

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

RIGHTS AND DUTIES

AT the forthcoming General Elections, most of our readers will for the first time have the right to go to the polls. February 23 thus symbolises the end of a long period during which we were barred from taking part in the political life of our environment. It was almost exactly 17 years ago, that the Nazis came to power and, step by step, degraded the German Jews to pariahs. Our admission to this country was soon followed by the outbreak of war with its various repercussions on our legal status. Now, thanks to the policy of "full naturalisation," all those pre-war refugees who wished to become British subjects have been naturalised.

Political maturity is one of the outstanding features of British public life. Party controversies are not as fierce as they are on the Continent, and sound compromise is often preferred to doctrinarianism. The new citizen also experiences a different electoral system with all its merits and demerits: he has not to vote for a list, but for one candidate who is to represent the whole constituency.

Whilst in Germany some parties were out of bounds for Jews because of their more or less anti-Semitic policy, the Jews in Great Britain have the same choice between the major political parties as their non-Jewish fellow-citizens. This healthy state of affairs is also mirrored in the fact that Jews are to be found amongst the candidates of all parties. How far, beyond this general principle, the election may also have some special bearing on the position of the Jewish community will be explained by an expert author in another article of this issue.

In a totalitarian state the individual has no influence, but in a democratic state the vote of every citizen counts. The right to vote is, therefore, at the same time, a duty to share the responsibility for the fate of the country. More than ever the position of the individual is inseparably linked up with that of the larger community. More than ever, therefore we have to remember the old Roman saying: "Tua res agitur—it concerns you."

CRISIS OF TRANSITION

THE financial difficulties arising from the continuous mass immigration into Israel, will be focused when the Joint Palestine Appeal in this country convenes its National Conference in February to enlist Anglo-Jewry's support for its 1950 Campaign.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel on the 15th May, 1948, 345,169 immigrants have entered the country, of whom 243,547 arrived during 1949. Over 120,000 of them came from D.P. Camps in Europe.

At least 150,000 newcomers are expected in Israel during the current year, and their number might even be considerably greater. The immensity of the task becomes apparent when one considers that at the present rate of immigration, only one in four of the citizens of Israel will, by 1952, have been domiciled there since before the State came into being.

Sidney Salomon

(Press Officer, Board of Deputies of British Jews):

THE GENERAL ELECTION

For the first time since they came to this country many refugees will be able to exercise the Parliamentary franchise. They are now citizens of Great Britain and will have an opportunity of playing their part in its constitutional Government and in the election of a new administration.

It is understood that all naturalised British subjects have now made sure that their names are on the Register. If there is any doubt they should immediately visit the Town Hall of the districts in which they live and ask to be shown the Register of Voters. If their name does not appear they must draw the attention of the relevant official to this omission. It cannot be rectified on the polling day. And, of course, they should also see that the names of their families, if eligible for voting, are also to be found on the Register.

There is no country in the world where voting is conducted with such fairness and under such safeguards as in Great Britain. No one need fear that the way in which he voted will be made known. He will probably find outside the polling booth a number of people, officials of the various political parties, who will ask him to give up his voting card, which will have been sent to him either by his own political party or by all three. This will give no clue as to how he voted but will merely indicate that he has voted and is for statistical purposes.

Needless to say, I am not going to advise electors how they should vote. Our primary object is to put this country back on its feet and to see that it takes again its place in the world, which it has held with such benefit to mankind for centuries past. It must therefore be a matter for their own conscience and consideration as to which party they judge is best qualified by its programme and by its record to do this. It may be that the particular candidate who holds this point of view may not be, in their opinion, the best man. But, as in this country there is no such thing as a proportional representation with its splitting up into numerous parties, he must bear in mind that if he wishes his party view to prevail, it must be held by the party in the majority.

There is, however, one point on which I do not hesitate clearly to give a view. If the candidate who represents the policy of the party supported by the voter is, on certain matters, notoriously un-

It might be timely to reiterate that the State of Israel does not call for financial help from world Jewry. Its budget for security, public services, communications, education and health, etc., is borne, as in other countries, by the taxpayer. However, the mass transfer of considerable portions of the Jewish people from all corners of the world into Israel has to be financed by the Jewish people all over the world, and it is for immigration and absorption of the immigrants into Israel, that the Joint Palestine Appeal will want to enlist the support of the community.

sound; if he has shown himself to be anti-Semitic in his approach to the creation or recognition of the State of Israel; if he has been known to express sympathy with pro-Nazi or Fascist views, then I hold that the voter is perfectly entitled to use his franchise in the interests of the Jewish people and to cast his vote against such a man.

By doing so I submit that he is in no way illogical: the views held by this particular person are not only a disaster to the Jews but equally harmful to the best interests of this country. No country has so attained greatness by its general attitude of toleration and freedom as has England. No man in his senses today but must agree that the State of Israel was a logical sequel to the Balfour Declaration; that it represents a policy from which other states in the Middle East will, in the end, derive great benefit, and that those people who are so blind as to the atrocities which have occurred in the past decade (and not to Jews alone) and who still find excuses for an ideology responsible for such atrocities, are again pursuing a policy which, twice in thirty years, has been a source of disaster to this country and to Europe. They are doing their duty both to themselves as Jews and to their British fellow-citizens by recording their votes against any candidate who holds such opinions.

Questions may be raised during the course of the Election which will affect the refugee. There may be in some boroughs references to housing shortages for which they will be unjustly blamed. There may be ignorant assertions that they did not do their duty to the country which gave them refuge. They must control their indignation and immediately get in touch with the A.J.R. who, in collaboration with the Jewish Defence Committee, will ensure that the truth is made known both to the candidates and the voters.

Important AJR Meeting

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1950, 7.45 p.m.

1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W. 6

(near Finchley Road Underground Station)

Mr. Leonard Stein,
will speak on"The British
Parliamentary System"

Our readers will be glad to learn that, a few weeks before the General Elections are due, a distinguished leader of Anglo-Jewry will address them on this topical subject. Mr. Stein will outline the principles on which the political life of this country is based. He will also deal with the Jewish aspects of the election.

AJR Members and their Friends are cordially invited to attend the Meeting. No further invitations will be sent out.

Admission Free.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

NAZI TRIALS

"Kulturbund" Hinkel Sentenced

The former Ministerialdirektor Hans Hinkel, who was the Special Commissar for Supervising Cultural Activities of Jews and "non-Aryans" was tried in absentia by the "Spruchkammer," Munich. He was classified as "Hauptschuldiger," sentenced to two years Labour Camp, and his Estate up to 3,000 DM was confiscated. Furthermore, he was forbidden to work in his profession for ten years. Hinkel is at present in a Warsaw prison and awaiting trial before the Polish authorities.

The former Nazi Commissioner for the Ukraine, Erich Koch, who directed the mass annihilation of Jews in a number of Ukrainian cities, was handed over by British guards to the Polish authorities to face trial in Poland as a war criminal.

Konstantin Hierl, the former Reichs Labour Leader, was classified as "Hauptschuldiger," sentenced to five years' Labour Camp and barred from his profession ("Berufsverbot") for 15 years. Three years detention, which he has already been serving, was taken into account.

The new trial against Ilse Koch will start in spring, because the authorities of the Eastern Zone only now expressed their readiness to co-operate. Witnesses are already examined in the Eastern Zone. Ilse Koch is at present in the Aichach prison.

Rudolf Diels, the first head of the Gestapo, is due to appear before a de-nazification court in Hanover. In 1934, after a disagreement with the Nazi leaders he went to Prague, but later returned to Germany and was given important posts. He was under arrest during the last period of the Nazi régime.

The Estate of the late Professor Dr. Theodor Morell, once Hitler's personal doctor, was confiscated; he was classified as "Hauptschuldiger" by the De-nazification Court.

Adolf Mauer, formerly District Propaganda Chief of Wuerttemberg, was classified as "Hauptschuldiger" and sentenced to two years Labour Camp.

The former Gestapo officials, Eugen Fischer and Anton Mahler, were sentenced to five years, respectively four years Penal Servitude by the Munich Law Court.

Thirty-two former guards of the Concentration Camp Hohenstein in Saxony were sentenced to penal servitude. The main defendant was given a life sentence, the others have to serve for 7-15 years resp.

The actress, Ida Wuest, who is now 66 years old, was recently denazified in Berlin. According to the findings of the Court, she had sometimes publicly

TRAVELS TO WESTERN GERMANY

The Board of Trade Journal of December 24 publishes particulars about travels to Western Germany. As before, permit applications have to be made to the Military Permit Officer, 22 Princes Gardens, London, S.W.7, after currency arrangements have been completed through the applicant's bank. Visitors are advised to book accommodation in advance. It is essential that they should be in possession of travellers' cheques or other currency instruments adequate to meet their living costs and other expenses. The British Authorities in Germany cannot assist travellers who find themselves in difficulty through lack of funds or incomplete documentation.

Visitors taking their cars may obtain P.O.L. coupons from foreign trade banks against acceptable currency instruments upon presentation of passport and vehicle registration. The maximum petrol ration allowed is 200 litres per week per car. German-owned cars on loan or hire are not eligible for these P.O.L. coupons.

Visitors requiring extension of their military entry permits should make application to: Der Minister fuer Wirtschaft und Verkehr, Untermain Kai 28, Frankfurt (Main).

expressed her appreciation of the Nazi movement, but the Court took the view that, as the President of the Welfare Organisation for Old Artists, "she was, like all prominent artists, compelled to make certain concessions." The Court was satisfied that she was no active Nazi and had lent her financial assistance to various Jewish artists.

Again Deutschnationale Volkspartei

According to the "Neue Zeitung," Munich, the re-establishment of the German National People's Party (Deutschnationale Volkspartei) is being prepared. Alfred Hugenberg and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht are said to have promised their support. The nucleus of the party is to be formed by members of the old DNVP, and the old party programme will be partly incorporated into the new one.

High Office for Nazi

The former Oberregierungsrat Dr. Hans Globke recently obtained a responsible office with the title Vice-President at the Bonn Administration. He was, together with Staatssekretaer Stuckart, the editor of the officious Commentary to the Nuremberg Laws of 1935. The "Frankfurter Rundschau" protests against the appointment of a man who identified himself in a prominent position with the Nazi régime.

German Youth and Jews

The half-monthly Youth Periodical "Der Brennpunkt," Cologne, makes the following comment on Dr. Adenauer's statement on the Jewish question:

"It might be wrong to consider the entire German nation guilty of the murder of six million of Jews. We should, however, have sufficient community feeling to realise, how strongly in those days we were connected with those people who committed the crimes. They were Germans. To-day we have established a new State. One of the mortgages we took over is the death of six million of Jews. We are not entitled to forget. We have to prove through our deeds that we try to right the wrongs, as far as this is possible. If the Jews of to-day are to gain confidence in the 'other' Germany, it is our duty to show them our goodwill."

Berlin: According to a report published by the Berlin Jewish Community, there are at present 6,500 Jews in all the four Sectors of Berlin. In 1933 the Jewish population of Berlin was 186,000. In the course of the past year, about 500 Jews in Western Berlin left for the United States and 100 emigrated to other countries. About 700 Jews from all four Sectors went to Israel during the same period. The exact figure of emigrants who returned to Berlin is not known. According to the report, no large scale emigration is to be expected in the course of the current year.

The Jewish Relief Unit from Great Britain took active steps to alleviate the position of Jewish unemployed. Relief workers contacted various labour district offices and submitted lists of unemployed. They gained the impression that there was on the part of the officials a genuine desire to help. Problems of social support, unemployment benefit and "Soforthilfe" were also discussed. Favourable treatment of applications for employment was especially promised in cases of Jews who had successfully attended the re-training classes of the ORT.

On 28th December, Mr. Philipp Falkenstein celebrated his 99th birthday in the Old Age Home, Iranische Strasse. For several decades he was the Chairman of the Jewish Community, Flatow. At the age of 92 he was deported to Theresienstadt, where he stayed for 3½ years.

The same day another guest of the Old Age Home, Mrs. Dora Lachmann, was 94 years old.

Cologne.—The newly elected Board (Repraesentantenversammlung) consists of: Mr. M. Goldschmidt, Mr. S. Kessler, Mr. L. Sachs, Mr. Faber, Mr. Arno Tobar, Mr. A. Markus, Mr. J. Birnbaum, Mr. F. Loewenstein and Mr. S. Mueller.

RESTITUTION

Time Limits

The following time limits should be kept in mind:—

Indemnification Laws ("Entschaeidigungsgesetze") of the "Laender" in the American Zone: March 31, 1950. The necessary forms may be obtained from the "Wiedergutmachungsamt" of the "Land" in the American Zone in which the claimant had his last residence (addresses see "AJR Information" of December, 1949).

Berlin Restitution Law: June 30, 1950.

German Patents

The Law for the restoration of Allied-owned property rights (passed by the Allied High Commissioner on October 20, 1949, and published in the Board of Trade Journal of November 19, 1949) does, according to recent information, not deal with the restitution of "aryanised" German patents, but only with the restoration of property rights which had been confiscated during the war on account of the owner's enemy nationality. Victims of Nazi persecution who lost their rights have to claim them back on the strength of the existing restitution laws. In view of the rather complicated legal position, claimants should take expert advice.

According to recent German legislation, "Alt-Patente, Alt-Gebrauchsmuster and Alt-Warenzeichen" are only kept in force, if an application to that effect is filed with the Patent Office in Munich by June 30, 1950. It is advisable that owners or former owners of such rights should make such an application in Munich in addition to claiming them back in accordance with the procedure provided for by the restitution laws. The application should even be made if the respective rights have not been restored by June 30, 1950, unless the acquirer ("Ariseur") makes such an application himself.

Pensions in Hesse

According to a decree of the Finance Minister of the Land Hesse of October 22, 1949, pensions will also be granted to persons entitled to them (e.g. civil servants, judges), if they are no longer German Nationals.

Jewish Restitution Bank

Leading Jewish organisations, both international and local, have dissociated themselves from the newly founded Jewish Restitution Bank in Germany. The protesting organisations are the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the US Zone and the Central Jewish Committee in the British Zone.

The Central Committee in the US Zone points out that the name of the Bank is misleading and describes it as a private enterprise, whose directors have no official mandate from the Central Jewish organisations working in Germany.

Assets of Communities

In order to be able to claim the assets of the former Communities in the U.S. Zone, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (JRSO) appeals for the co-operation of emigrated former members of these Communities. Particulars are especially needed about an estimated value of the inventory of the Synagogue and about the desecration of the cemetery. The names of non-Jewish persons to whom, voluntarily or involuntarily, property of the Congregation has been given into custody should also be reported. Replies should be sent to Nuernberg Regional Office of JRSO, Nuernberg, Fuerther Strasse 110.

Jewish-Christian Co-operation

"The attitude of the Germans to the remnants of the Jewish Community is a test case for their political maturity. In view of the few Jews left, the Jewish question may have lost weight in Germany as far as the practical side is concerned," writes Friedrich Minssen in the "Tagesspiegel," "but it has become a problem of symbolic and symptomatic importance." The writer regrets the increase of anti-semitism and stresses the urgency of the work initiated by the Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation.

Richard Yaffe:

JEWES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

If one has ever seen Prague, with its thousands of small shops, one can get a good idea of what has happened to a vast number of small business men who have suddenly become ex-business men, without compensation for their expropriated businesses which have been nationalised. With their families, which depended upon them for their livelihood, their numbers probably hover around the million mark throughout the country.

This is where some—but by no means all—the Jews come in because, as in other lands, they were the shopkeepers, tradesmen and small industrialists of Czechoslovakia.

Out of the pre-war Jewish population of 350,000, there remain only 18,000—ten thousand in the Czech provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, mostly in Prague, and the balance in Slovakia. Forty-five thousand of them returned home after the war, and of these, all but the 18,000 remained, the others having gone to distant parts, including Israel. The other 300,000 were killed, most of them at Lodz and in Nazi camps in other parts of Poland.

On the surface, in Bohemia, there is no anti-Semitism, but the people were influenced and impregnated by Goebbels and his henchmen for so long that it is known to have taken root where little of it existed for so many years before. But there is never a word of hate or derision to be heard in the streets.

FROM ALL CORNERS

POLAND

A special committee composed of representatives of Jewish organisations has been set up by the Ministry of Public Administration to arrange for the allocation of the assets of the "Joint" in Poland which wound up its activities at the end of last year.

HUNGARY

A movement for the unification of the two Jewish communal organisations in Hungary, the orthodox and the liberal communal bodies, has been initiated by an article of Mr. L. Stoeckler, President of the Central Board of the Liberal Jewish Communities, published in the Hungarian Jewish weekly "Uj Elet." He proposes a merger of the two sectors of Jewish communal life, which existed since 1869, when the statute of the two communal organisations was approved by the Government. The merger would establish one single community in every locality under the supervision of one central authority.

This development is in line with similar events in Slovakia and Poland, where independent orthodox communal organisations were merged into a united body some years ago.

CANADA

About 25 displaced Jewish families from Germany will be established on farms of the Jewish Colonisation Association. The new farms, each of which is worth up to \$20,000, are situated in the neighbourhood of the Hechaluz farm in Smithville.

TURKEY

Altogether about 30,000 Jews went to Israel. The emigration is continuing, though at a considerably reduced pace.

ARGENTINA

About 327,000 Jews are living in 3,402 cities, towns and villages. The Jews constitute 2.2 per cent of the population, and the 207,000 Jews living in Buenos Aires make up 7.1 per cent of the inhabitants of that city.

JAPAN

"India and Israel," the Jewish monthly of Bombay, publishes a short report on the present position of Jews in Japan. The Jewish community is at present very small, the report states. It is divided into two sections: American Jewish soldiers (officers and privates) who have their own Jewish chaplain and sometimes share their services with civilians, and the civilian community numbering a few families, most of whom live in Kobe City and Tokyo. They are mostly Iraqi and Syrian Jews, who act as buyers for overseas markets, exporters and importers.

The Jew can apply for and get—providing he is considered politically reliable—any job that is open, in government or in industry.

The problem, then, of rooting out racial hatred is not so great in Bohemia as it is in Slovakia, where it is ingrained. The Government, with the aid of American Jewish agencies, pitched in to rebuild synagogues wherever the Jews wanted them. In one case, in the Sudetenland, where the Germans have been expelled and which is being populated from other parts of the country, the Jews there asked for synagogues, got them, and promptly departed for Israel.

Dr. Emile Unger, a neurologist who is head of the Jewish community, told me of attempts to retrain tradesmen into other professions, but these have proved a failure.

Government's Support

What little Jewish life there is left is supported directly by the Czechoslovak Government. All expenses of the synagogues and salaries of the rabbinate and other functionaries are paid by the régime, who receive the same salary as the Catholic Primate.

Homes for the Jewish aged are in commandeered hotels. Dr. Unger said:—

"We have a great advantage because we have received the proper acknowledgment from the Government. I don't have to beg the Government for money; they come to me and keep asking me if I want more."

Israel already has the bulk of the small tradesmen who survived the Nazi holocaust in Czechoslovakia, and remaining now are workers and professional people in the main, and some former merchants.

How many of the remaining 18,000 will go to Israel it is impossible to say, because of the fact that the Jews in Bohemia have been the most assimilated of all Jews in Europe.

As to the 8,000 Jews in Slovakia, I believe that most of them will depart eventually.

In Bohemia, particularly in Prague, the Jews had assimilated both a Czech and German culture.

They take a certain amount of pride in the synagogues, not particularly for religious but historical significance. The fine old-New Synagogue in Prague, the oldest in Europe, and scene of the legend of the Golem, is more of a museum piece than a synagogue, and the old cemetery near it is a point of interest for tourists with its tiers of tombs and crowded headstones.

Position in Slovakia

Slovakia's treatment of the Jews paralleled Poland's to a great extent—the same sort of anti-Semitism, the same reasons given for it, the same backward agricultural economy that always has proved a fertile area for backward ideas. In addition to the racism imported by the Germans, it had its own home-grown variety which blossomed to full bloom during the Fascist Hlinka régime.

The synagogue means more to the Slovakian Jew than it does to his Czech brother, but here, as in Poland, there is little or no effort to keep it up and is considered only a temporary place of worship by the Jews who are on the move.

Bratislava (Pressburg), which was the centre of Slovakian Jewish life, will have no Jewish life in a very short time. The Joint Distribution Committee's headquarters are filled with those who are seeking advice and help as to how to get out as fast as they can. Some of them don't wait for official permission to leave but try to make their way across the border into Austria.

To sum up—outside of the Jews in Slovakia who make up the bulk of those wanting to leave, there is no Jewish problem in Czechoslovakia, mainly because there are so few Jews now. Those who will be leaving are primarily workers who will be able to adjust themselves to the life in Israel. Those who stay are already adjusted to the life in Czechoslovakia—Communist Party members, workers who are satisfied with their country, young people who are given every opportunity to go into professions of their choosing, and older people who don't want to leave their beloved Prague.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

The forthcoming General Elections are, of course, a matter of no particular Anglo-Jewish interest. There is no Jewish vote in this country, and if the now defunct Commons had no Jews among their Conservative members and 26, out of altogether 28, were Labour, this proved Jewish allegiance to any one party as little as any one party's estimate of the Jews.

There is only one consideration on which Jews will take an interest in the elections qua Jews—if the Fascists were to put up any candidates, as they did during last year's municipal elections, when, owing to the apparent imminence of war with Russia, the prospects seemed bright but the poll was disappointingly small. Sir Oswald Mosley is still optimistic—1949 he finds bore a striking resemblance to 1929 in world economy—but he will not go to the length of electioneering yet. Conditions are still embarrassingly stable. History has taught him that his chance will come with the moral decay produced by growing unemployment.

Anglo-Jewish Association

In the midst of the preparations for a general British election, a special Jewish election took place when Mr. Leonard Stein, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, was succeeded by the Hon. Ewen E. S. Montagu, O.B.E., K.C. It was a melancholy event because, so few months after the departure for Israel of Prof. Brodetsky, British Jews lost yet another well-tryed and devoted leader. The new President has a distinguished record as one of the principal Parnassim in the United Synagogue and was prominently associated with the erstwhile Jewish Fellowship.

In one way a "reorientation" appears almost certain. Mr. Montagu is not known, as Mr. Stein was known, as a specialist in foreign affairs, and it seems therefore likely that the A.J.A. no longer intends to concentrate on matters affecting Jews abroad, as it has done ever since it was founded in 1871 to serve as the British equivalent of the Alliance Israélite Universelle.

Jewish Year Book

The recently published edition for 1950 of the Jewish Year Book 1950 again contains a wealth of material which makes this reference book indispensable for everybody who, in one way or another, is connected with the life of the Community. From our point of view it is particularly gratifying to see that the number of Jews from the Continent, who are considered worthy of being included in the "Who's Who?" is increasing from issue to issue. The list of the 24 Jewish Fellows of the Royal Society includes eight Jewish refugees from the Continent, namely Max Born, Ernst Boris Chain, Wilhelm Feldberg, Hans Adolf Krebs, Kurt Mahler, Franz Eugen Simon and—as foreign Members—Albert Einstein and Otto Meyerhof.

The statistical material differs to some extent from that of last year's edition. This may partly be due to actual changes which have taken place meanwhile, partly to new investigations; in the absence of an exact census, all figures referring to British Jewry have to be based on estimates. The total number of British Jews (including Northern Ireland) is, according to the Year Book, 450,000, of whom 234,000 reside in Greater London. Other towns with a substantial Jewish population are Manchester: 30,000, Leeds: 25,000 (of a total population of 462,000), Glasgow: 13,000, Liverpool: 7,500, Birmingham: 6,000.

Chief Rabbi answers Koestler

At a lecture on "The Jews in Britain—Their Heritage and Responsibilities," delivered under the auspices of the "Anglo-Jewish Association," the Chief Rabbi dealt with the new situation of World Jewry arising from the creation of the State of Israel. After having stressed the importance of the Jewish State for Jews all over the world, he strongly condemned Arthur Koestler's suggestion that Galut Jewry should now liquidate itself, "Jews outside the land of Israel will continue to exist; they will be regarded as Jews and will feel far from being cut off from the Land of Israel; they will still form the people designed by God Himself to fulfil a purpose for Mankind."

Gabriele Tergit:

THE REBEL — AN INSTITUTION

Rabbi Perlzweig who, at a recent session of a United Nations Committee, acted as the spokesman of a Jewish Organisation, told us the other day the following story: "I was asked, whether I had got the permission of my Government to speak as a Jew to the United Nations. My answer was that as a Britisher I need not ask for my Government's permission when I wish to fight for something I consider righteous and humane." Can you imagine that a German Jew or, for that purpose, any German citizen would have been able to give such an answer?

Another incident: In the film "Passport to Pimlico" a woman says: "I am British, and I will fight to the end for my right to be a Burgundian."

Why is that so? A person who does not howl with the wolves, who does not conform with the majority or at least with a substantial minority, may be either a nuisance or a crusader.

In Germany, he was bound to become a nuisance. The individualist with ideas of his own usually was a general grumbler, a professional defendant in libel action, an advocate of blue or brown paper money, a founder of a new political party or, at its best, the promoter and editor of another periodical. This type caused disturbances, smashed windows or incited the man in the street according to brain or brawn.

In England, the position is entirely different. Here the rebel, the revolutionary, is a well respected public institution like "The Times." Crusaders in the religious field proudly call themselves "non-conformists." Whilst in Germany the religious struggle ended with the principle "cuius regio eius religio" which meant that the prince or princeling had power over the conscience of each of his subjects, English tolerance stabilised the right of the non-conformist to worship God according to his own conscience. The non-conformists established their own congregations and built their own meeting halls and schools. The non-conformist who, on the Continent might have ended in the gas chamber, became in England a person of public standing.

At an English meeting, an average labourer may break the silence of a large audience and say: "I don't agree." Criticism is the dominant factor of public life. In Parliament, this is the task of the opposition, "His Majesty's Opposition," and the Leader of the Opposition is paid by the Government. He gets £2,000 a year.

It has always been one of the privileges of Parliament to redress grievances. This is only thinkable because these grievances may be aired in public. Therefore, the Press has a very important function,

and the journalist is a highly important person. Constant criticism is an essential preparatory step towards law-making.

It is widely understood that No-men are more useful than Yes-men; they fight against the majority at the risk of their career.

The rebel, in Germany often described as the "zersetzende Element" (the "destructive element"), is in this country respected as the crusader and non-conformist. His life and his ideas are respected, examined, re-examined and are described in print time and again.

LILIEN MEMORIAL EXHIBITION

The Anglo-Israeli Club have been responsible for an event of unusual importance: the arrangement of a Memorial Exhibition for Ephraim Moshe Lilien, who was born in Galicia in 1874 and died in Germany in 1925.

It seems, at first sight, astounding to the contemporary spectator that the books illustrated by this great Zionist pioneer are in German. One is apt to forget, having gone through the Nazi experience, how intimate were the contacts between German and Jewish cultural life, a contact which is also clearly expressed in Lilien's collaboration with Boerris von Muenchhausen. Lilien worked for the then famous periodical "Jugend," he visited what is now the State of Israel a number of times, and became one of the founders of the Bezalel Art School in Jerusalem. The Bezalel National Museum is still the repository of the most comprehensive collection of his work.

Lilien is well known for his illustrations and his detailed studies of the male Jew in every aspect of Eastern life. But one of the most outstanding exhibits at the Anglo-Israeli Club is a penetrating self-portrait. The lesser-known landscapes are worth noting, among them views of the "Tombs of the Kings," several representations of Jerusalem and an evocative study of the Jewish cemetery in Prague. One may well regret that the books were only shown in glass cases, so that it was impossible to handle them, and thus to appreciate fully Lilien's inventiveness as a page designer, an inventiveness for which a Jewish tradition exists, deriving from the Middle Ages. Especially the marginal drawings are rich in fantasy.

The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., and Dr. Mordechai Eliash, Israel Minister, and Mrs. Lore Lilien.

HELEN ROSENAU, Ph.D

LAW and LIFE

Legal Advice Hours (for persons with limited means only): Sunday 11 a.m.—12 noon.

THE NEW ADOPTION ACT

It is certainly surprising to a layman—or to a Continental lawyer for that matter—to learn that the Adoption of Children as a legal institution was non-existent in English Law until the Adoption of Children Act, 1926.

Instances where English people have brought up children not their own as if they were their own have happened in plenty through the centuries—one dare say they have been rather more than less frequent than on the Continent. But the law did not take cognizance of such arrangements before 1926. It is not so very astonishing that the 1926 Act was in many respects as unsatisfactory as first steps on strange soil frequently are.

Quite a few misuses of various kinds ensued. Extensive amendments proved necessary and were enacted, first by the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, and then by the recent Act of 1949. Some of them are of general interest and/or of particular interest for the readers of this paper.

1. Under the 1926 Act the English Courts had no jurisdiction to make an adoption order, unless the child was resident in England or Wales and a British Subject. In the case of the adopter it was, and is, sufficient that he or she is domiciled and resident in this country, the nationality being irrelevant. The clause concerning the child's nationality had crept in owing to some misconceived

idea that the adoption of a foreign infant could infringe the sovereignty of the foreign State in question. For the lawyer who knows that generally in English civil law the nationality of the parties concerned is quite immaterial, this clause always appeared as an entirely strange departure from principle. It prevented, *inter alia*, the adoption of refugee children by their foster parents, an effect which may have been fortunate in some cases, but which in the majority of cases was probably detrimental to the child's interests. Now the passage referring to nationality has been cancelled.

2. It did not seem the right thing, however, to disregard nationality completely. Clause 8 of the new Act reads:

"Where an adoption order is made in respect of an infant who is not a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, then, if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, the infant shall be citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the order."

This seems a reasonable rule and in the best interest of the infant. It is for the foreign law in question to decide whether in such a case the child loses his or her previous nationality or keeps it and becomes a person of double nationality, a so-called "Snjet mixte."

(To be continued)

NEGROES AND JEWS

Walter White, *A Man Called White. An Autobiography.* Victor Gollancz, 1949.

Every year in the United States some 12,000 Negroes disappear. They are not murdered or forcibly abducted. They are merely fortunate in being so nearly white that they can move to some distant part of the country where no one knows them and there "pass" as white. And who can blame them, knowing that the 14 million recognisable Negroes are still exposed to indignities and discrimination. These 14 million cannot evade wearing their equivalent of the "Judenstern." It is indelibly printed on their skin.

Walter White is one of the few white Negroes who can pretend to be white, as the photograph in the front of his Autobiography proves. Yet he has chosen not to "pass," but rather to identify himself with that part of his ancestry which was coloured. He has done more than that: ever since his youth he has been engaged with single-minded energy in the struggle of the Negro for equality in law and in social life.

It would have been of great value for anyone concerned with the problems of assimilation to obtain an insight into the motives which moved Walter White not to "pass" like most of the other white Negroes and into his feelings and reactions during his eventful life. In this respect, the book unfortunately does not help us much. It is mainly a matter-of-fact chronological summary of the external life of the author. Yet this very defect gives it a special interest: for Walter White's life story is at the same time the story of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples (NAACP), in which he has played a leading part almost since its foundation before the first World War.

However soberly presented, the story of the NAACP makes fascinating reading for all who have even the slightest experience of what it means in practice to belong to a scapegoat minority. Gradually, out of the recital of facts, two main points emerge.

As we watch the NAACP grow from 8,500 members in 76 branches to 600,000 members in 1,500 branches and as we see them fight battle after battle in the courts, in the schools, in politics and in the trade unions, we are treated to an object lesson on how combination and pooling of effort can achieve results which would have been impossible if every individual or every local community had had to fight its own battle. By the time one has reached the last chapter, one feels thoroughly familiar with race hatred and all its ugly manifestations in the U.S.A., but one is also reminded by concrete examples what an improvement has taken place since the first chapter. Who would have heard before the first World War of Negro teachers in charge of white children, as is now tolerated in a few schools? Or of Negroes being allowed to vote in certain Southern States? Or of Negroes in Trade Unions? Or of non-segregated units in the armed forces?

The second main fact which becomes clear beyond doubt as we read on is the close family resemblance between all varieties of race hatred and group discrimination. Negroes must not live in this district? We have heard the same about Jews. Negroes are dirty, slovenly, lazy, and smelly? The same has been said of Jews. Negroes are lynched? Yes, even here we are given a case of a Jew who was murdered by a mob in a Southern State. Walter White knows that the anti-Negro is more often an anti-Semite than can be explained by coincidence. He realises that race hatred, like peace, is indivisible. He is aware that he is not fighting merely for his dark-skinned brothers. He is battling against prejudice and oppression as such, improving the lot of the oppressed and incidentally raising the moral standard of the oppressors.

KENNETH AMBROSE.

The author Martin Beradt died in New York at the age of 68 years. His psychological novels, e.g. "Eheleute," "Erdarbeiter," "Das Kind," "Die Verfolgten," "Leidenschaft und List," established him as a writer of high repute. Before his emigration, Beradt was a lawyer in Berlin and took also a leading part in the work of the "Schutzverband Deutscher Schriftsteller."

Hans Tasiemka :

I SAW 900 WAR CRIMINALS

It is now just a year ago that I was the last time on duty at the interpreters' desk in Hamburg, Curio House, where, between 1946 and 1948, 937 War Criminals faced trial.

For nine months, I sat opposite the box through which hundreds and hundreds of Kapos, Camp Leaders, Doctors, Nurses, SS-Men and SS-Leaders filed. Day by day, I heard those terrible crimes described in the sober, precise, painstaking language of the law—those crimes which meant the end of millions of helpless, defenceless prisoners. Day by day, during nine months, I translated the dialogues

TRADE UNIONS AND IMMIGRATION

Haifa, January, 1950.

Histadruth, the Israel trade union, occupies a unique position in the country, and differs greatly from similar institutions elsewhere. It embraces a very large percentage of the population, and provides for their Sick Insurance by its widespread net of "Kupath Cholim" offices, its own hospitals and recreation homes. Affiliated to it are the numerous Co-operative Societies which are of a great economic importance in Israel, and e.g. have practically a monopoly in urban and inter-urban bus traffic. Besides, Histadruth controls a steadily growing part of many branches of industry and commerce, directly or indirectly. Thus one of the Histadruth firms, Solel Boneh, is by far the largest building contractor in Israel, and as such, controls the only iron foundry, cement, and glass works. The huge purchase organisation for settlements and Kibbutzim, "Hamashbir," is the largest trading firm in the country and has several factories of its own, and the large distributing organisation of agricultural products, "Tnuva," owns hundreds of dairies and shops in nearly every town and village. Histadruth also has its own financial and banking institutes.

The large influx of new immigrants joining Histadruth, sets a difficult task for the organisation. It has in the past always maintained a relatively high level of wages and standard of living for its members. Now many of the newcomers are accustomed to a far more primitive life, especially those from the Yemen and North Africa, and prepared to accept work at low pay, offered to them. It will be very difficult for the organisation to provide work for these people without infringing on its traditional principles.

Another factor has for some time already weakened the Histadruth organisation: the differences of two workers' parties, both partners in the union, the "Mapai" and the more extreme, russophil "Mapam," the latter forming a strong minority. There has been a sharp dispute in the top layer of the organisation, and this bickering is not less pronounced in factories and workshops. The negotiations to induce "Mapam" to enter Government where "Mapai" occupies the leading positions, have so far proved futile, for reasons of foreign as well as interior policies. The prolongation of this struggle will doubtless react on the Histadruth organisation and widen the rift between its members.

The financial and economic situation places Histadruth before another difficulty. Production must be stepped up for two reasons: consumption has greatly increased with the large immigration, and on the other hand, import, especially of food-stuff, cannot be maintained at the present rate, but must substantially be reduced in order to gradually fill up the gap in the payment balance. Export can only be promoted by reduction of the cost of production, thus Histadruth must prevail on its members to produce more at the same, or according to the index, reduced pay. Against this there is much opposition, and certainly sacrifices must also be expected from the employers' side. There may consequently also be a loss of working opportunity for newcomers, at present still out of work.

These are some of the consequences of the large immigration. There are many more of a social order, owing to the change in the composition of the population in general, tending at a majority of non-Ashkenasim elements, with the danger of lowering, even if only transitory, the cultural level in Israel.

HANS MOSBACHER.

between offenders and prosecutors, witnesses and defending counsels.—Almost every hour I translated the crucial question "Did you ever beat a prisoner?" or "Did you ever maltreat a prisoner?" or "Did you or did you not select women prisoners for the gas chambers?"

I was often asked what my most vivid impressions of those trials were. At that time I did not give a written opinion because I was under oath as military interpreter and thought it would be better to let some time elapse to form a more objective opinion.

Had you been able to see the accused men and women, you would not have thought that they were alleged to have committed the most hideous crimes of mankind—those killers, cowards and sadists looked so tamed, so modest, so humble. But they were very well briefed by their defending counsels to play the little imbecile or the honest man of the street.

Often, too often, I heard a dialogue such as this one:

President: "Did you ever beat a prisoner?"

Defendant (*smiling very obligingly to the President*): "Yes, a little."

President (*rather grim*): "But during your turns of duty twelve inmates were beaten to death."

Defendant (*smiling vaguely*): "I don't know; that must be a mistake."

President: "Do you mean to say that all those witnesses who came from Holland, Belgium, and Great Britain are all liars?"

Defendant: "Oh, no—I, I don't understand. I did only my duty."

The most disgusting and alarming feature, in my opinion, was that the accused did not seem to be aware that they really were mass-murderers. They acted, even in the court, like little ambitious employees, who carried out their orders as well as they could—even now they were convinced that they did a good job by maltreating people: they had carried out their orders efficiently and were proud of it.

If I had to choose an illustrator to draw them, I would not pick Goya or George Grosz but Fritz Koch-Gotha, the best German illustrator of the lower middle class.

During those 290 days, I saw only one defendant who aroused my human interest. Gerda Gannser was a warden of Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp. She looked like a younger Agnes Straub. In 1938, she had been arrested for insulting Goebbels. In Ravensbrueck, she met the ill-famed Dr. Rosenthal and fell in love with him. Under his influence she committed the most horrible crimes. The prosecutor, obviously impressed by Gerda Gannser's sincerity and courage to confess and to give a true report of Ravensbrueck, asked her: "Don't you agree that Dr. Rosenthal (at this time he had already been executed) influenced you and instigated you to your crimes?" She answered: "I loved Dr. Rosenthal. What I did, I did on my own free will and am prepared to pay for it."

She was found guilty and sentenced to death.

It was always a psychological riddle to me that the German population took so little interest in the trials. Was it because they were conducted by British military courts? Was it because a guilty conscience made them avoid these problems? Was it that the opening of a new kind of Concentration Camps in the Russian Zone of Germany and the reports by returning prisoners about life in Russian P.O.W. Camps influenced them in their opinion on War Crime Trials?

This happened frequently to me: after having been in court for eight hours, listening to the most cruel details of mass-killing, I talked in the street to a passer-by about those trials. He did not believe me; he thought a new wave of "Greuelpropaganda" was in preparation. The British authorities did not take the opportunity of giving the trials the widest publicity through press and radio.

The fairness and impartiality of the courts and especially of the Presidents, Colonel Glendenning, Lt.-Colonel van Kiste and Colonel Bentley, has always deeply impressed me. The defendants were given every possible chance to state their case.

Old Acquaintances

Trip to Paris:—Your columnist went to Paris and met a number of old friends in the old familiar places around the Champs-Élysées. Eric Charrell, whose "White Horse Inn" production still fills the "Chatelet," has some surprise in store; he has just finished a new musical show, "Firework," with a score by the Swiss composer Paul Burkhard. The man, who started as a dancer once and became the "King of Showbusiness" in Berlin, will try out his work first in Munich before bringing it to Paris, London and Broadway, where the producers already wait for it. Dr. Ludwig Berger, of "Walzertraum" fame, started his first post-war picture, "Little Ballerina," a few days before Christmas, and another old acquaintance, Margo Lion, will be in the cast. Berger hasn't done anything since he directed "Thief of Bagdad" for Korda, and survived war and Nazi persecution in Holland. Max Ophuels, who put himself on the map with "Liebelei" and Smetana's "Verkaufte Braut," used the postponement of the next Garbo picture, which he will direct, to do a French version of Schnitzler's "Reigen" in between. After a number of successes in Hollywood he is happy to be back in Europe again. We met producer Sokal, who is going to do a re-make of the old "Piz Palu" picture with Hans Albers as star; and Ernst Neubach, who celebrated his 50th birthday. Once he wrote, "Ich hab mein Herz in Heidelberg verloren," now he is a very successful French producer. Of course, there is also a crisis in Paris, but where is a country without one? Life is expensive, but pleasant, and there is always Berlin's famous hostess, Betty Stern, who is doing very well as an agent and is a pet of all actors, directors and producers around the Champs-Élysées.

Meeting an old Friend:—Herbert Gruenbaum, a member of Tel Aviv's collective "Chamber Theatre," arrived on a visit in this country; Berliners will surely remember him as a member of the Jewish "Kulturbund" theatre. I used to know him before that. It was shortly after the first war that Gruenbaum invited us to his parent's flat to let us listen to his first recitals. He recited Rilke, and Franz Osborn, now a well-known pianist and music teacher of Lady Harewood (née Marion Stein), accompanied him. He first went to Hamburg where he started together with Gruendgens in Erich Ziegel's "Kammerspiele," later on to Munich, and eventually returned to Berlin. Gruenbaum helped to found Israel's third theatre, the other two are "Habimah" and "Ohel"; there he plays and directs in a more modern style, and he made his trip to Europe to have a look around, and to widen his artistic horizon. He told us, by the way, that Elisabeth Bergner's visit to Israel was in more than one respect a sensation, because she was the first to speak German on a stage there.

Tragedy of Returnees:—Some emigrants returned with high hopes to Germany, but there are few who are not disappointed. Arthur Hellmer, who went back from London, lost his theatre in Hamburg and has been out of work since. Heinz Schmidt, who took over the Russian controlled radio station in Berlin, is now doing propaganda for a tractor factory although he is a good Communist. Alfred Kantorowicz, who returned from the States to edit an excellent monthly, "Ost und West," had to stop publication a few weeks ago. Walter Tschuppik, who used to be head of "European Correspondence" in London, went first to his native Prague, left for Switzerland when the Communists took over, and landed in Munich, where he became editor of two important papers. Tschuppik had to resign a few weeks ago because of ill-health. Very seldom you see in the announcements of film companies or theatres names like Ellen Schwannecke and Lotte Stein, who returned from the States, and altogether it doesn't seem easy to find a place again in the new Germany.

London:—Wanda Rotha will be the "Queen" when Michael Redgrave plays "Hamlet" at the "Old Vic."—Sybille Binder went for three months to Dusseldorf to act with Gruendgens.—Luise Rainer hopes to make a come-back in London.—Oscar Homolka settled in this country.

PEM.

FROM MY DIARY

"Have you any books by Tucholsky?" I inquired at the German Department of one of London's leading book-shops. "Is he a Polish writer?" asked the shop assistant. So I had to celebrate his 60th birthday which would have been due on January 9 without reading "Mit Fuenf PS" and "Mona Lisa" ("Rheinsberg" and "Schloss Gripsholm" I know almost by heart). I had to pay tribute from memory to a courageous fighter for peace and social justice, to an author who mastered the German language with its wide range of idioms and dialects, to a man whose satiric gift was ennobled by an unshakable love for the beauty of life. He was a German writer who did not attribute great importance to his Jewish origin. To his adversaries, however, he was not the political opponent, but the Jew, the alien, the "element of decomposition." Even Jews sometimes felt embarrassed by his radical utterances.

It would certainly be unrealistic to claim that the position of some of the Jewish intellectuals in Germany was always well balanced. On the other side, experience of the past seventeen years has taught us how right men like Tucholsky were in their warnings against the dangers of German nationalism and militarism.

One of Tucholsky's creations was Herr Wendriner, the Jewish bourgeois. We do not know what has happened to him. We hope he could leave Germany in time. May be, he is the old gentleman, who, as an office "boy," carries heavy parcels to the post office. Perhaps he helps on his children's chicken farm in Israel. Who knows? In any case, he has become a hero who bravely adapted himself to a new, less prosperous life.

The last letter Tucholsky wrote before he put an end to his life was addressed to Arnold Zweig, then in Haifa. It centred round the Jewish problem. "I once resigned my membership with the Jewish Community," he wrote. "To-day I realise that this is practically impossible."

The latest step in the attempted German-Jewish rapprochement, at least as far as the initiative comes from the Germans, is a suggestion that Germany will propose to the International Committee of the Olympic Games that the Olympiad of 1960 should take place in Israel. This announcement has been made, according to a Frankfurt daily, by the Duke Adolf Friedrich von Mecklenburg, who is the Chairman of the German Olympic Committee.

The other day, I received a circular letter, headed Hamburg, and signed, Walter Funder, in which he claims to be the initiator of this idea. It is not without interest to see Germans competing with each other in proposing some moral restitution to the Jewish people. But there is ample opportunity for them to show this in their own country, before they appeal to the International Olympic Committee for an event to take place eleven years hence.

Dr. H. J. Eysenck, Director of the Psychological Department of the Institute of Psychiatry at Maudsley Hospital in London, has published a paper in the "International Journal of Opinion and Attitude Research," Mexico, on anti-Semitism in England. Together with Mr. S. Crown, he had made an experimental study and collected 24 items on the basis of written and spoken comments on the Jews, ranging from the most anti-Semitic, "the Jews are the most despicable form of mankind which crawls on this earth," to the most pro-Semitic, "the Jews are mentally and morally superior to most people."

A questionnaire with those 24 items was given to 650 middle and working-class people. The majority of the people seem to hold mildly anti-Semitic views, some 10% were markedly pro-Semitic and some 20% markedly anti-Semitic.

Anti-Semitic answers were given by between 3% and 84%, varying considerably in degrees. Allegations such as "Jews in their dealings are an absolute menace, money-grabbing and unscrupulous," and the already quoted "the Jews are the most despicable form of mankind . . ." were agreed upon by 3% and 4% respectively, while anti-Semitic assertions in milder "doses," such as "too many Jews are in the highly paid professions" and "Jews monopolise everything to the detriment of the English" were endorsed by 25% and 26% respectively.

Great importance is attached by Dr. Eysenck to the existence of anti-Semitic stereotypes. Asked to select five adjectives which would characterise the Jews, out of 84 possible ones, the following were given by more than 10% of the respondents: Shrewd, 59%; mercenary, 38%; industrious, 35%; intelligent, 32%; loyal to family, 30%; grasping, 28%; persistent, 27%; religious, 22%; ambitious, 21%; talkative, 14%; gregarious, 12%; over-nationalistic, 12%; artistic, 11%.

Only 24% denied the Jews' physical courage, but 38% think that the Jews have too much power and influence in this country.

Nevertheless, 66% come to the conclusion that the Jews cannot be expected to behave any better towards the rest of the world than the rest of the

world behaves towards them, and 62% (with 20% disagreeing and 18% uncertain) think that the Jews are a decent set of people on the whole.

I read the other day an article in "The Times Educational Supplement" about the Children's Village Ben Shemen, where homeless Jewish children from Europe have been settled by Youth Aliyah. "The village," the article says, "epitomizes many aspects of the present day national spirit and purpose of Israel. It would be difficult to find such a school in any other country. . . . Among the pupils of the children's settlement are a daughter of a Jewish-Austrian aristocrat, a waif who earned a ghoulish living from the age of four stealing from a graveyard in Budapest, and at least one orphan who lived an animal-like existence among the ruins of Warsaw. . . . The primary aim is to mould young human material into the prescribed type of child considered necessary for the development and security of Israel."

"The teaching body appears to have retained many of the fine liberal instincts and cultivated interests of the old European middle-class Jewry," the article continues. "Music, dancing, and arts and crafts have an honoured place in the school's curriculum. A dignified observance of the Sabbath reminds the pupil that there is something more in life than combined harvesters, and something higher than the kibbutz council. Narrow nationalism is rigorously opposed. Whether Ben Shemen will eventually produce *en masse* its ideal intelligent peasant remains to be seen. Meanwhile, it can scarcely be doubted that it is playing an important part in the rescue of Jewish youth, and in building of the Jewish State."

The Rev. Dr. James Parkes, Christian scholar of eminence and historian of international repute, has just published a little book "The Story of Jerusalem" (Cresset Press, 2/6) which will add to the enlightenment of public opinion in this country on a subject so controversial and topical.

Dr. Parkes tells in his book the twofold story of Jerusalem—the history of a city holy to three creeds, and the story of a city in which ordinary men and women live their daily lives. For Jerusalem has always been a city where men live, never just a religious shrine, and Dr. Parkes shows that for the past hundred years, Jerusalem has become increasingly a Jewish city. He lays special stress on the terrible siege in 1948, which inevitably forged and formed the Jewish attitude towards internationalisation.

NARRATOR.

CLASSIFIED

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BACHELOR, business owner, Swiss, 58 years, non-smoker, liberal, cultured, looks for suitable companion, object matrimony. Ladies, between 40 and 50, energetic, business experience, not without means, should send handwritten letter in German with full particulars and 1-2 recent photos to "Postlagerkarte No. 828, Zuerich I (Schlpost)." Absolute discretion.

ATTRACTIVE DOMESTICATED LADY, middle 30s, looking for gentleman in good position, object marriage. Strictest confidence assured. Photo appreciated, will be returned. Matrimonial agents' service invited. Box 847

GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. Eduard Cohn and Mrs. Elsa Cohn née Schaefer (formerly Berlin), 23 Avenue Dailly, Brussels 3, are celebrating their Golden Wedding on February 11th.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

of BIRTHS, BARMITZVAHS, ENGAGEMENTS, MARRIAGES, JUBILEES, DEATHS, Etc.

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Persons related by blood to MORITZ SCHLESINGER or his wife, ROSALIE LASKER, formerly of BRESLAU, Germany, who died about sixty years ago, being the parents of JACQUES BERTHOLD SCHLESINGER, who died at JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa on the 14th September, 1919, are invited to communicate with the undersigned before the 30th June, 1950. Certain monies are held in Trust for payment to such blood relatives as are in distress or want and the Trustees intend to effect final distribution as soon as possible after 30th June, 1950. Claimants should supply detailed documented statements in proof of their blood relationship and the measure of their distress or want. The Superintendent, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Trustee Department, P.O. Box 4, CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR

Silberstein, Hermann or son Felix, from Frankfurt/Main, Guentherstrasse Allee 55, for Prof. Georg Jacoby, Frankfurt.

Deligtisch, Margarete, née Boehlke, from Berlin-Neukoelln, Leinestrasse 5, came to London in February 1949, for Hermann Otto, Berlin.

Richardson, Hanna, last known address: Catterick Camp, Yorks., for AJR.

AJR LEEDS

According to a recently received report, a highly successful Chanuka Celebration was held by our friends in Leeds. An audience of about 100 persons filled Clayton Hall in disregard of atrocious weather conditions—a noteworthy evidence of the spirit and cohesion of the Leeds Group.

The function was opened with the Lighting of the Candles by Rabbi Dr. Apfel. In a thoughtful and arresting address Dr. F. Glaser spoke about the problems arising from the creation of the Jewish State in Israel. Dr. M. Roll enthralled his listeners with beautifully sung Hebrew songs.

The lighter side of the evening consisted of much acclaimed recitals given by Mr. J. Rummelsburg and by Miss Doreen Burrows, a pupil of Prof. Silvera, who charmed the audience with a group of Lieder, sung in English, German and Italian with highest artistic taste and intuition. Mr. P. Robert's ventriloquism paired with sparkling wit and added to the evening's success, in which Miss Sadie Mark's accomplished piano accompaniments had their full share.

"THE HYPHEN"

Sunday, February 5th, 7.30 at 30 Buckland Crescent: A talk by Lucian Prechner on "The Kinsey Report." (The Sex behaviour of the American Male.)

Sunday, February 19th, 7.30 at 30 Buckland Crescent: A Musical Evening (Piano, flute and singing).

Sunday, February 26th. A ramble.

A Purim Social for March 4 is being arranged. Further particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

PERSONALIA

**RABBI DR. ESCHELBACHER
70 YEARS OLD**

On January 14, Rabbi Dr. Max Eschelbacher (formerly Duesseldorf) celebrated his 70th birthday in London. As a successor to Dr. Leo Baeck, he was appointed First Rabbi of the Duesseldorf Community in 1912. For 27 years he was the beloved and respected religious leader of his Community; at the same time, he took a prominent part in the work of the large Jewish organisations in Germany. On the night of the pogrom when the beautiful Synagogue building was burnt down, Dr. Eschelbacher, like hundreds of other Duesseldorf Jews, was thrown into prison.

The AJR has special reason to convey to him its most cordial felicitations, because he has always been an active supporter of the common cause. Many members in Cambridge, where he lived until recently, and in London will gratefully remember his illuminating lectures based on a wide knowledge of Jewish and general affairs. His many friends and followers, especially former members of the Duesseldorf Community, now scattered all over the world, wish him many years of health and happiness.

M. W.

Mr. Richard Chotzen, formerly Vice-Director of the "Darmstaedter Bank" Head Office (Berlin), celebrated his 80th birthday recently. His advice and active help have always been gratefully appreciated at Fairfax Mansions. By his understanding and—last not least—his sense of humour he has endeared himself to everyone. To many, the news of his Jubilee will come as a surprise, and we cannot express our felicitations better than by wishing him that his present health and his vivacity may be with him for many years to come.

Dr. Fritz Rathenau (formerly Ministerialrat in Berlin) died in Bilthoven, Holland, at the age of 74 years. He always took an active interest in the work of the AJR and of the Council of Jews from Germany. His co-operation was particularly valuable in questions of restitution and compensation.

Dr. Alfred Loewenberg recently died in London at the age of 47. He was a co-editor of the Jewish "Philo-Lexikon," published in Berlin in 1934. In this country he became well known by his work "Annals of Opera."

WERNER FINCK PERFORMANCE

It is expected that the performance will take place in March. The date will be announced in the next issue of "AJR Information."

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Wednesday, February 8, 7.45 p.m., 1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. Leonard Stein "The British Parliamentary System" (see special announcement).

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Sunday, February 5, 4.15 p.m., Jewish Social Club, 35 Highfield Str. W. Rosenstock: "From Boerne to Wassermann—Balance of a Century."

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