

## AJR

## INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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## JUSTICE IN GERMANY

**WOLFGANG HEDLER**, a member of the Bonn Parliament on trial for having insulted the Jews and the Resistance Movement in the course of a public speech at Einfeld (Schleswig-Holstein), was acquitted by the Landgericht Kiel. According to witnesses, he had said that the extermination of Jews in gas chambers might have been wrong, but that there were certainly other ways of getting rid of them. In pronouncing the verdict, the President of the Court, who, like one of the other judges, was formerly a member of the Nazi Party, said that existing laws did not give grounds for finding Hedler guilty. In answer to strongest criticism against the judges, the Bonn Government released a statement that the proceedings had been conducted in a "correct, unbiased and just" way.

If utterances like those of Hedler can pass unpunished, something must be wrong either with the German Courts or with the law. We remember only too well acquittals of Nazis during the Weimar Republic; whether they were pronounced by an impartial but formalistic Court or by judges with anti-democratic leanings, they all helped to pave the road towards war and barbarism. During the Hedler trial the defendant was even permitted to praise "the good sides of Nazism" without being rebuked by the Court. After his acquittal he was given a tremendous ovation by the public.

In Kiel a Protest Meeting against the acquittal was attended by 10,000 people, and in Parliament the Social Democratic spokesman, Herr Ollenhauer, called the proceedings and the findings "a grave defamation of the German people." It would be wrong to cast doubts at the sincerity of these and other expressions of indignation. It would, however, be fatal to under-rate the nationalistic ruthlessness spreading over post-war Germany, of which the Hedler incident is only one example.

## TIME LIMIT FOR AMERICAN COMPENSATION LAW

**T**HE time limit for the submission of compensation claims in the American Zone (Bavaria, Hesse, Wuerttemberg, Badenia and Bremen, but not including the American Sector of Berlin) expires on March 31st, 1950. As it is uncertain whether it will be extended, claimants are urgently requested to make sure that their claims are in the hands of the appropriate authorities before the end of March.

The main types of damages covered by the compensation laws are: Indemnification for loss of life (to be claimed by widow and, under certain circumstances, by children and needy parents), loss of integrity or health, loss of liberty, loss of and damage to property, general financial loss, payment of "Juden-Vermögensabgabe" and other special taxes, levies and fines (including Reichsfluchtsteuer); the laws also provide for the reinstatement of pensions of dismissed officials and, to a certain extent, of former members of the professions, and for the payment of social or private insurance or war service annuities.

The final settlement depends on implementary orders, which so far have not yet been issued. Furthermore, some controversy has arisen whether compensation for the loss of liberty is also to be

Leo Baeck:

## THE GERMAN JEWS

Three times in their history the Jews outside Palestine have entered into a living and creative union with the culture of the respective countries in which they had their place. For the first time this was the case in the Hellenistic world, later in Spain and Portugal and lastly in the realm of the German language. Each time it had a great dynamic effect on Jewish history and equally on history in general, the first time indeed with an almost explosive force; one need but think of the birth of the Christian Church in the Hellenistic Jewish Orient. Quite in the same way does it present itself the third time, which, however, is still so close to us that we are not yet able to survey the ultimate results.

Again and again, however, does one stand in admiration, in amazement, often almost in awe in face of this powerful, revolutionising force and of all it has accomplished. An abundance of personalities, the achievements of whom will be a permanent possession of humanity has, within five generations, arisen from the Jewish community of that area: thinkers, scientists, poets, artists, musicians and other creative minds. All has sprung from the fertile mould of hardly more than half a million people. The one fact in itself speaks with an historical pathos, that, of the four or five men who, within the past hundred years, have most profoundly, with the most revolutionary effect, determined the trends of human thought, three were Jews from Germany—Marx, Freud and Einstein.

With an equal force new forms of Judaism itself have during this period sprung from the same soil, in a constant, an inexhaustible sequence, and have taken hold of the thought, the will, the feelings of all Jewry. Upon this, too, this power and this wealth of accomplishment, can one look only with a deep emotion. How many new things have come into being here and gone forth from here: the ideas and energies of integration into the surrounding sphere of culture, the religious ideas and energies of liberalism, of orthodoxy, of historical consciousness, of messianism and humanism, of the struggle for the goal of Zion, the ideas and energies of a science of Judaism, of comprehending oneself, of a Jewish philosophy. It is something prodigious that faces us.

Within all the tragedy of the terrible happenings of which we have become the most immediate witnesses and martyrs it is the additional tragedy that this historic achievement was put to an end by violence. In its last decades, it had yet attained a new vigour and new splendour; it ended on that soil in greatness.

On that soil it has ceased to be, but that should not be its ending. To those from that soil who have survived and now live in many countries something is entrusted that must not be lost: the striving for the matters of the mind and spirit, for the humane, the messianic, for whatever is great and beautiful and well ordered. To foster this spirit is a task set to all Jews everywhere, but for us it should moreover be the distinctive sign of a heritage.

by registered letter, which has to contain as many particulars as possible.

Though many questions arising from the Compensation Laws in the American Zone are still unsettled, claimants should bear in mind that they forfeit their rights if they do not submit their claims by March 31st, 1950.

The Special Appearance of

**WERNER  
FINCK**will take place on  
**SUNDAY, MARCH 19th,**  
at 3 p.m.

Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3

Full Supporting Programme

Admission: £1.1.0., 10/6, 7/6, 5/-, 3/9, 2/6  
Ordered tickets are being despatched in the course of this week.

In view of the limited number of seats still available, new orders (with remittance and stamped addressed envelope) should be sent to AJR Headquarters now.

## Robert M. W. Kempner : THIRD REICH GLORIFIED

To-day Western Germany, our solicitously nurtured test-tube democracy, is being swamped with nationalistic and militaristic literature singing the praises of the grand old times of the Third Reich. With more or less outspoken nostalgia, many political writers in Germany are telling their people that Germany would have been fine if Der Fuehrer had not gotten a little out of hand. Adolf Hitler should have listened a little more to the diplomats, to the generals, to the admirals, and Germany would have been the victor in World War II.

Let us take a look at some typical newspapers, periodicals and books now in heavy demand in Germany, and see how they are treating the recent political past.

From Duesseldorf the spicy weekly *Heydame* is distributed over all Western Germany. In a recent

### FROM GERMAN JEWRY

**Berlin.** At a recent session of the representatives of the Jewish Community, 2 new representatives, Dr. Ludwig Tuch and Herr Adolf Sissner were introduced. They are to replace Dr. Blum and Mr. L. Prinz, who passed away recently.

A Society for Jewish-Christian co-operation was established recently. The appeal issued by the committee recalls the contribution of Jews to the welfare of Berlin. To secure understanding between Jews and non-Jews in Germany, it states, a deep knowledge of the life, history and suffering of the Jews is necessary. Apart from well-known representatives of the Christian churches and the Jewish community the committee includes *inter alia* Dr. F. Friedensburg, Professor Dr. Kurt Levinstein, Prof. Dr. Edwin Redlob, Ernst Tillich, Dr. Agnes von Zahn-Harnack.

Dr. Hans Hirschfeld, until 1933 Ministerialrat in Berlin, returned from the United States to Berlin and was appointed head of the Berlin Press Department.

An essay by Claire May "Rahel" dealing with the Berlin Salons at the beginning of the 19th century, has been published in the series "Berlinische Miniaturen" by the publishing firm "Das neue Berlin."

**Hamburg.**—At the Crematorium Ohlsdorf 2 Urns filled with earth of the Concentration Camps Theresienstadt and Belsen were consecrated recently. This ceremony completes the Hamburg Memorial, which includes 100 Urns of ashes and earth from all Concentration Camps. An address was delivered by the Chairman of the Hamburg Jewish Community, Harry Goldstein.

**Stuttgart.**—Mr. Robert Perlen, formerly Rechtsanwalt, has been appointed President of the Court of Appeal in Wuerttemberg, Baden, after having been Landgerichtspräsident in Stuttgart for some time. His inauguration took place in the presence of the Minister of Justice, Dr. Beyerle, and the Generalstaatsanwalt Dr. Schmidt.

Mr. Perlen is a Jew who has survived the war in Germany under greatest difficulties. He formerly practised as a lawyer, together with Dr. Robert and Dr. Erwin Mainzer in Stuttgart.

**Ludwigshafen.**—The Chairman of the Jewish Community announced that the German Government has promised to allocate 80,000 marks for building a new synagogue in the city in place of the synagogue destroyed during the November pogroms. The money will, however, be spent for building a Jewish Old Age Home.

**Hellenthal.**—Wilhelm Fischer, former Mayor of Corbach, was arrested on a charge of participating in the destruction of the synagogue in Hellenthal, near Aachen, in November 1938.

### Legalisation of Mixed Marriages

A Bill legalising all mixed marriages in Germany concluded illegally after the publication of the Nuremberg Laws, has been introduced in the Federal Parliament at Bonn. It is estimated that about 2,300 marriages will be legalised by the measure.

**Denominations in Western Germany.**—Of Western Germany's 43,700,000 population, 50.2 per cent are Protestants, 45.8 per cent Catholics, and 0.1 per cent Jews.

issue we find on the cover page Adolf Hitler's picture three times, three pictures of his Reich Marshal Hermann Goering with wife, Emmy, and infant daughter Edda, and one picture of the Fuehrer's sweetheart Eva Braun; on other pages, a picture of Hitler with the wife of his architect, a picture of Eva Braun with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, a picture of Hitler and his deputy, Rudolph Hess.

### Munich and Hitler

Munich contributes the periodical *Revue* with a picture of Der Fuehrer smiling somewhat shyly at the side of his niece, Angelica Raubal, a girl whom the records indicate, he later, in a less gracious mood, had killed by poisoning. Here in the picture niece Angelica smiles radiantly out at the post-war public, attired in a charming dirndl dress, and Adolf's friendly arm is about her shoulder. Last September, the *Revue* began serial publication of *The Great Lover, Adolf Hitler*, a story in which movie director Leni Riefenstahl is one of the leading ladies. Here again Der Fuehrer is humanized, this time his loves are sung by the connoisseur and Hofbrau cavalier, Hermann Esser, once State Secretary for Tourism in Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry. After his release from detention as a suspected war criminal, Hermann Esser went in hiding and made use of the time that the German police were seeking him to compose his great lover stories. Sentenced in absentia to five years of hard labour by the Bavarian Denazification Court, he finally was taken into custody when he went to pick up his publisher's payments.

While the nationalistic sentiments of the women of Germany are roused by moving stories of Hitler and Goering, the appeal to the men is based on doughty episodes from the "best time of their lives," the military time. This campaign is a bold, whitewashing attempt on behalf of the military men who, willingly following their beloved Fuehrer's bidding, led the German people to disaster. To-day their line is: Hitler alone is responsible for the defeat; if we had been heeded, we would have waged a better war, and we would have led the nation to victory!

### Blatant Advertising

The militaristic brochures are offered for sale to the public under the most blatant advertising, and they fill an enthusiastic demand. "Hitler als Feldherr" (Hitler as Strategist) with the picture of Der Fuehrer on the cover, put out by the chief of his general staff, Franz Halder, is an apologia for the German generals, who could have done things better.

The German navy gets its share in recent German articles on the "Heroic Battle" of the cruiser Bismarck, and the miraculous breakthrough of the Bremen. The Munich paper *Revue* competes in this theme with the Stuttgart weekly *Christ und Welt*.

More dangerous for most Germans than these publications are articles and books of latter-day Hitler enemies. They call themselves "experts," and employ the subtle venom of quoting each other as proof for their theories.

A typical instance of the ricochet self-promotion going on in this mutual society for muffling the Third Reich record was the publication of Hitler's chief interpreter, Paul Otto Schmidt, in the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, Munich, on the occasion of the ten-year anniversary of the outbreak of war, in September, 1949. Instead of placing before the public from the files of the German Foreign Office, the Fuehrer-loyal diplomatic preparation of the Second World War, this series of articles, which is already available in book form, makes the reader believe that the negotiations with the British and the Poles were sincerely intended and that the outbreak of war came as a surprise to the same men who had organized its initiation! Paul Otto Schmidt, eyewitness of the diplomatic preparations for the murder of the French General Maurice Mesny and similar acts, has, of course, the perfect right to suppress the darkest chapters of his experiences. However, for German publishers to present Paul Otto Schmidt's stories as the recounting of an objective historian to their trusting readers, will lead to dangerous consequences for Germany's future.

## RESTITUTION

### BRITISH ZONE: TIME LIMIT EXTENDED

The time limit for claims under the Restitution Law in the British Zone which expired on December 31st, 1949, has been extended until June 30, 1950.

### USE OF BLOCKED ACCOUNTS

According to statements by the Bank Deutscher Laender, blocked accounts in the three Western Zones of Germany (not in Western Berlin) can, *inter alia*, be used as follows:

**Maintenance of near relatives:** Monthly payments of not more than 200 D.M. can be made to one relative or of not more than 300 D.M. altogether to all relatives. Relatives in the meaning of this announcement are: grandparents, grandparents-in-law, parents, parents-in-law, brothers and sisters, brothers- and sisters-in-law, husbands, wives, children, stepchildren, grandchildren, uncles, aunts, nephews and nieces. The supported relatives must live in Western Germany.

**Payment of travel expenses:** Owners of blocked accounts with permanent residence outside Western Germany are entitled to use their accounts for the maintenance and travel expenses of themselves, their family members and their accompanying servants whilst they are travelling inside Western Germany. The maximum amount allocated per day and person is 35 D.Mk.

**Maintenance of Graves:** Up to 300 D.Mk. per year may be used for the maintenance of graves of near relatives.

In all cases it will be necessary to notify the Bank of England of the use of the funds.

### ACCOUNTS IN WESTERN BERLIN

Accounts which were already in existence before May 9th, 1945 (so-called "Uralt-Guthaben") and which are deposited with a Bank in Western Berlin, or the German Reichsbank, or the German Gold-Discount-Bank, Berlin, or the Berlin Postscheckamt, are converted at a ratio of 20 to 1, if the creditor was resident in Berlin on October 1st, 1949, or if he was a national of the United Nations or of a Neutral State on October 1st, 1949. The claims have to be registered by June 30th, 1950, with the West Berlin Headquarters of the Bank Institute in question.

The address of the Berlin Zentralbank for Western Berlin is: Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarkstr. 48/52. West Berlin addresses of the leading banking firms are as follows:

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin-Schmargendorf, Auguste Viktoriastr. 66.

Commerzbank, Berlin-Friedenau, Sarrazinstr. 11-15. Delbrueck, Schickler & Co., Berlin-Nikolassee, Prinz-Friedrich-Leopoldstr. 38-40.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin W.30, Viktoria Luise Platz 9. Dresdner Bank, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Kantstr. Ecke Fasanenstr.

Hardy & Co., G.m.b.H., Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Fehrbelliner Platz 8.

Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft A.G., Berlin W.15, Lietzenburger Str. 36.

### "LASTEN-AUSGLEICHS-GESETZ"

Hardship is imposed on Refugees who emigrated to Great Britain by the fact that the law on the Equalisation of Burdens ("Lasten-Ausgleichs-Gesetz"), as it stands at present, exempts from the tax only those who on May 8th 1945 were allied nationals. Owing to the different practice in the naturalisation of aliens, this would cover many Refugees who immigrated to the United States, but only very few who came to this country.

The United Restitution Office is most actively participating in various endeavours to get the law amended in the interest of those who were naturalised after the war. According to recent information there is some chance for an amendment, so as to grant exemption to all those who took up residence in Great Britain up to May 8th, 1945, and were subsequently naturalised. Further developments will be reported in "AJR Information."

### DEATH CERTIFICATES

The address of the Standesamt I Berlin (formerly Berlin C.2, Stralauer Str. 42-45) is now: Berlin, W.15, Duisburger Strasse 12.

### AUSTRIAN CONFERENCE

At a Conference of Austrian Jewish Communities a United Co-operative Council was established to represent general interests. The Conference *inter alia* adopted resolutions protesting against any attempted amendment of the Third Restitution Law and against the expiration of its deadline on 31st March, 1950.

Richard Mowrer:

## AUSTRIA'S "INDEPENDENTS"

The latest joke going the rounds of Vienna cafés is about the Union of Independents, Austria's Nazi-tainted "fourth party" which made a surprisingly strong showing in the October elections. It goes like this:

*Know what the Independents' Party salute is . . . ? Right arm up, like the old Hitler salute, but with the fist clenched, except for the little finger which sticks straight out. The little finger signifies "We start in a small way."*

The inference is, of course, that Nazism is on the way back ("in a small way") and that one day the clenched fingers of the uplifted right hand will unfold and line up alongside the presently solitary little finger in a full-fledged Nazi salute.

Whether things will come to that in Austria depends mostly on what happens in Germany in the next few years, for although Hitler himself was an Austrian, the impulsion of Nazism came, in the main, from Germany. To-day this impulsion is being

### FROM ALL CORNERS

#### U.S.A.

According to records compiled by the "Joint" a total of 21,265 Jewish D.P.s. left Germany for the United States under the D.P. Immigration Act up to December 15th, 1949. The number of Jewish D.P.s still living in Western Germany is, according to a census taken by the International Refugee Organisation (IRO), 35,000.

#### ARGENTINE

As a result of a new ruling, Jewish immigrants from Germany may now become Argentine citizens. Although the German Jews considered themselves as stateless, the Government classified them as German nationals during and after the war. It is estimated that some 6,000 German Jews will seek to take advantage of the new regulation.

The Catholic anti-Semitic daily newspaper "El Pueblo" has been declared illegal after it had charged the Peron Administration with displaying pro-Jewish sentiments.

#### AUSTRALIA

At its semi-annual conference the Executive Council of Australian Jewry adopted a resolution voicing grave concern over rumours that recent immigrants now resident in Australia were formerly collaborators with Nazis in Europe. The Conference pledged co-operation of the Jewish citizens of Australia with the Government in any action in this matter and appealed to set up a Governmental tribunal.

The Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, recently challenged racial prejudice in dealing with the immigration problem. He reminded the citizenship convention at which he spoke of the merits of General Monash, "the greatest Australian General of all times."

#### HUNGARY

Mr. Israel Jacobsen, who had been held in custody by the Hungarian political police for 12 days, recently declared that some 160,000 Jews survived the war's end of a pre-war Jewish population of 403,000. Those left consist to a high extent of aged and invalided people. About 18,000 persons over 60 years are on the relief rolls of the American Joint.

Whilst the activities of the Joint are continuing, the training courses of the ORT have been discontinued by order of the Authorities.

#### SWEDEN

According to a recent survey, there are at present about 16,500 Jews in Sweden. 12,000 of them are Swedish citizens, 4,000 refugees who arrived in Sweden after 1945, and 500 refugees who arrived before 1945. In the course of 1949 about 1,000 refugees left for Israel, while another 400-500 emigrated to overseas countries, chiefly to the United States.

#### BURMA

Burma, which has a total population of nearly 17 million, has a Jewish community of about 1,400 souls. 100 Jews have left Burma during the last few months to settle in Israel.

revived surreptitiously. It comes to Austria in various ways. One of them is via the "Alpenverein" or Alpine Club, a mountaineering society.

#### "Alpenverein"

The "Alpenverein" may be a *bona fide* organisation, but on occasions it has served as a medium of contact between unrepentant Nazis in Germany and receptive "former" Nazis in Austria. Ostensibly to talk over the building of new hostels and shelters in the Bavarian and Austrian Alps, Germans have had political meetings in secluded mountain villages with their old-time Austrian Nazi comrades.

Recently, the French military police just missed catching the notorious Nazi commando leader, Otto Skorzeny, who had crossed from Germany to the French zone in Austria to meet with old pals. Skorzeny led the German airborne snatchraid, which successfully rescued Benito Mussolini from detention by the Badoglio Government after Italy's surrender to the Allies.

Periodically one hears of the existence of a so-called "Spider" organisation, supposedly a secret Nazi network with ramifications extending from the American occupation zone in Germany to the American occupation zone in Austria. There is talk, too, of a "New Brown House" somewhere in Munich, which is supposed to be the secret headquarters of a resurgent Nazi party.

Perhaps a lot of this is exaggerated talk. But the emergence on the Austrian political scene of the Union of Independents is something more tangible, and maybe more dangerous, for it is the one political body in Austria most likely to be receptive to eventual pan-German and Nazi mating calls from Germany.

The Union of Independents has repeatedly protested against charges that it is neo-Nazi. It is true that the group includes non-Nazis, anti-clericals, anti-Communists and anti-Socialists. It is also true that the Union of Independents has attracted to it a sizeable number of "former" Nazis and that it has a strong neo-Nazi flavour, plus undisguised pan-German sentiments.

#### Amnesty for Nazis

Meantime Conservatives, Communists, and Socialists in the new post-election Parliament view without enthusiasm the presence in their midst of 16 newcomers, the representatives of the Union of Independents. Ironically, they helped to bring them there, and so did the Allies.

Up until within a few months of the impending elections, some 530,000 ex-members of the Nazi party were banned from taking part in politics. Under the Denazification Law, this group was classified into two categories: the "less implicated" Nazis, by far the most numerous, and the "implicated" Nazis, numbering about 40,000.

For different reasons, the Socialist-Conservative elements in the Coalition Government agreed that it would be a good idea to grant a general amnesty to the "less implicated" Nazis in time to allow them to vote in the coming elections. The People's Party, being right wing, thought it stood to get many of the new "ex-Nazi" votes thus thrown into the electoral race. The Socialists counted on the Union of Independents, being right wing, to draw votes away from the People's Party so that the Socialist Party would then be the dominant power in the future Coalition Government.

The Allies, for their part, were unwilling, for different reasons, to bar the Union of Independents from participating in the elections although they were aware of its Nazi taint. The British, French, and Americans said it would be undemocratic to forbid other parties, including the Independents, to stand in the elections.

#### Russians Did Not Object

The Russians raised no objections: obviously it was in the interests of the Communists to have a new rightist party on hand to draw votes away from the Conservative People's Party.

As it turned out at the polls the real winner in the scramble for the "ex-Nazi" votes was the Union of Independents, probably because of its attacks on the Denazification Laws. It got enough votes to put 16 representatives in the Austrian Parliament and to rate a joke which some Vienna café-sitters don't think is really very funny.

(From "Palestine Post")

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### Jewish M.P.'s.

Of the 625 Members of the new Parliament, the following 22 are Jews: A. Albu, J. Diamond, M. Edelman, B. Janner, G. Jeger, Dr. S. W. Jeger, L. M. Lever, N. H. Lever, J. Lewis, M. Lipton, J. D. Mack, I. Mikardo, H. Morris, M. Orbach, Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell, J. Silverman, S. S. Silverman, G. R. Strauss, Dr. B. Stross, M. Turner Samuels, D. Weitzman, L. Wilkes. All of them are Labour and were, with the exception of Mr. L. M. Lever, also members of the past Parliament which had 29 Jewish members. Of the eight Members of the past Parliament who were not re-elected three did not stand as candidates (Dr. L. Comyns, B. Levy and Rt. Hon. L. Silkin) and five were defeated (H. L. Austin, D. L. Lipson, P. Piratin, Dr. S. Segal and L. J. Solley).

### The Chief Rabbi's Tour

The Chief Rabbi, whose kehillah are the "United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth and Empire," has set out on an important journey. He is to visit the principal Jewish communities of British Africa—Kenya, Rhodesia, and South Africa. His purpose is to strengthen the bonds by which tradition binds these Jewries to the Chief Rabbinate in London, and since his authority is frequently consulted by Jewish leaders overseas, it is clearly imperative that the Chief Rabbi should acquaint himself with local conditions and examine the progress made under the guidance of those many rabbis and ministers whose melancholy exodus from England has been going on for the last few years.

To some extent, this arduous undertaking, which will last four months, is a repetition of the famous First Pastoral Tour by his predecessor, the late Dr. J. H. Hertz, in 1920-21. But the differences in the two missions are notable. Whereas thirty years ago the occasion was invested with the ceremonial pomp due to an "unprecedented enterprise," this time all preparations were made entirely without circumstance, as if the enterprise had lost its lustre.

Africa to-day is greatly enhanced in status, having become the pivot of Western development, and in the South particularly conditions are such as to warrant the closest attention of all friends of progress. The small but thriving British Jewries out there—the 1,000 in Kenya, the 4,000 in Rhodesia, beside the 100,000 in South Africa—hold a place no less vital than the Jews in the Motherland, and it was presumably in appreciation of the mutual interests involved that, at the very time when the Chief Rabbi prepared to leave for Africa, the Jews of England were honoured with a prolonged visit of a distinguished fellow-Jew from Africa, the President of the Johannesburg Board of Deputies.

### Our Religious Future

Perhaps inevitably the Chief Rabbi's tour will pose the anxious question, What inspiration can Anglo-Jewry give its brethren overseas? It was a sorry coincidence that while announcing the plans of his journey, Dr. Brodie had to call attention to the parlous prospects of Jewish religious education in this country. Jews' College, which has provided rabbis, chazanim and teachers throughout the British Commonwealth, has been so neglected by the community that unless an additional £3,000 are raised each year, this now almost unique institution in Europe will have to be closed.

At present, according to a competent observer, Mr. Basil Henriques, the noted social worker, fewer than 50 per cent of British Jews are getting any kind of religious education; Friday Night, he said, means little to most people to-day. On the other hand, he pointed to the Jewish community's "wonderful record" as regards juvenile delinquency: in the whole of Britain only 18 Jewish boys are in "approved schools," and the only Jewish school for girls had to be closed for lack of cases.

### MOSLEY'S "ALTERNATIVE" IN GERMAN

Sir Oswald Mosley's book, *The Alternative*, is now published in German under the title, *Die Alternative*. The publishers, Mosley's Publications, Ltd., appealed to British Fascists to send copies of the book to German friends.

## C. C. Aronsfeld : REFUGEES IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND

The Jewish refugees who came to England in our time were not the first to seek here refuge from the fury of German oppression. There had been others, long before the relatively gentle bouts of 1848 which were political, not totalitarian, and so far back now lies the story of those earlier refugees that men must be forgiven if they doubted that events so dark, so dead and long forgotten, could ever be repeated. Jews fled from Germany to England for the first time nearly 900 years ago, during the first Crusade, between 1096 and 1099. It was the first time that something like a Western Union was being organised to smite the heresy that was then seen to threaten Christian Europe—Islam.

In that first Crusade England took no part, and so became a refuge for the persecuted when the murder gangs of Peter the Hermit and Walter Penniless fell upon the flourishing communities of the Rhine. Up to almost the last moment, the German Jews had fancied themselves sufficiently secure to disregard urgent warnings which they received from their French brethren. The chief of Mayence Jewry replied with great self-assurance that they felt indeed sorrow for the sufferings of the Jews in France, but in Germany there was no cause for fear; in Germany, he added, no one had ever heard of the life of a Jew being menaced. That was in 1095. In 1096 those that escaped from the sword, must have been relieved to land on the coast of Kent.

Of their sojourn here no trace is left, and the arrival would hardly be known were it not for the fact which is recorded, that after some years, when the upheaval seemed to have subsided, some of them returned—without in any way thereby improving their lot. Rabbi Simeon of Trier, for example, came back from England in 1146, but was slain almost at once by the marauders of the second Crusade.

Those who remained were treated much like the majority of English Jews who, recently arrived with the Conqueror, were encouraged to discount the rumblings of popular prejudice. No doubt many of them felt that what happened in Germany, could never happen here. They could not perhaps foresee that England which had hitherto remained immune

from the crusading craze, would eventually allow herself also to be roped into the scheme of a Western Union against Islam which, in the nature of things, could not but have violent anti-Semitic repercussions. In fact, considerable numbers of Jews appear to have come over. "The influx from Germany (says Dr. Cecil Roth) was so great that an embassy sent to England in 1168 by Frederick Barbarossa protested (as it seems) at the loss of the profitable subjects, over whom the Emperor claimed special rights." As a result, some of them were forced to return, and a fine was exacted from those who remained. It was a foretaste of worse things to come.

When Richard Lionheart took the Cross to join the third Crusade—almost exactly 100 years after the first—there began that iron century which ended in the expulsion of all Jews from England. In 1190 a fearful pogrom occurred in York, but when the Jews made their last stand in Clifford's Tower, they were sustained by a foreign rabbi who besought them to remember the example of the German Jews: "Did our brethren in Frankfurt and Speyer turn craven when death threatened them? Did the men of Worms fear?"

It was the first time that the German Jewish story was seen in England to contain a rousing message and an inspiration.

### TWO BOOKS FROM ISRAEL

Max Brod, who had never considered himself a "German" writer and who was already conscious of his Judaism at a time when his novels were most widely read in German speaking countries, was sixty-five last year (cf. "AJR Information," January, 1950). But the publication which his friends compiled to mark the occasion ("ABC—Verlag," Tel-Aviv, Allenby 71) is, with one exception (Sch. Schalom's contribution in Hebrew), written in German, although all contributors live in Israel. The title of this little but weighty booklet is "Ein Kampf um Wahrheit."

When we absorbed Martin Buber's writings in Germany the attraction was his German style no

less than his "Jewishness." Now as his books come out either in Hebrew, or in English, there is no "market," however great the interest, for editions in German. This means a loss to a few, but is a gain to many. His wisdom is well received in the Anglo-Saxon world, above all, his views on educational and sociological questions. In Jewish matters he is a sort of "Nathan der Weise," whose eighteenth-century philosophy was so much advanced before the totalitarian claims of Christianity in the twentieth century. It is of the greatest importance that the voice of one of our foremost thinkers will be heard, even at the expense of some beauty lost in translations. His latest book, by the way, seems to have been translated—with the author's co-operation—very well (by R. F. C. Hull): "Paths to Utopia" (Routledge and Kegan Paul, London).

Max Brod and Martin Buber have more in common than their initials. Franz Rosenzweig already noticed it when he discovered common ground in his own "Stern der Erlösung" and Brod's "Heidentum, Christentum, Judentum." Here, in a short but profound appreciation Buber said that Brod gave in his "Galilei" a new species of novel which dealt with the destiny of the spirit on earth.

The "Festschrift" contains, amongst others, an indispensable analysis of Max Brod's opus by Felix Weltsch: "Aus Zweiheit zur Einheit—Max Brod's Weg als Dichter und Denker." The word "Weg" appeared in the title of his famous novel "Tycho Brahes Weg zu Gott."

Max Brod's dualism is an eternal dialogue. Dialogue is also the guiding principle in Martin Buber's work which could have as a heading the title of one of his books: "Between Man and Man," "Zwiesprache," "Ich und Du." Both Brod and Buber are Socialists, but not in any party sense. They are interested in their "I" only as far as it bears the image of God. And from an "I" thus understood they talk to the "Thou"; enlarging their circle, they embrace the community, which shares their communion with God. There are some "dialectics" in their "dialogue" but, however much concerned with the welfare of mankind, their conception of history and Socialism is never materialistic.

This attitude towards Socialism has been termed "Utopian" by the Marxists. In his "Paths to Utopia" Buber gives elaborate and convincing evidence that those social reformers who were ridiculed and attacked by the Marxists as unscientific and unrealistic, had a much nobler vision of a Socialism.

The real problem, whatever name we attach to it, is that of good neighbourhood and of the fellowship between man and man. This may sound "Utopian" to many people to-day, but "Utopia" means "No Man's Land," and Buber is in a position to show that the "Paths to Utopia" lead after all to a country that exists, to the Jewish co-operative settlements in Israel, which are not only consumer-groups, but the realisation of a "communitas communitatum," a confederacy of various small organic and social unities, of a really renewed society. LUTZ WELTMANN.

### CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

Julius Rosenbaum and his wife, Adele Reifenberg, now exhibiting their work at the Ben Uri Art Society, are no strangers to London, and one is always impressed by the tonality and the integrity of their work. They develop their style and are in fact "getting younger," as they advance in years. Some of their recent work is particularly suited to children of all ages, among them especially the evocative "Finding of Moses," by Adele Reifenberg and the "Tang Horse," of which he was a restaurer, by Julius Rosenbaum. The work of Mrs. Ruth Collet, also shown at the exhibition, consists mainly of landscapes of a decorative effect, but without any marked Jewish character.

Friends of the visual arts may be interested in a set of three stained glass windows by David Hillman, intended for the decoration of a public building in Israel, where they will be on view shortly. Lithuanian born Mr. Hillman has made his home in London, and has developed a novel religious iconography, based on an intimate knowledge of the orthodox Jewish tradition and the literal interpretation of ancient texts and prayers. His medium, stained glass, is unusual for contemporary Jewish art, and with its basis in craftsmanship may well be particularly suited for further development in Israel. 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

(Continued from previous issue)

3. The aim of an adoption is that the adopted child shall take the place of a natural child of the adopter. This idea has found expression in sec. 5 of the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, with very considerable restrictions, however. In particular, it was expressly enacted that an adoption order did not "confer on the adopted child any right to or interest in property as a child of the adopter"; this meant that the adopted child did not have any right of inheritance to the estate of the adopter, unless he or she was expressly appointed a beneficiary by way of a last will. This was completely in variance to the Continental concept of adoption, to the German Civil Code for instance.

The new Act has adapted English law completely to these continental notions. Sec. 9 and 10 of the Act contain detailed provisions all of which "shall have effect for securing that adopted persons are treated as children of the adopters for the purposes of the devolution or disposal of real and personal property."

4. Another strengthening of the family ties created by adoption is contained in sec. 11 of the new Act: for the purpose of the law relating to marriage adopter and adopted shall be "deemed to be within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity"—one should really think that this was a matter of course!

5. There is a quite convincing explanation for the fact that English law has been much more hesitant than, say, German law in granting important property rights to adopted children, for English law restricts adoption to a much lesser degree in other respects.

According to the German Code Civil only a person who has no legitimate descendants may adopt a child and, as a rule, the adopter must have completed his fiftieth year of age. Clearly, the tendency

of the statute is to confine adoption to cases where there are not and probably will not be natural children whose rights may be prejudiced by those of the adopted child. Under the new English Act—differing not very considerably from the 1926 Act in this respect—the minimum age is 25 years in normal cases, and twenty-one in case the infant is a relative of the adopter; there is no age limit if the adopter is the natural mother or father of the infant, and there is in no case a restriction to the effect that the adopter must not have natural children.

6. This liberality of the recent English law has made it the more imperative to make elaborate provisions against the misuse of the institution by unscrupulous persons. The 1926 Act already provided that the Court shall not make an adoption order unless it was satisfied (a) that all necessary consents have been given (that of the natural parents and/or guardians, for instance); (b) that the order, if made, will be for the welfare of the infant; and (c) that the adopter was not bribed into adopting the infant.

This, however, did not prove sufficient. Elaborate measures of precaution were made by the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, and upheld and strengthened in the new Act.

A probationary period is now required; an adoption order can no longer be made in case of any infant unless:

(a) the infant has been continuously in the care and possession of the applicant for at least three consecutive months, and

(b) the applicant has at least three months beforehand notified the local welfare authority of his intention to adopt.

7. These very necessary precautionary rules have made the matter rather complicated and nobody should consider an adoption without proper advice of a solicitor or authorised Adoption Society.

## Menachem Gerson : From "WERKLEUTE" to "HASOREA"

Almost 16 years ago the "Werkleute" started their kibbutz in Israel, Kibbutz Hasorea, in Emek Jesreel, some 15 miles from Haifa. The road to it began in the "Kameraden, Bund deutsch-juedischer Jugend," a youth movement without a clear socialist and Jewish philosophy. In 1931 this movement was split and the "Werkleute" were formed. Most of the members belonged to the upper Jewish middle class, mostly students, pupils and some young business men. We had enjoyed the whole wealth of German landscape and culture and our rambles had made us familiar with land and people, and we participated in the fullness of life of pre-Hitler Germany. Martin Buber taught us the way to conscious and national Judaism. Long before 1933 we tried, through Jewish learning, to find the way back from assimilation to our people. This made it easier for us in 1933 to resolve to go on *aliyah*.

Our kibbutz lies at the foot of an undulating mountain range with the view of Emek Jesreel, which remains the same always and yet is always different. Arid mountain slopes are now afforested, waste land has become flourishing orchards and vineyards. In the kibbutz there are 160 *chaverim*, 140 children and 120 youth who found in the kibbutz a new home, as well as a number of parents of *chaverim*. The kibbutz belongs to the movement of *Hashomer Hatzair* and the left-wing labour party in Israel, *Mapam*.

We were deeply rooted in the best German cultural heritage. Bach and Beethoven, Duerer and Kaethe Kollwitz, Goethe and Stefan George were part of our spiritual atmosphere. It was not easy to find from there the way to the Hebrew tongue as a

language of everyday and of cultural life. But we succeeded. Hebrew is to-day our language and naturally even more the language of our children who have been born into and are brought up in this tongue. Hebrew is still in the process of up-building, as everything in our country, but has long reached the possibility to express fully all spheres of intellectual life. The old longing for more Judaism which years before made the "Werkleute" leave the camp of assimilation, has in this way found a complete and organic fulfilment. We need not any more prove by an elaborate ideology that we are Jews. We live as Jews and this has become a matter of course.

In the German landscape, fully participating in the political life of the German people, we had the feeling that we were at home in Germany. To-day we know that only now have we found our real home. What is the difference? It is certainly not only the absence of anti-Semitism. In the years of our kibbutz life we had several times to defend with arms our endangered Homeland. This certainly plays an important part. But then there is another essential element. It is difficult to describe the sensations which are caused by the redemption and revival of a fallow field. Everything is full of thistle and weeds and then you arrive with the plough and prepare the soil. And in a few years' time you walk with your son over the same place and he does not know that not long ago, no orchard and no wood was growing there.

At the same time, this kibbutz is a place for a renewed human society, a society of equality without domination of anybody, without exploitation of hired labour. Moreover, the kibbutz fulfils a central task within the labour movement and determines to a high degree its policy as well as cultural activities.

It was a long way from German Jewish bourgeois youth to the socialist upbuilding at a kibbutz in Israel. It was not always easy for the former students to find their satisfaction in agricultural work. (In Hasorea there is a joke that as shepherds, exclusively former doctors are accepted.) Nor is it easy to overcome the fatigue which everywhere is the lot of the manual labourer and to find energy for an intellectual and cultural life. However, the tasks of the kibbutz in economic, pedagogic, cultural and political aspects are so manifold that almost all interests and talents can find their outlet. The new interpretation of Jewish festivals, for example, with choirs, folk dances, theatrical performances; the weekly journal of the kibbutz—all these are possibilities for different types of members to give expression to their intellectual and social interests.

It was a long way. But it has given us the feeling that in a world torn asunder, we are privileged to take part in a great work of construction, faithful to the ideals of our youth.

### Letter to the Editor

#### Jewish Members of H.M. Forces.

Dear Sir,

In spite of all the information which is made available to me from official sources, I am certain that my records of Jewish members of H.M. Forces are far from complete. I therefore appeal through the courtesy of your paper to parents of members of H.M. Forces to communicate the personal particulars of their sons and daughters to my office. I may thus be enabled to render some service to them. The activities of the Chaplain's Department include, inter alia: Visits of officiating chaplains; publication of a quarterly called "Menorah"; distribution of religious literature; special kosher food parcel service for strictly orthodox Jews; moral leadership courses. It is therefore essential that my office should be assisted by the community, and especially by those immediately affected by reason of personal relationship with serving personnel.

Yours sincerely,

Rev. I. Levy,

Senior Jewish Chaplain to H.M. Forces.  
Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

## Old Acquaintances

**Two Tales:**—This month Peter Illing, who, during the war, used to be "The Voice of Winston Churchill" in the B.B.C., will be fifty years old. And throughout those fifty years he couldn't vote wherever he lived. Born as the son of a Turkish father, he was a foreigner in Vienna and Berlin, although he had become a well-known actor under the name Peter Ihle. Now he is British like most of us; February 23rd was "his day" to which he had been looking forward for all those years. A few days before the election, he got a cable to fly to New York to play in Basil Dean's production of Graham Greene's "Heart of the Matter." And so he left for Broadway, missing again his opportunity to vote. Bad luck for citizen Illing, good luck for the actor. —Do you remember "Blum Affair," one of the few German pictures shown in this country after the war? Alfred Schiesske played the Inspector, and very good he was. Now, he is in London, the first German actor getting a labour permit for a British picture. You will see Schiesske in "Odette" together with Anna Neagle, Trevor Howard, and Marius Goring.

**London:**—Allan Grey scored the British picture "No Place for Jennifer."—Robert Stolz arrived here to conduct the first night of his operetta "Wild Violets" at the "Stoll."—Paul Ludwig Stein sold his story "Sacrifice" to Rank to be used for a Jean Simmons picture.—Albert Lieven played an ardent Nazi in "The Leopard" at the Bedford Theatre.—Walter Rilla returned to London after playing in "The Eagle and the Lamp" in Italy.—Dr. H. P. Gebhardt, director of German speaking radio station in Montevideo arrived here; he gave a lecture about South America in "Club 43."—Mischa Spolianski scored "The Happiest Days of Our Lives."—Anton Walbrook went to Paris to act in Max Opuls' "Reigen" picture.—Wanda Rotha scored a success when she played the Queen in "Hamlet" at the "Old Vic."

**U.S.A.:**—Gisela Werbezirk will be in "First Gentleman" on Broadway.—Oscar Karlweis and Lili Darvas will be in "Cry of the Peacock."—Hans Wengraf and Irene Seidner playing in a stage adaptation of Kafka's "Trial" in Hollywood.—S. Szakall scored a success in "Montana."—Marlene Dietrich burned her hands when she cooked for her daughter who is expecting a second baby.—Kurt Bernhardt is preparing "Story of a Divorce."—Alfred Zeisler left for Italy to direct "Horn of Plenty."—Franz Waxman scoring Warner's "The Furies."—Lilli Palmer as "Cleopatra" is the toast of the town.—Robert Lantz finished a new play "Pink Tulle."—Susan Wayne (Eva Weiss) and Fritz Schadl appearing with Paul Hoerbiger on tour here.

**Our Past is Sixty:**—A few weeks ago Henny Porten celebrated her 60th birthday. Henny's fate is not too pleasant considering that she was once an "institution." Married to a Jew, Dr. von Kaufmann, she stuck out with him through all these years although the late Dr. Goebbels often told her she would still be a star if she would divorce him. Every country has, of course, a Henny Porten whether she is called Anna Neagle or otherwise, but even if she may not have been a great actress, we should not forget what she once meant for all of us. The early Lubitsch pictures are unthinkable without Henny Porten. Don't you remember her in "Kohlhiessl's Tochter" or as "Anne Boleyn"? But the Germans of today are not grateful for all the pleasure she gave them, and you see her name very seldom mentioned in the papers nowadays. . . .

**Germany:**—Lotte Stein, returned from Hollywood, played with Fritz Kortner when he produced (and acted) in "Father" at Berlin's "Hebbel-Theater."—Rudolf Kuestermeier, editor of British controlled "Welt" in Hamburg resigned from his job.—Greta Keller gave a recital in Munich again.—Professor Sauerbruch moved to Berlin's U.S. sector to practise and to teach.—Ernst Deutsch and Sybille Schmitz will tour Germany.—Alfred Kantorowicz stopped publishing "Ost and West" and became a Professor at Berlin's Russian sponsored University.—Ernst Busch celebrated his 50th birthday, composer Eduard Kuennecke his 65th.—Publisher Jakob Hegner returned to Germany to start his business again in Cologne.—Lucie Mannheim is coming to Berlin again to play in "100,000 Taler."—Leonhard Frank will return to Germany from the States in the spring.

P.M.

### JERUSALEM

Haifa, February, 1950.

The political interest in Israel is still focussed on the Jerusalem problem. When some weeks ago it was decided to move the Knesset and the most important government departments to Jerusalem, in addition to those established there previously, doubts were expressed in some quarters whether this measure was appropriate. However, these parties have now gained the conviction that a longer hesitation would have been wrong, and might have been interpreted as a sign of weakness.

Jerusalemites are, of course, greatly satisfied that their city has regained its old position. Although many steps had already been taken to reanimate the stagnant life, the moving into Jerusalem of many offices and numerous officials, the resulting necessity of new constructions, and the attraction of all those having business with Government—and who has not in these times of controls and rationing?—will greatly contribute to the improvement of economic life.

Whether, on the other hand, the desertion of the Kiryah, with all its consequences, will be of an unfavourable effect on life in Tel-Aviv, may justly be doubted. Tel-Aviv, together with the incorporated Jaffa, the increasing number of inhabitants, also in the neighbouring communities (Ramat Gan, Herzlia, Petah Tikvah) has become such an accumulation of people and economic units, that a removal of administrative institutions will have a relatively small effect. It may perhaps lessen the pressing demand on hotel rooms which had often made it impossible for visitors to spend a night in the city.

For the remainder of the country, especially for the important industrial and commercial North, the longer journey to Jerusalem will renew the inconvenience known in Mandatory times, a sacrifice of time and money joyfully accepted.

The position of Jerusalem being in the immediate neighbourhood of the present enemy lines, and the unnatural separation from the Old City, will have to find a solution, at least in economic respect, but this will depend on the agreement which, sooner or later, will have to be concluded with Transjordan. The present state of things, though far from satisfactory, is greatly preferable to carving out a piece of the Jewish and Arab State as an international zone, which could neither be administered nor protected, and would be contrary to the wishes of both Jews and Arabs.

HANS MOSBACHER.

## FROM MY DIARY

When I heard that the list of persons who were naturalised in 1948 had at last come out, I expected only a small publication, for I assumed that the bulk of the refugees had been naturalised in 1947. To my great surprise, however, the book I got at H.M. Office at the charge of 8s. was almost as voluminous as its predecessor. Altogether 15,108 certificates of naturalisation were granted in 1948 (against 17,742 in 1947); this figure does not include the wives and minor children of the naturalised persons. As before, former German and Austrian nationals take the lead with 4,438 resp. 2,733 cases (against 6,332 resp. 3,216 cases in 1947). The third place is now taken by Poland with 1,780 (against 1,279 in 1947) and not any longer by Czechoslovakia (1,348, against 1,733 in 1947). Finally there is a considerable increase of former Russian Nationals (1,176, against 692 in 1947).

A break-up in percentages reveals the following main countries of origin: Germany: 30% (1947, 35%); Austria, 11% (18%); Czechoslovakia, 9% (unchanged); Poland, 12% (7%); Russia, 8% (0.3%). This indicates a gradual shifting over from West to East and an increase of naturalised refugees from the other side of the Iron Curtain.

Whilst the 1947 list included names like Philip Mountbatten and well-known personalities of Science, Literature and Art, the 1948 list makes a less interesting reading. One of the new British subjects of renown is Salomon Gaon (formerly Yugoslav), the Haham of the Spanish and Portuguese Community.

Once upon a time people vied with each other about the moment of their naturalisation. Do you still remember the joke about the two refugees who were exhibited at Madame Tussaud's, because they

had not applied for naturalisation under one of the priority categories? Meanwhile, the less urgent cases have also been settled, and the future historian will hardly differentiate between the vintages of 1947 and 1948. A person of foreign birth is unavoidably bound to remain in a specific situation also after naturalisation, but the granting of British citizenship brought one chapter of our history to a happy conclusion.

The admirable British quality to tolerate another man's opinion, even if one does not agree with it—moreover to fight for the right of that man to say what he has to say, has not been displayed at the London cinema, New Gallery, when the Universal film "Sword in the Desert" was shown. This controversial film about the fighting between Hagana and British troops in Palestine is certainly not a great work of art, but it had been passed by the British Board of Film Censors and the London County Council, and as such it should have enjoyed the same protection by the police as all other films, theatre shows and entertainments. If it was wise to produce such a film or to show it is a matter of opinion; but it is a matter of principle not to give way to hooligans who try to dictate to the public which films they shall see and which not.

There was nothing "spontaneous" in the riots at the New Gallery. They were prepared long beforehand by Fascist rowdies who, thrown out from all electioneering platforms, tried in this way to gain the public eye. Even before they had ever seen the film, they had ready their fireworks, a smoke-bomb, bottles and even a live rat.

The "Observer," in commenting on the decision of the L.C.C. to stop further performances of the film, said: "It is surely the business of the L.C.C.

and the police to see that citizens going about their lawful business—and showing or seeing films, however bad or tendentious, is perfectly lawful—are protected against such demonstrations. If this action were allowed to become a precedent it would be possible for any noisy minority, for instance the Communists, to secure the banning of any film of which they happened to disapprove."

The "Daily Worker," on the other hand, argues: "The Fascists threaten a march, and all marches are stopped. They break up a cinema show, and the film is withdrawn by our obliging authorities.

"It is time this ugly farce was ended. Neither the Government nor the L.C.C. should be allowed to use Fascism as an excuse to hamstringing our democratic rights."

The relationship between Germans and Jews was analysed in an article by Hans E. Mutzenbacher, published in the "Deutsche Kulturspiegel." The author takes the view that the specific contribution of Jews to German cultural life consisted in their interpretation and patronisation of German artists. As an example he cites the assistance rendered to Gerhart Hauptmann by the publisher S. Fitscher and the producer Otto Brahm. Many German creative artists were first understood by their Jewish fellow-citizens; men like Moritz Heimann and Stefan Zweig established the international reputation of German poets.

"We are hopeful," the author says, "as far as new creative minds inside Germany are concerned. We fear, however, that we shall miss the helpfulness of Jews when the time has become ripe for international cultural co-operation."

NARRATOR

### 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.

HIGHLY EXPERIENCED Pattern Cutter, able to produce on modern lines. Ladies' Coats, Utility and General. Must be practical. Good salary and interest in production. Only those with these qualifications need apply. Box No. 833.

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YOUNG LADY required as Receptionist Surgery Assistant in London N.W. Dental Practice. Please reply stating age, experience and salary required. Box 858.

REPRESENTATIVES required by Manufacturers of LADIES' BELTS one with good connections to the Gown Trade, another one for Stores. Write Box 863.

MOTHER'S HELP required for orthodox home. Help kept. References. Box 866.

### Accommodation

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ELDERLY LADY in good health wishes full board and lodging in a comfortable continental household in North-West London. Write full particulars to Box 859.

FURNISHED ROOM (N.W.4) free of charge offered to refined lady (student or business) provided she will stay in 2-3 evenings per week. Box 865.

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### Personal

I SHOULD LIKE to hear from matrimonial agents and others who could introduce an educated gentleman as suitable husband for my sister. She is 28, good-looking, with very good family background and of substantial

means. Lack of social opportunities compels me to choose this way. Box 857.

I AM LOOKING for widower with child or unmarried man. I am 32 years old and have a son of 7 years. Box 860.

### GOLDEN WEDDING

Max and Frieda Wolff, née Abrahamsohn (formerly Neustadt Wpr./Breslau), now 29 Chandos Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W.2, celebrated their Golden Wedding on 18th February, 1950.

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### MISSING PERSONS Inquiries from AJR

Finkenstein, Rosel, from Schoenow near Berlin, for Hans Abraham, Haifa. Adler, Herta, from Vienna VII, Zieglergasse 37, now married, for Hermine Adler, Vienna.

### Inquiries from HIAS

1 Dryden Chambers, 119 Oxford Street, W.1. Tel.: GERard 5197  
Barterer, Siegfried, born 1926 in Berlin, son of Chatzkel and Toni, née Plasker, formerly of 11 Kenilworth Road, N.W.6, for Herman Barterer, Long Island, New York.

Blood relatives Schlesinger-Lasker. 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.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

can now be published in

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FREE OF CHARGE

Texts should be submitted by the 15th of Month

## PERSONALIA

The former Social Democratic Reichstags Deputy, **Otto Landsberg**, recently celebrated his 80th birthday in Holland. After the first World War, he was one of the six Peoples Commissars (Volksbeauftragte) and, later on, for some time Reichsminister of Justice.

**Professor Dr. Curt Bondy** has been appointed Professor of Psychology at Hamburg University. He will occupy the Chair which was vacant since Professor William Stern died 15 years ago. After 1933, Dr. Bondy took an active part in Jewish life as the Director of the Jewish Retraining Centre Gross-Breesen. In 1939 he helped to organise the Jewish Transit Camp in Richborough (Kitchener Camp). Afterwards he became a Professor at the University of Richmond, U.S.A.

**Dr. Siegfried Bergmann** died in London recently. Before he emigrated he was a lawyer in Berlin. He belonged to the panel of legal advisers who put themselves at the disposal of the AJR and regularly rendered his most valuable services to those in need of advice. The AJR will always gratefully remember him.

## AJR LONDON MEETING

At a meeting held under the auspices of the AJR on February 8th, 1950, at 1 Broadhurst Gardens, Mr. Leonard Stein gave a talk on the British Parliamentary system. He outlined the procedure by which the appointment of candidates and the completion of electors' lists is governed, and described the historical background of the party system of our days. There was, he stressed, no "Jewish Vote" in this country; Jews, like other citizens, gave their votes in accordance with their general political convictions.

## AJR London

Wednesday, March 15. 7.45 p.m.  
1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

Dr. R. Weltsch: "Zweierlei Judentum"  
(see special announcement).

## A.J.R. MANCHESTER

CELEBRITY  
CONCERT

IRENE EISINGER (Soprano)  
MAX ROSTAL (Violin)

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A.J.R. MORRIS FEINMANN HOUSE

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TICKETS (from 3/6 to 2 gns.) obtainable from: Mr. Glaser, 25, Buford Road, M/c 16; Lewis's Ltd., Market Street; Mamlock House, Bury Old Road, M/c 8. Mr. Frazer, 105, Heywood Street, M/c 8. Forsythe Bros. Ltd., 126, Deansgate, M/c 3.

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## AJR Meeting

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 7.45 p.m.

1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W. 6  
(near Finchley Road Underground Station)

Dr. Robert Weltsch

"Zweierlei Judentum"

Israel und Diaspora

The establishment of the State of Israel has created a new situation for Jews all over the world. Many former party differences have lost their meaning, and the values of Jewish life inside and outside Israel have to be re-examined. Our friends will be particularly interested in an analysis given by Dr. Weltsch who is well known to them as the former editor of the "Juedische Rundschau." No further invitations will be sent out.

Admission Free.

The talk, which was followed by a discussion, was greatly appreciated by the audience. Dr. Eva Reichmann was in the Chair.

## "THE HYPHEN"

Sunday, March 5th, 7.30 p.m. at 57 Eton Avenue: A Purim Social. Dancing, Games, Refreshments.

Saturday, March 11th, 7.30 p.m. at 57 Eton Avenue: Annual General Meeting. Election of new Committee.

Sunday, March 19th. Outing to Quare Mead, Essex.

Saturday, March 25th. A Concert. (Postponed from February 19th.)

Further particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

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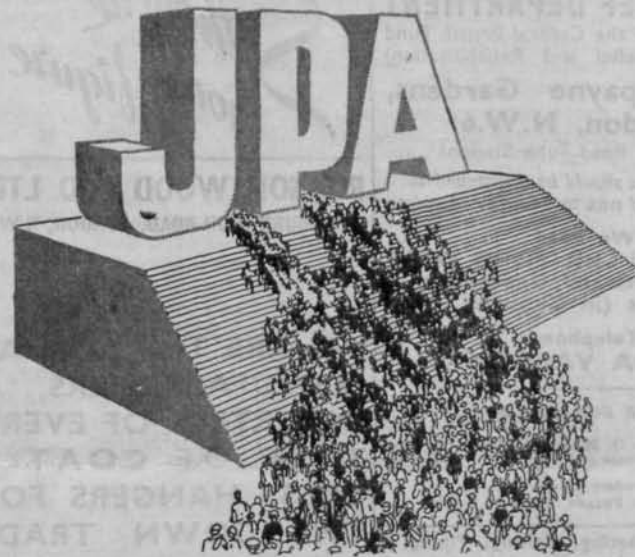
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## TRIALS

Josef Grohé.

Josef Grohé, formerly Nazi Gauleiter of the Coeln-Aachen district and Reichskommissar for Belgium and Northern France, will be on trial shortly. Will anybody who can give information which might be relevant for the trial please contact the AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3.

Mathilde Ludendorff was classified as "Chief Culprit" ("Hauptschuldige") and sentenced to two years special service. Her estate with the exception of 3,000 D.Mk. was confiscated. She forfeits all her approbations and titles and claims for pensions. Furthermore she was sentenced to certain restrictions of residence. The Court took the view that, in spite of the split with the Party, her propaganda was decisive for the promotion of the National Socialist idea.

The former Commandant of the Concentration Camp Fuhlsbuettel, Paul Ellerhusen, was sentenced to 12 years and 6 months penal servitude. He was found guilty of crimes against humanity in one case, but was found not guilty of murder and manslaughter.

Two members of the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst) Weiss and Hering were sentenced to life-long penal servitude. They had been responsible for the "liquidation" of Jews of the Wilna Ghetto and other Jewish Camps.

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