

INDEPENDENCE

IN the previous issue we reiterated our claim for a share in the heirless, unclaimed and communal property of German Jewry. In the meantime, representatives of the "Council of Jews from Germany" and of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (JRSC) had a further discussion on the matter. So far, however, these negotiations have not resulted in a settlement. We are thus compelled to continue our efforts. The responsibility incumbent on us as the representatives of the Jewish survivors from Germany does not permit any relaxation in our endeavours to secure part of German Jewry's funds for those who have built them up.

Though, numerically and financially, we may be the weaker partner of the discussion, we gather strength and confidence from the knowledge that justice is on our side. It has proved a decisive asset that the AJR (like the other member organisations of the "Council of Jews from Germany") is an independent organisation, solely based on the voluntary co-operation of its members. By stating this, we do not want to minimise in any way the assistance which, before and after their emigration, German Jews have received from other Jewish quarters. Yet, by building up the AJR, the German Jews have created an organisation which, due to its independence, may work to the best of their interests. Nobody would be more pleased than the "Council" and the AJR if, the earlier the better, we could inform our friends that an amicable settlement has been reached and that the worldly heritage of deceased German Jews may at least partly be used for the benefit of the remnants of German Jewry. In grateful commemoration of our nearest ones we could then help those in our midst who have survived but whose eve of life is overshadowed by privation.

OUR CHAIRMAN

IN this issue, tribute is paid to the Chairman of the AJR, Mr. A. Schoyer, who will be 80 on August 28. His life during the past 11 years is inseparably linked up with the work of the AJR and, beyond this, with many other efforts in the interest of the Jews from Germany. Our mind goes back to the first years of the war, when, starting from scratch, this self-representation of the Jewish refugees in Great Britain was built up. The obstacles were manifold. Recognising independence as the indispensable prerequisite, the AJR had first to win the confidence and assistance of the refugees themselves; as we began without any outside help, our work was first hampered, and only gradually could we create an effective and successful organisation. It is, to a high extent, due to the perseverance of Mr. Schoyer, that, after a comparatively short time, the AJR acquired the standing which it has enjoyed ever since. Yet there is another, and more important, human aspect which must be gratefully put on record on this happy occasion. From the outset, the backbone of the AJR, its Executive, has excelled in a strong team spirit. True, there was

Dr. Leon Zeitlin:

THE UNSCRUPULOUS "CAVALIER"

Franz von Papen's Memoirs

The casual remark, to be found somewhere in Papen's bulky, confused and confusing memoirs: "Autobiographies can never be truly objective," might well be of greater significance to the author than he apparently imagines. The more an unavoidable lack of objectivity, mostly expressing itself in either self-glorification or self-justification, becomes manifest in an autobiography, the less historical truth, whatever that may mean, is likely to benefit from the historical material it supplies. It is the psychologist rather than the historian to whom the life of Franz von Papen, as told by himself, offers a priceless opportunity to analyse an ambiguous personality, full of striking contradictions, which almost always paralyse the moral standards and Christian ethics, Papen is untiring in emphasising.

Before he was Chancellor

Although he was a member of the Prussian Diet at the time I was, during the crucial years 1928-1932, and belonged to the Catholic Centre party which together with the Social-Democrats and the German Democrats (later: German State Party) formed the governing coalition, my personal contacts with Papen were only slight. He was a solitary figure, because he disapproved absolutely of the Prussian Centre's leftish policy. Accordingly he was never given the opportunity to represent his party in one of the Parliamentary Committees. He rarely attended the meetings of the Prussian Diet, and he is therefore quite right in stating that in spite of his parliamentary duties he found time for a number of "outside activities," of which the public hardly knew anything. But he was already then a person of some consequence, partly as the main shareholder of

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no ground for "ideological" antagonism in an organisation whose basic ideas are uncontroversial. But the level, on which all the deliberations have been carried out throughout the years, has, once and for all, been set by the spirit in which the work was guided by the Chairman as "primus inter pares." In London, Mr. Schoyer devoted much initiative, time and energy to the day-by-day work of the AJR. These close links have not been severed since he has started to spend part of his time in Berlin, a city which is an important outpost also in the interests of many former German Jews. The AJR Executive acts as the spokesman of all members of the AJR if, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, it thanks the Chairman for all he has done for our common cause and wishes him many happy and successful years to come.

the "Germania," the official organ of the German Centre party, partly because of his close though not very long lasting friendship with General von Schleicher, the scheming man behind the scene, who for reasons of his own, warmly recommended Papen to Hindenburg, the ageing President of the Weimar Republic. The old gentleman grew quite fond of Papen, an efficient staff-officer and dashing horseman with an excellent war record, only slightly damaged by a somewhat tragi-comical mishap in connection with his intelligence-service activities during the first World War in the U.S.A. No doubt, Papen was well mannered, well dressed, polite, an adroit conversationalist and not without personal charm. I remember that when I met him last, shortly after Hindenburg quite understandably had appointed Papen Chancellor of the Reich and High Commissioner for Prussia, and referred to the difference between his political career in the ascent and mine in the decline, he whimsically answered: "You may well call me soon again Herr von Papen instead of Herr Reichskanzler."

There are two moments in Papen's political life, when he could have shown whether or not he was sincere in his sentiments of moral

(continued on page 2)

Wichtige Mitteilung

Entschädigungsgesetz Berlin

ENDGÜLTIGER FRISTABLAUF 31. OKTOBER 1952

Die ausgefüllten, gedruckten amtlichen Formulare (erhältlich beim United Restitution Office, 8, Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3—6d. plus Porto—) sind auf jeden Fall bis zum 31.10.52 beim Entschädigungsamt, Berlin - Wilmersdorf, Fehrbelliner Platz einzureichen, und zwar auch dann, wenn bereits eine formlose Anmeldung erfolgt ist.

Weisen Sie Ihre Bekannten, insbesondere etwa anspruchsberechtigte Waisen, auf die Entschädigungsansprüche und den Fristablauf hin.

"AJR Information" ist das einzige Organ im Vereinigten Königreich und in den Dominions, das laufend ueber alle Wiedergutmachungsprobleme berichtet.

(Continued from front page)

values and Christian ethics, which he reiterated time and again, and in both he failed. He had definitely promised Dr. Kaas, the Chairman of the German Centre party, with whom politically he had much in common, that he would *not* be disloyal to Brüning, at that time Chancellor of the Reich, and would *not* accept Hindenburg's offer. But an hour later he had changed his mind and, to use his own phraseology, "struck his colours." Even if one could place faith in his assurance that the President's reminder of his duty as a soldier had profoundly impressed him, it discloses the irresponsibility of his character that he took such a grave decision without any further consultation, as in honour he was bound to do. And then, when two years later he publicly proclaimed the Hitler government's "sins and errors" in his almost sensational speech at Marburg, he made it perfectly clear that he would fail in his duty "both as a private citizen and a statesman" if he "did not give expression at this point in the German revolution to what it is now necessary to say" and "to call things by their right names." But Hitler's answer to this stern appeal was "the night of the long knives." And Papen, whose closest collaborators had been brutally murdered, and who no longer looked at Hitler as the saviour of Germany and the world at large, callously continued to remain the obedient servant of Hitler. When he could not possibly help it he was always reluctant in offering his resignation, yet he most eagerly accepted any position for which—according to Hitler—Papen might be the right man.

A Dialectical Twister

Papen's callousness, irresponsibility, and capacity as a dialectical twister, as well as his moral cowardice—something quite distinct from his unquestioned personal courage—can be traced throughout his whole political career. He poses as a champion against nihilistic ideas and the political terror, rife in pre-Hitler days, but he has nothing to say about the assassination of Rathenau and Erzberger. He stresses the higher authority of spiritual teachings and Christianity, as embodied in the Roman Catholic Church of which he professes to be a devout member, but Cardinal Faulhaber's firm stand against Nazism has obviously escaped his attention. This "St. George" in an embittered strife against the Bolshevik dragon is only "astounded at the news" when in August 1939 he heard that Ribbentrop was flying to Moscow "to sign a pact of non-aggression with the Soviet Union." He frankly admits that he could feel how attractive Hitler must find the idea of "facing the British Empire and the U.S. with a Russian Alliance," and it occurred rather late to him that Hitler and he had joined forces in 1933 in order to "protect Germany—and Europe with her—from Communism." It betrays a queer sort of mentality that Hitler's decision to risk war on two fronts eased his conscience, because "the alternative decision, with its betrayal of Europe, had not been taken." Even in his scanty remarks to his private life and his family the human touch is utterly lacking, and in a strange aloofness Papen seems to be completely absorbed by his self-

RESTITUTION NEWS

HAGUE CONFERENCE

At the time of going to press the position is as follows: A German offer to deliver to Israel merchandise of a total value of 715 million dollars has been tacitly accepted, and the technical details about the categories of goods and the periods of delivery are being worked out; the original claim of the State of Israel amounted to 1,000 million dollars. Towards resettlement costs outside Israel, the "Conference on Jewish Claims" had asked for 500 million dollars. Against this, the Germans made a counter offer of not more than about 107 million dollars (450 million DM.); they also proposed to pay a further 50 million DM. for the relief of non-professing—i.e. baptised—Jews. At present the decision of the "Claims Conference" on the acceptance of this offer is still pending. With regard to legislation on individual claims (see May issue of "AJR Information"), a number of items are still controversial. As soon as the Hague Conference has arrived at its final decisions, a full report will be published in this paper.

JUEDISCHE KULTUSBEAMTE

In einem Schreiben an den Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland hat der Bundesminister des Innern den Standpunkt vertreten, dass aus rechtlichen Gründen das Auslandsbeamtenengesetz auf die Beamten und Angestellten der juedischen Kultusgemeinden nicht angewendet werden koenne. Gleichzeitig hat er erklart, es sei zu erwarten, dass diesen Geschaeftigten—unabhaengig von der Endloesung der allgemeinen Wiedergutmachungsfragen—eine Sonderhilfe aus Bundesmitteln zuteil wird.

Einzelheiten ueber diese beabsichtigte vorlaeufige Regelung sind bisher noch nicht festgelegt. Verhandlungen hierueber zwischen den zustaendigen deutschen und juedischen Stellen sind im Gange.

Wie bereits mitgeteilt wurde, haben sich auf Initiative der Herren Rabbiner Dr. Eschelbacher, Rabbiner Dr. Italiener und Lehrer Feibelmann in England lebende Beamte und Angestellte juedischer Gemeinden zu einer losen Interessengemeinschaft zusammengeschlossen. Um eine moeglichst lueckenlose Uebersicht ueber den in Frage kommenden Personenkreis zu erhalten, werden diejenigen, die bisher ihre Personalien noch nicht der Interessengemeinschaft oder der AJR mitgeteilt haben, gebeten, dies nun zu tun. In Frage kommen

centred ideas about national and international politics as he understands them. Hence Papen's grotesque belief that he of all people might be called upon to bring about the end of the war. His approach to Roosevelt was, of course, unmistakably rebuked. But that did not deter him from getting in touch with the Vatican with the view to persuade the Allies that there is a difference between the Hitler régime and the German people. Papen must have lost his sense of proportion, otherwise he would have grasped that some one, who had identified himself so completely with the Hitler régime as Papen has done was certainly not justified to put forward such proposals.

The Jewish Question

To jump to conclusions from this survey as to Papen's attitude towards the Nazis' hatred of the Jews, would be premature. However, after what has been said so far, no one could possibly expect startling revelations on this score. Of course, Papen is most anxious to dissociate himself from the arrogant racial doctrines of Nazism and to condemn the ruthless persecution of German Jewry. And it is to his credit that he can refer at least to some instances where he used his influence to help Jews who were maltreated. But his argument that, because of the dreadful tragedy that overcame the Jews, the efforts made by conservative ministers to stem the anti-semitic flood should not be forgotten, is ridiculous. This the

Beamte, Angestellte und Arbeiter juedischer Gemeinden und Koerperschaften aus allen Teilen Deutschlands oder ihre Hinterbliebenen, die einen vertraglichen Anspruch auf Versorgung nach beamtenrechtlichen Grundsuetzen oder auf Ruhe-lohn haben, oder ohne die Schaedigung erlangt haben wuerden. Die Hoehe des letzten Gehaltes oder Ruhegehaltes ist ebenfalls anzugeben.

COMPENSATION IN BADEN-WUERTEMBERG

At the initiative of the former Deputy Leader of the German delegation at The Hague, Otto Kuester (Stuttgart), the Cabinet of the Land Baden-Wuerttemberg has issued instructions to its subordinate Compensation Offices which, *inter alia*, provide that pensions for persecutees shall be brought on a level with the increased pensions for civil servants. If a claimant died after May 8, 1945, in poverty or owing to the effects of persecution, the compensation payment for loss of liberty shall be made to his dependants. All hereditarily compensation claims shall also devolve on the heirs named in the last will of the claimant. Pending the final settlement of their claims, officials of Jewish communities and institutions are to receive compensation from the Land; the same applies to victims of the First World War. Persecutees who had to suffer hardship when going into hiding shall receive compensation for loss of liberty.

OTTO KUESTER ON HAGUE CONFERENCE

Rechtsanwalt Otto Kuester who, some time ago, resigned as one of the leading German Delegates at the Hague Conference, addressed a meeting of the Lessing-Gesellschaft Muenchen on the subject, "Was schulden wir Israel?" Both the German and the Israeli Delegation, Dr. Kuester said, realised that this question could not be considered solely from a legal angle. For the Germans the payment should be an expression of the "Kollektivscham" and should have the "innerlich befreienden Effekt der Satisfaktion," opening the way to a genuine atonement at a later stage. This was the reason for which the whole problem had not been dealt with as a matter of "indemnification"; by contributing to the expenses for the resettlement of expelled European Jews in Israel the Germans had to render constructive help.

more, as Papen suddenly detects that there was a "considerable anti-semitic feeling" in Germany, while somewhere else in his memoirs he is sure that Hitler's "antipathy to the Jews" has "little chance of fulfillment," and that "radical tendencies would be opposed by the application of Christian principles." Finally, the question must be asked, whether Papen, who, like most Germans, denies any knowledge of what was going on in Hitler's concentration camps, deserves the benefit of the doubt. But it is one thing, when ordinary German people claim—rightly or wrongly—that they were ignorant of the unbelievable conditions in these infernos, and quite another, when a man like Papen resorts to such subterfuge. He *must* have known.

The last chapters of Papen's memoirs recall to memory the last act of a drama, unparalleled in history. The dubious part which Papen had to play was certainly not one of a mere statist, and it manifests itself in the Nuremberg trial, where he was acquitted, and before the Denazification Court which sentenced him to 10 years labour camp. But the last judgment must be left to history. Papen, in commenting on the attitude of General Nikitchenko, the Soviet judge, muses rather philosophically: "We knew what his verdict would be, with or without a trial." He may well assume that this verdict will hardly differ from that which history will pass on Papen.

GERMANY AND PEACE WITH ISRAEL

Kreisdekan Maas at London Meeting

Under the auspices of the "Council of Christians and Jews" Kreisdekan Dr. Hermann Maas (Heidelberg), on the occasion of his visit to England, addressed a most interested audience on the subject "Germany and Peace with Israel." When welcoming Dr. Maas, Professor Bentwich, who was in the Chair, read out a message of the AJR. "During the darkest period of our history," the message says, "when we were at the mercy of the Nazi regime, Dr. Maas was one of those German non-Jews who, whenever possible, helped to relieve our burden. His activities required an amount of courage which can only be properly assessed by those who experienced the brutality of Nazi dictatorship. On the happy occasion of Dr. Maas' visit to this country, which has become our new homeland, we wish to thank him for his work which will be always gratefully remembered by our Community."

In the course of his address Dr. Maas, who was the first German to be invited to Israel as the guest of the Israeli Government, recalled the decisive effects which developments in Germany had on the establishment of the State of Israel. The year 1933 caused the immigration of Central European Jews to Israel (then Palestine) and the plight of the Jewish displaced persons in post-war Germany was a contributory factor to the establishment of Israel as an independent State. Dr. Maas strongly criticized the tendency to put on the same level the obligations towards Israel (now discussed at The Hague) and Germany's external debts (now under discussion in London). "The specific character of

our debt towards Israel has always to be kept in mind." Dr. Maas also stressed the need for fighting antisemitism and described the recently launched German campaign for olive trees (Oelbaumspende) in Israel.

The talk, based on a deep religious feeling and an understanding for the Jewish people and for the fate of the Jews, left a deep impression on all those who had the privilege of listening to Dr. Maas.

HERMANN HESSE FOREST IN ISRAEL

To honour the poet Hermann Hesse on the occasion of his 75th birthday an appeal for a Hermann Hesse Forest in Israel has been launched by prominent Stuttgart citizens. It is intended to raise 20,000 DM. for the purpose.

GERMANS VISIT A SYNAGOGUE

An interesting incident was reported by a Swiss Jew in the "Frankfurter Rundschau." The writer involuntarily witnessed a discussion amongst members of a German tourist group in front of the Zurich Synagogue. He offered to show them round the building and, on that occasion, gave them some information about Judaism and Jewish history. One of the tourists, a schoolmaster, declared that this was his first visit to a Synagogue. "Perhaps the terrible things would not have happened in Germany if all Germans had had the opportunity of getting a first-hand impression of a Synagogue." The confusion still existing amongst Germans was reflected in the kind of questions asked by the tourists. They wanted to know for which year the prophets had announced the beginning of the "Jewish World Domination" and "when ritual murder had been abolished."

"MADE IN GERMANY"

According to the *Textil-Zeitung*, Wiesbaden, 28-year-old Ernst George Herda, Wolltuchfabrik A. Rechberg K.G., Bad Hersfeld, writes about his two years' stay in Australia: "German quality work and also the German merchant enjoy unchanged respect in Australia. This is particularly surprising if one keeps in mind that Australian public opinion about post-war Germany is strongly influenced by German emigrants who came to Australia during the Nazi regime. Now certain circles regret to have given refuge to so many German emigrants and would rather see Germans, 'die keine politische Hypothek mit sich herum-schleppen'."

JEWS IN EASTERN ZONE

The "Landesverband der Juedischen Gemeinden in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik" recently met in Klein-Machnow. The meeting was attended by delegates of the seven Jewish communities in the German Democratic Republic, Julius Meyer (Berlin) and Dr. Fritz Grunfeld (Leipzig) were elected President and Vice-President of the Landesverband respectively. The Board consists of the following members: Leon Loewenkopf (Dresden), Hermann Baden (Halle), Guenter Singer (Erfurt), Helmut Looser (Leipzig), Dr. Franz Unikower (Schwerin), Max Cars (Erfurt), and Horst Karliner (Magdeburg). As before, Mr. Julius Meyer is to represent the Landesverband in the Direktoratium of the "Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland."

It was reported at the meeting that, with the exception of Brandenburg, the cemeteries of the Jewish communities are in a good condition.

Berlin.—The new Presidium of the Gemeinde consists of Dr. Hugo Ehrlich, Hermann Hirschberg, Heinz Galinski, Julius Meyer and Fritz Croner, and of Fritz Sachs, Julius Loewenthal, Kammergerichtsrat Glueckstein, Willy Bendit, Dr. Erich Cohn, Dr. Stefan Kiesel and Israel Gepner as deputies.

Professor Dr. Frieda Wunderlich, of the New School of Social Research, New York, arrived on a visit to give lectures at the invitation of the Hochschule fuer Politik.

Dr. Ernst Wolff, who lived in London during the war and, after his return to Germany was for some time Vice-President of the Supreme Court of the German Federal Republic, has been appointed Honorary Professor for Civil Law at the Free University, Berlin.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Board of Deputies

At the first meeting of the new Board of Deputies all the retiring Hon. Officers were re-elected—the President (Dr. A. Cohen), the Vice-Presidents (Mr. B. Janner and Alderman A. Moss), and the Treasurer (Mr. B. B. Lieberman). A unanimous resolution reiterated opposition to all plans for German rearmament.

Guardians' Finance

A more than usual deficit was announced at the annual meeting of the Board of Guardians. It now runs into roughly £42,000, and the President, Mr. Justice Karminski, issued a warning that unless greater support was given by the community, the Board could not continue on the present scale. The sum required is £70,000 per annum. The income last year from donations and subscriptions was less than £23,000. The Treasurer complained of a disproportionate interest in Israel, as there were people who gave £1,000 to the J.P.A. but only £1 to the B.O.G. Apart from substantial expenditure on housing for old people, the Board has been particularly engaged in assisting, through its Loan Department, the growing number of unemployed in certain trades.

Jews' College

Jews' College, which will be a hundred years old in 1955, has launched a Centenary Fund of £200,000 (of which £60,000 has already been pledged) for a new building and the endowment of students. Support is expected not only from British Jewry at home but also from the communities in the Commonwealth which realise, as the Chief Rabbi explained, that this is "the only theological seminary in the Commonwealth which can provide them with spiritual leaders and teachers." Since the war the College has expanded its scope by introducing a class for the Rabbinical Diploma, the training of Chazanim, a faculty for the training of Hebrew and religion teachers and extension courses (in conjunction with University College, London).

The *Journal of Jewish Studies* which had hitherto appeared somewhat erratically, will from now on be published regularly each quarter by the *Jewish Chronicle*, which in doing so hopes to provide "an essential factor for the promotion of Jewish learning and scholarship in this country."

Children

A vigorous protest was made by orthodox Ministers in N.W. London against what was described as "the practice by a considerable number of Jewish parents of sending their children to schools of an avowedly Christian denominational character, whose headmasters and teachers feel it their duty to advance their specifically Christian ideas among their charges." It was explained that the neighbourhood is well supplied with non-denominational Council schools and also Jewish schools of an equally high standard.

One of the flourishing institutions in the community is the relatively new Jewish Child's Day movement which has held its first annual meeting. Half of its active balance of £17,670 is given to the Youth Aliyah Committee in Britain, the remainder distributed among more than twenty different deserving institutions both in this country and abroad.

The Jewish Women's Week movement, which now has nearly 160 groups, bids fair to double its last year's total of £36,498 for Israel. C.C.A.

Letter from Jerusalem

Israel Nationals: On July 14, the new Israel Nationality Law came into force. As it provides for a dual citizenship, residents who hold a foreign passport were, on the whole, not required to renounce their former nationality. However, many have come from countries which do not permit double nationality and, faced with the decision of forfeiting their former status or refusing Israel citizenship, several thousands have taken recourse to the former course. No exact figure can yet be given but it is supposed to be substantial.

Under the law, all Jewish residents in Israel have become Israeli citizens unless they have made a declaration to the contrary. Although applicants were not requested to cite the reasons for their refusal, it has been determined that a great majority did so for business reasons. Many own businesses in countries where they would be forced to sell out if they acquired foreign citizenship. Others were not yet ready to lose their original nationality for family reasons.

Most of the applicants come from English-speaking countries, who in overcrowded meetings had heard lectures on this subject, but there were also many from North Africa and Turkey.

True to Tradition: The Jews have always been "the People of the Book," and it seems that the Israelis are true to the tradition. The Institute of Applied Social Research in Jerusalem made, the other day, a survey of how many books people had been reading during the past month, and compared results with figures in the United States.

It appeared that 19 per cent in Israel had read four books or more as against 6 per cent in the States; 25 per cent two or three books, as compared with 11 per cent; 19 per cent, one book, as compared with 9 per cent, and 35 per cent no book at all as against 74 per cent in the U.S.A. (2 per cent and 6 per cent respectively were unknown).

It is, however, fair to have in mind that Americans have an abundant choice of magazines, lavish newspapers, illustrated journals, etc., and have such distractions as television, and a variety of radio stations.

Strangely enough, in spite of the relatively few cinemas in Israel and the difficulties of getting tickets, the Israelis do not lag behind the Americans in their keen interest in the movies. In reply to a quest as to how many times people went to the pictures during one month, 21 per cent Israelis admitted that they went four times or more (as against 24 per cent in the U.S.A.); 9 per cent went three times (22 per cent in the U.S.A.); 17 per cent twice (22 per cent in the U.S.A.); 19 per cent once (15 per cent in the U.S.A.) and 32 per cent went not at all as compared with 39 per cent in the U.S.A.

HERBERT FREEDEN

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ENGLAND - SEEN BY A GERMAN REFUGEE IN 1849

"In silence on a winter's day
We exiles stood around
A German woman's head to lay
In England's alien ground."

—Freiligrath.

On a winter's day in 1859, a small group of German refugees surrounded the grave of one of their more gifted members, Johanna Kinkel, the wife of a German political refugee, who had been forced to seek refuge in England in 1849, after being imprisoned in Bonn. Ferdinand Freiligrath, who was one of the closest friends of the family, wrote the above poem, which was translated into English and printed in the English press, in honour of the deceased.

For the past ten years the Kinkels had struggled hard to establish themselves in this country. Both entered the teaching profession which, as we know, has never been very lucrative. Mr. Kinkel lectured on the History of Art at Bedford College for Women, which was opened in 1849.

After the death of Johanna Kinkel her novel "Hans Ibeles in London, ein Familienbild, aus dem Flüchtlingsleben" appeared. It records the experiences of a German refugee family in London. Thus the novel is in many ways autobiographical.

Like many of us, on arrival in this country Mrs. Ibeles was helped by a kind, respectable English lady who found a house for the family in a London suburb. At first the neighbours regarded the foreigners with suspicion from behind closed curtains; only the presence of the English friend reassured them that they were not gipsies. But soon the ice was broken, the German family made friends with their neighbours, who proved to be loyal helpmates and advisers.

In the beginning, Mrs. Ibeles found it difficult to get used to the English routine. She had brought along a German maid who wanted to do her household very early in the morning in a systematic and orderly way. But, alas, this was not possible over here, as it was not the custom to get up so early. The refugees lived a long way from each other; they did not cluster in suburbs such as Hampstead. Thus, the social life as the Ibeles had known it in Bonn was impossible in London, due to the long distances, the size of London baffled the newcomers and they often got lost. Mrs. Ibeles' ignorance of the English language made it particularly difficult for her to find her way about London. When Mrs. Ibeles asked her neighbours how to get to a market to do her daily shopping, she found herself ending up in Covent Garden.

Hunting for a Maid

A hundred years ago it seemed to have been nearly as difficult to get and keep a satisfactory maid as it is to-day. Mrs. Ibeles tells us that her little German maid was enticed away by others who offered her four times the wages she was paying her. At last she decided to run her home on English lines. After a consultation with her neighbours, she dressed with the greatest care, as she wanted to be taken for a lady, and went to an agency in Oxford Street. On entering a huge, many-storeyed house in Oxford Street, filled with maids on show, Mrs. Ibeles was advised by the proprietor to buy a season ticket to enable her to view maids daily, as was then the custom. Mrs. Ibeles, who felt as if she were in a slave market, could not imagine why she should not succeed in engaging a maid within five minutes, they appeared to be teeming in the place as in a beehive. At last she plucked up

courage and began to interview a girl who appealed to her. First it was her turn to question the girl, but then the maid began to subject her to a thorough examination—on how many guineas a year she would be prepared to give her for her personal laundry. She also raised the point of her religious conviction—it would never do for a maid belonging to the Low Church to consent to enter a High Church family.

Mrs. Ibeles had many English friends, but she noticed that if she invited several of them to her home, the English were not prepared to contribute to the conversation, whereas when she met them individually they were talkative and confided in her. Johanna Kinkel devotes a considerable part of the book to the description of the life of exiles from Germany and other European countries. There existed small salons where German and other exiles used to meet, but their wives could usually not come because of the long distances in London. Consequently they disliked the salons, as the men spent too much time there away from their families. The author has very little use for those who wasted their time in idle discussion and political intrigues and were not prepared to build up a useful existence in this country. The children of Mrs. Ibeles wanted to become "English." In Germany they used to be interested in music, and wanted to follow in their father's footsteps and take up music professionally. At school in England, the other boys made fun of their artistic interests—to become a musician was not suitable for a gentleman. One of the sons wanted to train as a technician and the other one enter a shipping firm. Both children became utilitarian in their outlook.

Although Mrs. Ibeles adopted a critical attitude to the English, particularly disliking the social snobbery and the lack of artistic appreciation of the Victorians, she greatly admired them for their generosity and humanitarianism, which many of us have experienced over here.

LAW and LIFE

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

The following article is the last contribution of our friend Dr. Walter Abels, who died recently, and to whom tribute is paid in this issue.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The office of Justice of the Peace is an English institution with roots deep in history. It has been praised for its unbiased and independent handling of justice, it has been made a laughing stock because of the absence of any legal training of the Justices, and Shakespeare's Justices in Henry IV have become eternal clowns of world literature.

Who are these people, for whom there is no parallel in German law, what are their qualifications and their power?

They are not required to have any legal training but are local laymen of good standing and reputation who, for this qualification alone, are regarded as fair judges over their fellow countrymen in a limited field of jurisdiction.

They are either appointed or some other office carries with it automatically the office of Justice of the Peace. The Recorder of the Borough, the Mayor during his year of office and during the following year, the Chairman of the District Council and certain Ecclesiastical dignitaries are by virtue of their offices Justices of the Peace. The same applies to the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen in respect of the City of London.

For the overwhelming number of appointed Justices recommendation is made by the Borough Council to the Lord Chancellor and the appointment is finally made by the Crown. Only persons who reside in the Borough or have property there are eligible, provided they are not disqualified by conviction for treason or felony, corrupt practice or have been adjudged bankrupt. In modern times recommendations have been made with an eye on maintaining a certain political equilibrium between the parties.

In the Metropolitan Police district 27 salaried Magistrates are appointed by the Crown on recommendation of the Home Secretary and salaried Stipendiary Magistrates can also be appointed for boroughs and towns with over 25,000 inhabitants. The difference to the ordinary Justices is that they are paid and that they have to be trained lawyers, i.e., barristers with at least 7 years practice.

The Justices can exercise their jurisdiction only

in the County, Borough or District for which they have been appointed and, as a rule, this jurisdiction is limited to matters arising within this district; their field of activity, however, is not only restricted to criminal law but they also act in an administrative function and have to apply certain civil law cases. Their administrative functions concern licences for the sale of intoxicating drink, for music and dancing in public, and they deal with the following civil law acts: The Bastard Acts, The Small Tenements Recovery Act, The Employers and Workmen Act, The Guardianship of Infants Acts and the Separation and Maintenance Acts.

Their duty is to sit on the Bench in General or Borough Quarter Sessions, at least two sitting at a time. The Borough Quarter Sessions are presided over by the Recorder, who is a barrister with 7 years practice, and the Justices sitting with him act only in an advisory capacity.

The Justices' duty is to examine the circumstances of a charge. Thereafter they have three ways open to them: Either to discharge the prisoner or to commit him for trial or, if the offence falls within their jurisdiction, to dispose of it by pronouncing the verdict and the punishment. A single Justice cannot judge, he may grant a Summons or Warrant on a complaint, but cannot decide on it. The only Justices entitled to decide single-handed are Metropolitan or Stipendiary Magistrates, in short the paid trained lawyers.

As we have seen the Justices of the Peace are laymen. They receive a certain legal education by lectures specially provided for them and by regular circulated instructions. But they always can fall back on a fully qualified lawyer by consulting their clerk, who must sit with them. He is appointed by them, is salaried and a condition of his employment is that he is either a barrister with 14 years practice or an admitted solicitor or has been for 7 years Clerk to a Metropolitan or Stipendiary Magistrate. Thus the unbiased consideration of facts by laymen is assisted by the legal mind of a trained lawyer.

We have considered the functions of the Justices of the Peace, but whether lay-justice is a blessing of Democracy or a joke of incompetence will remain an eternal source of argument.

DR. WALTER ABELS.

FERDINAND BRUCKNER: THE TRAP Duke of York's Theatre (London)

Ferdinand Bruckner is the first modern author of the German tongue to have a work performed in this country after the war. There is, however, a slight shift of emphasis in Ashley Dukes' translation and adaptation, and in Julius Gellner's production with the Scandinavian actress Mai Zetterling and the refugee actor Herbert Lom.

Bruckner, with greater maturity of course, and with less strain, returns to the mood and the mode of his early plays: Pless is an improved design of the lady-killer Freder in "Krankheit der Jugend," and Lena, a sister of that servant girl (in the same play), who was Hilde Koerber's first Berlin success.

Pless represents now the "male" principle. Not guilty of the murder for which he is condemned, he is guilty in a higher sense, on account of his recklessness, on account of the "traps" he puts and on account of his playing with life. But the female principle is stronger, "matriarchy" prevails, even if the seduced maid drives her mistress, a creature frightened of life, into her death through her confession, and her jealousy commits perjury to kill her child's father. A human being, not able to read or to write, she was on the scent ("Faehte") before the man realised his love, and in our frail world both must become "Verbrecher" first to find each other. There is some embarrassment of feeling ("Gefuehlsverwirrung") in Kleist's sense, and it is not by chance that Bruckner had made a play out of Kleist's "Marquise von O . . .", which, however, could not be shown in Berlin after 1933.

Without a mythological framework Ferdinand Bruckner builds up the dramatic world of "Matriarchy." A timeless theme in a Kammerspiel-setting of our time: delightful the character of another maid who represents the modern world of technology—her mind has been educated by the cinema. Bruckner comes from the psychological school of Vienna—he is indebted to Schnitzler and Freud. To Beer-Hofmann's "Vater-Kind-das bleibt doch" (in "Der Graf von Charolais") he replies: "Ein Kind und seine Mutter—das ist ewig!" Sometimes Bruckner's psychological insight does not transcend "case-studies," but here he is at his best and fills them with life.

Bruckner came to London to see the play, but he did not attend the first night and did not show himself at the theatre. He is still the somewhat shy poet who tried to escape into anonymity when Theodor Tagger chose the new pen-name Ferdinand Bruckner.

LUTZ WELTMANN.

ADOLF SCHOYER'S 80th BIRTHDAY

SERVICE TO JUDAISM

I have known Adolf Schoyer personally since my student days in Berlin 50 years and more ago, and as our late mothers were cousins and as we have always been in family relations, we knew about each other even since my childhood days.

I co-operated in Jewish matters with Adolf Schoyer, or Aba Schoyer, as he was known in the family, particularly when, soon after the first world war, "Achduth" was formed and later, within the "Preussische Landesverband" and the "Reichsvertretung," after a "Konservative Fraktion" and group had been established there.

Adolf Schoyer has always been regarded as a tower of reliability in all human activities and many decades ago he was elected for the most responsible positions not only by commercial circles, but also by Jewish Organisations. The difficult position of orthodox Jewry within the Jewish Community in Berlin and particularly within the "Einheits-Gemeinde" was efficiently maintained by Adolf Schoyer, with the help of other friends, who have passed away. He was a very strong supporter of the view that all Jews in a community have to try to work together and that the orthodox Jews should not organise separate communities, but should stay in the general community. The question of Kashruth and economic facilities for "Shomrei Shabbath" were his particular province already shortly after the first world war, and a good part of his working day was occupied by services for the community.

Immediately after his arrival in this country, before the outbreak of the second world war, he looked for men and women, willing and able to work with him and to help those who had not been able to escape from Nazi Germany. I still remember his deep sadness at not having been able to persuade some of the leading personalities in Berlin and other places to follow his example. Soon after the beginning of the second world war he convoked the refugees in this country to unite, and he laid the foundation for our Association of Jewish Refugees and for similar organisations in other countries. But he was also busy and successful in bringing together members of international organisations like the B'nai B'rith and he belonged to those who finally achieved to get a "brief" for the Leo Baeck (London) Lodge.

We have been granted the privilege to work here together with Adolf Schoyer, who is still for us all a prototype of strength, and it is appropriate to quote with our heartiest wishes for the future on this occasion the sentences of Psalm 92: "The righteous shall spring up like a palm tree, he shall grow tall like a cedar in Lebanon. Planted in the House of the Lord, they shall blossom in the Courts of our God, they shall still shoot forth in old age, they shall be full of sap and green to declare and to show that the Lord is upright."

A. HOROVITZ.

WORK FOR BERLIN'S JEWRY

Adolf Schoyer, to whom his many friends all over the world convey their best wishes on the occasion of his 80th birthday on August 28, joined the Board of the Jewish community of his native Berlin in 1931. He had been a business man of standing for many years and had become a leading personality in his trade, the metal trade, and a commercial judge. He was also known as an upright Jew, practising Judaism on the traditional lines hereditary in his family. Now, for the first time he took over a leading position of responsibility in Berlin's communal life.

It happened at an inauspicious time. The Conservative Party had represented had suffered a debacle at the communal election. Not one of their candidates had been elected. The Liberal Party was in the majority, the Jewish People's Party (Zionists) in a strong minority. Both parties agreed that Orthodoxy should have at least one representative on the Board of the Community and nobody appeared more worthy of that honour than Adolf Schoyer. In his "lonely" position Schoyer was outstandingly successful. Whilst strictly adhering to his principles he managed to get along with both big parties. Not always was friction avoided. He did not prove to be of a particularly yielding character. But everybody respected his integrity, his cleverness and efficiency. Throughout his service on the Board he was in charge of the

Tax Department. That this was not an easy task will be clear to all who were conversant with Jewish affairs in Germany. It will also be understood by our English friends when they are told that our communities raised taxes in proportion to the State Income Tax. In 1933 this amounted in Berlin to 25 per cent of the Income Tax. Schoyer was also elected second Vice-President of the community, and in this capacity, too, showed his mettle. The present writer, then the First Secretary of the Berlin Community, vividly remembers the summer 1934 when Schoyer was in charge of the Board, the President and First Vice-President being out of town. During that time all sorts of extraordinary complications turned up, e.g. difficulties made by the Gestapo and a regrettable conflict with the leading Jewish periodical. Schoyer calmly and



effectively mastered all these difficulties. When, at the end of 1938, Nazism struck its final blow against Jewish communal life, he left Berlin and started life anew in London.

However, his interest in Jewish affairs and his ardour to serve the Jewish cause subsisted. Thus he became one of the founders of our Association of Jewish Refugees and its Chairman. As the readers of this paper know the work of the AJR, there is no need to expand on the work of the Chairman.

But Schoyer only temporarily severed the bonds with his home town and its Jewish community. Already in the year after Hitler's downfall he felt the urge to assist Berlin's few remaining Jews, and, since then, he has been staying in Berlin for long periods, advising its reconstituted Jewish Community and acting for the interests of the "United Restitution Office" and of the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" at whose Executive he is one of the representatives of the AJR. He is the Chairman of the meetings of a joint Committee of Berlin's organisations of Nazi victims and also of the group of Berlin's lawyers working for URO, and whenever one of our friends went over to Berlin and was present at such a meeting he was amazed to see how Schoyer manages to have a grip on the assembly—he, a layman, presiding over a group of lawyers.

He is now nearing 80, but you would not believe it. Full of energy and activity and of physical vigour (you may still see him on horseback occasionally), he is carrying on his work. A faithful servant of his religion, a staunch defender of Judaism, a true friend of his many friends: that is the man we know. We wish him—and us—that he may be able to co-operate with us in the best of health and spirit for many years to come.

W. BRESLAUER.

Old Acquaintances

Divided City: While the last Berlin crisis was at its height, your columnist went on an official sightseeing tour through the Russian sector of that city. We boarded three big buses in Dahlem and drove through Schoeneberg and Tempelhof to Treptow and the rest. You cannot make 'phone calls from the Western to the Eastern part, but you can raise the so-called Iron Curtain by crossing any street between Brandenburger Tor and Neukoelln. One-third of Berlin's population in the three Western sectors, living on the dole, could not survive without buying their essentials in the Eastern part where it is much cheaper. Around Kurfuerstendamm and Steglitz the shop windows are full of all the good things, but the prices are so high that very few can afford them, and we found all the better restaurants quite empty.

London News: Charles Frank, who started as a young man with UFA, is going to direct Jean Cocteau's "Intimate Relations" which Adelphi Films will produce in the autumn; he scripts his picture himself.—Eric Morawsky who, before 1933, was chief of Berlin's "Terra," came on a visit to London to see Lore Leni-Cowan, whose husband produces for Wilcox now. Morawsky returned from Hollywood to Munich; he wants to do a remake of Paul Leni's "Wachsfigurenkabinett" ("Wax-works") soon.—Young and gifted Peter Zadek produced Lorca's "Shoemaker's Wife" with newly married Renée Goddard (married to Mr. Mellinger) and Lotte Berk at the little "Torch Theatre."—Vicky has published a collection of his post-war cartoons from the *News Chronicle* under the title "Stabs in the Back," and got all the praise he deserves.

Milestone: This month's "Many Happy Returns" go to Dr. Friedrich Walter, who is fifty; he lives quietly in our midst in Hampstead. Dr. Walter started as a journalist, and became lector of Berlin's Barnowsky theatres before writing his first novel. His first two books, "Tobias" and "Cassandra," were published in exile. Only a short time ago his novel "Helene Bartenstein," the chronicle of a German-Jewish family, came out, and was well received.

Kortner versus Krauss 6:7. U.S.-sponsored German daily *Neue Zeitung* asked some prominent people who should get the famous "Iffland-Ring" which the late Albert Bassermann refused to hand to Werner Krauss. Six voted for Fritz Kortner as the best German actor alive, seven for Werner Krauss, two for Gruendgens, and Alfred Polgar gave his vote to Hermann Thimig. The "Iffland-Ring" is in a Viennese museum, and nobody will get it.

PEM

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PELTOURS

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THE DOLLS

Introducing Edith Samuel

Do you know her? She comes from Essen, where her father was "Gemeinde-Rabbiner." She makes dolls which portray individuals, or, in mass production, at least types. She doesn't present you like an over-enthusiastic mother, with her very own baby only. That was Käthe Kruse's method. Edith is a realist, she catches life and fills it with her own soul—an ingenuity which she shares with the great Walt Disney.

When I first met her, in Berlin, her dolls were Continental—little dumpy-legged boys and lassies, with woollen mops of hair and progressive, yet very "bourgeois" outfits: nice shirts for the boys, nice skirts for the girls. But their faces—they live, sad and sweet children's physiognomies; all carry an "Alice in Wonderland" and "Peter Pan" expression. Now her name and work are part of Jewish Art in Israel, not just Jewish Art, and not just in Israel. Glasgow Museum intends to arrange a small exhibition of her dolls, and London has seen her little group of Palestinian figures during the Festival of Britain.

In Israel, Edith is an institution. If you want to give your youngster a toy to pull about and fling in a corner after play is done, do not buy a doll by Edith Samuel. Her dolls you will want to put on the mantelpiece (for their strange, decorative charm) and leave them there. They have everything, beauty, charm, reality, sadness.

And what about herself? As her friend, I am sorely tried to talk about her in more personal and intimate terms. But my object here is not to give her away; all I want to do is to direct your attention to this outstanding artist. MALA LAASER

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in this column are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 18th of the month.

Deaths

Mr. Julius Jossek, 6 Holseley Road Mosman, Sydney, N.S.W. (formerly Breslau), passed away on June 10, 1952, at the age of 83. Flora Jossek, Wilhelm and Erna Kinley (née Jossek), Leo and Eva Jordan (née Schoenwald) (London), Rudi Jossek.

Miss Alberta Hirschberg (formerly Berlin), of 32 Greencroft Gardens, N.W.6, passed away recently.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Wanted

Men

ACCOUNTANT and **EXPORT MANAGER** with thorough experience in engineering and chemical industry and sound knowledge of foreign languages, seeks employment. Box 1373.

SHIRTMAKER AND CUTTER and **REPAIRER** wants full-time job. Box 1374.

UNDERPRESSER for coats and costumes, exp., wants position. Box 1375.

PRESSER for day and evening dresses, qualified, wants suitable job. Box 1376.

ANY CLERICAL WORK, in English or German, technical and commercial correspondence, translations, part or full time, done by expert, very moderate charges. Box 1361.

PACKER, exp., 32-y.-old, wants a position. Box 1378.

Women

LADY, middle-aged, wants part-time job as companion or secretary, pref. North-West London. Box 1365.

RESPONSIBLE, interesting part-time work wanted by lady; fluent English, German; cheerful, musical, exp. welfare worker; first-class references. Box 1366.

LADY experienced in nursing and care for children wants part-time job. Good references available. Box 1367.

LADY wants part-time job as house-keeper for business- or single people, some nursing or care for 1 or 2 children. Box 1368.

Letter to the Editor

"UNHEEDED WARNINGS"

Sir,

Let us not appear self-righteous as we sit in judgment on "The Times." They certainly were disastrously and disgracefully wrong, but did we behave more rationally? Not if practice is the test of theory.

It so happened that in your May issue the position was succinctly put in a review of Gabriele Tergit's book "The Effingers," which presumably presents a faithful portrait of the average German Jew. Your reviewer wrote: "The Nazi movement becomes stronger and stronger, but the Effingers do not take it very seriously. 'The Germans are good people at heart; they will never do us any harm!' says Paul Effinger and he believes it. When Hitler forms his Government, most of the Effingers are still determined to stay in the country where they were born although they have the possibility to emigrate," etc.

There was much truth in your headline "Unheeded Warnings"—and, plainly, more than one meaning, too.

Yours sincerely,

Aaron S. Feld.

"STUERMER" COPIES WANTED

In connection with restitution claims, the Wiener Library is frequently asked for photostats from *Der Stuermer*. It would be greatly appreciated if any readers who have early issues, preferably full sets (up to and including 1933) would send them to the Wiener Library, 19 Manchester Square, London, W.1.

LINENKEEPER-TAILORESS, exp., wants full- or part-time work. Box 1377.

Situations Vacant

NURSEMAID wanted for invalid husband in wheel chair. Daily 10-6. Herrmann, 44 Hyde Park Sq., W.2.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN required by well-known Blouse Manufacturers, mainly for travelling, exceptional prospects for further advancement. Write Box 1379.

Accommodation

OLD GENTLEMAN requires comfortable room with full board and congenial company (speaks German only) in good-class boarding-house, if possible Hampstead district. No physical impediments, but needs ground floor or lift. Box 1360 or ring Gerrard 3220.

LODGINGS and partial board (Monday-Friday) and full board (Saturday and Sunday) required from end of September for student taking 2 years' study in London. Please state terms and write particulars to Dr. J. Gummers, 92 Queen's Drive, Glasgow, S.2.

COMFORT. QUIET GRD. FLOOR ROOM with h. & c.w. and partial board required by elderly lady in private family or boarding-house nr. Swiss Cottage. Mrs. Rosenheim, 39 Eton Avenue, N.W.3.

OLD LADY with comf. furnished 2-room flat in block of flats N.W. District, with centr. h., prepared to let room at moderate terms to an elderly lady willing to look after her. Box 1364.

FULL BOARD for one person, lovely home, continental cooking, attendance. WOR. 7097.

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Highgate. Freehold House, 3 Flats, garden, etc. Exc. cond. Vac. poss. of 2 flats. Net income about 10%. £2,500. Some furn. & unf. flats available.

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Miscellaneous

DEUTSCHE BUECHER GESUCHT! R. & E. Steiner, 64 Talgarth Rd., W.14, Ful 7924.

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SCOTLAND. Creative salesman of proven ability with wholesale and retail connections built up over many years requires additional agencies of up-to-date manufacturers. Box 1362.

CONTINENTAL BOOKCASE and other furniture wanted. 100 Eyre Court, N.W.8.

REMNANTS OF MATERIAL (silk, cotton, velotin, felt, plastic, etc.), of which you want to dispose and which are no longer useful for you, kindly send to the AJR Handycraft Group, MAI. 4449.

DRAMATIC Art—Elocution—Mime, private tuition. Box 1369.

BUTTON DYERS, newly established, 14 years' experience, quick, reliable and cheap workers. Box 1370.

CURTAINS, net, silk, velvet, Pelmetts, Bedspreads, Cushion Covers, made up with customers' own material. Box 1371.

SPANISCHE WAND (Screen) and a table wanted for the office of the AJR. MAI. 4449.

HEBREW GERMAN PRAYER-BOOK for the Festivals wanted for former K.Z. inmate. Box 1372.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE, good condition, bed- and dining-room (£25 each), cheap cooker, coke stove, etc. Box 1380.

WANTED Continental diningroom suite, couch, easy chairs, carpet. MAI 4145.

Personal

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, 231 Baker Street, N.W.1. Introductions to new friends everywhere. No age limit. Write for particulars.

MY NEPHEW, 31 years of age, of good appearance, cultured Jewish-

PERSONALIA

On August 29, Dr. William Meinhardt, an AJR member of long standing, is going to celebrate his eightieth birthday. A lawyer by profession, he was an outstanding figure in the German electrical industry. Until 1933 when he was ousted by the Nazis, he was chairman of the Berlin Osram Co. A promoter of international industrial co-operation throughout, he was the initiator of the International Incandescent Lamps Cartel, enjoying the confidence and friendship of industrial leaders in many countries, such as the late Lord Hirst of Whittow (Chairman of the General Electric Co. Ltd., London) and the late Dr. Anton Philips, the founder of the Philips Combine. Many others who are still among the living will join Dr. Meinhardt's refugee friends in their congratulations.

Dr. Walter Abels (Abelsdorff) passed away in London recently. In Germany he was, as a lawyer, particularly well known in the theatrical world. After 1933 he held a responsible appointment as legal adviser to the Jewish "Kulturbund" Organisation. Law and Art were the two elements which moulded his life. In this country he worked again in the legal profession and, whenever he was approached by the AJR, he selflessly gave advice to his fellow-refugees. "AJR Information" loses a trusted and gifted regular contributor; he was the—anonymous—author of many articles on "Law and Life."

Walter Abelsdorff leaves a wide circle of friends who, together with his wife, mourn his untimely death.

German background, English education, own wholesale business in large industrial town, good financial position, desires marriage with attractive, charming girl of similar background. Please write, strictest discretion assured. Box 1359.

ATTRACTIVE, capable, well-off Continental (naturalised British) young lady of good family chooses this way owing to lack of contact to meet gentleman 35-48, preferably former German refugee, with view to marriage. Would also emigrate. Box 1363.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries from AJR

Schweinfurter, Dr. med., from Zuckmantel, abt. 60, for Willi Bein, Muenchen-Gladbach.

Salomon, Grete, divorced Blum, from Cologne, for AJR.

Sinclair, F., formerly Fritz Schwarzenberger, last known address: 82 Clifton Hill, N.W.8, for URO Frankfurt.

Isakowitz children, came to England in 1938, when they were 4 resp. 6 years old, for David Katz, Germany, who met their father in Riga.

Relatives of Fritz Jacoby, chemist, last known address: 188 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1, supposed to have died in London in 1946, for Max Blaustein, Hamburg.

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AJR AT WORK

A ROOM WITH A DIFFERENCE One Aspect of the Work of the AJR Social Services

In the July issue of "AJR Information" we gave a brief sketch of the work and problems of the AJR Employment Agency. This work is, of course, of paramount importance, but "man does not live by work alone," and amongst other and other very important things he needs to be lodged.

Admittedly, the housing problem is national and it would be very strange if we were to advocate the allocation of houses or flats in special priorities to our deserving applicants. It can also be said that there are endless rooms vacant to-day and many people seeking lodgers to eke out their reduced incomes. This is, indeed, true and it would not be at all difficult to find some kind of accommodation for everybody who asks for our help. What we are seeking, however, is not so easily found. We need homes for the elderly and aged and homes for the young.

We are in contact with many old people who at one time or other have resided with their children or relatives. Times have, however, changed and this solution of their own particular problem is no longer available. They are not wealthy people and the prospect of buying a house or renting themselves a flat is outside their means and also outside their physical capabilities. What they now need is accommodation—a room with just a little more attention than the ordinary boarding house is prepared to give. As has been said before, we are offered quite a lot of rooms but they are usually too expensive and very often they are hedged around with such restrictions as that they will only be let to business folk out at work all day and the like. This, of course, makes them quite unsuitable for our purposes.

What these old people want—as far as they cannot or do not want to be put up in an Old Age Home—is a home where they will not necessarily be treated as one of the family, but where they will receive just a little attention and comfort and where they will be made to feel that somebody takes an interest in them and in their welfare. The most desirable arrangement for such people is full "pension" and they are usually able to pay from £4 to £5 a week, depending on the neighbourhood and the accommodation offered. Where full board cannot be offered, the payment will be less and there should be some provision for the cooking of light meals, cups of tea, etc., in order to save them having to go out every time they want a little something. These people do not seek luxury, and they are only too grateful for a little friendliness and sympathy on the way.

At the other end of the scale are our young people. We are in contact with quite a few youngsters who have no immediate family ties or connections. Some of them are now out in the world for the first time on their own. Life is not particularly easy for them. They are forced to fend for themselves, to hold down what may be a new and strenuous job and to live on their own in a big city. Life can be very lonely and unhappy for them, especially if they have no contacts who can help them along the way. For them we seek homes where there is perhaps another youngster of their own age, where they will be treated as a member of the family and where in particular they will not be charged so much as to far outweigh their modest youthful earnings. The financial arrangements must depend here on circumstances. Full board is not usually required except at week-ends.

Once again we must appeal to our readers. Are you willing or do you know anybody willing to help us solve this problem? If you have any ideas drop a line to the AJR Social Services, 8 Fairfax Mansions, Finchley Road, N.W.3, or phone Maida Vale 4449, or call at the above address during the hours stated on the front cover of this journal.

Many thanks!

ECHO OF ANNIVERSARY PUBLICATION

The keen interest in our Anniversary publication "Britain's New Citizens" is also reflected in a number of communications received from abroad. A prominent non-Jewish social worker who holds an important appointment in Australia asked for a copy of the booklet because he is doing research work on the integration of immigrants into English-speaking countries. A request has also been received by the United Nations Library in New York, by the Library of Frankfurt University and by many other institutions.

The representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees in the United Kingdom, Dr. G. G. Kullmann, writes: "I read this brochure with keen interest inasmuch as I was associated with the many efforts to cope with the refugee problem of that time." An authoress who wrote one of the best novels about the persecution and deportation of German Jews writes from Berlin: "Die Lektüre Ihrer schoenen Sammelschrift hat mich sehr bewegt. Welch eine Summe von Schicksal bergen diese Seiten, welche Kraft aber auch und welchen Mut, damit fertig zu werden. Wieder einmal wurde mir deutlich, wie gross und wirklich heldenhaft im edelsten Sinne dieses juedische Volk in die Verbannung ging, und wie klein dagegen die 'vertriebenen' Deutschen sich benehmen, die wohl

Haus, Hof und Besitz verloren haben und die engere Heimat, die aber doch mitten in Deutschland sitzen und vor Ressentiments gegen ihr Missgeschick nicht zum Wurzelschlagen kommen koennen."

A friend who, following up our suggestion, sent the booklet to the sponsor for his naturalisation, received the following reply: "I have read 'Britain's New Citizens' with much interest, and I think its contents point out how great was (and is) the courage of the much-persecuted refugee, and the contribution to the re-building of a better world, which both the refugees and the country which received them have already begun to make. Your magazine reminds me that the germ of kindness and goodwill is firmly planted and will one day grow to greater stature. I am very grateful to you for having sent me your book; I am afraid I had not realised so fully before the enormous contribution the Jewish refugees had made to business, the arts and sciences, etc., of this country."

Further copies (2/6 each) can still be ordered from 8 Fairfax Mansions.

In the course of the recent past reviews have appeared in the "New Statesman," which calls the brochure "A symposium of brilliant articles," in the "Synagogue Review," in the "Bulletin of the Immigrants Club," Los Angeles, and in many other Jewish and non-Jewish papers in this country and abroad. There will certainly also be quite a few reviews in papers which do not come to the notice of AJR Headquarters (only by chance we got hold of a review in the "Solothurner Zeitung," Switzerland), and it would be greatly appreciated if any readers who come across a reference to "Britain's New Citizens" informed us accordingly.

LEGACY TO AJR

A legacy has been bequeathed to the AJR by Mr. Simon Rubinstein, who died in London some time ago. Mr. Rubinstein came from Prague, where he was a fur merchant. His wife and his little son perished in Europe. It was obviously in commemoration of his deceased child that in his will Mr. Rubinstein expressed the wish that the legacy should be used for the relief of refugee children.

The principles according to which the Social Services Department of the AJR is to administer the legacy will be laid down by the Executive shortly.

The Executive of the AJR was deeply moved by the generous act of the deceased Mr. Rubinstein, who, having left no children of his own, decided to lend his help to children of the Community whose fate he had to share. The Executive will try its best to use the fund in the spirit in which it was put at its disposal. The memory of Mr. Simon Rubinstein will be kept alive by his noble deed.

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