

LET JUSTICE PREVAIL

Remember what Hitler did to us—but consider also what he, even he, could not do. He could not break the Jewish will to live. He could not quench the Jewish passion for justice, and he could not destroy the resolve of Jews to save themselves by their exertions. The restoration of Israel is one example, on the very largest plane. Another example, less spectacular but in its own way just as remarkable, is the effort now proceeding to undo the vast robberies perpetrated under the Nazis.

That hard labour has long been carried on almost unnoticed and perhaps it is often regarded as hardly worthwhile. For the question is bound to be asked: What hope is there for the few that are left to retrieve their losses, after so many years and after such fearful destruction? But the fact is, a remarkably great deal has been retrieved; many wrongs have been righted, much distress was relieved ever since the bold effort was, in Spring 1947, first undertaken by the Association of Jewish Refugees and then, in Autumn 1948, transferred to the United Restitution Office (URO) which is now in charge.

URO: Poor Man's Lawyer

The whole organization is as it were one large solicitor's firm, taking up the cases of those who cannot afford a solicitor of their own. If you have money, URO will give you the information required. But for the rest you must look after yourself. You can get a solicitor or consultant here, he will contact a colleague in Germany, and they between them will settle your interests. URO is concerned with those shabby genteel, once middle class now poor (*i.e.*, the majority of all Jewish refugees), who simply cannot afford to pay a lawyer's fees.

These needy people, whatever their nationality and wherever their residence, will be assisted in obtaining redress for any loss they may have suffered because of the Nazi regime. There is no claim at all founded in existing law, that will not be vigorously pursued. Though the majority of the claimants are Jews, the London office is open for advice to, and representation of, claimants of any creed and nationality.

It is probably for the first time in the history of Jewish social work that a big Jewish organization has undertaken to provide legal advice and assistance on so large a scale.

URO has, however, not only to help individual claimants obtain justice through existing legal provisions. It also takes a hand in preparing the way for new laws, suggesting amendments where necessary and criticizing legal opinions and Court verdicts that may be injurious to Jewish interests. In doing so, URO has rendered invaluable service even to those whose individual claims it was, for the reasons stated, prevented from taking over.

The ordinary claimant could hardly find his way easily among the leading cases which have sprung up beside the several laws. Actually, restitution matters have become so complicated that one of the leading German Law journals publishes a special supplement each month. Considering the countless Court decisions, the innumerable laws and amendments, promulgated by the Occupation Authorities, the Federal Government and the Laender, the prospects would appear pretty dim and grim but for the guidance constantly given by the experts of URO. The headquarters of URO publish their information in a periodical, *URO News*, which lawyers have found an indispensable reference.

Preparing the Claims

Foremost amongst the objects claimed and partly already restored is identifiable property such as real estate, banking accounts, businesses, factories, securities, mortgages and jewellery. Former land-

lords, reinstated, draw rents again, and in many cases property restored through URO has been profitably sold again. Furthermore a considerable number of former civil servants, judges and teachers have had their pensions restored, and the same applies to Allied nationals holding pension rights against the German National Insurance.

Of course there must be evidence to support the claim, and sometimes that will present no problem. The owner appears and makes a statutory declaration. But more often than not the owner is dead, and his heir appears. That's where the difficulties begin. How does he get the documents to prove it—birth, death, marriage certificates and all the rest? And if he does get them, is he sure there are no other heirs equally entitled? That question crops up, for example, when grandson raises grandfather's claim. Where are father and mother? Deported and therefore almost certainly dead? Yes, but the law does not know that, unless proved otherwise, deportation meant murder. So there you have just one little job for URO.

Or take the rather more intricate case of those orphans who had come here as small children. They only vaguely remember that there was something that belonged to the family. Here the job is, first of all, by way of devious investigation, to ascertain the object. Sherlock Holmes might be hard put to it to spot a clue, but URO is simply expected to oblige.

On the other hand, URO is not concerned with that ("heirless") part of Jewish property which is not claimed because no claimant survives. These highly complex matters are the province of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (IRSO) for the American Zone and the Jewish Trust Corporation for the British Zone.

Objections to Restitution

Once the claimant's title is established, proceedings can begin—only to be bogged down almost at once in a jungle of objections. For the other party is by no means always prepared to give up the ill-gotten gains. In fact, some of the wrongful tenants seem determined to cheat the rightful owners. They have banded themselves together in half a dozen militant organisations. They argue that new wrongs are being added to the old wrongs; law, they complain, is being perverted into "legal injustice"; if Jews can raise claims, they whine, what about the bombed-out Germans and the Eastern refugees? In Austria they have gone so far as to suggest that if a Nazi does condescend to part with his loot, he should at least receive due compensation by way of a 5 per cent levy on the Jew's own property! Backstairs intrigues, presenting the dishonest arguments with an air of canting plausibility, have already done much harm. The "Hardship Equalization Fund" recently proposed in Vienna, is one dangerous example.

A great deal of skill, knowledge and energy is required to frustrate these tricks. URO can be relied upon to keep track of them.

Compensation

"Restitution" must not be understood narrowly. It is not only a case of restoring what has been lost, for in very many instances the loss can never be restored. Restitution then takes the form of Compensation which everybody can claim in respect of loss of liberty (concentration camp), loss of limb, danger to health; also denial of economic advancement, loss of office, etc. Loss of life constitutes a direct claim for the heirs. In the case of the burnt synagogues, damages are due from the State. As a rule the payments involved will be pensions which in some cases amount to as much as DM 150 per

GENERAL SMUTS

IT may be a source of pride for Jews that one of the outstanding figures of our age, General Smuts, was a great friend of the Jewish people. His humanitarian outlook and his passion for justice made him a firm believer in the equality of races and nations and a fighter for minority groups. The re-establishment of the Jewish Commonwealth in Israel was always near to his heart. His last visit to Britain was devoted to this cause: he came over to pay homage to his friend President Dr. Weizmann, and, by associating himself with the Weizmann Forest Campaign, raised this noble venture to the level of a political event.

It was another Jewish friend of his, Lord Samuel, who delivered the official broadcast appreciation to the British public, and who, in his impressive address, also recalled General Smuts' pro-Zionist activities.

A VOTE OF THANKS

ON the occasion of the High Festivals a special letter was sent to members and friends of the AJR. The ready response to the message is not only gratifying because it helps the AJR in carrying out its manifold activities. It is also a very great encouragement and a proof of the solidarity, by which Jews from Germany and Austria have always excelled when common tasks had to be accomplished.

The Hon. Officers of the AJR wish to express their thanks to all those who rendered their assistance.

Whilst this issue is going to press, letters are still coming in. Those who so far have not responded should not stand aloof but follow the example of the other donors.

The "Gallup Poll," which was attached to the message, resulted in many most valuable suggestions, especially with regard to the contents of "AJR Information." A thorough survey of the replies will be published in the next issue.

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Transfer

The most important question is, of course: When the claim has been enforced, can the money be transferred? Well, not yet. The matter is constantly being studied, and it is hoped that, as part of general trade agreements between Germany and the rest of the world, at least a partial solution of the question of transfer might be found. As yet the financial benefits of Restitution (or Compensation) are available only inside Germany. Money must be spent over there. A good many Jewish people who could not have otherwise afforded the expense, have in this way been enabled to take a prolonged holiday—in some cases the first after many years. (The justified objection to any return to Germany for however fleeting a period, will not necessarily apply in these very special circumstances.)

How soon the transfer will operate, it is at present difficult to say. URO is doing what it can to expedite matters.

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RESTITUTION NEWS

418 MILLION DM. RESTITUTED IN U.S. ZONE

According to a statement of the American High Commissioner, so far victims of Nazi persecution have received money and property totalling 418,696,927 DM. This amount covers about 20,000 applications which had been settled by the end of July. About 85,000 cases have still to be dealt with. Most of them referred to individual claims and 3,600,000 DM. to heirless property claimed by the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (IRSO). The main countries in which claimants are now living are the following ones: U.S.A.—186,627,000 DM.; Germany—77,791,000 D.M.; Great Britain—34,904,000 DM.; Switzerland—22,239,000 DM.; Cuba—15,600,000 DM.; Israel—15,450,000 DM.; and Holland—14,521,000 DM.

JEWISH TRUST CORPORATION

By a recently promulgated regulation of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, the Jewish Trust Corporation has been designated as Successor Organisation in the British Zone for communal, heirless and unclaimed property. The regulation authorises the Jewish Trust Corporation to examine and extract information relating to the delivery or disposal of the property of Jewish individuals and organisations.

Continued from front page

The headquarters of URO, the so-called Co-ordinating Committee, are in London and administered by the London office. The Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee is Professor Norman Bentwich, who from 1933 onwards has been a staunch supporter of the cause of the Jewish Refugees from Central Europe. URO works nationally in U.S.A., in Britain, in Israel and in Paris. The New York office deals with all cases in the Western Hemisphere; the London office with Britain, Scandinavia and that part of the British Commonwealth which is not covered by New York, and URO Paris deals with France, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium.

Inside Germany URO maintains a number of offices in all zones where Restitution laws were obtained. There is one in Berlin, a corresponding office in Frankfurt (for the U.S. Zone), one in Baden-Baden (for the French Zone), and two in the British Zone: head-office in Duesseldorf and a branch in Hannover. Here Jewish lawyers are in charge who in turn employ a staff of legal experts' all URO employees. These offices are big solicitors' firms, some of which handle as many as 4,500 claims. Altogether URO has been entrusted with some 14,000 Restitution cases, Compensation was claimed in about 26,000 cases. In Israel alone the number is 20,000, including the claims of 15,000 DPs. For them a special office will be opened in Munich and Frankfurt.

In all its labours URO is greatly assisted by its close contacts with the authorities, as well as with refugee societies and lawyers' associations all over the world. But its mainstay is the financial support which has been received from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency, and the Central British Fund.

The financial burden falling upon these three bodies is not a light one, but they shoulder it, knowing that a task of secular importance has to be fulfilled. What happened in Germany since 1933 was a revolution which ruthlessly destroyed a Jewish Community, conspicuous for its sound cultural and economic position. Communal and individual property, built up by enterprising spirit and hard labour of many generations, was confiscated, or "purchased" from the rightful owners at inadequate or sometimes ridiculous prices. The fiendish enemy developed a technique for stripping his helpless victims of their belongings.

To undertake the venture of redressing this State-organised expropriation is, indeed, a task of historical significance. After its completion, tens of thousands of victims of Nazi persecution will, at least to some degree, become self-supporting. By making a constructive contribution towards the rehabilitation of Jewish persecutees, these three public spirited bodies will find ample reward for the financial sacrifices they are making now. At the same time their help will, in the light of history, appear as a successful attempt to make justice prevail.

"EIDESSTATTLICHE VERSICHERUNGEN"

Statements in lieu of oath (eidesstattliche Versicherungen) for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of inheritance (Erbschein) in restitution cases can be made free of charge before the Legal Department of the German Consulate General, 4-6, Rutland Gate, London, S.W.7 (Phone: Knightsbridge 1271). It is necessary to ask for an appointment in writing or over the telephone.

VIENNA JEWS PROTEST AGAINST NEW BILL

At a mass-meeting Austrian Jews launched a protest against an intended amendment to the restitution law, by which restitution would be revoked in 15,000 cases, if the "Aryanizer" can prove that major investments were made after the transfer of the property.

DR. SCHUMACHER URGES RESTITUTION

At a ceremony in memory of the victims of Nazi terror in Hannover, Dr. K. Schumacher, Chairman of the SPD, described the crimes against the millions of persecuted and exterminated Jews as the greatest disgrace of the German people and called for Restitution on the largest possible scale.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR "SOLD" JEWELS

An important ruling was given by the United States Court of Restitution Appeal in Nuremberg. The Court decided that Jews who were forced by Nazi legislation to sell their jewels and other valuables to municipal pawnshops must be reimbursed for such property. In the test case under review the Municipality of Nuremberg was declared liable for the reimbursement.

REGISTRATION OF NON-GERMAN CURRENCY

By Law No. 33 of the Allied High Commission the "Bank deutscher Laender" has been authorised to issue orders referring to the possession of assets in foreign currency in Germany. An order now issued by the "Bank deutscher Laender" requires the registration of these assets; as far as this registration has already taken place before, it need not be repeated.

JEWISH BANK, FRANKFURT

By order of the Hesse Minister of Finance, the work of the Juedische Industrie- und Handelsbank (formerly Juedische Wiedergutmachungsbank) has been suspended. The member of the Aufsichtsrat, Rechtsanwalt Josef Klibanski, the director, Dr. Wilhelm Marrien, and the merchant Anton Weindling have been put under arrest. According to German newspapers they are suspected of currency offences and embezzlement.

When the Bank was founded, the leading international and local Jewish Organisations (American Joint, Jewish Agency, Jewish Central Committees in the U.S. and British Zones) issued a statement, then quoted in "AJR Information," by which they dissociated themselves from the Bank and described it as a private enterprise.

FOOD PARCELS TO ISRAEL

The weight limit for gift parcels to Israel containing *only* food has been increased from 7 lbs. to 22 lbs. per person per month. The parcels must not contain more than 1 lb. of tea, 1 lb. of coffee and 2 lbs. of sugar; there is furthermore a weight limit of 6½ lbs. for preserved meats, of 4½ lbs. each for butter, cheese, powdered milk or condensed milk or milk products, cocoa, fat, dried fruit and nuts, dried vegetables, preserved fish, powdered eggs, chocolate or sweets, rice, beans, starch, jams or marmalade, of 2 lbs. for meat extracts or soup powders and of 1 lb. for spices.

The weight limit for gift parcels to Israel containing goods other than food (e.g. clothing, soap, etc.) is 4½ lbs. The parcels should be marked: "Unsolicited Gift Parcel."

NATIONAL SERVICE OF STUDENTS

In a Parliamentary question, Dr. King asked the Minister of Labour whether the concession whereby intending students at universities can be released at the end of 18 months' service if this enables them to start their university course in October, 1950, will also apply to National Service men similarly placed next year. Mr. Isaacs, Minister of Labour, replied: "No decision has yet been reached on this point."

FROM GERMANY

JEWS AND GERMAN MEMORIAL DAY

On September 2 the Federal Bundestag celebrated for the first time the official National Memorial Day of the German Federal Republic. The Bundestag commemorated all those who had lost their lives as victims of Nazi persecution or of the war.

In a telegram to the Federal Government the newly established Central Council of Jews in Germany expressed its inability to follow the invitation to a ceremony, which "cannot do justice to our feelings about the sacrifices made by our Community." The Central Council takes the view that one cannot commemorate at the same time the Jewish and non-Jewish persecutees and the war victims, whose death may certainly also be considered as tragic, but who died in the fight for just the opposite principles.

EX-NAZIS IN LAND-CABINET

The coalition of the so-called "Buergerblock" and the "Fluechtlingspartei" in Schleswig-Holstein led to the appointment of former Nazis as members of the Schleswig-Holstein Government. According to the Frankfurter Rundschau, the Prime Minister, Dr. Walter Bertram had joined the Nazi Party in 1933; at a Christmas celebration in 1934 he described Hitler as the "Leader sent to us by God." The Minister for Refugee Questions, Assbach, had been a member of the Party from 1933 onwards. After the end of the war he was refused admission to the Bar by the Chamber of Lawyers. The Deputy Premier, Waldemar Kraft, and the Minister for Economic Affairs, Hermann Andersen, were members of the S.S.

The member of the Schleswig-Holstein Diet and Chairman of the Committee for the Control of the Elections, Floel, had joined the Nazi Party in 1926 and was a bearer of the so-called "Blutorden," a "distinction" conferred upon prominent members of old standing.

The S.P.D. in Hannover protested against the election of Gerhard Krueger as a board member of the Socialist Reichspartei. Krueger, who was a bearer of the Golden Party Badge, had been barred from any political activities by the Denazification Authorities.

DOCTORS REGRET INJUSTICE

In a resolution adopted at the 53rd Doctors' Assembly in Bonn, the Federal Government was requested to reinstate emigrated German Doctors of Jewish origin into their previous professional rights. The Assembly regretted the injustice inflicted upon the Jewish colleagues and expressed its professional solidarity with the Jewish doctors.

STUDENTS FORM FRATERNITIES

In an article published in the German University periodical a student criticizes the revival of the reactionary Students' Fraternities who again may be seen marching behind their banners. "To-day," he says, "it is a matter of wearing the old-accustomed insignia; to-morrow it may be a question of duels, and the day after 'German Aryan Brigades.' Who knows? Everything seems to come back again."

PROPAGANDA FOR GAULEITER KAUFMANN

According to the Wuerttembergische Abendzeitung, the "Bruderschaft"—an organisation of former leading military persons—started a propaganda drive in favour of the former Gauleiter of Hamburg, Kaufmann, who was arrested recently. The forthcoming trial is described as "one of the last acts of revenge of the restoration." "We have to render our help to one of the best German men," the appeal goes on.

RECOGNITION OF "ILLEGAL" MARRIAGES

By a recently promulgated Federal Law marriages, which for racial or political reasons could not be legally performed under the Nazis, have been recognised.

CARL FUERSTENBERG COMMEMORATED

To commemorate the hundredth birthday of the Berlin banker Carl Fuerstenberg, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung published an appreciation by Volkmar Muthesius. The achievements of Germany's industry were to a high extent due to Fuerstenberg's devices, and the experts may learn from Fuerstenberg's memoirs, the author says.

Werner Rosenstock : WITH THE COMMUNITIES IN GERMANY

A fortnight's visit to Germany is nothing extraordinary in these days. Less uncommon are those visitors who, after a short stay, have not their final judgments ready. The shorter the visit, the longer the articles and speeches on Germany's political and economic position, on anti-Semitism and on a variety of other questions. Yet only those who have lived in Germany for a considerable time are entitled to express their views on so far-reaching problems. The others should always remember the story retold by Kurt Tucholsky in his (republished) "Schloss Gripsholm": An Emperor, visiting a monastery, exclaimed: "How beautiful is it here," but the Prior replied: "Transeuntibus—if one stays for a short while."

Visitors, especially from austerity England, may enjoy the open air restaurants and cafés with all they have to offer—and they would be hypocrites if they denied to have enjoyed it—but they should not forget that only a minority can afford these amenities. And if they see that some Jews are leading again a pre-Hitler middle-class life in the old accustomed solidly built flats, they must not overlook that the standard of most Jews has to be a modest one.

It was the main object of the journey to strengthen the contacts between the AJR respectively, the "Council of Jews from Germany" and the Jewish Communities in Germany. Public meetings took place in Duesseldorf, Cologne, Dortmund and Berlin, and visits were also paid to Frankfurt and Hamburg. Everywhere, the opportunity of exchanging views was welcomed, and there was an eagerness to hear about general Jewish problems as well as about the position of the Jews from Germany in the various countries of their resettlement.

Complete Change

A Jewish Community of 1950 cannot be compared with a Community of 1933, or, for that purpose, of 1939. The whole change is illustrated by the fact that, of the audience at the Berlin meeting, only one person who had been living underground was known to me from the pre-war days. Many of the present members are partners of mixed marriages who had not always been in close contact with Jewish life; others are former D.P.s who decided to stay in Germany for the time being. Furthermore, there are a few returnees. Considering these heterogeneous elements and keeping in mind the catastrophe of the war years, one cannot expect that communities are the same organic institutions they used to be. On the other hand, one observes even amongst those, who might have stood aloof from Jewish affairs before, a genuine longing for Jewish community life. Sometimes, this tendency expresses itself in a kind of over-simplified Jewish nationalism.

In some cases, the strong feeling of Jewish solidarity is combined with ardent anti-German sentiments. It also seems that the non-Jewish partners of mixed marriages are particularly critical towards the previous and present attitude of the German population. Reinstated judges, lawyers and civil servants say that they are getting on well with their colleagues. On the other hand, many Jews doubt that there is a genuine change of heart on the side of the average German. The switch-over of the Western policy from dismantling to re-arming also causes anxiety. These few divergent impressions may be unsatisfactory to those readers who prefer a clear-cut judgment in one way or another. The problem is, however, too complicated to be answered by sweeping generalisations, and a

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE CREEDS

A new periodical, *Interkonnessionelle Zusammenarbeit*, has been launched by the German Co-ordination Committee of Christians and Jews. The chief editor is Dr. Knud Knudsen.

A series of pamphlets has been published by the Christian Verlag; the contributors include Hans Joachim Schoeps, who writes about Christian-Jewish understanding, and Alfred Mayer, whose subject is "The situation of the Jews in present-day Germany."

visitor cannot transmit more than a few superficial observations.

The process of emigration has not come to a standstill, and almost everybody, unless he or she is very old, expresses the intention of leaving Germany sooner or later. Whereas, however, during the first post-war years, it seemed as if, after a short while there would be hardly any Jews left in Germany, it now looks as if quite a few do not consider their emigration as a step to be taken within the next months. This tendency of settling down at least for some time to come, stands in contrast to the wholesale evacuation policy advocated by the leading Jewish Relief Agencies. Some people now question the wisdom of that policy, which, by setting time limits for the granting of free passages, etc., induced also Jews, who were not fit for emigration, to leave Germany. Leaving aside the general political uncertainties on the Continent, a visit to the Old Age Homes of the Jewish Communities makes it doubtful whether those former inmates who followed this appeal will always find similar comfort and the same congenial atmosphere abroad.

Institutions re-established

Everywhere, religious and social institutions have been re-established. Whilst it would hardly have made sense to rebuild the destroyed large synagogues for the few remnants of the communities, "Bet-saele," where regular services are being held, have been erected in houses which at the same time serve as community centres, office headquarters, old age homes or hospitals. I saw some of these buildings, and a more detailed description of the Jewish institutions in Berlin will be given in the next issue. I also visited the Berlin Jewish cemetery in Weissensee, which had severely suffered during the war. It gives credit to the Berlin Community that it is again in an excellent condition.

Time and again people expressed their bitter feelings against the decision of the Jewish Agency by which members of the Jewish Communities in Germany cannot vote for the Zionist Congress. They consider this decision as an unjustified and undeserved discrimination. They feel that as a hard fighting small community which went through unspeakable ordeals they should, in every respect, have the backing of World Jewry and not, to use their words, be written off and treated as second class Jews.

German Jews who had the good fortune of leaving Germany in time have a special obligation towards those who have survived the war under the Nazi tyranny. It is therefore no accident that as soon as the possibility arose, two members of the AJR Executive put themselves at the disposal of the Jews in Germany. The services rendered in Berlin by the Chairman of the AJR, Mr. A. Schoyer, and in the British Zone by Dr. E. G. Loewenthal, the former Senior Representative of the Jewish Relief Unit, are everywhere gratefully acknowledged.

The Jews in Germany are our next of kin. We have no right to interfere in their internal affairs, but it is our duty to co-operate with them and to help them wherever possible. Many tasks have to be fulfilled. Some are in the political sphere, where German Jews need the backing of their fellow-Jews in Allied countries. Others can be taken over by every individual Jew from Germany. I heard frequent complaints about those emigrated Jews who visit their former home towns without calling at the local Jewish Community, or who, when appointing administrators for their restituted property, do not make use of qualified Jews on the spot. It should also be a moral obligation for German Jews to put a small portion of their restituted assets at the disposal of their former Community.

There is a great hunger for spiritual guidance amongst the German Jews. Meetings with talks about current Jewish events and lectures on Jewish cultural subjects are greatly welcomed.

All our endeavours have, however, to be based on one idea: to create an atmosphere of confidence between the Jews from Germany and the Jews in Germany. Here lies a special duty of the "Council of Jews from Germany" and of the AJR. We have to do whatever possible to be worthy of this historical obligation.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Jews and Roman Catholics

"What do they know of England
Who only England know?"

says Kipling, and similarly one may venture the more prosaic query: What do they know of English Jewry who merely stroll about Woburn House, peruse the social columns of the *Chronicle*, or even occasionally call at the AJR? Jews are part of a larger body, and, everywhere the few among the many, they are inevitably concerned with all minorities. In the story of others they must recognise some features of their own. In England the 400,000 Jews will study with profit the condition of the three million Roman Catholics who have just been celebrating a memorable centenary—the restoration of the Hierarchy for the first time since the days when Henry VIII fell foul of the Pope and England became the head and front of Protestant Christianity.

Much of the ancient zeal and passion is now spent. Reformation and counter-reformation has been superseded by revolution and counter-revolution, and Gladstone was probably the last to feel that anti-Popery was a basic article of English faith. Also the religious issue no longer feeds on the unhappy political fact that some 80 per cent of all Catholics in England were Irish who, through at least two terrible centuries, could be considered an awkward Fifth Column. The Irish grievance is more or less safely out of the way. To-day Catholic emancipation in England (since 1829) is a civilised fact as irrevocable as Jewish emancipation (since 1858).

Nevertheless Catholics, much like Jews, are by no means regarded indifferently. The announcement that a new dogma will soon be proclaimed from Rome, drew vigorous protests from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and there was staunch conviction in the comment by the not otherwise noticeably Christian "New Statesman" who rejected the dogma on the resounding argument that "we are Protestants or nothing, both in religion and politics."

The Protestantism of England

One of the foremost of English Catholic writers, French-born Hilaire Belloc, has suspected that this dour Protestantism explains why England has been a safe refuge for the Jews. In his unfriendly book on "The Jews," he says: "The English were not only Protestant, their middle-classes were steeped in the reading of the Old Testament. The Jews seemed to them the heroes of an epic and the shrines of a religion." It is rather a back-handed compliment that Mr. Belloc here intends to pay his adopted country, and very likely it contains only part of the truth. Protestants at all events have had their own opinions about Jews and Catholics in England. If sometimes, and often enough by Catholics too, Jews are charged with some of the falsehoods of antisemitism, then it should be remembered, says Dr. Inge, the famous Churchman, that "the Roman Catholics have in our history been far more troublesome citizens than the Jews. The Jews never plotted to assassinate the English Sovereign as the Roman Catholics plotted to kill Queen Elizabeth."

Of course the former Dean of St. Paul's is known to hold strong views on the Roman Church (without on that account showing any undue kindness to the Jews). He goes so far as to agree with a well-known foreign student of the English that "for an Englishman to go over to Rome is an essential suicide." Surely this is an absurd thing to say, for few facts have been more remarkable than the number and the names of Rome's converts among Englishmen. Cardinal Newman, G. K. Chesterton and Lord Alfred Douglas were received, not born, into the Church.

During Parliamentary Elections

Still, however faint perhaps at times, the dividing line is not to be mistaken. "There is no minority in this country whom the majority of Englishmen so fundamentally distrust as Catholics," wrote not long ago the distinguished Catholic *Dublin Review*. During Parliamentary elections, a competent observer, D. W. Brogan, finds, "the Jewish or Catholic candidate has to be stronger than the run-of-the-mill candidate of his party"; on the whole, it was probably a handicap to be either a Jew or a Catholic. Jews are fairly familiar with the position. They hope that English Catholics will not fail to see the community of interest that must hold the two minorities together in a society struggling valiantly to combine the freedom of conscience with the freedom from prejudice.

Joseph Leftwich:

EAST END

It depends on the way you look at it. Asch's Yechiel in his "Tehilim Yid" looks at his mother with love, and the poor harassed woman who stands in the market-place, haggling with peasants, screaming, scolding, telling lies, becomes in his eyes an angel from heaven, with maternal loveliness shining from her face. I once took an American journalist friend, himself a Jew, to Whitechapel because he said he wanted to see the life there. I was amazed how through his eyes, which were seeking all the time quaint, exotic sights and people, Whitechapel where I had grown up and where I have my roots and which was my home, a normal everyday place suddenly took on an alien appearance even to me. People find always what they go out to seek. The quaint and the exotic are everywhere, the strange and the repellent too, and the beautiful, the friendly, the homelike also. It depends on what you want to see.

Some of our defence literature fosters the idea of our inhumanity, not in the sense of savagery, of course, but of being tables and diagrams and lists, and of our being alien. "The Jew is everywhere and everywhere the Jew is strange," I read in one of these publications, which proclaims that "this book gives the facts." "Japanese are strangers in California," it proceeds, "but not in Japan. Scotsmen are outlanders in Paris, but not in Edinburgh. The Jews are outlanders everywhere." This kind of defence talk sounds almost like what the Antisemites say. And then this kind of publication goes on to minimise the part which Jews play in public affairs. We don't run this, and we don't control that. We are inoffensive and by implication incompetent.

Or there is the opposite approach of the "Jewish Contributions" to every branch of life, all the great Jews and the wise Jews, the beneficent Jews, the patriotic Jews. We are all generalised into one mould.

With my background and my outlook I am not likely to be unmindful of the importance of

"Anglicisation." I can be just as intolerant as the next man of the wilfully alien—Yiddish or German-speaking, who refuses to fit in to his new home and imagines he can live here isolated, excluded. G. K. C. called it the worst of bad manners to be in the midst of a life and refuse to partake of it. We Jews, by the very fact that we are Jews must refuse to partake of certain elements of the life around us. Yet things get through our pores. And the more obstinately "foreign" acquire some English—and what they despise even more—Anglo-Jewish habits and ways.

Yet a certain kind of priggish Anglicisation which our betters tried to instil into us when I was a boy could only have the effects of putting up the backs of some of us. It lingers. I was invited not long ago to a pageant showing the development of one of our Jewish boys' clubs. I know what good work the boys' clubs in the East End have done. But I resented a tendency there to present the boy coming from a "foreign" home as an uncouth creature who had to be taught the rudiments of social behaviour, and who with the acquisition of English speech and an introduction to English athletics and sports suddenly becomes a little gentleman. As though the "foreign" homes bred barbarians.

We were in our "foreign" homes and in our chedarim much closer to real culture, and certainly to Jewish culture and to a respect for Jewish tradition and Jewish values. To-day, when so much of our Anglicised East End Jewish youth is dance-mad and cinema-mad, indifferent to things Jewish and politically Communist, with little Jewish knowledge or desire for Jewish knowledge, it is distasteful to be told by Christian East End teachers and head-teachers who have through some of their East End contacts learned to respect Yiddish and Hebrew and Jewish religious and cultural values that their efforts to encourage an interest in these things among their Jewish youth are frowned on and thwarted by Jewish social

workers and club leaders in the East End, who detest all this "foreignness." It is such a pity, I am told, that your own people fight against our efforts to make your youth appreciate your own traditions.

Nearly fifty years ago, when I was a boy at school in Whitechapel, the leaders of Anglo-Jewry entertained the headmasters of the East End schools, my own among them, and spoke to them of their ideas of Anglicising the children. Some of them were puzzled, my own headmaster, who became a lifelong friend of mine afterwards and told me so, among them. They could not understand why there should be this desire to smoothen out, to flatten and to neutralise all the rich colour and variety of the life which they found around them in the East End. That same puzzlement is felt by their successors to-day.

The East End world of the chedar and the Talmud Torah and the Chevra may have upset the Anglicisation dreams of some of our well-meaning and self-sacrificing Jewish social workers. But fifty years of experience should have convinced them that away from it lies something that for most of our youth is neither English nor Jewish.

The East End has big Jewish opportunities. But the approach to the East End must be by way of greater understanding of the human problems and the Jewish problems which are involved.

JEWISH INTERLUDE AT THE P.E.N. CONGRESS

This year's International P.E.N. Congress in Edinburgh was marked for its Jewish participants by an event which had not been experienced at any of the previous Congresses. The Jewish delegates were surprised by an invitation from Mr. R. Cohen, President of the "Edinburgh Hebrew Congregation," to reception at the Caledonian Hotel.

It was interesting to observe that every Jewish delegate eagerly responded to the invitation, setting aside all other commitments for that evening (forfeiting tickets for the Opera-Première, etc.) and regarding this reception as an occasion of major importance. And, as every member of the P.E.N. by his or her mere presence at that reception, documented his or her Jewish identity, there were quite a number of pleasant surprises and the frequent exclamation: "Look who's here!"

The following P.E.N. personalities, some accompanied by their wives, were present (in alphabetical order of their countries): Austria: Dr. Robert Neumann (Guest of Honour of the Austrian P.E.N.); Belgium: Estelle Goldstein; Canada: Dr. P. N. Jacobsen (Official Delegate); Eire: Dr. A. J. Leventhal; England: Professor Norman Bentwich; Professor Dr. Ernst Frankenstein; Dr. Théodora Ohenbergh-Olembert; Betty Ross (Mrs. Arram); Dr. Alfred H. Unger; Francis Weiss; France: Antonina Valentine; German Authors Abroad: Dr. Richard Friedenthal (Official Delegate); Holland: Victor E. van Friesland (President of the Dutch P.E.N. and Guest of Honour); Israel: Sir Leon Simon (Official Delegate); South Africa: Louis Sowden (Official Delegate); U.S.A.: Hermann Kesten (Mr. E. V. Morris, the Official U.S.A. Delegate, was ill in bed in the same hotel and sent a message). Yiddish P.E.N.: Joseph Leftwich (Official Delegate); Itzik Manger (Official Delegate).

All P.E.N. members were delighted at the hearty welcome with which they were received by Mr. Cohen and leading members of the Edinburgh Jewish Community. The inexplicable "fellow-Jew" atmosphere pervaded all of the many speeches held that evening.

It was, by the way, not the first reception of its kind. There had been another International P.E.N. Congress 16 years ago, when the Edinburgh Hebrew Congregation took pride in arranging a similar reception. Robert Neumann, the first speaker to reply on behalf of the guests and the only P.E.N. survivor of that reception of 1934, with moving words remembered the P.E.N. colleagues who had been present at that function and who had passed away since; Stefan Zweig, Ernst Toller, Benjamin Cremioux. He spoke with regret of the absence of P.E.N. friends from countries on the other side of the Iron Curtain who, for the first time since the war ended, did not appear at the International Congress—the Jewish element in those delegations always used to be quite substantial.

Other speakers included Prof. Bentwich, van Friesland, Joseph Leftwich, Itzik Manger, Betty Ross and Sir Leon Simon.

ALFRED H. UNGER

LAW and LIFE

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

RECOVERY OF DEBTS IN THE HIGH COURT

In a previous issue we have dealt with the recovery of small debts in the County Court. We shall now consider the High Court procedure; but it ought to be stressed that these lines are only meant to be of guidance for the understanding of the steps taken by a Solicitor as they can hardly be dealt with by a layman.

In the High Court the King's Bench Division deals with the recovery of debts. The smallest amount recoverable there is £30. The proceedings start with a Writ, which is the High Court equivalent to the Summons in the County Court. This Writ has to be completed on a printed form, in triplicate, has to be stamped 30s., and has to be filed in the Writ Department. One copy, bearing the Court's seal, is returned to the applicant, who has to keep it and has to serve a second copy on the debtor personally.

The Writ contains the names and addresses of the parties, a warning to the Defendant that he has to enter an Appearance in the Court within eight days, and it is endorsed with a statement as to the nature of the claim and as to the amount due by the Defendant to the Plaintiff.

After eight days have elapsed the Plaintiff has to search at the Writ Department whether the Defendant has entered an Appearance, which means whether he has filed a form stating that he wishes to be heard on the claim. If no such Appearance has been filed the Plaintiff is entitled to Judgment.

If an Appearance has been entered the Plaintiff has to wait a further fourteen days for the Defendant's defence, which is an exact statement of the reasons why the Defendant thinks the claim cannot succeed. If no defence has been filed in time the Plaintiff is, again, entitled to Judgment.

The Plaintiff who feels that the Defendant has no

defence to the claim need not wait for fourteen days but may, after the Defendant's Appearance, issue a Summons asking one of the Masters of the High Court to hear the parties. They will appear before him, with Affidavits supporting their allegations. The Master reads both Affidavits and hears both parties. His only consideration is: If the claim should be fully proved, would it justify judgment against the Defendant? And, on the other hand, if the Defence as stated were fully proved, could it rule out the claim?

If he finds that the Defence as outlined cannot possibly succeed he will give judgment for the Plaintiff. If he finds that the facts stated by the Defendant are such as to make the claim fail if proved he will give "Leave to Defend" and will order certain directions as to the preparation of the trial in Court. When the case is ready for hearing it appears in the printed list of cases for trial. From then on the Solicitors have to watch the progress of the List, as no special date for the hearing is fixed.

In the meantime the Solicitors will have sent the necessary papers ("Brief") to a barrister. This brief contains copies of all the papers filed in Court and full statements from the Plaintiff or Defendant and witnesses.

When the case comes before the Judge only a Barrister or the party in person, if no barrister is retained, may speak. A Solicitor is not allowed to address the Judge. The Plaintiff's Barrister will outline the case, call the Plaintiff and his witnesses into the witness-box and let them tell their story, whereafter the Defendant's Barrister will cross-examine them. He in turn then calls his client and witnesses with following cross-examination. Both Barristers sum up the result of the hearing as they see it, and finally the Judge delivers his judgment with full reasons. Costs are usually allowed to the winning party, and have to be paid by the loser.

A. J. Fischer:

THE JEWS OF DENMARK

Denmark belongs to the few European countries whose Jewry has survived the German occupation without losses of life and property. In September, 1943, the wholesale deportation was to have been carried through. F. C. Duckwitz, a member of the German Legation, however, betrayed this cruel plan to Hr. Hans Hedtoft, today Social Democratic Prime Minister, and Hr. H. C. Hansen, his Minister of Finance. Already before, Hedtoft had accomplished outstanding work for the refugees and had obtained visas for many immigrants. With an acute danger threatening, a spontaneous movement began for the rescue of the 7,000 Jews living in Denmark. 6,700 crossed the Oresund. In Sweden they were welcomed hospitably and given work. But almost all returned to Denmark in 1945. It is an interesting historic fact that the actual Danish resistance movement grew out of the rescue of the Jews. Its able organiser, Hr. Frode Jacobsen, himself married to a German Jewish refugee, became the leader of this broad-based military resistance. Today he is a Social Democratic Member of Parliament, civilian chief of the Home Guard and a passionate friend of the State of Israel.

In spite of the timely warning, 300 mainly elderly Jews, amongst them the late Czech-born Chief Rabbi Friediger, missed their chance to escape and were subsequently deported to Theresienstadt. This small group enjoyed a certain amount of protection and privileges. Neither the Danish subjects nor the refugees were deported to Poland. They received food parcels through Red Cross media-

LETTER FROM ISRAEL

Jerusalem, September, 1950

Beware of the Climate: Part of the present economic crisis in Israel, it is said, is due to falling production. I think that the falling-off is not the result of lack of good will or lacking responsibility on the part of the people concerned but an error of judgment of those who imposed the various targets. Taking a long term view, production is bound to fall still further for it is not possible for any people in the Orient to work with the intensity demanded in the colder zones.

Climate and landscape are forming men. I predict that the Israeli of the future will be as hard as the rocks of Judea, as unsentimental as the desert, as merciless as the sun, without soft transitions, without dawn and dusk, and yet full of contrasts like night and day in Jerusalem. I omitted to add: and as slow as a donkey.

Come-back of the Orient: The last time I was in Israel, shortly after the war of liberation, the country was Orient without Orientals. The Arabs had left, and in their place were either Jews from Rumania, or emptiness. To-day the Orient has come back to Israel, with the blind and the beggars, with dirt and poverty but also with the picturesque costumes and scenes fit for a picture postcard. The immigrants from Yemen and North Africa have taken the place of the Arab.

When I visited a newly established settlement point with some distinguished American tourists, they posed again and again for photos among Yemenite children and exotic looking men. Indeed, not a few among the Yishuv are as far removed from the Oriental Jews as they were from the Arabs in the days of the Mandate. Whether their children and children's children will be welded together as one people, remains a question to be answered in the future.

Uneasy Democracy: Democracy in a country which is not at peace with its neighbours and which is faced with an economic crisis that spells life or death, cannot indulge in all the liberties normally enjoyed by the citizens of a democracy. Security imposed some kind of regimentation of the individual such as periodical military training, national service in various forms, etc., and State controls in an economic emergency are only too well known in Britain.

Thus the citizen has to be content to interpret democracy as freedom of speech and opinion. However, here again the interests of the State are in some conflict with this prerogative, and a postal censorship, introduced two years ago, has not been abolished so as to prevent the leakage of military secrets and illegal financial transactions.

HERBERT FREEDEN

tion and there were therefore no cases of death through malnutrition in their ranks. Last, not least, they were brought to Sweden by Count Folke Bernadotte before the outbreak of the typhus epidemic at the ghetto.

Almost without exception the Danish people show a positive attitude towards the Jews. As a deliberate demonstration, Christian X, the resistance king, attended the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Copenhagen synagogue in 1933. The introduction of the Yellow Badge was frustrated by the king's threat to wear it himself and make it the sign of honour of his whole court.

In spite of his *Anpassungspolitik*, Prime Minister Scavenius never agreed to any racial legislation or discrimination. Thus the Theresienstadt deportation could only be contemplated after the dismissal of Denmark's last legal government.

Scandinavia's Oldest Community

Although the Swedish Jews have in some way gained greater prominence, Denmark's Jewish community is the oldest in Scandinavia.

Already in 1657 "Portuguese Jews" were permitted to settle in Denmark. (The term "Portuguese" received a very liberal interpretation.) Today we distinguish between three main categories: 3,000 are the so-called old-residents, 3,000 immigrated from the East in 1905 and the following years and the last 1,000 arrived as refugees from Nazi oppression. The latter came mainly in 1933-34. Afterwards visas were issued very reluctantly, and today an unpleasant bureaucracy even prevents the reunion of well-to-do Jews with their surviving relatives.

The two immigration waves of this century slowed down the process of assimilation. Danish Jews have played and are still playing an important role in the national life of their country. I am thinking of Georg Brandes' great influence. His brother Eduard was Minister of Finance and one of the founders of the leading radical daily "Politiken." Professor Niel Bohr, the famous atom scientist, is a half-Jew. Professor Stephan Horwitz won fame as an outstanding Danish lawyer. Rudolf Simonsen, composer of "Zion" and other liturgical melodies, was director of the Danish Conservatory of Music. Isenstein, who created the monument for the Jewish Nazi victims in Trondheim (Norway) is reputed the greatest sculptor in Scandinavia. Sigurd Wechselmann is Department chief in the Ministry of Justice and Minister Cohn, an authority in International law, holds a prominent position in the Foreign Office.

After the war, a Chair for Judaica was established at the University of Copenhagen. It is occupied by Dr. Rafael Edelmann. At the age of seven he came to Denmark from Latvia. After completing his studies at the Hildesheimer Seminary at Berlin, he was Professor Kahle's assistant at Bonn from 1926 to 1933. Edelmann is in charge of the Jewish Library of the Royal Library. The Jewish Library was founded at the beginning of the 17th century by royal purchases at auctions. Later the valuable collections of Professor Simonsen, one-time Copenhagen's Chief Rabbi, of his successor, Dr. Friediger, and of Dr. Lazarus Goldschmidt, who died a short while ago, were bought and added.

Mrs. Lisbeth Edelmann, a native of Hamburg, is very active in Wizo work. She wrote a much acclaimed book about the importance and correct celebration of Jewish holidays.

Immigrants from Germany

The material position of the refugees from Germany and Austria is favourable. Like all other Jews they received full compensation for loss of property. Flats, houses and shops were returned without delay and salaries paid for the whole period of absence.

An authority in art is Erich Bier, a member of the Frankfurt family of estate agents, whose books and pamphlets have been published in Swedish and Danish. Hans Meyer (formerly Berlin) founded Meyerpress, one of the most successful inter-Scandinavian press and photo agencies.

Denmark's naturalisation law, which considers applications only after fifteen years' residence, was very unfavourable for the immigrants. It will probably be modified in the near future.

The family of Chief Rabbi Marcus Melchior—his

Old Acquaintances

Sentimental Journey:—On my way to Germany I stopped in Amsterdam. Of all our old friends, only Rudolf Nelson and his wife Kaethe Erlholtz are still living in Holland. When I entered the famous Café Schiller I suddenly imagined the empty chairs occupied by Willy Rosen, Franz Engel, Kurt Geron, Kurt Lilien, and Dora Gerson. They all perished during the war, and the two Nelsons are very lonely and have become quite old by now.

Meetings in Munich:—The Bavarian capital seems to have taken the place of good old Berlin. Here we met people from all over the world. Otto Joseph, the well-known solicitor, returned from Peru and opened chambers again to advise on questions of copyright and film production. George Marton arrived from Paris to buy the rights of Zuckmayer's "Devil's General" for Broadway and London. Dr. William Szekely came from Rome to do a "Camorra" picture in three versions with Maria Montez in Geiseltal. Peter Lorre is living in Partenkirchen, preparing his first German post-war picture, scripted by Benno Vigny of "Amy Jolly" fame, and to be produced by Arnold Pressburger. There was Kurt Reiss from Basle who acquired the German rights of Menotti's new opera, "The Consul," and Eric Charell came from Paris to have a conference with Max Hansen of Copenhagen. Fritz Kortner told us about his forthcoming production of "Don Carlos" in his own adaptation in Berlin, and Brecht arrived from East Berlin to direct his "Mutter Courage" with gifted Therese Giehse of Zurich. We met Eric Pommer, and Guenther Stapenhorst, Hans Jaray from Vienna, and, of course, Egon Jameson, George Salmony (who does the German newsreel for the Americans), Hans Wallenberg, editor of U.S. controlled *Neue Zeitung* not to speak of our old friend Hans Habe, who scored such a tremendous success with his "Neue Muenchner Illustrierte Zeitung" here.

Nightmare or Reality:—With all this "Betrieb" you don't feel quite safe in Munich although it is a cheap town compared with other places of Western Germany. The morale is low, and no one believes in anything. Money is short. The black market is part of everyday life; you can buy many articles cheaper under the counter. This kind of "free enterprise" is unhealthy and cannot last for ever. You have to look behind the facade to see the real life of the population.

Obituaries:—Alfred Bernau, former director of Vienna's "Volkstheater," died, aged 71, in Vienna.—German actor Fritz Kampers died, aged 59, in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.—Journalist Egon Krauss, son of actor Werner Krauss, committed suicide in Ulm.—Dr. Hermann Sinsheimer, former editor of *Simplissimus* and later on with *Berliner Tageblatt* died, aged 64, in London.—The actor Sigmund Nunberg, a former member of the "Deutsche Theater" and Jewish "Kulturbund-Theater," Berlin, died in New York.

Returnees in Difficulties:—New American citizens of German origin are not permitted to stay in the country of their birth longer than two years, and have to return after that time to the States. This does not apply to Austrians, like Kortner, but his wife, Johanna Hofer, who hails from Germany, has to return to U.S.A. after two years. On the other hand, former Germans have to obtain a permit to live permanently in Germany, if they want to retain their newly acquired nationality. It's not quite clear what will happen to an actor like Curt Bois, who returned to Eastern Berlin as an American citizen. Is he giving up his American passport, or will he lose it? And will the Russians recognise his contract, after Wolfgang Langhoff lost his job as director of Berlin's "Deutsches Theater"? Germany isn't exactly a paradise for returnees.

PEM.

ancestors lived in Denmark for generations—occupies nearly all leading positions in Jewish and Zionist life, amongst others also the Scandinavian Jewish Youth Movement, the activities of which halted the assimilation tendencies.

President of the Copenhagen community—6,900 of the 7,000 Jews live in the capital—is the 70-year-old engineer and industrialist Carl Lachmann. Through his unselfish and devoted work, Lachmann has established a high reputation, especially amongst the refugees. He views Zionism with sympathetic understanding.

FROM MY DIARY

One hour after my arrival in Berlin I had the shock of my life. Encouraged by the tidiness of the Kurfuerstendamm and driven by an unspeakable curiosity, I took, late in the evening, a Stadtbahn ticket to the Tiergarten Station to re-visit my old beloved Hansa-Viertel. The exit at Siegmundshof is out of use, and when I came down to the Charlottenburger Chaussee, I faced the ruins of what was once Tiergartenhof. The burnt out houses of the Bachstrasse had a ghastly look. As only one house in the street is still inhabited, you do not meet anybody at that time of the evening. A poster at the Flotowstrasse corner says "To the Ferry," all bridges in the neighbourhood being destroyed. The next turning, Cuxhaverstrasse, consists of one house on each side, the part leading to Schleswiger Ufer is blocked, and rubble is dumped by the Spree.

Next morning, I made a more thorough search. If you stand at the Hansa-Platz, you look through to the Siegessaule at the Grosser Stern and to the ruins of the Kaiser - Friedrich - Gedächtnis-Kirche. The Tiergarten, so full of memories for those who spent their childhood days in the district, has lost its old appearance. The trees had been used as fuel during the first post-war years. Now small plants can be seen again and the site looks like a park in its growing years. But for the poster, you would not realise that the way you were walking along was the Grosse Weg.

Before 1933 there was hardly a house in which one did not know at least one family. Jews in the Hansa-Viertel formed a closely knit community. First, when Hitler came, the Jews had to go, partly to strange countries, partly to the extermination camps. Now their dwellings have also ceased to exist. A centre of Jewish life has been erased entirely. What is left is the memory of the happy days which many of us once spent in Berlin's Hampstead.

This month for the first time the heading of this column lives up to its name. So far it should have read *Our Diary*, for it was the teamwork of the two co-editors before Herbert Freeden left for Israel. One of us was the "Narr" and the other the "ator," but we never could quite decide who was who. Together we enjoyed the preparation of each issue, trying to keep a good mixture of heavy and light stuff, of articles and small notes, of home and overseas news. "Ideological" differences never came up, not because our views were colourless, but because each of us hated dogmas and saw the other's point. The climax, as always in editorial

PERSONALIA

Mr. A. Horovitz (formerly Frankfurt/Main) became 70 years old recently. For several decades he held leading positions in German Jewish life. In this country he has continued his untiring work for the Community. He was one of the founders of the AJR and has been its Executive member from the very beginning. For him the tenure of an office means active participation in the day by day work, and many achievements of the AJR are due to his co-operation and sound advice. Coming from a distinguished orthodox family he has always been a staunch fighter for his conviction. At the same time, however, he believes in the unity of Jewry and Judaism and, by his experience, knowledge and broadmindedness is an invaluable asset to the manifold ventures with which he is associated. The AJR, the Council of Jews from Germany and all those who, at one time or another, had the privilege of working with him, wish him many years of happiness, health and energy.

Justizrat Max Chodziesner died in Montevideo at the age of 80 years. He had played a leading part in the work of Jewish organisations in Germany and also, after his emigration, took an active interest in Jewish affairs. He was a regular contributor to the *Juedische Wochenschau*, the German Jewish weekly published in Argentina.

Mr. Salli Strauss, formerly Erfurt, died in Newcastle recently. He was the Hon. Treasurer of the AJR Newcastle Branch. His friends in Newcastle as well as at AJR Headquarters will always gratefully remember his devoted services.

work, was the arrangement of the layout, with all its unavoidable hitches. Space had to be found for an important item, or, the "Diary" column being short of one line, we did not know where to put the finishing sentence of a joke. If the problem arose the other way round, and if there was some blank space left, we were never at a loss: the Postmaster General always obliged us with some new regulations about consignments to Israel or registered air mail to Paraguay.

The fun of journalistic craftsmanship was doubled because it was divided between us; and now, as "Narrator" has ceased to be a split personality, he can only hope that his other half will find some compensation in criticising a paper for which he does not any longer share responsibility.

NARRATOR

Letter to the Editor

REVIVAL OF THE A.I.G.V.

Dear Sir,

My first intention was, to ignore Mr. Capell's letter. It reminds me too much of that sort of wife who says to her husband when he calls another girl pretty: "I am ugly then!" But as this kind of logic seems to be very common, I had better say this: For anybody who can read English, the words "the A.I.G.V. steered a healthy middle-course between the K.C. and the K.J.V." do not involve at all the insinuation made by Mr. Capell that "it was not healthy to be a member of the K.C. or the K.J.V." Yet history proved how healthy the A.I.G.V. course had been. The complete assimilation policy of the K.C., even if it was considered desirable at a time, ended in a cul-de-sac. The Zionists have achieved their chief aim with Israel's statehood. But for the greater number of Jews in the Diaspora the problem of a dual loyalty still exists. It is for those to whom the A.I.G.V. and all this association stands for has still a perennial message.

Yours, etc.,

37 St. Stephen's Road,
West Ealing, W.13.

Lutz Weltmann.

FROM ALL CORNERS

ISRAEL

Although there are more than two doctors to every thousand people in Israel, applications are being invited from young doctors to enter the medical services for work under difficult conditions and in new settlements. Of the 2,800 physicians 1,300 are over 50 years of age.

FRANCE

M. Etienne Dennery, Head of the American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to Poland. He is the second Jew to represent France abroad, the first being M. David Levy, Ambassador to India.

ARGENTINE

The representative body of Argentine Jewry has sent a memorandum to President Peron, asking him to take measures against publications instigating hatred against the Jews.

In a reply, signed by the President's Secretary, it is stressed that the sentiments of the publications cited by the Jewish Organisation did not represent the feelings of the Argentine people and that "the President's opinion regarding the question which caused your concern are well known and no campaign intended to change them will succeed."

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in this column are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 15th of the month.

Marriage

Mr. H. S. Spear and Miss Ch. Muskat.—The marriage took place on September 24 in Bishop Auckland of Mr. Hans S. Spear, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fritz J. Spear of Nuremberg, to Miss Charlotte Muskat, daughter of Dr. iur. and Mrs. Walter Muskat of "Glen Esk," Hestobel Gardens, Bishop Auckland, 154 Hoppers Road, London, N.21.

Birthday

Mrs. Ida Loewenberg, 4 The Vale, N.W.11, celebrated her 86th birthday on October 1 in the best of health and full of vigour.

Death

Mrs. Flora Pollak, née Parilla, passed away recently, deeply mourned by Dr. and Mrs. Franz Pollak of "The Limes," off Stafford Road, Oakengates, Salop.

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 4449.

RESIDENT POST near Glasgow offered to semi-retired doctor, single, male or female. Write Box 933.

INTERESTING and profitable sideline for representatives calling Men's Outfitters and Chemisiers. Write Box 926.

MAN OVER 60, compulsorily retired through age limit, would like to contact other over 60-year-olds with the aim to make the best use of their experience and skill. Write Box 925.

BOOKKEEPER (thoroughly experienced, PAYE, correspondence, own typewriter, part-time, ev. evenings, moderate fees), seeks position. Box 931.

EXP. ACCOUNTANT wants suitable full time job or weekend job. Box 928.

BOOKBINDING, restoration of books (handbinding). Box 930.

ELDERLY WOMAN wants homework, darning, mending or similar work or baby sitting. Box 927.

VERY ADAPTABLE man with experience in blouses manuf. seeks employment. Box 934.

Accommodation

ACCOMMODATION of any kind wanted. AJR Social Service Dept.

URGENTLY WANTED by professional couple and son of 15, flat or 2-3 rooms unfurnished or partly furnished. Box 929.

FOR GENTLEMAN big room luxury flat house St. John's Wood, own telephone and lavatory. Write Box 932 or phone MAI 3196.

TO LET furn. gr. fl. flat, central heating, 2 rooms, kitchen, scullery, use of garden, tel., per 1.10. TUDor 5464.

Miscellaneous

ALTERATIONS, Remodels. Dressmaker, Mrs. Cohn, 158 Adelaide Road. PRI 7428.

OLD AGED HOME. Lady, Domestic Science Diploma, experienced management Homes/Hostels, intends opening Private Old Aged Home in/near London. Anybody interested and/or prepared to contribute to existing funds please contact Box 924.

WHICH CULTURED GENTS AND LADIES with interest in music, literature and discussion but lack of congenial circle would like to join small private circle? No fees or material background. Please state your interests and good references. Box 935.

WHEEL CHAIR urgently wanted for destitute refugee whose leg has been amputated. Please write to AJR, Social Services Dept., 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3 (MAI 4449).

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR

Tarnowsky, Ceci from Berlin, for Eva Kayser née Alexander, Buenos Aires.

Wolf, Nelly, daughter of N. Wolf and Frieda née Einstein, Munich, for Amtsgericht Munich.

Hirsch, Dr. Conrad, from Berlin, for Eva and Lutz Steyer, Ecuador.

Meyer, Georg, born 27.11.82, and **Else**, born 4.8.96, from Berlin, for Dr. A. Block, Buedingen.

Meyer, Dr. Kurt, from Dresden, same enquirer.

Gruenthal, Dr. Max and Eva, née Mayer, from Berlin, same enquirer.

Inquiries from HIAS

1 Dryden Chambers, 119 Oxford Street, London, W.1

Eisig, Rosi, baby nurse, formerly c/o Fisch, 2 Danescroft, Brent Street, N.W.4, sought by cousin, Werner Eysing, New York.

Katzenstein, Meta, born Rothenburg/Fulda, immigrated to Edinburgh 1938, sought by Fritz Scheindlinger, Brussels, Belgium.

*Silhouette
your figure*

NEWS FROM GERMANY

From a Special Correspondent

Burned out on the notorious November 9, 1938, the Frankfurt Westend Synagogue was rebuilt with a 1,000-seat capacity at the expense of 800,000 Deutsche Mark, mainly granted by the Hesse Government. The solemn reconsecration took place on September 6, 1950.

Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger, London, incidentally an AJR Board Member, delivered the rededication sermon. It was he and the late rabbis, Dr. Caesar Seligmann and Dr. Arnold Lazarus, who for decades had officiated at that temple, once the pride of Frankfurt's liberal Jewry. Dr. Salzberger, deeply moved by the fact that for the first time after 11 years he revisited the town and "his" synagogue, surveyed in retrospect the 900-year-old history of the Frankfurt Jewish community and reminded the large audience of what Jewry had meant to the city of Frankfurt and vice versa. Now the once flourishing Jewish community has been reduced from 30,000 to only 1,300 members. Seeing the ancient town utterly shaken by the war, Dr. Salzberger felt that here divine justice had been at work. At the end of his address he conveyed the greetings and wishes in particular of the Frankfurt Jews now living in Britain, the United States and in Israel.

The three-hour service, at which the choir of the Paris Consistoire (conductor, Mr. Max Neumann, formerly Frankfurt) sang, was attended by a remarkably large number of guests, who were welcomed by Mr. Max Meyer, chairman of the Frankfurt Jewish community. Amongst the American guests were Mrs. Helen McCloy, wife of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, who, being absent on duty in the U.S.A., was represented by Mr. Robert M. Hanes. There were also Mr. Benjamin B. Buttenwieser, Assistant High Commissioner, Dr. George F. Donovan, religious affairs adviser (Wiesbaden), the members of the Frankfurt Consular Corps, Dr. Lukaschek, Federal Minister for refugees affairs, representing the West German Federal Government, the Ministers of the Hesse Government, Presidents and leading members of the major local authorities and of Frankfurt University, the members of the Direktorium of the recently established "Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland," representatives of foreign Jewish organisations and of many Jewish communities from all over Germany and also from abroad. Dr. Bruno Weil, Professor Robert W. Kempner (U.S.A.), Dr. E. G. Lowenthal (London/Wiesbaden), AJR Executive Member, and Mr. Richard Schneider (London), AJR Board Member, also attended.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Hanes, High Commission, Capt. Morris Mathews, the U.S.

Jewish Chaplain of Frankfurt Military Post, the Israeli Consul, Dr. K. Livneh (Munich), Minister President Stock (Wiesbaden), furthermore by the Lord Major of Frankfurt, Dr. Walter Kolb, by Dr. Philipp Auerbach (Munich), who spoke on behalf of the "Zentralrat," by representatives of the Churches and by Dr. Curt Epstein, President of the organisation of Jewish communities in Hesse. It was noticeable that the views expressed on this occasion on the position of the Jews *vis-à-vis* the new Germany did by no means show unanimity, the Jewish speakers being much less positive as regards the future of the Jews in Germany and of this synagogue than the more optimistic non-Jewish speakers, though the latter did refer to the sufferings of the Jews at the hands of the Nazis.

After the local rabbi, Landesrabbiner Dr. Wilhelm Weinberg, had kindled the Eternal Light, nine Scrolls of the Law were brought in in the traditionally solemn manner.

This was no doubt the most impressive Jewish rededication service in post-war Germany.

The interior of the synagogue, combining traditional and modern features, probably the largest in present-day Germany, was designed by the architects Professor Hebebrandt and Town Councillor Max Kemper and by the Frankfurt painter Professor Hans Leistikow.

FESTIVAL SERVICES IN GERMANY

The *Allgemeine* Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland publishes an impressive list of more than 20 large and small communities in Western Germany which held Services during the High Festivals. By arrangement of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad (London), three former German Rabbis who are now resident in Great Britain, Dr. M. Eschelbacher, Dr. P. Holzer and Dr. H. Schreiber, officiated in Duesseldorf, Dortmund and Cologne.

Duesseldorf. The cemetery at Opladen, which had been destroyed under the Nazis, was restored by the Municipal Authorities and reconsecrated recently.

Aachen. The former Chairman of the Community, Herr Loewendahl, resigned for health reasons. The new Board is composed as follows: Walter Voss (Chairman), Ernst André (Vice-Chairman), Erna Leesmeister, Hans Herz, and Ludwig Kann.

Essen. The new Community Hall was consecrated recently.

AJR AT WORK

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

During the holiday months we were able to place some people in temporary jobs. It will now be necessary to find permanent occupation for them. For one reason or another the following applications are particularly urgent:—

Woman of 53, suffering from weakness of muscles, wants part-time bookkeeping job.

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Export and Shipping Clerk, 28, wants suitable position.

MANCHESTER OLD AGE HOME

The Morris Feinman Home for Elderly Refugees, which is under the management of the AJR Manchester Branch, has been extended. There are a few vacancies in the newly acquired building.

Applications have to be submitted to Dr. R. Friedlaender, 4a Wilmslow Road, Didsbury, Manchester, 20.

AJR Leeds

Members of the Leeds Group will hold a Simchat Torah Celebration on Saturday, October 7th, 6 p.m., in the Fellowship Hall, Belgrave Central Church, New Briggate, Leeds.

THE HYPHEN

Sunday, 1st October, 7.30 p.m. at Teddenn, 134 Chatsworth Road, Willesden Green, N.W.2: Discussion Group.

Saturday, 14th October, 7.30 p.m. at "The Dorice Restaurant," 169a Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Lower Ground Floor): Dr. Eva G. Reichmann on her book, "Hostages of Civilisation."

Saturday, 28th October, 7.30 p.m. at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3: The Hyphen's second Birthday Party.

All further details and particulars of further functions to be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Ilse Leven, 78 Compayne Gardens, N.W.6.

Hagen. A Betsaal in the new Community Centre was consecrated by Rabbi Dr. Eschelbacher on September 4. Addresses were also given by the Chairman of the Community, Richard Hirschfeld, and Oberstadtdirektor Sasse.

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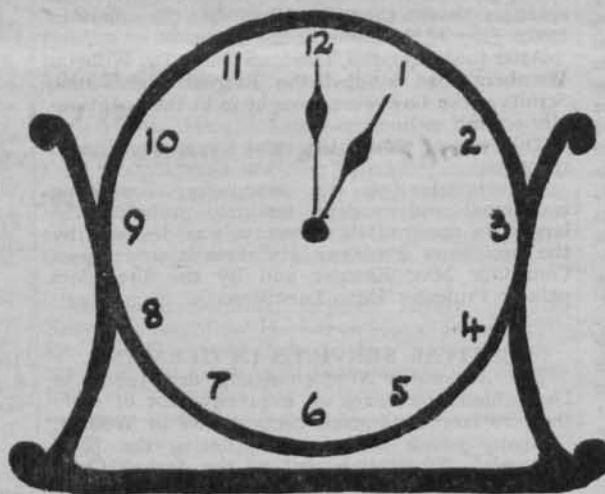
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