

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS, FINCHLEY ROAD (CORNER FAIRFAX ROAD) LONDON, N.W.3

Office and Consulting Hours: 10 a.m.—1 p.m., 3—6 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telephone: MAIda Vale 9094

SUMMER IN GERMANY

Germany, at least Trizonia, is open again for tourist traffic. This announcement coincides with a number of noteworthy events. There is, for instance, the letter by the Protestant Bishop of Berlin, Dr. Dibelius, to the wife of Baron von Krosigk, Nazi Minister of Finance, who had been sentenced at Nuremberg to ten years' imprisonment. In his letter, Dr. Dibelius calls the Nuremberg trials "an act of vengeance on the part of the victorious nations against a conquered people, which we, as Christians, refuse once and for all to recognise as a pronouncement of justice." His Eminence finds that now "International Law has broken down under the egotism of the modern powers and a new epoch of barbarism has commenced."

Alas, tourist traffic has started and "The Times," in an article from a correspondent in Germany, informs her readers that "the German kitchen ash regained its old standards of quality and quantity wines of 1937, a good year in those regions, are still to be had. Of the post-war vintages, 1945, 1946, and 1947 were good years."

A few weeks ago the Restitution Law for the British Zone was promulgated. Not long after, the official organ of the Organisation of Berlin Landlords, "The Real Estate," alleged in an article by its Chairman, that Eastern Jews had, during the time of inflation, acquired real estate in Germany for "Jews had their hands in all kinds of business," and that the German people remembered very well how in the years after 1918 Jewish wealth was piling up. The article, employing the vocabulary of the "Stürmer," speaks of the "invasion" of Germany by "Jewish parasites," of Germans having been cheated by Jews of their houses, factories and shops, and protests against the "injustice" of Restitution.

The prospective British tourist is advised by "The Times" in the quoted article that railway services are normal again, that the shops are full and that the pre-war standard of services in the hotel industry has been maintained.

One hears very little of the almost daily desecrations of Jewish cemeteries in Germany; of the De-Nazification farces which have pushed erstwhile members of the Nazi party into leading positions again; of former Gestapo officials who are making anti-Jewish jibes when facing German courts and are nominally sentenced, if at all; of Veit Harlan, producer of the notorious Jew baiting film, "Jud Süß," who was acquitted amid applause from the gallery; of disturbances in cinemas when films are shown with a pro-Jewish tendency and of the anti-semitic impudence of certain sections of the German press.

It is only symptomatic that when Goering's widow paid a recent visit to Munich, an evening paper, in a kind of "court circular," announced the arrival of "Frau Reichsmarschall."

"The British visitor," concluded the report in "The Times," "if he does not pitch his expectations too high, can have a pleasant holiday in western Germany this summer. He must remember, however, that this is an occupied country with many problems. Till they are solved, the "Gemütlichkeit" which charmed the visitor of other years will not return."

The Germans murdered six million Jews, in spite of that "Gemütlichkeit." We hope that the Allied troops may not leave Germany too soon, even if some of her charms should be lost to the tourists.

Herbert Freedman:

ANTISEMITISM IN RUSSIA

In common with others who seek enlightenment about the state of mind in Soviet Russia, we have to extract information on anti-Semitism from occasional publications of people who escaped through a loop-hole in the Iron Curtain, and from Government-manufactured publicity. We are, of course, helped in our assessment of the true facts by some centuries of experience, though not with the Soviets, but with the Russian people.

The question of anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. has, on various occasions, come into the foreground: shortly after the October Revolution the Soviet Government made a gigantic effort to eradicate Jew hatred, branding it as an inheritance of Czarism. Although the official Soviet policy never departed from this line, it took a different turn at the time of the German-Russian pact of friendship. And more recently has the cleavage between East and West introduced new factors which have their bearings on Russian Jewry.

Russian Jews were "internationalists" for two reasons: there were the Communist Jews, whose upbringing and outlook had made them "internationally minded"; their brand of Communism was based on international solidarity. Prominent in the first Central Committee of the Bolsheviks were Jews like Trotsky, Sverdlov and Sinovjev. Anti-Semitism became punishable under criminal law, and not much later the attempt was made to solve the Jewish problem within the U.S.S.R. through an autonomous Jewish Republic in Biro-Bidshan, which ended in utter failure. When Communism developed into Stalinism, the idea of solidarity of the proletariat was replaced by that of pan-slavism, and that of internationalism by Chauvinism, and the virtues of many a Jewish Communist turned into vices. Among those "liquidated" in the purge of 1937 were a great number of State and Party officials of Jewish origin, a fact which had unpleasant repercussions on Russian Jewry.

Dispersed Families

But there was also a non-political reason why the Russian Jews were termed "internationalists": the vast migration of Eastern Jewry, until the first world war, had dispersed their families practically all over the world. During the recent war this became a positive asset. The Kremlin instigated the establishment of a "Jewish League," whose object it was to convince all Jews and friends of the Jews throughout the world of Russia's uncompromising stand against race hatred. The Chairman of that "Jewish League" was the Director of the Jewish Theatre in Moscow, Solomon Michaelis. It is no coincidence that he died during the past year under unexplained circumstances. For now, connections with the West might easily have been interpreted as high treason, and to be called a cosmopolitan was identical with "transfer" to Siberia.

After the Litvinoff era had ended and Russia entered a pact with Nazi Germany in 1938, the Soviet press and radio pictured National Socialism as Russia's natural ally against the "imperialistic hyenas" of Capitalism. If Nazi Germany was pactworthy, then, of course, her main ideology, anti-Semitism, was not detestable. And when in autumn 1939, hundreds of thousands of Polish Jews fled to the Russian side of the demarcation line, many of them were forcibly sent back.

For hundreds of years, Jew hatred has been deep-seated in the Russian people. The new ideas

of the October Revolution had pushed it into the sub-conscious. When Soviet policy made its "about-turn" and led to a revival of patriotism and nationalism, anti-Semitism was unearthed, together with other atavistic bogeys. It was helped by the tendency of the Government to give the various nationalities and minorities in the U.S.S.R. a certain amount of cultural independence; the Jews had their Yiddish press, radio and theatres and that prevented their full assimilation and made them easily recognisable. They fought, of course, shoulder to shoulder with the other peoples of the U.S.S.R. in the Red Army. However, as many of them were intellectuals, engineers, State officials, specialists in the armament industry, etc., the rumour was ripe that they were shirking front-line duties.

In the Wake of War

In the days of Hitler's invasion, the Jews of the Ukraine, White Russia and the Baltic States, tried to escape to the East. They met with a hostile reception and in the territories over-run by the Nazis, the S.S. found many supporters in their Jew baiting among the local population. Those who were left behind were murdered with the help of their neighbours. In October, 1941, when the German armies were not far from Moscow, anti-Semitism came to the open even in the capital, and frequent conversations in queues before butchers and grocers predicted with satisfaction that the Nazis would pay it back to the Jews, should they come here.

There are consistent reports that in the Western territories of Soviet Russia, Jews were not accepted by the partisans. Not a few cases have been related in which the partisans disarmed the Jews and left them at the mercy of the Nazis. When these territories were liberated by the Russian armies and some of the refugees returned to the Ukraine, they ran into open hostility. In the first days after the liberation of Kharkov, no Jew dared to go out alone at night. One of them was beaten to death, others maltreated. A real pogrom took place at Kiev, where 16 Jews were killed. The returning Jews were given back only part of their property, and the authorities in the Ukraine did all they could to place difficulties in their way. When the Academy of Economics was transferred from Kharkov to Kiev, the Jewish professors were not allowed to move with it. Wireless transmissions in Yiddish, for so long a permanent feature of the Russian broadcasting programme, have been discontinued.

Although, of course, Jews in Russia are, according to the letter, given equal rights and treatment, there are some military academies and High Schools for future diplomats which no longer accept Jewish students. The Officer Corps especially, show anti-Jewish leanings which have come into the open during the war. Of course there is still the old Kaganovitch, the only Jew who is a member of the Politburo and who has been so since its inception. To-day, the highest Council of the Bolshevik Party has been practically barred to Jews.

Whenever there was an outbreak of xenophobia in the world, Jews have been the victims, and there is no doubt that the U.S.S.R. are suffering from a severe attack of that mental disease. It is possible that with a relaxation of the tension between East and West this period may pass. Russia's attitude towards Israel will have as little effect on it as her former attitude towards Zionism. It can only pass with a new Russian orientation towards the world.

IN PARLIAMENT

VISITS TO AUSTRIA

On a question by Mr. Skinnard about the hardship caused to persons of small means who wish to visit relatives in Austria and who have to pay a tourist card at a rate of 8/4 per day, Mr. McNeil replied: "The condition that a tourist card involving payment of 8s. 4d. for each day of stay in Austria must be obtained by visitors to Austria who have not booked accommodation at a tourist hotel was made by the Austrian Government. Seven shillings and sixpence of the 8s. 4d. is recoverable in Austrian currency. Military permit officers are authorised at their discretion to issue permits in compassionate cases of urgency without the production of these cards. It is also understood that the Austrian Legation in London will give special consideration to exceptional cases of hardship."

Mr. Mayhew stated on behalf of the Foreign Office that German refugees were still arriving in the British zone from the East at the rate of about 30,000 per month. "The German authorities who are responsible for the reception and welfare of the refugees estimate that 40 of the camps established in the British zone are suitable for resident children."

FOREIGN DOCTORS

Referring to the recent judgement of the High Court of Justice (see June issue of "AJR Information"), Mr. Renton asked whether the Minister of Health intends to introduce legislation to clarify and modernise the Medical Acts, 1858 and 1886, especially with regard to medical practitioners with foreign qualifications only. Mr. Bevan replied: "I am considering the implications of this judgement, but I am unable to give any undertaking as to the introduction of legislation."

According to Section 4 of the Medical Practitioners and Pharmacists Act 1947, doctors with foreign qualifications may be registered in the United Kingdom if they are covered by certain clauses of the Polish Resettlement Act or if before the 4th August 1947 they have been permitted to enter, or to remain in, the United Kingdom in view of circumstances attributable to war. According to a recent statement by the Minister of Health, so far 29 foreign doctors have submitted applications

TRAVEL TO GERMANY

The British and American Zones have now been opened to tourists, private visitors and business men. Applications have to be submitted on special forms to the Allied Military Permit Office, 22-25 Princes Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: KENsington 4511, Extension 8). In the form, obtainable at the Permit Office, particulars about the applicant, the destination and proposed route have to be given. Inquiries regarding travel, accommodation, food, etc., must be made not to the Permit Office, but to recognised Travel Agencies. Inquiries regarding currency have to be dealt with by banks or Travel Agencies. It is understood that visitors are allowed to take into and to bring out of Germany a maximum of forty Deutsche Marks in notes; currency in excess of this amount must be in the form of travellers cheques obtainable through banks or Travel Agencies. Private cars may be taken to Germany under normal arrangements.

The scheme only applies to holders of national passports. Applicants holding other types of travel documents (especially stateless people) may make applications for visits for compassionate reasons and permits will be issued at the discretion of the Military Permit Officer; applications in the latter category should state full reasons for the visit.

At present, the new regulations are only valid for the British and U.S. Zones. A later announcement is to be expected covering the French Zone, and whilst this paper is going to press, the existing regulations for this Zone are still in force. Berlin is not included in the scheme.

AIR PARCELS TO GERMANY

Air Parcel Service to Germany and to the B.A.O.R. is now available at the rate of 2s. 6d. for the first pound and 1s. 3d. for each additional pound. The service will be subject to the regulations at present in force for parcels, including gift parcels, sent by surface route.

under this section of the Act, of whom nine have been admitted. As regard to others, the General Medical Council have not yet been able to complete the enquiries necessary to satisfy them that the statutory conditions are fulfilled.

GERMAN ASSETS

According to a statement by Mr. Jay, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, the value of German assets in this country is estimated at about £15 million. The Treasury hopes to be able to make a statement on their disposal shortly.

EMIGRATION

On 25th May, Mr. Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, reported that between January 1946 and March 1949 about 278,000 British emigrants left the United Kingdom for the five Dominions Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The number of aliens who emigrated to countries of the Commonwealth between 1946 and 1948 is about 4,000. In the first quarter of 1949, 727 alien emigrants left for the five Commonwealth countries, mainly for Canada.

According to the "Board of Trade Journal" of June 18, in 1948, altogether 157,290 emigrants of British nationality (against 121,643 in 1947) and 10,860 alien emigrants (against 4,831 in 1947) left the United Kingdom. The countries of destination were in the case of British emigrants mainly other countries of the British Commonwealth, whereas in the case of alien emigrants the United States have the main share.

EMPLOYMENT OF GERMANS

Asked by Mr. Skeffington-Lodge about the safeguards subject to which the Ministry of Labour decides whether or not to allow employers to employ Germans, Mr. Ness Edwards replied: "The safeguards are the same as those applied in the case of other foreign nationals. Permits are granted only if the employment is of a useful and necessary character, if no workers resident in this country are available and if the wages and other conditions of employment proposed are not less favourable than those commonly accorded to British workers."

FOOD PARCELS

Asked by Sir Waldron Smithers whether the weight limit of food parcels could be increased, Mr. Strachey said that the 7 lb. limit is based on the international postal scale for parcels. The next higher weight would be 11 lb., but the government could not allow parcels weighing more than 7 lb. to be sent, since they might be profitably re-sold and a considerable illicit export trade in food develop.

With regard to an Indian organisation described as Home Parcel Service of 5c Connaught Place, New Delhi, which invites people in this country to order food parcels for themselves, Mr. Strachey said that the circular was known to him and went on: "We have no jurisdiction over traders abroad who send these circulars, but anyone in the United Kingdom buying rationed foods offered in this way is committing an offence against the Food Rationing (General Provisions) Order. I understand that it is also an offence against the Import of Goods (Control) Order to import any goods without a Board of Trade licence."

CONVENTION ON DEATH OF NAZI VICTIMS

The Ad Hoc Committee entrusted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to consider a Draft Convention on Death Certificates of Missing Persons, which had been prepared by the office of the Secretary General of the United Nations, rejected by four votes to two with one abstention a proposal made by the representative of the U.S.S.R. not to discuss the Convention, but to recommend to all Governments to deal with this question by national legislation. Following this decision, the Ad Hoc Committee will now enter into the material discussion of the Convention.

RESTITUTION NEWS

French Zone and Saar

As already mentioned in the June issue of "AJR Information," the time limits for the filing of claims have been extended to August 14, 1949, in the French Zone and September 29, 1949, in the Saar. Numerous persons entitled to submit claims have, so far, not yet done so. In some cases, the reason is that the claimants are heirs of the original owners and have not sufficient knowledge about the particulars of the property (act of confiscation, the persons liable to make restitution, present owner, etc.). For them, the "Bureau de Restitution," Paris 2e, 18, Rue Etienne Marcel, is willing to make the necessary inquiries, if approached by the claimant, who should give as much information as possible (name of original owner, if no longer alive, relationship to him, kind and location of property, act of deprivation, etc.). The "Bureau de Restitution" is a branch of the "United Restitution Office" (URO).

British Restitution Law

Claims for restitution of identifiable property in the British Zone of Germany have to be filed with the Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung, Bad Nenndorf, on the special forms MGAF/C until December 31st, 1949. Claimants, who have already registered their claims before the British Restitution Law was promulgated, need not repeat the registration.

Forms are obtainable at the United Restitution Office, 8, Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W. 3.

Confiscated Real Property

According to the 11th Implementary Order of the Reichsbuergergesetz, the property of emigrated Jews were confiscated. It has, therefore, to be claimed back by the original owners if and as far as it is covered by existing restitution laws. There are, however, cases in which the confiscation was not entered into the "Grundbuch," so that the original Jewish owner still appears as proprietor. According to a decision of the Landgericht Muenchen, in these cases, the Jewish owner has also to claim the property in accordance with the restitution laws, because the confiscation itself is considered as having been taken place, even if it was not entered.

Death Certificates

The "United Restitution Office," London, received the following information from the "Restitution Office" of the Jewish Community, Berlin: In case of difficulties in obtaining a death certificate from the local registrar (Standesamtsbezirk), in whose district a deceased or missing person has lived, applications for a death certificate may be submitted to the Standesamt Berlin 1, Stralauer Strasse.

Recently, the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament passed a bill concerning the issuance of death certificates for persons deported during the occupation of the Netherlands and missed ever since. If the First Chamber will pass the bill it will become law, and the issuance of death certificates of missing persons on account of World War II will be ordered by the Administration. Until now the next of kin could apply to the District Court of the last place of residence of the missing person for an order to the registrar to register the death of a missing person. The admissibility of this procedure has not been approved of unanimously and applications have not all been successful.

Handbook of Restitution

The Humanitas Verlag, Koblenz, has published a "Handbuch der Wiedergutmachung in Deutschland," edited by Dr. Marcel Frenkel, Dr. Ph. Auerbach, Oberregierungsrat A. Kahn and Dr. L. Zuckermann. The handbook contains not only the text of restitution laws, decrees and regulations but also all relevant legislation or instructions and court decisions which have an indirect bearing on restitution and related problems. The editors have secured the co-operation of a number of lawyers, judges, civil servants and attorneys who have special experience in restitution problems.

The handbook is arranged according to the loose leaf system and will be supplemented by monthly additions. It will prove of great value to anybody dealing with restitution matters.

Kenneth Ambrose :

THE SECOND GENERATION (2)

From a previous article two conclusions emerged : First, the place of the younger generation of refugee immigrants is different in nature both from that of the older age groups and from that of the immigrants' children born in this country ; and secondly, although the position of our second generation may be different from that of the other two, it is similar to that of many other " marginal " groups in society, from whose experience we may be able to learn.

Let us try to put ourselves into perspective between the first and third generation. What about our parents' generation, those who spent all their formative years and a substantial part of their adult life on the Continent ?

Persons who are in the main the products of a single society tend to accept as " natural " most of the things that are done there. As most of our parents' lives were spent within one of the Continental patterns of culture, we must expect them to live more closely in accordance with that pattern than with a new one to which they were later transplanted. It is only too natural that they should speak German around Swiss Cottage ; we are told that when the Huguenot immigration was at its height, French was spoken freely in the streets around Spitalfields. " Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose. " A number of other factors may arrest and even reverse the process of adaptation of the older generation. Probably the strongest of these is the scapegoat mechanism which is almost invariably directed against the obvious foreign immigrant, as illustrated by a centuries-old fragment of conversation : " Look, Bill, furrigner ! " — " 'eave 'arf a brick at 'im ! " Moreover, the immigrant's former home will appear to him more and more attractive as memories of the past become blurred.

FROM ALL CORNERS

Czechoslovakia

Some 10,500 Jewish emigrants have already left Czechoslovakia for Israel, and another 15,000 have applied for visas. When all applications are cleared, about 10,000 Jews will remain there.

Bulgaria

Only 18,500 Jews remain at present in Bulgaria out of the 48,500 living there in 1947. Since 1947, approximately 30,000 Jews have left the country to emigrate to Palestine. In the eight months from May to December 1948, 15,081 Bulgarian Jews emigrated to Israel and it is estimated that another 15,000 have departed for Israel during the first three months of 1949.

South Africa

Mr. Sauer, Minister of Transport, participated in a banquet arranged by the South African Zionist Federation. In the name of the Government and of the population of South Africa, he congratulated the Jews on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the proclamation of Israel.

Egypt

A New Bill for the naturalisation of aliens now under consideration in Egypt lists the following qualifications which are conditional for the grant of Egyptian nationality : Ten years residence in Egypt and an intention to settle there ; relinquishment of former nationality ; good reputation ; no police record ; fluent knowledge of Arabic ; legal means of support and payment of taxes. Religion will constitute no bar to the grant of nationality.

Turkey

According to official Turkish news broadcasts, about half of Turkey's Jewish population have left for Israel since the commencement of Jewish emigration in October 1948.

Costa Rica

The Aliens Law of Costa Rica is to be revised to facilitate the naturalisation of foreigners who are married to nationals of Costa Rica.

Argentine

The Argentine General Directorate of Immigration has suspended until further notice the acceptance of requests for landing permits. It explains that it has over 30,000 applications to examine, most of them from Europe.

for we all tend to remember more pleasant than unpleasant things. Finally, in our predominantly middle-class immigration, the new arrival's status in society is often lower than in his old country, for reasons quite independent of his personal merit.

Let us now take a look at the third generation, the British born, so that we can then place ourselves between the two. To them the old culture is mostly something vague, appearing in a romantic haze, curious and picturesque, something connected with Grandmother. Don't many of us remember a Polish or Russian Grandmother like that ? The third generation is no longer able to see the new culture pattern from without. They are right inside it.

Facing an Alternative

The second generation is different from the first and third mainly by virtue of the fact that its members have lived within two culture patterns with both of which many of them are equally familiar. They can identify themselves with the old or with the new, or they can try to lay equal emphasis on the two. So far from being firmly based on one culture pattern, as are the first and third generations, the second has to make a choice — and choice means conflict, as we know from the legendary donkey who died midway between two haystacks. Fortunately, when real donkeys and real people are confronted with a conflict of this nature, they rarely fall between the stools (those who do become our neurotics), but usually plump down heavily on one of the available seats. To enable them to remain there without continuously worrying whether they should really have chosen differently, various psychological mechanisms either make the other choices appear undesirable, or even make them disappear from consciousness altogether.

Many members of the second generation seem firmly implanted on the stool labelled " New Environment. " They are probably there because that seemed much the safest when they came to sit down, and was moreover recommended by their new hosts. Once on it, they found it psychologically easy to hate the idea of ever transferring to the " Old Environment " stool, for on it they saw the older generation ; but not all of it : not its brave struggle in the old home, not its valiant attempts to make a success of their new one, but only its failure to master the technicalities of the new language and the intricacies of social behaviour.

Others again decided in favour of the old environment, either because, like some members of the older generation, they felt that they never had a chance in this country, or because some particular aspect of their new home was too much for their susceptibilities ; these are our young Anglophobes, mercifully few, who would never dream of sitting down on the " New Environment " stool.

There is a third stool, labelled " Intermediary, " and sociologically this may be the most important of the three. Those members of the second generation who believe that something of value is contained in both the old and in the new culture patterns have congregated there. They are not ashamed of the older generation and do not artificially dissociate themselves from their past, nor do they turn their back on their new home. They try to remember that in our effort to make life more worth living many English are on our side. They may be encouraged to learn from social scientists that most human progress in the past has been due to culture contacts ; that, to mention but two well-known examples, the contact of Semites and Egyptians gave us the alphabet, and the contact of Arabs and Europeans enabled medicine and mathematics to prepare the ground for modern science ; that on the other hand primitive peoples are usually primitive simply because they have had extremely little contact with other societies in the past.

We are not so conceited as to suggest that we can give the world another alphabet or a new science. We merely believe that the second generation is particularly favourably placed for acting as a hyphen between two culture patterns and that it would be a pity if most of the members of that generation wasted their opportunity merely because they were not aware of it, or because they were unable to overcome their psychological aversion either to their old or their new environment.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

The New Deputies

As the new Board assemblies, the controversy which caused the Liberal, Reform and Sefardi Congregations to secede, continues. The dispute, it will be remembered, turns on the Board's Constitution which makes the appointment of a Marriage Secretary dependent on the Chief Rabbi's approval, and since the orthodox Chief Rabbi had declared against the non-orthodox petitioners, the Board was charged with an " intolerance " which, it was claimed, left the secessionists no choice. It is not impossible the constitutional issue would have been settled inside the Board by the necessary majority, for dissatisfaction with the present condition is by no means confined to the relatively few who took such drastic action to display it. The matter may yet be brought to a head on the new Board, and once the Constitution is suitably amended, as it probably will be, the Liberals at all events are certain to return. For the present they and their allies are satisfied that whatever difficulties they may now encounter and despite their inconsiderable numbers, this defection must weigh heavily on any claim of the Board to appear as the representative of Anglo-Jewry. The truth contained in that argument will not entirely be lost on the members of the new Board which will bear responsibilities as great as, if not greater than, any that were discharged in a famous past.

The Rev. Dr. A. Cohen has been elected new President.

Anglo-Jewry and Israel

Prof. Brodetsky's appointment as President of the Hebrew University was announced in May and will take effect on October 1. Another British Jew, Sir Leon Simon, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Governors. The " Friends of the Hebrew University " in this country are doing valuable work. In the year ended September 30, 1948, they raised £42,000. Their membership at present is 4,000. A great success, too, is the 1949 campaign of the Joint Palestine Appeal which is already past £1,000,000. Over £450,000 were raised in April alone. Foremost among the Trade Committees is the Textile and Fashion Trade which has over £100,000 to its credit, and the Furniture and Timber Trade, with £70,000.

By contrast, the usual gloomy balance sheet was presented by one of the leading Anglo-Jewish institutions, the United Synagogue. Its income has risen to £154,753, an increase of £2,216 ; its expenditure to £153,196, an increase of £9,388. It is feared that unless expenditure is substantially reduced, congregants will have to be asked for larger membership contributions.

Women and Education

At a newly established International Council of Jewish Women, the women of Anglo-Jewry were represented by their two principal non-political organisations, the League and the Union of Jewish Women. The 25-year-old League which held its annual meeting in May, has some 1,300 members, roughly as many as the Union, which was founded in 1899. One of the League's chief officers, Miss Miriam Moses, O.B.E., J.P., the well-known social worker, made the grave statement that " 75 per cent. of the Jewish children in the East End are growing up without any religious knowledge at all, " and she thought that was not peculiar to the East End. This opinion was confirmed by Mr. Basil Henriques, the Jewish magistrate, who, while lamenting the " fearful deterioration of religion as practised by the young Jews today, " pointed out that the moral standards of the nation as a whole had also deteriorated.

Government and Fascism

Though this undoubted fact might have sufficiently explained the recent antisemitic disturbances in North London, Mr. Henriques thought the blame must lie with those " Jews who had also joined hands with the Communists in an attempt to break up Jewish activities. " This " too facile proposition " was duly criticised by the *Jewish Chronicle*, so was Mr. Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, for his statement that he " had no reason to think the outrages were connected with racial or political matters. " The subject came up for discussion at the Labour Party Conference at Blackpool where dissatisfaction was expressed over the Government's attitude towards the growth of Fascist activities and disappointment at the absence of action in spite of the plain requests by the Conference last year.

Lutz Weltmann:

THOMAS MANN'S "Dr. Faustus"

Two years ago, Thomas Mann's London visit coincided with the English edition of his Moses-story "The Tables of the Law"; this year, he came shortly after publication of his latest novel "Dr. Faustus," admirably translated by H. T. Lowe-Porter (Secker & Warburg, London, 15/-).

When Thomas Mann paid his recent visit to England in order to receive the honorary degree of a Dr. Lit. in Oxford he read three papers on Goethe: one of them in the crowded Beveridge Hall of London University on "Goethe and Democracy."

Thomas Mann's idea of democracy had been modelled on impressions from his life in America. The last volume of his "Joseph" is not free from such American influences: is it not the story of a citizen in a new world and—a success-story? It is, therefore, not by chance that the Canadian Professor Barker Fairley (author of two books about Goethe which are as epoch-making in the Anglo-Saxon world as was Gundolf in German speaking countries) in common with Thomas Mann thinks that Goethe has—at the highest level, of course,—to tell a success-story to posterity, which does not mean ministerial rank, honours and career, but his mastery of a life exposed to many dangers.

In the introduction to his talk about "Goethe and Democracy," Thomas Mann said that he was not proud of having contributed almost half a dozen essays and a full-length novel ("Lotte in Weimar") to the study of Goethe. In his own words, they "represented the absorption of a German in what was German." We must consider his latest novel in this light.

Before he could arrive at this opinion, he had to rid himself of this obsession. He did so by shaping anew the very German myth, the legend of Dr. Faustus. And he had to write a group of some most important essays lest he burdened the novel unduly with discussion matter. One of them had the title: "My Suffering from Germany." It confirms the statement made in a letter (to Ernst Praetorius), that this his "wildest" book, written at seventy, was some sort of an autobiographical confession which had "cost him more and had exhausted him more than any other of his earlier works." We may also remember his radio talk about the German character in which he said that the "good" German was part of the "bad" German and that he was entitled to make this remark, as he had gone through this tension of the German character himself. In Dr. Faustus, he sees a symbol of "the" German

who sells his soul to the devil in order to obtain absolute power. But, so he says, Faust ought to have been a musician, for in music the German strife for the absolute found its most typical expression.

Thus he makes his modern Faust a composer, and lovers of music will delight at both his subtle analysis of music, ancient and modern, and at his unique achievement of bringing works of music to life—through words. At the same time, music stands for essential tendencies and currents at modern art in general—at a period of cultural decay, the age of dying "bourgeoisie." And yet, bearing in mind those productive and inspiring experiments of German art after the first world war, for all its miseries and poverty, we felt with Ulrich von Hutten: "Es ist eine Lust zu leben!" Hutten was a contemporary of the historical Faust, and he suffered from the same venereal infection as Nietzsche, to whom Thomas Mann had devoted a profound study some time ago. Adrian Leverkühn, born in 1885, was given by the devil twenty-four years of creative power, twenty-four years of absolute musical achievement, in return for his soul. The disease he contracted was instrumental for his elated euphoria, his productive energy; then, after finishing his chief-work, "Dr. Fausti Weheklag," he is seized by madness and he dies in 1940, the year of Germany's delusory triumphs as a world power.

Adrian Leverkühn's story is narrated by his friend Serenus Zeitblom—a sort of self-portrait Thomas Mann's: of the Thomas Mann who wrote the "Betrachtungen eines Unpolitischen" drawn by the Thomas Mann who had obtained a superior and more detached outlook through his experience in exile and, above all, in the United States. Embracing life like Tonio Kröger's antagonist Hans Hansen, he is a Hans Castorp who survived the 1914-18 War, a good representative of the so-called "Inner Emigration" who, though not resisting evil, at least resigned his post as a school-master when he finds that tradition of humanism and Christianity in which he had grown up were incompatible with the Nazi creed and deeds.

He chose "life" from a sound "bourgeois" instinct, but he is a man who is able to understand "genius," the genius of his friend, the Faustian composer, who could have said with Nietzsche: "Do I strive for happiness? I strive for my work!" Had Zeitblom ever been tempted, we might see in him one who mastered life, one who overcame the

dangers of the "artist." He can assist his friend, anyhow, as a librettist, he tries to be the guardian angel of a "musicien maudit" who could not be helped, and he is the imaginary biographer of this obsessed musical genius.

With a perfection hitherto not even achieved by Thomas Mann the author succeeds in suggesting a biographer who is not a born writer and, thus characterises both Zeitblom and Leverkühn, and Leverkühn seen through Zeitblom's eyes. Thomas Mann lends him his own psychological insight—and the reader takes this insight for a product of the biographer's friendship and of something accomplished by a man growing with his task.

A novel telling so exciting social, cultural and political history makes us apt to forget its intrinsic value as a piece of narrative art: "Dr. Faustus" is, perhaps, amongst Thomas Mann's longer works the one whose whole construction is by far the finest and most balanced. There is the "Leitmotiv" which goes through all his works: "Bürger" und "Künstler"; it is also the theme of a characteristic episode, describing the two daughters of a mother who is at home in neither of the extremes: both the daughters are failures in life; the one fights the demon, in vain trying to escape into a bourgeois life, the other falls short of her artistic ideals through her bourgeois inhibitions. This "microcosmos" is enlarged to a "macrocosmos": the demonic composer and his strife for the absolute is but the variant of a national character—another form of lust for power.

Both Leverkühn and the "heroes" of the Nazi regime are doomed—they sold their souls to the devil. Giving his story the background of recent German history, making the story teller a witness and a chronicler of the catastrophe, Thomas Mann returns to the Faust story the pre-Goethean conception of tragedy. But he has "sucked at Goethe's sphere long," and so he shows in the conflict between "daemon" and "humanity" how humanity, however, afflicted and battle-scarred, gets the better of it through wise renunciation and compromise, and how the daemonic genius before his ultimate down-fall leaves a message of hope, faint as the hope which H. G. Wells cherished for the future of homo sapiens, but—hope:

"One group of instruments after another recedes, and what is left, what the work concludes with is the high G of a cello, the last word, the last lingering tone, slowly dying away in a pianissimo fermate. Then it is all over: silence and night. But the note still vibrating in the silence, the sound which is no more, which only the soul can still hear, the dying fall of sorrow, is no longer that; it changes its meaning and stands like a light in the dark."

PERSONALIA

Hugo Heimann, a leading personality of the Sozialdemokratische Partei in pre-Hitler years, celebrated his 90th birthday in New York.

The neurologist Dr. Ludwig Guttmann, Oxford (formerly Breslau) will be 50 years old on July 3rd. He is the discoverer of a special paralysis treatment which enabled many wounded soldiers to return to normal life.

Mr. Julius Schwab, Past Grand President of the B'nai B'rith District Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland, died a few hours after having attended a meeting of the B'nai B'rith Executive. Hundreds of refugees asked for his help and found in him a man who did not stress his authority, but was conscious of his responsibility, a man of kindness and understanding with the rare combination of modesty and perseverance. He installed the Leo Baeck (London) Lodge and Women's Lodge and was the first chairman of the B'nai B'rith Rehabilitation Fund.

Ignaz Waghalter died in New York, aged 63. He had been conductor at the Deutsches Opernhaus, Charlottenburg, the Berlin State Opera, and later in Prague, Vienna and New York. His compositions include several operas.

The death took place in Rehovot of Mrs. Martha Oppenheimer, at the age of 81, widow of the late economist and social reformer, Prof. Franz Oppenheimer, whose name is closely connected with the early history of the Zionist movement and the foundation of Merhavia.

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.

AGENTS' COMMISSION

It is a rather frequent occurrence that a person acts as a commercial agent for a firm of manufacturers or merchants on a commission basis and that, after the employment was terminated, a dispute arises on the question whether or not a commission is payable on "repeat orders" given by the agent's customers at a later date.

People are apt to ask in such a case: what is the law? The answer is that there is no statutory provision in print, but there is a certain amount of "case law," i.e. decisions of the High Court dealing with the matter. In a recent case of this kind a number of earlier decisions have been reviewed and the result to be gathered is the following:

(a) that in the first line the answer has to be sought for by an interpretation of the agreement between principal and agent,

(b) that, apart from stipulation in the agreement a principal is, generally speaking, not liable to pay a commission upon orders sent in after the agent has ceased to represent him, and

(c) that under certain circumstances the Court may assume by way of implication that commission was also payable for orders sent after the employment was terminated.

These rules may appear rather vague. It may therefore be interesting to mention at least briefly the circumstances of the decided cases.

The agent's claim was rejected

(a) in the most recent case, where the contract merely said that the agent should get 5% on all orders, whether received direct or indirect, and on all repeats";

(b) in an earlier case where a similar phrase was used and the agent had answered: "I must have the commission on all accounts I open, including all repeat orders, whether they are actually handed to me or posted on direct to you,

(c) in a third case where the wording was that the agent was to

"receive a commission of 2½% upon sales, directly or indirectly effected to customers introduced by him."

On the other hand, the agent was successful in two other cases where it was agreed

(d) that the commission was payable "upon all orders executed by us and paid for by the customers arising from your introduction," and

(e) to pay you x% on receipt of orders. Same applies to repeats on accounts introduced by you."

It is obvious that the wording of the agreement in the case (c) on the one hand and in cases (d) and (e) on the other hand is rather similar, and that the decision depends very much on the view of the individual judge, unless parties have made their meaning really clear one way or the other.

ISRAEL TO-DAY

OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES

Haifa, June, 1949.

Effective primary steps have been taken to solve the problem of high cost of living. One is the austerity "Zena" programme, lowering the prices of a variety of food, rationing them, reducing prices for accommodation in hotels, fares etc., prohibiting the production of certain luxuries, and eliminating some branches of trade. Although doubts are expressed as to the advisability of some measures, the public generally understands the necessity and bows to the regulation in good humour and with characteristic Jewish joking. Thus "Zena" is explained to mean by abbreviation: Zade, Nun, Ayim—Zaroth Nashim Ivrioth, the Jewish Women's worries.

An effective step to lower the cost of production is the suggestion by trade unions of the voluntary freezing of wages until the end of the year, and accepting payment for piecework, both contrary to their traditional principles. The rapid construction of various kinds of permanent and half-permanent buildings will gradually help to house the large number of new-comers, at the same time, together with road and restoration work, offering employment to many immigrants. A reversal of principle means also the plan of settling suitable newcomers near collective agricultural settlements which they refuse to enter as members, thus providing these settlements with hired labour.

In spite of the economic difficulties, cultural work is not to be neglected. The opening of the medical classes at the Hebrew University, to be followed in autumn by those for law; the enlargement of the electrical department of the Haifa Technion; the opening of cultural centres in many parts of the country are proof of this. Theatres, the opera, and concerts are very well attended. Several new Hebrew plays have been produced, and among others is a splendid performance of "Midsummer-night's Dream." The Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra maintains its traditional high level.

The complex composition of the population finds its expression at the news-stands. Besides the existing Hebrew, English, French, and German papers, to which an Arabic daily has been added some time ago, there are now Hungarian, Rumanian, Polish, and Yiddish papers, transforming each news-stand to a miniature Tower of Babel. The number of readers is prodigious, there will hardly be another small country absorbing such a quantity of reading matter.

Classes and courses in Hebrew for the various kinds of immigrants have been opened all over the country, and try to assimilate, especially the youngsters, with good success.

Palestine has never been an easy country to live in, but the "elan de vivre" will not be weakened, even if this period of transition, as may be expected, will last for some years to come.

HANS MOSBACHER.

VISIT TO A KIBBUTZ

Kfar Giladi, June, 1949

I went from London to Israel for a six weeks visit. I spent the minor part in the towns and the major part in the Upper Galilee in the kibbutz Kfar Giladi, a communal settlement.

In Kfar Giladi the Austerity (Zena) programme has not yet received much attention; there food seems to be plentiful though not very varied. The kibbutz has about 300 members and 260 children and, at present, looks after 200 emigrants from Turkey, Bulgaria and Hungary, who are being trained for agricultural work.

Parents of members who want to join their children are accepted by the kibbutz which undertakes to maintain them, while the parents work for the kibbutz in occupations for which they are fitted.

It is remarkable that one never hears discussions on party politics although all members belong to the Histadrut (Trade Union). A remarkable spirit of co-operation and moderation, and a will to do everything in the interest of the kibbutz prevail. Everyone, male or female, married or single, works for the common weal; the difficult task of distribution of work is in the hands of one or two chosen members. Everyone accepts, in turn, the hardest and dirtiest work.

Children live in well-equipped houses (Nurseries, Kindergartens and Schools). It has become a custom to leave the children with their parents for a few hours in the afternoon. It is a pleasant feature to meet mothers or fathers with their tiny tots walking through the settlement showing them the poultry farm, the cow-sheds, the sheep-pens, the mules and horses, the jeeps, the tractors and other machines.

It is distinctly interesting to be among a community where the profit motive does not exist. Accommodation, food and all other essentials such as electricity, water, clothing and repairs, postage, etc., are free. There are no troubles about wages as there is no payment in a kibbutz and within the boundaries of the kibbutz one has no opportunity of spending money.

The kibbutz is justly proud of its fine development but there is still a wide field for improvement. I found it a great advantage that the general rules are kept flexible; no objection is made to gifts from relatives and friends such as easy chairs, wireless sets, electrical appliances, etc., and a growing number of members enjoy these private amenities.

The kibbutz has not enough skilled workers and it is regrettable that only a very small percentage of the new immigrants like to join a kibbutz. However, it is hoped that groups of young immigrants, after a period of training, will establish their own kibbutzim.

Kfar Giladi has a pleasant Beth Hatarbut (Cultural Centre) and has an excellent library of 16,000 volumes, among them nearly 1,000 very good books in English, which is partly due to the previous help of the British Council.

In Kfar Giladi and other kibbutzim the Sabbath is a day of rest after six days of very hard work, but the traditional way of celebrating the Sabbath has changed. I attended the Shevuoth festival in Kfar Giladi, in a magnificently situated open space surrounded by mountains. Readings from the Bible relating to the festival, displays of first fruits according to the season, beautiful performances by young and older children, an address from an old member emphasizing the meaning of the day for the kibbutz are some of the features which impressed me on this occasion.

The wife of the founder, Kela Giladi, is still alive and a talk with her is extremely stimulating. Of great interest was a visit to a Hapoel Hamizrachi kibbutz in Lavee (formerly Luby) in the lower Galilee, 20 minutes by bus from Tiberias. A few months ago this settlement was established by members of Bachad from England. Eighty religious boys and girls, after two or more years of training in England and Israel, are here working together. As in the beginning of every kibbutz, living conditions there are primitive and hardships unavoidable. The spirit in Lavee is good and the land offers many possibilities for success but tough work lies ahead.

Wherever you go in Israel, problems upon problems overwhelm you, but the courage of the people and the pride in achievement will, if peace can be maintained, help to overcome the economic crisis which may retard the development of the new State.

ERICH LEWY.

EMIGRATION FROM BRITISH ZONE

A circular of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad" reveals that of the 4,934 members of Jewish communities in the British Zone about 470 will emigrate in the course of the next six months. The following detailed list contains the present number of community members and—in brackets—the number of prospective emigrants in each community: Cologne, 680 (60); North Rhine, 1,050 (100); Westphalia, 920 (90); Niedersachsen, 290 (20); Osnabrueck, 73 (—); Braunschweig, incl. Seesen, 146 (20); Hamburg, 1,300 (130); Schleswig-Holstein, 475 (50).

TALMUD PRINTED IN GERMANY

The first Talmud printed in Germany since the rise of the Nazis was handed over to General Lucius D. Clay, retiring U.S. Military Governor. Altogether, 1,050 copies of the Talmud have been printed, at the expense of the Joint (which paid for the printing of 1,000 copies) and of the U.S. Army (which financed the printing of the first 50 copies).

Old Acquaintances

Topping the Month:—Do you remember the time when adventurous people left their country without being forced to do so in order to try their fortune somewhere else? Quite a few went to India before the first war, and amongst them was Max Wolpert from Hamburg and his children, two daughters, were born in Calcutta, and thus British by birth. One of the two, Bertha Hochberger, was mentioned in last month's Honours List, when she became an M.B.E. (a member of the Order of the British Empire); the other, Maxine, is married to actor Peter Illing in London. Educated in Germany, Mrs. Hochberger speaks English and German fluently, and works as an interpreter with C.C.G. She interpreted for Lord Pakenham, and is liked by everybody; I'm sure she will not mind being called "one of us," although she was born on British soil. —After three years as a musical director of the B.B.C., Walter Goehr resigned. He was born in Berlin, where his father survived Hitler and the War, and was already known as a gifted conductor and composer long before he came to England. Goehr is only 46, and he gave up his important job because he wants to have more time to score music for pictures; he did "Great Expectations."—Vienna-born Rudolf Bing who helped to stage "Glyndeborne Opera" and Edinburgh's festivals became general manager of New York's "Metropolitan Opera." If I am not mistaken, it's the first time that a foreigner was entrusted with running America's greatest opera house.

London:—Rolf Karsten produced Schnitzler's "Literatur" and Galsworthy's "The First and the Last" in the "Blue Danube Club, now London's only German speaking little theatre.—Marianne Kupfer will be in "The return of Peter Grimm" with comedian Harry Green heading the cast.—Felix Knuepfer, who now calls himself Kent, will be in the new Cochrane show; he used to be "Intendant" of Graz' theatre.—Karl Stepanek and Charles Goldner are filming in "Give us the day."—Mischa Spolianski scored successfully the new Jean Simmons picture "Adam and Evelyne."—Irene Prador, Lili Palmer's sister, returned from a trip to the States where she did some television work.—Lucie Mannheim will tour the Continent in "Daphne Laureola," London's most successful play with Dame Edith Evans.—Robert Koralek, who in Vienna ran the "Ronacher," and who is now one of England's leading circus agents, brought Adrienne Pokorni over from Austria; she will play the lead in "Folies Bergere" at the Palladium under the name Josette Adrienne.

Switzerland:—Alfred Polgar arrived here from America.—Albert Bassermann played "Stunde der Entscheidung" which his wife Else wrote for him.—Werner Finck is successfully playing Priestley's "Ever Since Paradise" in Zurich.—Former Ufa producer Guenther Stapenhorst is going to Munich to produce "Der Raub der Sabinerinnen" with Hans Albers as the star; Reinhold Schnenzel is coming over from New York to direct this picture.—Karl Zuckmayer is going to complete the last unfinished play which Gerhart Hauptmann started shortly before his death.—Vicki Baum is holidaying here.—Richard Katz, who lived until now in Brazil, returned to Europe with new travel tales.

U.S.A.:—Arthur Steiner, who used to comper London's "By Candlelight" cabaret, is touring the summer resorts around New York, with Fritz Schadl in the cast.—Walter Slezak is playing "Papa Strauss" in a new production of "The Great Waltz," in which Siegfried Arno also has a part.—Fritz Lang started a new picture, "Home on the River."—Peter Lorre is making a personal appearance in New York's "Paramount."—Heinrich Schnitzler will produce Strawinsky's "Story of a Soldier"; the performance will be conducted by the composer himself.—Friedrich Torberg and E. M. Remarque will come to Europe soon.—Before sailing to Europe Elisabeth Bergner will tour the States in "Amphytrion 38."

Obituaries:—Erwin Lendvai, former director of Berlin's "Klindworth-Scharwenka Konservatorium" died in London.—Herbert Wanek, director of Vienna's "Burg" died, aged 52.—Hungarian writer Bela Balacz, aged 62, died in Budapest; he returned only a short time ago from Russia, where he had lived the last fifteen years.—Martha von Zobelitz, widow of writer Fedor, died in Dijon.—Max Obal, one of the first German directors of the silent pictures.

PEM.

FROM MY DIARY

On the invitation of the Children and Youth Aliyah Committee I recently attended the preview of the Film "To-morrow is a Wonderful Day." The film is particularly stirring as it is not a propaganda film in the ordinary meaning of the word. It describes, how children, whose lives had been broken in the Concentration Camps, who had lost their faith in the goodness of human beings, and for whom Jewishness had to be an unbearable stigma, gradually adapt themselves to the community life of the Children's Village Ben Shemen in Israel, which is not a "paedagogische Provinz," but part of the physical and mental reconstruction process of a people. The film is strong, without being harsh; it is moving, without being sentimental.

I personally was particularly impressed by the predominant part, which music seems to play in the educational system of Ben Shemen. The film ends with a Chanukah celebration, at which the children sing the chorus from Haendel's Judas Maccabaeus. This is another symbol for the process of transformation, which is now going on in Jewish life: a hymn, whose composition had been inspired by an event in Jewish history, gets new life and new colour by being sung at the proper season in Israel of our days.

During the few days I spent at Bournemouth I made a point of visiting the Winter Gardens—a beautiful modern building with a fine large concert hall—and to listen to the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra under their conductor: Rudolf Schwarz. Schwarz will be remembered by "Judischer Kulturbund" members for his excellent work with the Berlin Kulturbund orchestra. He did not get out of Germany in time, was taken to a concentration camp and was later rescued and brought to Sweden.

His appointment to Bournemouth in 1947 aroused some controversy in the British press, but it is gratifying to find him so obviously well loved by his players as well as by his public. It is indeed a fine body of musicians in whose charge he has now been for two years. The programme on Whit Sunday, which included works by Lalo, Rimsky-Korsakov, Weber, Tchaikovsky, Enesco, Vaughan Williams and—Johann Strauss was perhaps too much designed to try and please everybody's taste, but it gave the orchestra a chance to show their mastery of as many varied styles as these names suggest. The full house gave Schwarz and the orchestra an enthusiastic reception. Victoria Sladen, Soprano, was the soloist.

I learn that the British authorities have refused to show the United States Military Government's film "Nuremberg" in their zone of Germany.

Among other casualties in the British Zone is the rejected French film "Les Maudits" (The Accursed). The picture traces the adventures of a group of Nazi profiteers caught on a Nazi U-boat on the high seas just as the war ends.

At the same time, license for distributing a number of new German movies has been given, among them "Die Letzte Nacht" a film describing in glowing terms the withdrawal of "chivalrous and correct" German occupying forces from Paris just before the Allied liberation.

Although the film "Nuremberg" has been shown in the U.S. zone of Germany, State and Army Department officials have decided not to exhibit it in the United States because it was feared it would revive anti-German feeling and would be "inconsistent" with publicity given to Marshall Plan efforts in Western Germany.

It will be 13 years on the 3rd July since, in the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, a man shot himself. He had been sitting in the press gallery and when he was carried out he was already dying.

This man was the Jewish journalist, Stefan Lux, who, born in Prague, had lived and worked in Berlin until 1933, and then had returned to Czechoslovakia.

For many years, Lux had tried, through the written and spoken word, to fight National Socialism. He was still young and at first he thought that this European disease could be cured by reason. In June 1936 he went to Paris, in order to contact other emigrant writers. For he foresaw that if the tide of National Socialism could not be stemmed then, it would engulf the whole world. But many people obviously thought him a hysteric and he failed to rally public opinion.

The year 1936, which saw the Naval Agreement between Germany and England, and the holding of the Olympiad in Berlin, was no suitable background for his Cassandra call. Lux's warnings were not heeded, his prophecies were laughed at, and his analysis of National Socialism rejected as a gross exaggeration. He felt that he could not make himself heard through the ordinary channels of journalism, and he thought of some other medium of publicity. He decided to travel to Geneva, to create a disturbance at one of the sessions of the League of Nations, and so to force his arrest. In the ensuing legal action, he would at last have an opportunity of speaking to the world from a forum which would make him heard. But at the last minute he changed his plan and shot himself, so that he could, through his death, point to the deadly danger that was threatening the free world.

Among the letters he left was one to the King and another to Mr. Anthony Eden, the then Foreign Secretary.

After a few days, the sensational circumstances of his suicide were forgotten, and only Julius Streicher, in his notorious Jew-baiting weekly, "Sturmer," published a big cartoon of the scene in the League of Nations, with the caption that kosher blood had flowed in Geneva, that not only had a Yid shot himself, but the whole League of Nations was dead.

Applicants who approached the town council of Jever in the Oldenburg province (British Zone) on certain matters, were, until recently, expected to complete a form containing among others the question whether they were "Jews in accordance with Par. 5 of the Reich's citizenship law of 1935," based on the racial principles put into practice in Germany after Hitler's advent to power in 1933.

Following enquiries made in Germany, it was found that the declaration form in question was in use in the town of Jever until three or four months ago "owing to shortage of supplies."

The Foreign Office statement adds: "It is not thought that this unfortunate use of an out-of-date form implied any intention on the part of the authorities in Stadt Jever to discriminate against Jews. The British authorities in the area have been assured by the only Jew resident in Jever that there has been no such discrimination there since the occupation."

NARRATOR

FORGETFUL FRANKFURT?

In a letter to the Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt Main, a Jewish immigrant, originating from that town, expressed his surprise that a Guide issued by the Municipality in 1946, described the Art Collections, Institutions, etc., without mentioning the fact that many of them owed their existence to Jewish citizens such as Charles Hallgarten, Wilhelm Merton, Georg Speyer, Weinberg Brothers, and Kommerzienrat Fritz Gans. In his reply, the Oberbürgermeister stated that the author of the book, Dr. Fried Luebbecke, was a well known Democrat and anti-Nazi. His intention when writing the booklet was only to describe Frankfurt at Goethe's time and Frankfurt between 1930 and 1940. A thorough description of Jewish contributions to Frankfurt's cultural development would require several big volumes; in fact there were already many publications on this subject. He concludes: "Democratic Frankfurt of our days gratefully commemorates the merits of old Jewish families for the establishment and extension of her cultural institutions and will not fail to express this feeling of gratitude in publications to come."

CLASSIFIED Employment

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.

SKIRTS. Designer/Cutter req. by newly opened factory. Only persons with first-class exper. need apply. Box 760.

TRAVELLER, well introduced to Bag Makers, wanted for London and provinces. Salary and Commission. Box 762.

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND-TYPIST and a Junior Clerk (female) wanted. 5 days week. Experience in export an advantage. Box 761.

LADIES COATS AND COSTUMES factory (newly opened) wants all types of labour (machinists, tailoresses, finishers etc.). Apply Romar Models Ltd., 1 Swanfield Street, E.2.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST

Qualified at Vienna College of Chemistry, many years experience as Works Chemist, Analytical Chemist & Assistant Manager throughout Central Europe and Far East, just arrived from Shanghai, seeks suitable post. Very adaptable. First class references. Box 767

SECRETARY, RELIABLE, experienced shorthand-typist (English-German), book keeping, P.A.Y.E., cash & banking, desires responsible job. Best ref. Box 745.

AGENTS REQUIRED for all parts of the country except Greater London by London Wholesalers of Toys and Fancygoods. Commission Basis only. Reply to Box 753.

WANTED FOR FACTORY in E.C.1 district: fellinghands, finishers and buttoners for coats and costumes. Good wages, 5-day week, 8.30-5.30. No home work or part-time. Box 758.

SECRETARY BOOKKEEPER, good at figures, wanted. Offers with references & stating salary required. Box 765.

TWO INSTRUCTORS WANTED immediately for cutting and designing (men and women) for Evening Classes. London Ort School, 24-36 Roland Way, S.W.7, FRE 7689.

DOCTOR'S WIDOW desires post as cook/housekeeper to single gentleman. Box 768.

RELIABLE INTELLIGENT LADY seeks part-time work in business. Box 754.

Accommodation

ACCOMMODATION of any kind wanted. AJR Social Service Dept. FLAT SITUATED VIENNA (Americ. Sector) offered in exchange for flat in London. Phone HAM 4471.

OFFICE PREMISES (6 to 10 rooms) wanted. Purchase of house considered. Box 766.

Miscellaneous

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

ADVERTISER wants to buy small wholesale or manufacturing business. Partnership considered. Box 764.

ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP REQUIRED. Some capital available. Age 39 years. Hardworking and ambitious, considerable commercial experience. Box 756.

OWING TO EMIGRATION to sell: Continental Oak Bedroom suite, Continental Oak Dining Room suite, Bedconch, 2 leather "Klubsessel" etc. Please enquire PRIMrose 5054.

Personal

REALLY NICE YOUNG LADY (26) educated, domesticated and intelligent seeks acquaintance with interested gentleman re marriage (age 35-40). Box 755.

LADY 40, with sense for home life, but also good business woman, wants re-marriage with serious gentleman (45-55). Box 763.

WIDOW, OWN FLAT, wishes acquaintance of elderly gentleman for whom she would provide a happy home. Box 759.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years old, living in Southern Rhodesia desires correspondence with German-Jewish girl in England. Replies, possibly with photo. Box 757.

MISSING PERSONS Enquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1. Kaks, James Arthur, formerly of Salzgitter and Lebnstedt, for Elizabeth Schuessler, Salzgitter.

Rute, Eva, born 19th February 1924 in Bochum, for brother Leo Rute, Landsberg.

Inquiries from AJR

Scheuer, Marta, abt. 50, from Cologne, for Claire Gerstel, nee Scheuer, Aix-les-Bains.

Stern, Sally, former Director of Badische Bank, Karlsruhe, for AJR. Dreyfuss, Herta, nee Hamburger, formerly Vorwaerts-Verlag, Berlin, for Charlotte Zimmermann-Zech, Berlin.

Tuteur, Siegmund Fred, from Cologne, last known address: Whitehall Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, for Jewish Community, Cologne.

Dr. Fritz Guttentstein

formerly lawyer at Frankfurt a.M., Rossmarkt 10. Anybody who can give present address please inform Dr. O. Bacher, 5/4 Northwood Hall, London, N.6.

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

A Monthly Record

During the past month, the AJR Employment Agency was particularly successful in placing female applicants as shorthand typists, domestics and factory workers. Furthermore, unemployed men could be placed, *inter alia*, as metal workers, packers and storekeepers. There is always a very great demand for vacancies, which should be reported by employers to the Employment Agency. Vacancies are especially wanted for male clerical workers and book keepers and for male and female home and factory workers.

SHORTHAND COURSES

The AJR Social Service Department has started courses for English adaptation of German shorthand (Stolze-Schrey, Gabelberger, Einheitskurzschrift). Readers who would like to participate in the courses, or who would be prepared to act as instructors for one of the mentioned systems, should contact the AJR. Furthermore, booklets containing teaching instructions are urgently wanted for the courses.

"THE HYPHEN"

Sunday, July 3rd. A RAMBLE to Rickmansworth. Meet at 9.45 a.m. at Finchley Rd. Stn. for the 10.04 a.m. train to Rickmansworth. Book cheap day-return ticket. Swimming (weather permitting.)

Sunday, July 17th. A RAMBLE.
Saturday, July 23rd. Evening. A SOCIAL at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue. Refreshments provided.

Further particulars may be obtained from the hon. Secretary, Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6 (stamped addressed envelope to be enclosed).

FUND FOR REFUGEE STUDENTS

At a recent garden party in the cloisters of New College, Brigadier Greenslade of the International Refugee Organisation, and Mr. H. Rubinstein of Merton, Chairman of the Oxford Displaced Persons Committee, introduced an Oxford Displaced Persons Students' Fund. Professor Gilbert Murray was in the Chair. The fund is to provide university courses in this country for a number of the 10,000 displaced students at present in camps in Germany and Austria.

ANNOUNCING

The
Bournemouth Jewish Courier
A communal newspaper for local Orthodox Jewry
Enquiries, Advertisements and Articles invited.

Managing Editor:
94 OLD CHRISTCHURCH RD., BRNMTN.

NEW CUSTOMERS THROUGH
ADVERTISEMENTS

in "AJR INFORMATION"

Deadline: 15th of the Month

Make Your Memory Live in Israel . .

When making your Will, think of the Jewish National Fund. With a bequest to the Jewish National Fund, you write your name forever in Israel in terms of villages and orchards, farms and gardens. Your legacy will go for the purchase of more precious soil as inalienable Jewish property. Generations come, generations go, but in that everlasting soil your name will live for ever.

Issued by the

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND 65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.1
(MUS. 6111)

Full particulars may be obtained by you or your Solicitor from:—

K.K.L. Executor & Trustee Co., Ltd. 199, Piccadilly, W.1. (Reg. 7676)

NEWS FROM GERMANY

D.P. Camps in American zone.—According to a statement of Mr. Harry Greenstein, Adviser on Jewish affairs to the U.S. command, only twelve Jewish D.P. Camps will be left in the American zone of Germany by July 1st. They will accommodate altogether 40,000 D.P.'s. Mr. Greenstein expects that, if the present rate of emigration continues, the Jewish D.P. problem will be solved well before the end of the year. Some camps will, however, have to be maintained for the medically "hard-core" cases and for D.P.'s intending to go to the United States and countries other than Israel.

Duesseldorf.—The former Gestapo Official, Georg Puetz, was sentenced to eight years Penal Servitude. The trial revealed that Puetz, who was in charge of the "Judendezernat," had been the horror of Jews in Duesseldorf and had been particularly cruel to his victims, before they were deported.

Cologne.—An "Ort" School with training facilities for tailors and auto-mechanics was opened recently.

Dresden.—Mr. Leo Loewenkopf was re-elected as Chairman of the Community. The Dresden Municipal authorities recently granted Mark 50,000 for the restoration of the Jewish cemetery.

Krefeld.—The former Kreisleiter Distelkamp and the Ortsgruppenleiter Wilhelm Reuter were sentenced to two and a half years, resp. six months imprisonment for having participated in the November pogroms; the other seven defendants were acquitted.

Munich.—At a Congress of the German Co-ordination Council of Christians and Jews, lectures were given by the Jewish Professor Dr. Hans-Joachim Schoeps, Professor Dr. Michael Schmaus of the Catholic-theological faculty, Munich, Professor Dr. Franz Boehm and D.lic. Carola Barth.

Muenster.—A memorial was consecrated at the site of the former synagogue.

The only Jewish patent-lawyer in Germany is Mr. Georg Samuel, 49 Schnleter Strasse, Berlin-Charlottenburg 4.

Bavaria

Of the 35,452 Jews who, according to the census of 16th June, 1933, lived in Bavaria in 1933, not more than about 1,500 survived the Hitler terror. This is indicated in an article on "The Jews in Bavaria," published in the April issue of the "Monatshefte des Bayrischen Statistischen Landesamts."

A decrease of 58%, especially due to emigration, had already taken place between 1933 and 1939 and had brought down the Jewish population to 14,600. These 14,600 Bavarian Jews, with the exception of the 1,500 survivors, lost their lives during the war, mainly in the extermination camps.

With regard to the post-war situation, the article explains that, in addition to the 1,500 Jews of German nationality who are living outside IRO Camps, a further 1,000 Jews of German nationality live in IRO Camps; these camp inmates will be mainly returnees from extermination and concentration camps who had not been resident before the war in Bavaria and who are waiting for their re-emigration.

In addition to the total of 2,500 Jews outside and inside the Camps, there were on 31st December, 1948 in Bavaria about 54,800 Jews of non-German nationality (mostly D.P.'s), the majority of whom (44,100) are originating from Poland. The majority of them has by now been transferred to Israel.

Attack on Restitution

As already mentioned in the leading column of this issue, the Berlin paper "Der Grundbesitz" contains an article against restitution legislation, which can only be compared with the publications under the Nazi regime.

The French Occupation Authorities, in whose whose sector the article was published, has banned the paper for three months.

AUSTRIA

Vienna.—At the Meeting of the Representatives of the Community, the President, Dr. Schapira, and the Vice-President, Dr. Emil Maurer, were re-elected. Mr. Karl Loewenthal succeeded Mr. Bittmann as second Vice-President.

MILD AND SUNNY
BOURNEMOUTH—W.
BRUDER'S "ASHDALE"
Private Guest House 23 BEAULIEU RD.
Tel.: Westbourne 619471
5 min. Sea, 2 min. Bus. Lovely Surroundings
Quiet district, Gasfire, H & C Water.
Reasonable Terms, small house.
Permanent Residents welcomed.

Clifton Guesthouse
14 CLIFTON PLACE
Brighton 7723
AN EXTREMELY REASONABLE
AND ATTRACTIVE
CATERING-ESTABLISHMENT
Offers Full Board Accommodation for
YOUR WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS

FLY with
HELLENIC AIRLINES
PRESTWICK & LONDON to TEL-AVIV
Regular Twice Weekly Service
4-Engine Aircraft operated by British Crews
Full details from your Agent or
Scottish Aviation Ltd
Prestwick Airport Ayrshire Phone: Prestwick 7281
25 Cockspur Street London, S.W.1 Phone: Whitehall 7462

L. LOBNER & O. ZWEIGENTHAL
43, Warrington Crescent,
London, W.9. Tel.: CUN 3755

LICENSED
ESTATE & HOUSE AGENTS

Business Transfer and Development Partnerships, Financing, Mortgages, Insurance, Patents Negotiated

Phone 8-9 a.m. 2-4, 7-8 p.m.

Silhouette
your figure

THE
PRINCES
HOTEL
EASTBOURNE

This luxury Jewish Hotel is in a wonderful position on Eastbourne's lovely seafront, opposite the Wish Tower bathing station. It is between the Cavendish and Grand Hotels, within 100 yards of the Theatre, Winter Garden, and Devonshire Park with its Davis Cup tennis courts. The Princes is luxuriously appointed and is probably the best equipped Hotel of its size (50 bedrooms) anywhere. Strictly orthodox catering of the highest order with Kashruth under the personal supervision of the Rev. L. Wolfe. Write for our brochure, and make 1949 a memorable holiday year at the soon-to-be-famous Princes Hotel Eastbourne.

LASCELLES TERRACE
EASTBOURNE—Phone 4056 (4 lines)

Mr. Paul J. Dreyfuss
 Now at
The General Transport Co. Ltd.
 13, Coopers Row, London, E.C.3
 Tel.: ROYal 3024/5, 4833/5
 International Shipping & Forwarding Agents
 for IMPORTS
 EXPORTS
 REMOVALS
 WAREHOUSING
 PACKING
 Our subsidiary Company—
Airways & General Transports Ltd.
 deals with Passenger bookings by
AIR, RAIL & SEA
 and for all AIR CARGO
AGENTS FOR ALL LINES
 Branch Offices at Liverpool, Manchester, PARIS, BOULOGNE S/MER.
 We can quote for C.I.F. PRICES world wide. Enquiries will receive prompt attention

ALL YOUR PRINTING with
 QUALITY and SERVICE
 at COMPETITIVE PRICES
excellent printers Ltd.
 50, EVERSOLT ST., EUSTON, N.W.1
 Phone: EUSton 6236 (4 lines).

M. GLASER
 PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER
 All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,
 Furniture Repair, French Polishing
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR SATISFACTION—
 Phone HAMPstead 5601 or call at
 432 FINCHLEY RD. (Child's Hill) N.W.2

Continental UPHOLSTERY
 Re-Upholstery and Re-cover of all
 kinds of Furniture and Mattresses

L. SCHEIBE
 form. Polstermoebel & Matratzenfabrik, Berlin
 19 Links Rd., N.W.2. Tel.: GLA 7805



Emsa
 'New Look'
 Babies Footwear
Emsa
 RUBBER GOODS
EMSA-WORKS & HERBERT FOOT APPLIANCE LTD.
 BLACKBURN, Lancs.

- OPTICIAN -
A. OTTEN, F.B.O.A. (Honours)
 RECOGNISED FOR
 ALL OPTICAL BENEFITS
 COMPLETE SERVICE
118 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3
 (Opposite John Barnes and Finchley Road, Met. Station).
 PHONE: HAM 8336 for Appointment

CORSETS
BRASSIERES
Made to Measure
 also Repairs—Alterations
 Mrs. E. SONNENFELD
 Apply 24 St. John's Rd., Golders Green,
 (see for Appointment) SPE 6547. N.W.11

INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
 Photostat Copies,
 Photo Reproductions, Lithoprinting
GOLDERSTAT, 95, Cambridge Road, Kilburn, London MAI 3592

The House on the Hill
 NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN
 5 Netherhall Gardens,
 Hampstead. HAM 1662
 Vacancies Morning Class 10-12 p.m.
Application forms from the Matrons

M. FISCHLER
 CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY



We re-upholster and re-cover all types of furniture

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND BEST MATERIALS USED. ON REQUEST, WORK CARRIED OUT ON CUSTOMERS' PREMISES. CARPETS FITTED AND REPAIRED, ALSO CURTAINS, LOOSE COVERS AND MATTRESSES MADE AND REPAIRED.

117, MELROSE AVENUE, N.W.2
 Tel.: GLA 1625 or EDG 7124

DUPLICATING
 in any language
 and

CIRCULAR LETTERS
 in imitation typewriting
COPYPRESS LTD
 TERminus 8717
393A, City Road (Angel) LONDON, E.C.1

HELP
 Your RELATIVES and FRIENDS
 in EUROPE and OVERSEAS with
GIFT PARCELS

Gents, Ladies, Children's Clothing. Materials complete with trimmings
 Irish Pure Wool Handwoven Tweeds.
 Irish Best Quality Worsteds
 Many other useful lines
 Postage Paid. Fully Insured
 Particulars, Order Forms and Pattern Cards on request

TICHER LTD.
1, GRANBY ROW, DUBLIN, IRELAND



A. BREUER
 TYPEWRITERS
 NEW ADDRESS:
 57 Fairfax Road, N.W.6
 MAI 1271

Repairs ★ Overhauling ★ Rebuilding

F. FRIEDLAND
New Workshop
 188 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, N.W.6
 Shop & Office Fitting,
 Cabinet Maker, French Polishing,
 Furniture Repair, Upholstery
Please ring: LADbroke 0910

MIRRO FURS, Ltd.



176 West End Lane, N.W.6
 (near West Hampstead Tube Station, Corner shop)
 Telephone: HAMPstead 4721

Phone: PRO 5111 ESTIMATES FREE
YOU NEED A DECORATOR?
I am your Man!
 I get in... get on, and get away!
 Guaranteed—no mess!

L. A. PREECE,
 15, St. Annes Road, Barnes, S.W.13

AJR RELIEF DEPARTMENT
33, Compayne Gardens, London, N.W.6
 (Finchley Road Tube Station)

Your suits are not on coupons any longer.
 Please send us your used clothing (if in good condition) for the Continent, Israel and North Africa.

We need
BABIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
 Men's Suits, Books (in German)
 Toys and Rationed Food
 Telephone:
MAIDA VALE 7997

SPACE DONATED BY
S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN
 Wines and Spirits
 Importers & Exporters
 1 CRITCHERD FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

ALL UPHOLSTER REPAIRS

to your Bed-divans,
 armchairs, settees, etc.
 done at short notice

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

H. ZWILLENBERG
 90 CANFIELD GARDENS, N.W.6
 Phone: MAI 2093 (after 6 p.m.)

Balsam's Restaurant
 17 HERTFORD STREET, MAYFAIR
 Continental cuisine GRO 4679
 Fully licensed until 12 midnight
 Food and Drinks served until 12 midnight.
 Daily: Tea Dance 4-6 p.m.; Dinner Dance from 8 p.m. by candlelight. Famous Viennese Orchestra. Charming CAROL BROOKE and ALAN CARR sing.
 Compère MARTIN LEYDE.

ZENITH TAILOR SERVICE LIMITED

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing made to measure from customers' own material

REMODELLING ALTERATIONS

257 FINCHLEY ROAD
 LONDON, N.W.3
 (near Finchley Rd. Underground Stat.)

Your **HOUSE or FLAT** needs redecoration?
 Please ring HAM 1541
M. G. STREAT
 Painting & Decorating

NEWMAN'S COSY SLIPPERS

by

NEWMAN'S SLIPPERS LTD. BLACKBURN

Plastic—Sheeting, Belting, Piping, Fasteners, Deerings, Rivets, Linings, pp. Cuttings of Silk, Cotton, Hosiery, etc.

Export of General Goods to all Markets
D. MEYER
 Telephone: GERard 3391
58Gt. Marlborough St., London, W.1

HEBREW & JEWISH BOOKS
 (Also purchase)
 Taleisim and Religious Requisites
 Barmitzwah and Wedding Presents
 Bookbinding
M. SULZBACHER
 Bookseller
 4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green, London, N.W.11 Tel.: SPE 1694

Valentine & Wolff
 Insurance Brokers LTD.
 59 NEW OXFORD STREET
 LONDON, W.C.1

Tel.: TEMple Bar 0842/3/4

All Types of Insurances with Lloyds and all Companies