issue.

### Sombre Prospects

The future of Anglo-Jewry is becoming a matter of some concern to conscientious members of the Community. Lack of funds, it is feared, may seriously interfere with the maintenance of such vital institutions as the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Association for Jewish Youth, and Jews' College which reported a deficit of £1,240. Synagogues and Communal Centres are badly needed in many districts, so are kosher canteens for school children, and the Board of Deputies' Defence Appeal is having no easy passage, in spite of the cruelly increasing anti-Semitism. A special problem is presented by the expanding number of small communities where, owing to the lack of teachers, by no means negligible groups of Jews are drifting along without spiritual guidance.

### Anglo-Jewish Youth

Similar questions were discussed at the Annual Conference of the Association for Jewish Youth. "Make up your minds," Dr. Israel Feldman, Chairman of the AJY told the members: the emergence of the Jewish State made it imperative for them to decide where their future lay—here or over there. Those who remain may have before them an entirely new choice of trades and professions, and it has already been suggested that ORT, which is training thousands of Jewish craftsmen in many countries, now begin to extend its work to British-born children, instead of confining itself, as at present, to Jewish immigrants. It appears that "future leaders of the Community" will no longer have to be possessed of academic attainments which in fact are being viewed with growing sarcasm and unmistakable suspicion. At present there are still about 1500 Jewish students at British and Irish universities, but the Inter-University Jewish Federation, the main student body in this country, is complaining at the absence of support from the Community.

A more gratifying feature in the life of Anglo-Jewish youth is the remarkably low degree of juvenile delinquency, in glaring contrast to conditions among non-Jewish youth. Mr. Basil Henriques, the well-known Jewish social worker, puts the cause down to the preventive work done by the Community, most important of which, he believes, is that of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children, an institution which is unique in England. Excellent work is also performed in this respect by the Boys' Welfare Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians and the Association for Jewish Youth which has established useful play centres, clubs, Scout and Guide movements.

### Philanthropy

Altogether some progress was noticeable in the work of Anglo-Jewish philanthropy during the past month. A new Home for Mothers and Babies was opened by Lord Justice Cohen at 38 Crouch Hill, and the Union of Jewish Women, whose President is Lady Nathan of Churt, announced that they had purchased for £10,000 a house in Campden Hill Square, N.W., to be established as a Club and Home for Elderly Women. A new Conference on Marriage Guidance was held in response to urgent pleas such as those of Beth Din representatives who testified that they were at present dealing with an average of ten cases of *gittin* each week. It was decided to utilise the services of the London Marriage Guidance Council which would, however, have to be strengthened by a panel of Jewish advisers. Difficulties arose over the divergence of orthodox and non-orthodox views, and a notable contribution to the discussion was made by Mrs. Elkish, a lady who had opened the first Jewish Marriage Guidance bureau in Berlin.

Lutz Weltmann:

## MEN OF GOD

Jedidiah, "Beloved of God," was the name by which his tutor, the prophet Nathan, called his royal pupil Solomon, who holds a place similar to his namesake Frederick (i.e.: "Friedreich") of Hohenstaufen in Jewish history: it was the period of Israel's greatest power and the ruler became the hero of numerous, not only Jewish legends. We could even imagine him as a contemporary of chivalrous Saladin—at least as depicted in Lessing's "Nathan the Sage." Thinking of him the modern reviewer's mind wanders about, and so has done the Jewish people's imagination for centuries. And yet, comparatively little is known about the historical Solomon, the Bible has less to report about his peaceful sway than about his two predecessors and the kings of Israel and Judah against whom stood up the prophets. And even Frederick Thieberger whose fascinating book "King Solomon" (East & West Library, London: 12/6) gives us an up-to-date knowledge about Israel's great monarch, based both on sound historical and archaeological scholarship and on profound psychological insight, devotes 103 pages out of 257 to the background and the premise of the theme; the foundation chapters as well as 50 pages of notes are, however, invaluable parts of this most topical book.

Solomon consolidated his father's kingdom, after the troublesome days of Saul and David—comparable to those of Richard II and Henry IV in England—he gave Israel peace and esteem, not a glamorous warrior king like Henry V, but one whose fame is chiefly connected with the building of the temple. This event fills the greater part of the biblical story, as if the old chroniclers had known what Thieberger makes us realise in his book: that the architect of the Temple was at the same time—just for that reason—the architect of his people. It is not by chance that the Bible recorded an artist's name (and that of a gentile!) for the first time in history, "Master Hiram," because of his temple-work, whereas the king's wives are just spoken of as the "Pharaoh's daughter" and the "Daughter of Tyre." And yet, in all his glory, King Solomon was a much misunderstood and lonely man. He "conscripted" labour, not for the purpose of war, but "ad maiorem dei gloriam." This conscription was resented by the people, but through the building of the Temple he created in Jerusalem a religious centre through which not only Judaism survived, but which became a sacred place to its two daughter religions as well.

In this order King Solomon achieved the Twenty Years' Plan of his building programme: the House of God, his own palace, and the Palace of Justice, justice being in Hebrew the same word as benefaction. The palace was an adequate expression of the prestige the young state enjoyed: my "brother" was the term in which Solomon was addressed by the

King of Tyre, the Queen of Sheba was "entertained" by the philosopher king when they negotiated a trade agreement, and whatever one may think of Solomon's political marriage with the Egyptian princess, who after all seems to have been the queen of his heart, it was most unusual for a Pharaoh to wed his daughter to a foreigner. Whereas Babylon and Israel had a common Semitic heritage, Egypt was different; a matter of love and hatred at the same time, she was not always the house of bondage, there were also happy memories of friendly relations, above all with Joseph. Readers of our time may draw a parallel to Germany. For Solomon Egypt was a model of administration and central government. It is not likely that Pharaoh's daughter diverted the king from the worship of the one God. The fact that he had a house built for her points rather to a tolerance which was far advanced not only at Solomon's time: we have only to think of the religious difficulties as shown on the occasion of some recent royal marriages. Solomon's intention was no doubt to erect a place where the Queen could worship the gods of her country. The great ruler who was conscious of his humility when he, a mortal, devoted a dwelling place to the Lord of the Universe was not the man to be seduced to idolatry for the sake of sensual pleasures.

Though Solomon's tolerance was not understood, the biblical historiographer felt somehow uneasy in his task when he came to explain why the greater part of his kingdom was to be torn off from his son Rehobeam. How small is the part of the prophet Ahijah who was Jerobeam's supporter when we think of kingmaker Samuel and righteous Nathan. Solomon was a worldly ruler and a spiritual force at the same time. Omri and Ahab, impious kings after the example set by their predecessor Jerobeam, but efficient in their ways, were overshadowed by the prophets who spoke against them.

Consciousness of the king's greatness and appreciation of his wisdom helped to create the Solomon of the legends and to ascribe the Song of Songs, the Proverbs, and the Koheleth to him. It is easy to see that the powerful ruler and the wise person are one and the same character: the same personality acted in the Judgment of Solomon and in the policy which dealt with the claimant to the throne Adonijah. It is not easy to maintain Solomon's authorship of the mentioned biblical books in the light of philological and philosophical research and chronology. Thieberger's convincing theory is that the tradition which gave them to Solomon was right after all.

Solomon was the man of destiny even in his failures. Had his kingdom not been broken up and had the kings of Israel been servants of God, the great work of Elijah and the prophets, the very essence of Judaism beside the decalogue, would not have been written. In six excellent radio plays

"Men of God" (Victor Gollancz, London: 8/6) Seton Pollock and Wilfred Grantham do justice to the words and deeds of Elijah, Amos, Isaiah, Hosea, and Jeremiah, which they call the "Hebrew" prophets, the "Jewish" prophets originating from the period after the Exile, and build up the personality of John the Baptist from their sayings. The authors' historical introduction emphasises the importance of the prophets in the world of today: Elijah fighting idolatry similar to some phenomena of modern economic life, Amos, the shepherd against the luxury of city dwellers, Isaiah against misconceptions of citizenship, Jeremiah against aggressive nationalism; Hosea is portrayed anticipating the teachings of Jesus.

To Israel's new nationhood and to the children of Israel in the world King Solomon left a mission which, had he succeeded himself, would have changed the course of history: to make the Temple of Jerusalem the sanctuary of a universal religion, of a monotheist creed which all mankind could believe in. A great conception, remarkable through the absence of conversion by force, which would have spared the world endless tragedies and divisions never ending.

## SARTRE AND THE JEWISH PROBLEM

In his latest book, "Portrait of the Anti-Semite" which has just been published in London by Secker & Warburg, Jean Paul Sartre says that it is not the Jewish character which provokes anti-semitism, on the contrary, it is the anti-semite who creates the Jew.

The French writer might be a great novelist, a shrewd philosopher, but he is, no doubt, more familiar with the intricacies of existentialism than with those of the Jewish problem. Sartre comes to his paradoxical conclusion because he denies that the past or the religion or the soil unites the "sons of Israel." If they have a common bond, he says, it is because they share a situation common to the Jew, in other words, because they live in the midst of a community which regards them as Jews.

Once again, it appears that a study of anti-semitism cannot be divorced from an understanding of Judaism, and it is here, where Sartre fails. His portrait of the anti-semite is as concise and lucid as his portrait of the Jew is confused and distorted.

Anti-semitism, Sartre says, is not an opinion nor an idea but a passion which does not come within the categories of ideas protected by the right to freedom of opinion; moreover, it is the passion of the mediocre, for whom intelligence is a Jewish attribute. The majority of anti-semites, he proves, come from the lower middle class. "If the Jew has more money than they, so much the better: that simply means that money is a Jewish thing and as open to contempt as intelligence."

By treating the Jew as an inferior being, the anti-semite automatically implies that he belongs to the elite and thus finds himself in the unfortunate position of vitally needing the enemy he wishes to destroy. The anti-semite, Sartre argues, is afraid—of himself, of his conscience, of his freedom, of his instincts, of his responsibility, of solitude, of change, of society and of the world—of everything except the Jews; but he is afraid of the awakening of a Jewish awareness in the Jew, a consciousness of the Jewish collectivity just as he fears the awakening of a "class consciousness" in the worker.

Sartre's book could have earned a high rank in Jewish studies had he followed up his brilliant analysis of the anti-semite with an equally correct appreciation of the Jewish situation. But if one takes Sartre's conclusion seriously, it is the Jew who should be grateful to the anti-semite for his survival because in the words of Sartre, it is the anti-semite who makes the Jew.

Although he rightly calls an "authentic Jew" one who asserts himself in and through the contempt shown towards him, and an "unauthentic Jew" one who has chosen to flee from this situation, his definition that "To be a Jew is to be flung into, and abandoned in, the Jewish situation," is in complete disregard of Jewish reality.

As a remedy Sartre puts forward assimilation in a kind of "New Look." The true opponent of assimilation, he says, is not the Jew but the anti-semite. As the Jewish problem is engendered by anti-semitism, it is anti-semitism which must be eliminated and the Jewish problem will have been solved.

HERBERT FREEDEN

## 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.

## CHILDREN AS HEIRS

Last month's note has shown which doubts may arise if a Testament makes provision for "the wife" of a person without sufficiently clarifying which one of possible subsequent wives was meant. Most recently a case came up for decision, where the problem was who were "the child or children" of the testator.

This problem has arisen often enough before in the case that there were illegitimate children, the old conception of English law being that "children" in the meaning of the law referred to legitimate children only.

In the course of time it became obvious that there were cases enough, where the testators' minds did not work along the lines and conceptions of common law—and, after all, it is the will of the testator which is to be carried out.

In 1873 it was laid down in a case in point that, as exceptions to the legal principle, there were two groups of cases where one had to permit illegitimate children to take under the will, viz.:

- (1) when surrounding circumstances, as known to the testator, indicated that he must have so intended, and
- (2) when a perusal of the document itself left no room for other construction.

In the recent case the testator had separated from his wife in 1907. He lived with another woman, with whom he had two children. In 1935 the wife died, enabling the testator to marry his mistress.

The children did not become legitimate children as a consequence of this marriage, because in English law illegitimate children do not become legitimated through the marriage of their parents, if they had been born at a time when one of the parents had been married to another person, i.e. if they were "born in adultery."

The Testament was made in 1936, and it was obvious that the testator, making a gift to "his children," had meant, and could have meant no other but those two children, who may be illegitimate in law, but were for all intents and purposes brought up and held like any legitimate child. The Court rightly decided that way.

Arnim T. Wegner :

## A GERMAN GALUTH

The following is an extract of a letter by Arnim T. Wegner, the German writer, to C. Z. Kloetzel, now on the editorial staff of "Palestine Post" after Kloetzel had visited his old friend Wegner in Italy (Reprinted from "Mitteilungsblatt," Tel Aviv). We publish it as a contribution to an interesting problem without identifying ourselves with the views of the author.—The Ed.

When you were here two men were facing each other in a peculiar reversal of fate, a Jew, who experienced a German fate and a German who experienced a Jewish fate. How different was that 20 years ago! I do not overlook the differences between these two peoples, but the similarity of their experience is obvious: The Jew of Palestine is going to-day in many respects through the same mental process and shows a similar mental attitude as the German after 1870. The foundation of his own commonwealth makes him concentrate all his hopes on the formation, security and welfare of the new state, and as the German in less than 100 years staked and lost the German spirit, a similar danger is threatening the Jewish spirit.

For the German, particularly for the intellectual German, a German diaspora has begun to-day in exactly the same manner as for the Jews after the destruction of the Temple and the loss of their country 2,000 years ago. A German Galuth, at least for the German spirit and the German art has started, but there is no Thora to preserve the intellectual forces in the dispersal. And how often I have taken exception to this fence of the orthodox Jew and how often I have been annoyed by it, and even if Judaism may do without this fence in its own country, I believe that it has been this fence which held it together in foreign countries for so many centuries. When I look at the Jews of Palestine I see there many brothers-in-arms, with whom I fought only yesterday against our worst adversary, but of whom many, as if infected by a devilish poison, have inherited the means and words of their detestable enemy. Can I approve of terror, which I opposed among my German brothers, if I see it among my Jewish brothers? I do not say that Israel should not defend herself to the last—who on earth could wish for anything else?—More is at stake. If this struggle can only be won at the expense of the loss of the Jewish soul, then the price paid is too high, exactly as the Germans paid too dearly.

### From all Corners

#### UNITED STATES

A new Displaced Persons Bill eliminating any discriminatory provisions based on race, religion or nationality contained in the present law will be introduced on January 3 in Congress. Congressman Francis E. Walter who is drafting the new Bill, stated that according to his proposal the number of D.P.s to be admitted to the United States would be raised from 205,000 to 400,000.

The measure would also declare a D.P. eligible for consideration if he entered Germany, Austria or Italy on or after September 1, 1939, and on or before April 21, 1947. The present law sets the date as December 22, 1945, making thousands of East European Jewish refugees ineligible for admission. The Bill would also remove priority clauses for agricultural workers and would give preference instead to "farm, household, construction, clothing and garment workers, and other workers needed in the locality in the U.S. in which such persons propose to reside."

#### SHANGHAI

The first group of 1,700 European refugees in Shanghai, most of them Jews from Germany and Austria, who are threatened by the spreading civil war in China, have been granted immigration certificates by the Israel Government and, as we go to press, ships provided by the International Refugee Organisation are expected to take them to Haifa.

#### CANADA

About 17 per cent. of the displaced persons admitted to Canada in 1948 are Jewish and their total figure is approximately 8,000, it was reported by Mr. Saul Hayes, Executive Director of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

"It is only fair to state that our Government is fulfilling its promises and moral obligations by making it possible for a fair number of Jewish persons to enter Canada," he emphasised.

I am judging the situation from a distance now, but I went to Palestine five times, the last time in 1939. What is asserting itself there now I have seen develop a long time ago. In 1929 I wrote in my first book about Eretz Israel—"The Jewish people is dying in Palestine. What comes into existence there is a race of wonderful, magnificent people, but they are not Jews any more, they could just as well be people from South America!" "So much the better!" was the answer then, without having grasped the deep meaning of these words. When I came to Jerusalem I met a Jewish friend from Vienna, whom I had known as a freethinker, on his way to Synagogue. When I showed my surprise, he explained—"A Jew must talk to God, otherwise he is no longer a Jew." In the meantime I have become firmly convinced that he was right. I take the meaning of the word "God" in its widest and deepest sense, as I am a godless man in the sense of the Church. But the Jew who has always avoided to use a word or name for God, should be indifferent to whether I call the mysterious origin of our existence "God" or "Eternity" or "Justice." In any case the "People of Israel," the people that wrestled with God as its name indicates, will be losing this name, if it does not always raise in all its actions the question of justice, that means always wrestles with God again, as the German lost his soul and his name, when he ceased in every one of his actions to pose the question of the Greek heritage, the question of Humanity.

Can you be surprised, dear friend, that this question haunts me even in my sleep, in my dreams, as the husband of two Jewish women—the father of their two children—of whom my first divorced wife lives in Palestine and one of the children was brought up and educated in Ben Shemen. From my early youth I have been closely connected with both peoples, with one of them by fate and affection, with the other by fate and blood and in my children the blood of both has been united. I can see danger threatening the one and the other, my Jewish brothers threatened by the happiness and the fight for their newly-won country, and which true Jew, how far away from Israel he may live, does not fight to-day in his very heart for this country? I see my German brothers threatened by their homelessness, because after all even the Germans, who remained in their land, are spiritually homeless.

Which German, may he feel at home in other countries far away from Germany, would not feel this homelessness in his very heart? What purpose would it serve the Jew to have found again his home after 2,000 years of wandering, if not also those who lost their Judaism, found their own soul in it, if they would not say with Moses at the end of his march through the desert—"He humiliated you and let you starve to make known to you, that Man does not live by bread alone, but by everything that emerges from Jehovah's lips"?

What purpose would it serve the German, that he lost his home, if he did not realise his guilt, if he did not find his soul which he lost in the days of his power?

My dear friend, when we met again after a long time we had strangely changed our position, because where you had been not long ago there I was now and where my fathers and grandfathers had been there you were now, and we looked at each other, the Jew and the German and did not understand each other any better than before. Were we simply naive? No, but stupefied by good and evil forebodings or perhaps even blinded. If only the evil forebodings would not come true! But nevertheless we may meet each other again in our grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and perhaps we may have changed our position again and shall not understand each other any better than to-day. I do not know whom of the two I should pity more or whom I should welcome more; is not misfortune often a good fortune and good fortune often a grave danger? May Fate have mercy on our peoples and on ourselves!

## Old Acquaintances

**Unteachable** :—Dr. F. Wendhausen who works for the German section of the B.B.C. and was together with Peter Ihle-illing "Kurt und Willy" during the war, returned from a few weeks' visit to Berlin where he produced Tennessee Williams' "Glasmengerie" in "Hebbel-Theater." It was a small miracle to cast in blockaded Berlin, because 170 actors had left the city to the West during the last months, and Wendhausen had to ask Wolfgang Langhoff, who sits in Max Reinhardt's chair, for permission to have Ehmi Bessel for the part Helen Hayes played in London. His observations depressed him. Not because life in the Western sectors was grim and gloomy, but because the actors haven't learned a thing from the past. They prefer living in the West, because they have more liberties; but, at the same time, they want to be good friends with the Russians, too. "We only want to act . . ." they tell you, "Actors are like children; don't ask them to show character." It's just the same as under the Nazis; they play under any regime as long as they can act. Wendhausen wasn't permitted to enter the Russian sector in a British car. People in Berlin spend their money on black-market food, which comes from the Russian sector, and life isn't pleasant in occupied Berlin, with the western part of the city in darkness after four o'clock, and the eastern part blazing in light. . . .

**End of an Epoch** :—For a life long annuity Max Reinhardt's widow, Helene Thimig let "Schloss Leopoldskron" to a company which wants to make a spa out of it. Until now the summer residence of the "great magician" was occupied by the "Harvard" university; next year it will be a "Moorbad." With "Schloss Leopoldskron" disappears the last visible memory of Max Reinhardt, and it's high time that someone writes a biography of the great man, before the last witnesses of his career die out.

**Tragedy** :—Max Ludwig Gutmann, the son of the founder of Germany's "Dresdner Bank" died in a plane crash on his way to Holland, after he had received news that his fortune would be freed at last. —Dr. Ludwig Levy-Lenz, the well-known Berlin doctor was murdered by a mob in Egypt; he was 63, and had lived in Cairo for over ten years.—Maria Koppenhofer, the German actress and a member of Berlin's "Staatstheater," died in Stuttgart, aged 47.

**London News** :—Alfred H. Unger adapts Terence Rattigan's "Playbill" for the German stage.—Rolf Gerard, son of the now famous singer Mafalda Salvatini returned from the States to do the decors for "Covent Garden's" production of "Figaro" which Karl Rankl conducts and Peter Brook produces.—Dutch born actor Joop van Hulslen, who made his name in Germany before Hitler, arrived from Italy to act in Ustinov's "Private Angelo."

**Successes Abroad** :—Lilli Darvas, wife of Franz Molnar, scored a success when she played "Bravo" on Broadway, although the play was not so good. La Darvas took over from Rose Stradner who played the part on tour, and Oscar Homolka and Christiane Grautoff, Ernst Toller's widow had the other parts.—Twenty-five years ago Max Hansen, who started in the music halls, changed to the stage and played "Countess Maritza" in "Theater an der Wien." He celebrated his anniversary in Stockholm by repeating his famous "Leopold" in his own production of "White Horse Inn."—Hans Moser played "Frosch" in the third act of "Fledermaus," and Albert and Else Bassermann will appear in "Raub der Sabinerinnen" in New York.

**From the Continent** :—Werner Krauss who acted all Jewish parts in the ill-famous "Jud Süss" picture returned after de-nazification to the stage in Vienna; he played Deval's "Frau deiner Jugend" with Kaethe Dorsch as partner.—Hans Jaray returned from America to Vienna to be in Duschinsky's "Kronprinz Rudolf," while Oscar Karlweis who also came "home" intends to play "Harvey" there.—William Dieterle expected to come to Paris to direct "Rachelle" with Edana Romney in the lead.—Fritz Kortner went to Switzerland, and Hans Schweikart will direct in Munich his new play "Ein Traum—kein Leben."—Margo Lion has quite a success in the Paris production of "Le Cirque aux Illusions."—Polish actor Boguslaw Samborski was sentenced to life imprisonment for acting in the Nazi picture "Heimkehr," while the stars of this film Paula Wessely and Attila Hoerbiger are free to do what they like. . . .

PEM.

## FROM MY DIARY

There has been a remarkable change in the British press regarding their reports on Israel. Sensational and not seldom distorted news has given way to sober and even sympathetic analyses of the situation.

"The Times," which has so often during the past few years supported the Government policy on Palestine, has come out with the unambiguous statement, "Non-recognition is not itself a policy," criticising the tactics of the Foreign Office which "have neither helped the Arabs nor hindered the Jews." No less significant is a dispatch from its correspondent in Israel in which he says that "it is clear that the new State is thriving," concluding with the assertion "With Israel now established, its polyglot and expanding population are proving that behind the chauvinism of the newspapers there exists a nation."

No less outspoken is the graphic picture which the Tel Aviv correspondent of the "Daily Herald" draws of Israel. He says that "The Jewish-Arab war is all over bar the shouting" and that everybody in Israel has had to be a soldier of one sort or another. "The waiter who served your morning coffee was on a battle front at night. One's chamber-maid spent half her day spotting enemy lines from a roof-top."

Immigrants are arriving at the rate of 20,000 a month, he continues, "You see merely refugees but among them is all the material necessary for the building up of a state." Interesting is his observation about "an astonishing wave of self-examination that is sweeping the country. If you jump a queue, block the pavement, or commit any minor social misdeed in Israel today you will be dubbed 'ghetto minded.' People reprimand: 'You are out of the ghetto now. Ghettos breed faults but there is no excuse now that we are a free people.'"

Even more significant is the turn-about the "Economist" has made in its Palestine policy. This highly conservative paper with an anti-Zionist bias, has published in two instalments, a report by a Gentile who has recently returned from Palestine entitled, "The Mind of Israel," in which he very sympathetically describes the consolidation of the State of Israel. Of especial interest are his impressions of a visit to Nazareth in which he is full of praise for the way in which the Jews administer this Arab town.

"It is argued from these conditions that Israel is a better hand at government and administration than the mandatory power—of which even on the technical side the Jews thought but poorly. It is early days to make comparisons or generalisations, but if the Government will in a liberal spirit discard the role of conqueror, giving to the Arabs a genuinely equal status and better education, then the future-ship of the two races inside Israel may prove to be both economically and politically fruitful."

The re-organisation of the Jewish Agency has brought about many changes in personnel. Some of the old stalwarts who have directed the work have left or are on the verge of leaving for Israel as Britain is becoming more and more, as far as Zionist work is concerned, a "provincial backwater."

A farewell reception was given the other day by their many friends to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rossette. The services to British Zionism of Mr. Rossette, who has been appointed First Secretary to the Jewish Parliament of Israel, are well known. From 1937 to 1941 he was Secretary to the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain, and in 1942 he was appointed Senior Officer of the Information Department of the Jewish Agency in London, a position which he has held until recently. Mr. Lucien Harris, who together with Mr. Rossette, served on the Information Department, has also joined the Civil Service in Israel.

One of the senior officials in "Gt. Russell Street" and an eminent Jewish writer, Mr. J. Hodess will soon take up residence in Jerusalem. Mr. Hodess has been the Editor of PALCOR, the news service of the Jewish Agency, which has now been discontinued, and he is also the Editor of the organ of the World Zionist Organisation, NEW JUDEA. The editorial office of NEW JUDEA will now be transferred to Jerusalem and I understand that Mr. Hodess will stay in this country until he has concluded the compilation and editing of Herzl's Diaries which will be published by Mr. Victor Gollancz.

Last month a show was appearing in London's West End where you paid no entrance fee. It was a musical review, under the title, "The Good Road." But as in this world nothing is given without some return, I ventured to His Majesty's Theatre in order to see for myself the cast of over two hundred who work without salary and who hail from over twenty different countries.

In 1922 the American Frank N. D. Buchman founded a so-called Oxford Group, which he now calls "Moral Rearmament." Every year in the Swiss holiday resort, Caux, people from all over the world meet under his guidance to rebuild the world according to four principles, honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. The show which, by the way, was very well produced, is their instrument of propaganda.

"The Moral Rearmament" group was the first international movement which after the war accepted Germans as members and "The Good Road" was enthusiastically received in many German cities. The programme contains a statement by eight Minister-Presidents of Western Germany. "This ideology is an indispensable foundation for the reconstruction and peace of Europe." The Germans might have thought that here was an easy road towards their rehabilitation. There are some

vague phrases about democracy, some hints at the Russian menace and the postulate that all nations are equal.

On the stage, a member of the Dutch resistance movement, who had been in a German concentration camp, tells how he has discarded all his hatred and started life anew with love for his former enemies. I can imagine how these words were eagerly swallowed by German audiences.

After the show, I put two questions to a Finnish member of the cast. I asked him how it was that there were no negroes in the cast although the scene was set in America. He was a little embarrassed and said the Group could not risk being given "the bird" when it was touring the U.S.

But I was even more surprised at his reply when I inquired as to why there was no reference to anti-semitism in the show. After all, anti-semitism was one of the most "popular" expressions of hatred and it was love that the group was preaching. He said that they could not antagonise their audiences and that, after all, the fight against materialism must have priority.

And so the "Moral Rearmament" of the world goes on.

NARRATOR

### A NEW PALESTINE FILM

The first full length feature film made in Palestine is being shown in London and some provincial centres by the Jewish National Fund. Its title is "My Father's House" and Herbert Kline, the director of the famous "Forgotten Village" is responsible for its production.

"My Father's House" depicts the drama of Jewish refugees. It tells the story of a small Jewish boy—the only one in his family to escape extermination in Europe—and a young Jewish woman who has also remained alive, but at the most terrifying price a human being can pay. They meet as they are landed in Israel—he in search of a mother and father, and she with the hope of forgetfulness.

The boy's unrelenting search takes him through numerous adventures, both physical and psychological. And it is these very adventures that also serve to re-awaken in the young woman something of the human importance that war and degradation had all but destroyed. They find in each other—and parenthetically in Israel—a fulfilment of their deepest needs.

### LESSONS AND TRAINING

The AJR Employment Agency wishes to inform interested readers that under its auspices Courses in English will start in the middle of January. Furthermore, the ORT School is considering Training, Re-Training and Improver Courses for refugees. Details about both schemes may be obtained from the AJR Employment Agency.

### CLASSIFIED

#### Employment

Advertisements are subject to Control of Engagement Order.

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (annually licensed by the L.C.C.) has on its register men and women (skilled and unskilled), also homeworkers of any kind, sitters-in. Report vacancies, esp. for book- and storekeepers. Tel. MAI 9096.

NEWLY FOUNDED Button factory needs first class well-experienced expert, capable of handling the factory. Profit sharing or partnership offered to right man. Box 683.

SHORTHAND TYPIST, English and German shorthand, bookkeeping, commercial German, commercial French, wants full or preferably part-time job. Box 690.

EXPERIENCED CLERK, intelligent, wants work. Box 692.

HOMEWORK wanted for elderly couple. Box 693.

MARRIED WOMAN wants part time occupation. No rough work. Box 694.

### Accommodation

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

EXCELLENT HOME (N.W.6), Personal attention, offered to elderly lady or gentleman by widow (continental). 'phone HAM 6280. Box 687.

OXFORD central near Parks two large beautiful rooms with full board, excellent continental food, diet if desired. Box 688.

PAYING GUESTS welcomed. Doctor's house. West Wales country town. Lovely surroundings, good food. 3 Gns. weekly. Box 685.

SUNNY BOURNEMOUTH, nice, quiet area, one or two single Bedsitting-rooms, every convenience, full board, temporarily or permanently to let. Diet if wanted. Box 691.

### Miscellaneous

ALTERATIONS, Shirts, etc. Dress-maker Mrs. Cohn, 158 Adelaide Road, PRI 7428.

LADY, 40, homely but also good business woman, wants remarriage. Box 686.

WANTED for middle-aged lady Bridge-Club or Private Bridge-Party. Box 689.

### MISSING PERSONS

#### Inquiries from AJR

Eichenberg, J., abt. 68, from Berlin, former owner of J. Eichenberg A.G. Waeschefabrik, Cottbus, for Richard Otto, Cottbus.

Braun, Benno, from Vienna, brother of Ludwig Braun, Heinrichgasse, for Arpad Koewi, Vienna, at present London.

#### Inquiries from Hias

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1  
Fuchs, Mrs., formerly Vienna, Nikolsdorfergasse 1, for Hilde Fleischmann.  
Wolf, Eimerl's Children, formerly Vienna, for Ignatz Frost, Bronx.

### NEW CUSTOMERS THROUGH

### ADVERTISEMENTS

in "AJR INFORMATION"

Deadline: 15th of the Month

## GIFT PARCELS TO EUROPE

Food, Clothing, Soap and Medicines

Examples of Parcels:

6 lbs. Coffee, Beans or Roasted 27/6

7 lbs. Coffee, Beans or Roasted and 3 lbs. of Sugar 32/6

3½ yards Tweed for men's suit 57/9  
Patterns on request.

Price includes packing, postage and insurance. Catalogue on request

Turner, Roche & Co. Ltd.

120 LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.2  
Tel. TEMple Bar 4566-8 (3 lines)

## PERSONALIA

The Refugee Community has suffered a great loss by the unexpected death of Mr. E. N. Cooper, O.B.E. For many years he was in charge of the Aliens Department of the Home Office. It was during his time of office that refugees from Nazi oppression were admitted to this country. He tried to ease the position of the new immigrants, whenever and wherever possible.

Mr. Cooper continued his work for the refugees after his resignation from the Home Office by joining the Central Office of Refugees, Bloomsbury House, and, later on, by founding the London Regional Refugee Council, whose Chairman he became. The object of the Council's activities was, to assist refugees in becoming integrated into British life.

Dr. Hans Heymann (formerly Hamburg) passed away recently. He has been the Hon. Treasurer of the local Bradford branch of the AJR for many years and always took a most active interest in the work of the AJR. He will be gratefully remembered by all those who knew him.

## YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The newly founded Youth Group, details about which were given in last month's "Diary" of "AJR Information," has the following programme for January:

Saturday, January 8, at 7.30 p.m., 1 Broadhurst Gardens (Jewish Art Centre), Dance with Band. Admission 3/- at the door. Refreshments available.

Sunday, January 9, at 7.30 p.m., 30 Buckland Crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. Talk on "An English Historian looks at the Immigrant." Speaker: H. L. Beales, M.A., Reader in Economics at LSE.

Sunday, January 23, at 7.30 p.m., 30 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3. "My occupation"—Exchange of experiences.

February fixtures will include talks by the Rev. W. W. Simpson of the "Council of Christians and Jews" and by the cartoonist "Vicky." For Club particulars and activities (BBC Concerts, Gramophone Recitals, Hikes, Discussions and Play Reading) write to Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6, enclosing stamped addressed envelope.

## AN ENJOYABLE FUNCTION

The Embassy Theatre was overcrowded on the occasion of a special performance by Dela Lipinskaya under the auspices of the AJR. The outstanding artist attracted innumerable admirers, who have known her from the Continent, and young people, who listened to her for the first time. There was a

## NEWS FROM GERMANY

## ENQUIRY ABOUT A BOOK

In May, 1933, a book was published in German, English and French under the heading "The Atrocity Propaganda is a Lie—the Jews themselves say so." The book contains alleged statements by Jewish organisations and individuals, denying the news about anti-Jewish Nazi activities. As the name of the Publisher's firm, a Jakob Trachtenberg, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorferstr. 79, was given. According to an announcement of "Der Weg" (Berlin), there are doubts whether this firm ever existed, who Jakob Trachtenberg was, whether the book was distributed in Germany, or only meant for propaganda abroad, whether the statements were genuine and who stood behind the publication. Readers who could contribute any information, should write to the Editors of "AJR Information."

## POSTAL SERVICE TO GERMANY

The Postmaster General announces that owing to transport difficulties in Germany the parcel post service to all Sectors of Berlin and to the Soviet Zone of Germany is temporarily suspended. This ban does not apply to parcels for His Majesty's Forces or for Members of the Control Commission. All such parcels should be addressed "B.A.O.R.2" and should not include "Berlin" in the address.

The despatch of printed matter to Germany is still limited to certain areas. On December 1, the Postmaster-General stated that printed matter, including books, newspapers and periodicals, is only accepted for transmission to the British sector of Berlin and to the British, French and American Zones of Germany.

particularly well balanced programme in English, German, French, Yiddish and Russian.

Dela Lipinskaya was accompanied by Hilda Flatter, who also played two solos. The happy atmosphere of this function will be gladly remembered by everyone who attended it, and the AJR wishes to express its sincerest gratitude to the artistes and to all members and friends who helped to make the performance a success.

## CBF DINNER

At a recent Dinner at the Savoy Hotel, arranged by the Central British Fund, prominent members of the Anglo-Jewish Community, who had visited Jewish D.P. Camps and Communities in the British and American zones of Germany, gave an account of their impressions. They paid tribute to the magnificent work of the Jewish Relief Unit, which is entirely financed by the CBF.

## RE-CONSECRATED CEMETERIES

According to "Der Weg," amongst others the cemeteries in Anklam, Plauen, Zernitz and Zittau were re-consecrated by special ceremonies, at which the authorities were represented. In Zittau, a tablet was unveiled with the inscriptions in Hebrew and German, commemorating the forty Jewish citizens of Zittau and Loebau, who have been executed, murdered and gassed, because they were Jews.

Berlin.—A series on cultural and social problems of the Jews in Germany is being broadcasted by the Berlin Rundfunk. The speakers include Dr. Hans Erich Fabian, President of the Jewish Community Berlin, who spoke about the present position of the Jews in Germany, Stefan Heyman, who dealt with the racial theory of the Nazis, Julius Meyer, Paul Merker and Dr. Leo Zuckermann.

The attitude of the Jewish Community Berlin to the present political tensions between the Occupying Powers is explained in the issue of December 3 of "Der Weg." Whilst it is left to the ordinary members of the Jewish Community, to participate in the political life in the same way as other citizens, a decision has been taken by the "Representanten-Versammlung" that those who hold a responsible office within the Jewish Community should not, at the same time, take a prominent part in the work of political parties or organisations. The Jewish Community does not want to become directly or indirectly involved in the present political struggle. In accordance with this decision, Mr. Heinz Galinski, a Member of the Board of the Jewish Community, resigned his office as the Chairman of the Berlin Association of Nazi Persecution (Berliner Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Nazi Regimes).

Hamburg.—By a Nazi Law of 1938, all Jewish communities had lost their status as public corporations (Koerperschaften des oeffentlichen Rechts) and were converted into private organisations. As the first Community in the British zone, the Jewish Community Hamburg has been given back its status as a public corporation. The occasion was marked by a Meeting, at which Oberbuergermeister Max Brauer gave an address.

In a similar way, the Federation of Jewish Communities in Bavaria (Landesverband der Juedischen Gemeinden in Bayern) has been recognised again as a public corporation.

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January 4th, S. TEMKIN: "Survey of the Political Situation."

January 11th, LIVING NEWS-PAPER.

January 18th, Paul H. EMDEN, the noted author, on Isaac Disraeli, father of Benjamin Disraeli.

January 25th, Hugh HARRIS, Literary Editor of the "Jewish Chronicle": "The Bible in Modern Literature."

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